Chapter-1

First palindrome string in an array

Aim:

To find and return the first palindromic string in an array of strings. If no palindromic string exists, return an empty string

* pseudocode:

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    if (words[i] == reverse(words[i]))
     return words[i];
      }
    return "";
```

* Input (example-1)

words = ["abc", "car", "ada", "racecar", "cat"]

* output

ada

(example-2)

* Input

words = ["Not palindrome", "racecar"]

* output

racecar

* Aim: To count:

- Answer 1: the Number of elements in nums1, that also exist in nums2
- Answer 2: The number of elements in nums2 that also exist in nums1

* pseudocode:

```
answer1 = 0
answer2 = 0
for i=0 to n-1
{
for i = 0 to m-1
{
  if nums1[i] == nums2[i]
  {
answer1++
   break.
  }
}
}
for i=0 to m-1
{
for i = 0 to n-1
  {
if nums2[i] == nums1[i]
  {
answer2++
    break
  }
}
}
```

Input

Example-1

nums1 = [2,3,2]

nums2 = [1,2]

Example-2

nums1 = [4, 3, 2, 3, 1]

nums2 = [2, 2, 5, 2, 3, 6]

* output

example-1

[2, 1]

Example-2

[3, 4]

③

* Aim:
To find the sum of the squares of distinct element counts for all non-empty contiguous subarrays of a given integer array

* pseudocode

```
Sum = 0
for i = 0 to n-1
  clear freq
  d = 0
  for j = i to n-1
    if freq[nums[j]] == 0 then d++
    freq[nums[j]]++
      sum += d*d
    return sum
```

* Input

Ex-1

nums = [1,2,1]

Ex-②

nums = [1,1]

* output

Ex-①

15

Ex-②

3

---

④ 0-Indexed integer.

Aim:

To count the number of pairs (i,j) in an array such that

① nums[i] == nums[j]

② (i*j) is divisible by K

③ 0 <= i < j < n

* pseudocode

```
count = 0
for i = 0 to n-2
  for j = i+1 to n-1
    if nums[i] == nums[j] AND (i*j) % K == 0
      count++
  return count
```

* Input

① nums = [3,1,2,2,2,1,3], K = 2

② nums = [1,2,3,4], K = 1

* output

① 4

② 0

⑤ Aim:
To find and print the maximum element in a given integer array

*pseudocode

```
Max = nums[0]
for i=1 to n-1
 if nums[i] > max
   max = nums[i]
 return max
```

*Input

TESTcase 1

nums = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

*output

5

*TESTcase-3

nums = {-10, 2, 3, -4, 5}

*output

5

*TESTcase-2

*Input:

nums = {7, 7, 7, 7, 7}

*output

7

⑥ Aim:
To Sort a given integer array and then find the maximum element in it, handling special use efficient Sorting algorithm.

*pseudocode

```
If array isEmpty
  print "List empty"
else
  Sort array
  print Last element
```

Inputs

TESTcase	Array Input
1	[]
2	[5]
3	[3,3,3,3,3]

*outputs

List Empty

maximum: 5

maximum: 3

⑦ Unique elements

Aim:
To create a new list containing only the unique elements from a given list of numbers

* Pseudocode.

Input: array arr of size n
output: array unique[] with unique elements
Initialize unique[] as empty
For each element x in arr
If each element x in arr
add If x not in unique[]
add x to unique[]
print unique[]

* Input & output

Test case	Input	output
1	[3,7,3,5,2,5,9,2]	[3,7,5,2,9]
2	[-1,2,-1,3,2,-2]	[-1,2,3,-2]
3	[100000, 9999999, 1000000]	[1000000, 9999

⑧ Bubble Sort

Aim: To sort an array of integers using the Bubble sort technique and analyze its time complexity

* pseudocode

Input: array arr of size n
output: Sorted array arr
for i=0 to n-1
for j=0 to n-i-2
If arr[j] > arr[j+1]
Swap arr[j] and arr[j+1]
End if
end for
end for
print arr

* Input

[64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]

* output

Sorted array: 11 12 22 25 34 64 90

9 Binary Search

Aim:
To check if a given number exists in a sorted array using binary search and analyze its time complexity

* Pseudocode

Input: Sorted array arr[], size n, key
output: position of key or "not found"
Low = 0
high = n-1
while Low <= high
    mid = (Low + high)/2
  If arr[mid] == key
  print "Element found at position", mid+1,
  return
  else if arr[mid] < key
    Low = mid+1
  else
    high = mid-1
  end while
  print "Element not found"

* Input

[3, 4, 6, -9, 10, 8, 9, 30]
Key = 10 → Case 1
Key = 100 → Case 2

* output

Element found in the position 7

10 Sort the array in asc order

Aim: To sort an array of integers in ascending order using Heap Sort with O(n log n) time complexity and minimal extra space.

* pseudo code

HeapSort(arr, n):
  Build max heap for arr[0..n-1]
  for i = n-1 down to 1:
  Swap arr[0] and arr[i]
  Heapify arr[0..i-1]
end

* Input

[64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]

* output

Sorted array: 11 12 22 25 34 64 90

11 out of the grid boundary

Aim: To count the number of ways a ball can move out of an mxn grid boundary in exactly N steps

* Pseudocode

Function ways(m,n,N,i,j):
If (i,j) outside grid: return 1
If N==0 : return 0
Return ways(N-1,i+1,j) + ways(N-1,i-1,j) + ways(N-1,i,j+1) + ways(N-1,i,j-1)

* Input

m=2, n=2, N=2, i=0, j=0
m=1, n=3, N=3, i=0, j=1

* output

6
12

(12) House Robbes

Aim: find max-money without robbing adj houses

* pseudocode

Function rob(nums):
If n==1: return nums[0]
Return max(rob_Linear(nums[0..n-2]), robLinear(nums[1..n-1]))
Function rob_Linear(arr):
prev=0, curr=0
for each x in arr:
temp = max(curr, prev+x)
prev = curr
curr = temp
Return curr

* Input

[2,3,2]
[1,2,3,1]

* output

3
4

③ Staircase

Aim:
To find the number of distinct ways to reac
the top of a staircase with n steps, when yo
can climb 1 step or 2 steps at a time

*Pseudocode

Start
Read n
If n==0 OR n==1
print 1
Else
a=1
b=1
for i=2 to n
c=a+b
a=b
b=c
end for
print b
End if
Stop

*Input
① n=4 ② n=3

*output
① 5 ② 3

④ m x n grid

Aim:
To find the number of unique paths for a robo
to move from the top-Left corner to the botto
right corner of an m x n grid, when it can move
only right or down

*Pseudocode

Start
Read m,n
Declare dp[m][n]
for i=0 To m-1
dp[i][0]=1
End for
for j=0 to n-1
dp[0][j]=1
End for
for i=1 to m-1
for j=1 to n-1
dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j]+dp[i][j-1]
End for
end for
print dp[m-1][n-1]
STOP

Input
m=7, n=3
output
28

15 Lowercase String

Aim:
To find and return the start and end indices of all Large groups in a given Lowercase String

*pseudocode

```
Start
 Read string s
   n=Length of s
  i=0
 while i<n
 start=i
 while i<n AND s[i] = = s[start]
   i=i+1
END while
  end=i-1
 If(end-start+1) >=3
  print [start,end]
  END IF
END WHILE
```

*INPUT

s = "abbxxxxzzy"

*output

[[3,6]]

16 Game of Life

Aim: Generate next state of grid.

*pseudocode

```
Start
Read board [m] [n]
Create newBoard [m] [n]
-for each cell (i,i) in board
 Live neighbors=0
 -for each neighbor of (i,i)
 If neighbor is ingide grid AND board[neighbor]==
  LiveNeighbors+1
  ENDIf
 END FOR
If board[i][j]==1
If LiveNeighbors <2 OR Liveneighbors >3
 newboard[i][j]=0
else
  newboard[i][j]=1
End If
else
 If Liveneighbors=3
   newBoard[i][j]=1
 else
 NextBoard[i][j]=0
```

```
END IF
ENDIF
END FOR
print newBoard
STOP
```

*input:

```
board=[[0,1,0],
       [0,0,1],
       [1,1,1],
       [0,0,0]]
```

*output:

```
[[0,0,0],
 [1,0,1],
 [0,1,1],
 [0,1,0]]
```

(17) Stack glasses in a pyramid

Aim: To determine how full a specific glass is in a champagne tower after pouring a given number of cups, where excess champagne flows equally to the glasses below

*Pseudocode

```
Start
Read poured, query_row, query_glass
DECLARE dp[101][101] = {0}
dp[0][0] = poured
for i = 0 to query_row
 for j = 0 to i
 excess = (dp[i][j] - 1)/2
 If excess > 0
 dp[i+1][j] += excess
 dp[i+1][j+1] += excess
   ENDIF
 ENDFOR
ENDFOR
 If dp[query_row][query_glass] >= 1
   print 1.00000
Else
   print dp[query_row][query_glass]
 ENDIF
 STOP
```

*Input=

```
poured = 1
query_row = 1
query_glass = 1
```

*output

```
0.00000
```