

Week-15-Pointers: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Personal - Microsoft Edge

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REC-CIS

6
2
12 → minLength= 12

Sample Output

Impossible

Explanation

The uncut rod is $5 + 6 + 2 = 13$ units long. After making either cut, the rod will be too short to make the second cut.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 /*  
2  * Complete the 'cutthemall' function below.  
3  *  
4  * The function is expected to return a STRING.  
5  * The function accepts following parameters:  
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER arr[] lengths  
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER minLength  
8  */  
9  
10 */  
11 * To return the string from the function, you should either do static allocation or dynamic allocation  
12 *  
13 * For example,  
14 * char* return_string_using_static_allocation() {  
15 *     static char s[] = "static allocation of string";  
16 *     return s;  
17 * }  
18 *  
19 * char* return_string_using_dynamic_allocation() {  
20 *     char* s = malloc(100 * sizeof(char));  
21 *     s = "dynamic allocation of string";  
22 *     return s;  
23 * }  
24 *  
25 *  
26 */  
27  
28 #include <stdio.h>  
29  
30 int cut(const void* a, const void* b) {  
31     return "(" (int*)a "-" (int*)b);  
32 }
```

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The first line contains an integer, n , the number of elements in `lengths`.

Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, `lengths[i]`.

The next line contains an integer, `minLength`, the minimum length accepted by the machine.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input For Custom Testing

```
STDIN      Function  
-----  
4          → lengths[] size n = 4  
3          → lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 3]  
5  
4  
3  
9          → minLength= 9
```

Sample Output

Possible

Explanation

The uncut rod is $3 + 5 + 4 + 3 = 15$ units long. Cut the rod into lengths of $3 + 5 + 4 = 12$ and 3. Then cut the 12 unit piece into lengths 3 and $5 + 4 = 9$. The remaining segment is $5 + 4 = 9$ units and that is long enough to make the final cut.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input For Custom Testing

```
STDIN      Function  
-----  
3          → lengths[] size n = 3  
5          → lengths[] = [5, 6, 2]
```

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$minLength = 7$

The rod is initially $sum(lengths) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9$ units long. First cut off the segment of length $4 + 3 = 7$ leaving a rod $9 - 7 = 2$. Then check that the length 7 rod can be cut into segments of lengths 4 and 3. Since 7 is greater than or equal to $minLength = 7$, the final cut can be made. Return "Possible".

Example

$n = 3$
 $lengths = [4, 2, 3]$
 $minLength = 7$

The rod is initially $sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$ units long. In this case, the initial cut can be of length 4 or $4 + 2 = 6$. Regardless of the length of the first cut, the remaining piece will be shorter than $minLength$. Because $n - 1 = 2$ cuts cannot be made, the answer is "Impossible".

Function Description

Complete the function `cutThemAll` in the editor below.

`cutThemAll` has the following parameter(s):

- `int lengths(n)`: the lengths of the segments, in order
- `int minLength`: the minimum length the machine can accept

Returns

string: "Possible" if all $n-1$ cuts can be made. Otherwise, return the string "Impossible".

Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq l \leq 10^9$
- $1 \leq lengths[i] \leq 10^9$
- The sum of the elements of `lengths` equals the uncut rod length.

Input Format: Enter Custom Testcase

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```
20 * }
21 *
22 * int* return_integer_array_using_dynamic_allocation(int* result_count) {
23 *     *result_count = 5;
24 *
25 *     int *a = malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
26 *
27 *     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
28 *         *(a + i) = i + 1;
29 *     }
30 *     return a;
31 * }
32 *
33 *
34 */
35 int* reverseArray(int n, int *a, int *rC) {
36     *rC = n;
37     int *b = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int) * n);
38     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
39         b[i] = a[n - i - 1];
40     }
41     return b;
42 }
43 }
44 }
```

Test	Expected	Got
✓ int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 4, 5}; int result_count; int* result = reverseArray(5, arr, &result_count); for (int i = 0; i < result_count; i++) printf("%d\n", *(result + i));	5 4 2 3 1	5 4 2 3 1 ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

An automated cutting machine is used to cut rods into segments. The cutting machine can only hold a rod of $minLength$ or more, and it can only make one cut at a time. Given the array `lengths[]` representing the desired lengths of each segment, determine if it is possible to make the necessary cuts using this machine. The rod is marked into lengths already, in the order given.

Example

$n = 3$
 $lengths = [4, 3, 2]$

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3
1
Explanation
The input array is [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], so the reverse of the input array is [5, 4, 2, 3, 1].
Sample Case 1
Sample Input For Custom Testing
4
17
10
21
45
Sample Output
45
21
10
17
Explanation
The input array is [17, 10, 21, 45], so the reverse of the input array is [45, 21, 10, 17].
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
Reset answer

```
1 /*  
2  * Complete the 'reverseArray' function below.  
3  *  
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER_ARRAY.  
5  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.  
6  */  
7  
8 /*  
9  * To return the integer array from the function, you should:  
10  * - Store the size of the array to be returned in the result_count variable  
11  * - Allocate the array statically or dynamically  
12  *  
13  * For example,  
14  * int* return_integer_array_using_static_allocation(int* result_count) {  
15  *     *result_count = 5;  
16  *     static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
17  *     return a;  
18  * }  
19  
20  
21 */
```

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Status Finished
Started Monday, 13 January 2025, 11:09 PM
Completed Monday, 13 January 2025, 11:38 PM
Duration 28 mins 53 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Given an array of integers, reverse the given array in place using an index and loop rather than a built-in function.

Example
 $arr = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]$
Return the array [5, 4, 2, 3, 1] which is the reverse of the input array.

Function Description
Complete the function reverseArray in the editor below.
reverseArray has the following parameter(s):
 $int arr[n]$: an array of integers
Return
 $int[n]$: the array in reverse order

Constraints
 $1 \leq n \leq 100$
 $0 < arr[i] \leq 100$

Input Format For Custom Testing
The first line contains an integer, n , the number of elements in arr .
Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, $arr[i]$.

Sample Case 0
Sample Input For Custom Testing
5
1
3
2
4
5
Sample Output
5
4
2
3
1

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```
21 * char* s = malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
22 *
23 * s = "dynamic allocation of string";
24 *
25 * return s;
26 *
27 *
28 */
29 #include <stdio.h>
30 int cmp(const void*a,const void*b) {
31     return (*(int*)a)-(int*)b;
32 }
33 char* cutThemAll(int n,long *a,long m) {
34     int i=0;
35     for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
36         s+=a[i];
37     }
38     long r=s;
39     qsort(a,n,sizeof(long),cmp);
40     for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
41         if(r-m) {
42             return "Possible";
43         }
44         if(r==m) {
45             r-=a[i];
46         }
47         else {
48             return "Impossible";
49         }
50     }
51     return "Possible";
52 }
53
54
```

Test	Expected	Got	
✓ long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9))	Possible	Possible	✓
✓ long lengths[] = {5, 6, 3}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(3, lengths, 12))	Impossible	Impossible	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review