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Demo ticket**Session**

ID: demo5NY8V3-WAF
 Time limit: 120 min.

Status: closed

Created on: 2015-03-20 04:26 UTC
 Started on: 2015-03-20 04:39 UTC
 Finished on: 2015-03-20 05:19 UTC

Tasks in test1 |  **TapeEquilibrium****Correctness**

66%

Performance

100%

Task score

83%

Test score

83%

83 out of 100 points

EASY

1. TapeEquilibriumMinimize the value $|A[0] + \dots + A[P-1] - (A[P] + \dots + A[N-1])|$.

score: 83 of 100

**Task description**

A non-empty zero-indexed array A consisting of N integers is given. Array A represents numbers on a tape. Any integer P , such that $0 < P < N$, splits this tape into two non-empty parts: $A[0], A[1], \dots, A[P-1]$ and $A[P], A[P+1], \dots, A[N-1]$. The *difference* between the two parts is the value of: $|A[0] + A[1] + \dots + A[P-1] - (A[P] + A[P+1] + \dots + A[N-1])|$. In other words, it is the absolute difference between the sum of the first part and the sum of the second part. For example, consider array A such that:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

We can split this tape in four places:

- $P = 1$, difference = $|3 - 10| = 7$
- $P = 2$, difference = $|4 - 9| = 5$
- $P = 3$, difference = $|6 - 7| = 1$
- $P = 4$, difference = $|10 - 3| = 7$

Write a function:

```
class Solution { public int solution(int[] A); }
```

that, given a non-empty zero-indexed array A of N integers, returns the minimal difference that can be achieved. For example, given:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
```

Solution**Programming language used:** Java**Total time used:** 40 minutes**Effective time used:** 40 minutes**Notes:** not defined yet**Task timeline**

Code: 05:19:35 UTC, java, final, score: **83.00**
[show code in pop-up](#)

```
1 // you can also use imports, for example:
2 // import java.util.*;
3 import java.lang.*;
4
5 // you can use System.out.println for debugging purpose
6 // System.out.println("this is a debug message");
7
8 class Solution {
9     public int solution(int[] A) {
```

```
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

the function should return 1, as explained above.
Assume that:

- N is an integer within the range [2..100,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [-1,000..1,000].

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is O(N);
- expected worst-case space complexity is O(N), beyond input storage (not counting the storage required for input arguments).

Elements of input arrays can be modified.

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```
10 // write your code in Java SE 8
11
12 int[] P = new int[A.length+1]; //skip P[0]
13 int[] B = new int[A.length +1];
14 int[] C = new int[A.length +1];
15 B[0] = A[0];
16 C[A.length-1] = A[A.length-1];
17 for(int i = 1; i < A.length; i++){
18     B[i] = A[i] + B[i-1];
19     C[A.length-1-i] = A[A.length-1-i] + C[A.len
20 }
21
22 for (int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
23     P[i+1] = Math.abs(B[i] - C[i+1]);
24 }
25 int min = P[1];
26 for(int i = 2; i < P.length; i++){
27     if(P[i] < min)
28         min = P[i];
29 }
30 return min;
31 }
32 }
```

Analysis

Detected time complexity:

O(N)

test	time	result
Example tests		
example example test	1.056 s	OK
Correctness tests		
double two elements	1.048 s	WRONG ANSWER got 0 expected 2000
simple_positive simple test with positive numbers, length = 5	1.048 s	OK
simple_negative simple test with negative numbers, length = 5	1.068 s	OK
small_random random small, length = 100	1.056 s	OK
small_range range sequence, length = ~1,000	1.060 s	OK
small small elements	1.052 s	WRONG ANSWER got 0 expected 20
Performance tests		
medium_random1 random medium, numbers from 0 to 100, length = ~10,000	1.088 s	OK
medium_random2 random medium, numbers from -1,000 to 50, length = ~10,000	1.084 s	OK
large_ones large sequence, numbers from -1 to 1, length = ~100,000	1.224 s	OK
large_random random large, length = ~100,000	1.260 s	OK
large_sequence large sequence, length = ~100,000	1.164 s	OK
large_extreme large test with maximal and minimal values, length = ~100,000	1.260 s	OK

