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Made by [Jing](http://www.jing-zhou.me/). 2015.

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# Given an array A[] and a number x, check for pair in A[] with sum as x

Write a C program that, given an array A[] of n numbers and another number x, determines whether or not there exist two elements in S whose sum is exactly x.

**METHOD 1 (Use Sorting)**

Algorithm:

hasArrayTwoCandidates (A[], ar\_size, sum)  
1) Sort the array in non-decreasing order.  
2) Initialize two index variables to find the candidate   
 elements in the sorted array.  
 (a) Initialize first to the leftmost index: l = 0  
 (b) Initialize second the rightmost index: r = ar\_size-1  
3) Loop while l   
Time Complexity: Depends on what sorting algorithm we use. If we use Merge Sort or Heap Sort then (-)(nlogn) in worst case. If we use Quick Sort then O(n^2) in worst case.  
  
Auxiliary Space : Again, depends on sorting algorithm. For example auxiliary space is O(n) for merge sort and O(1) for Heap Sort.  
Example:  
  
Let Array be {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, -8} and sum to find be 16  
Sort the array  
  
A = {-8, 1, 4, 6, 10, 45}  
Initialize l = 0, r = 5  
  
A[l] + A[r] ( -8 + 45) > 16 => decrement r. Now r = 10  
  
A[l] + A[r] ( -8 + 10) increment l. Now l = 1  
  
A[l] + A[r] ( 1 + 10) increment l. Now l = 2  
  
A[l] + A[r] ( 4 + 10) increment l. Now l = 3  
  
A[l] + A[r] ( 6 + 10) == 16 => Found candidates (return 1)  
Note: If there are more than one pair having the given sum then this algorithm reports only one. Can be easily extended for this though.  
Implementation:  
   
# include <stdio.h>  
# define bool int  
  
void quickSort(int \*, int, int);  
  
bool hasArrayTwoCandidates(int A[], int arr\_size, int sum)  
{  
 int l, r;  
  
 /\* Sort the elements \*/  
 quickSort(A, 0, arr\_size-1);  
  
 /\* Now look for the two candidates in the sorted   
 array\*/  
 l = 0;  
 r = arr\_size-1;   
 while(l < r)  
 {  
 if(A[l] + A[r] == sum)  
 return 1;   
 else if(A[l] + A[r] < sum)  
 l++;  
 else // A[i] + A[j] > sum  
 r--;  
 }   
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, -8};  
 int n = 16;  
 int arr\_size = 6;  
   
 if( hasArrayTwoCandidates(A, arr\_size, n))  
 printf("Array has two elements with sum 16");  
 else  
 printf("Array doesn't have two elements with sum 16 ");  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE ONLY FOR SORTING   
 PURPOSE \*/  
void exchange(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp;  
 temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
int partition(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int x = A[ei];  
 int i = (si - 1);  
 int j;  
  
 for (j = si; j <= ei - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if(A[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 exchange(&A[i], &A[j]);  
 }  
 }  
 exchange (&A[i + 1], &A[ei]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
  
/\* Implementation of Quick Sort  
A[] --> Array to be sorted  
si --> Starting index  
ei --> Ending index  
\*/  
void quickSort(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int pi; /\* Partitioning index \*/  
 if(si < ei)  
 {  
 pi = partition(A, si, ei);  
 quickSort(A, si, pi - 1);  
 quickSort(A, pi + 1, ei);  
 }  
}

**METHOD 2 (Use Hash Map)**  
 Thanks to Bindu for suggesting this method and thanks to [Shekhu](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/array)for providing code.  
 This method works in O(n) time if range of numbers is known.  
 Let sum be the given sum and A[] be the array in which we need to find pair.

1) Initialize Binary Hash Map M[] = {0, 0, …}  
2) Do following for each element A[i] in A[]  
 (a) If M[x - A[i]] is set then print the pair (A[i], x – A[i])  
 (b) Set M[A[i]]

Implementation:

#include <stdio.h>  
#define MAX 100000  
  
void printPairs(int arr[], int arr\_size, int sum)  
{  
 int i, temp;  
 bool binMap[MAX] = {0}; /\*initialize hash map as 0\*/  
  
 for(i = 0; i < arr\_size; i++)  
 {  
 temp = sum - arr[i];  
 if(temp >= 0 && binMap[temp] == 1)  
 {  
 printf("Pair with given sum %d is (%d, %d) \n", sum, arr[i], temp);  
 }  
 binMap[arr[i]] = 1;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 8};  
 int n = 16;  
 int arr\_size = 6;  
  
 printPairs(A, arr\_size, n);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(R) where R is range of integers.

If range of numbers include negative numbers then also it works. All we have to do for negative numbers is to make everything positive by adding the absolute value of smallest negative integer to all numbers.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/write-a-c-program-that-given-a-set-a-of-n-numbers-and-another-number-x-determines-whether-or-not-there-exist-two-elements-in-s-whose-sum-is-exactly-x/>

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# Majority Element

**Majority Element:** A majority element in an array A[] of size n is an element that appears more than n/2 times (and hence there is at most one such element).

Write a function which takes an array and emits the majority element (if it exists), otherwise prints NONE as follows:

I/P : 3 3 4 2 4 4 2 4 4  
 O/P : 4   
  
 I/P : 3 3 4 2 4 4 2 4  
 O/P : NONE

**METHOD 1 (Basic)**  
 The basic solution is to have two loops and keep track of maximum count for all different elements. If maximum count becomes greater than n/2 then break the loops and return the element having maximum count. If maximum count doesn’t become more than n/2 then majority element doesn’t exist.

**Time Complexity:** O(n\*n).  
 **Auxiliary Space :** O(1).

**METHOD 2 (Using Binary Search Tree)**  
 Thanks to [Sachin Midha](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=503#comment-286) for suggesting this solution.

Node of the Binary Search Tree (used in this approach) will be as follows.

struct tree  
{  
 int element;  
 int count;  
}BST;

Insert elements in BST one by one and if an element is already present then increment the count of the node. At any stage, if count of a node becomes more than n/2 then return.  
 The method works well for the cases where n/2+1 occurrences of the majority element is present in the starting of the array, for example {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4}.  
   
 **Time Complexity:** If a binary search tree is used then time complexity will be O(n^2). If a [self-balancing-binary-search](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-balancing_binary_search_tree) tree is used then O(nlogn)  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(n)

**METHOD 3 (Using Moore’s Voting Algorithm)**

This is a two step process.  
 1. Get an element occurring most of the time in the array. This phase will make sure that if there is a majority element then it will return that only.  
 2. Check if the element obtained from above step is majority element.

*1. Finding a Candidate:*  
 The algorithm for first phase that works in O(n) is known as Moore’s Voting Algorithm. Basic idea of the algorithm is if we cancel out each occurrence of an element e with all the other elements that are different from e then e will exist till end if it is a majority element.

findCandidate(a[], size)  
1. Initialize index and count of majority element  
 maj\_index = 0, count = 1  
2. Loop for i = 1 to size – 1  
 (a)If a[maj\_index] == a[i]  
 count++  
 (b)Else  
 count--;  
 (c)If count == 0  
 maj\_index = i;  
 count = 1  
3. Return a[maj\_index]

Above algorithm loops through each element and maintains a count of a[maj\_index], If next element is same then increments the count, if next element is not same then decrements the count, and if the count reaches 0 then changes the maj\_index to the current element and sets count to 1.  
 First Phase algorithm gives us a candidate element. In second phase we need to check if the candidate is really a majority element. Second phase is simple and can be easily done in O(n). We just need to check if count of the candidate element is greater than n/2.

Example:  
 A[] = 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6  
 Initialize:  
 maj\_index = 0, count = 1 –> candidate ‘2?  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Same as a[maj\_index] => count = 2  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Different from a[maj\_index] => count = 1  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Different from a[maj\_index] => count = 0  
 Since count = 0, change candidate for majority element to 5 => maj\_index = 3, count = 1  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Different from a[maj\_index] => count = 0  
 Since count = 0, change candidate for majority element to 2 => maj\_index = 4  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Same as a[maj\_index] => count = 2  
 2, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 6

Different from a[maj\_index] => count = 1

Finally candidate for majority element is 2.

First step uses Moore’s Voting Algorithm to get a candidate for majority element.

2. *Check if the element obtained in step 1 is majority*

printMajority (a[], size)  
1. Find the candidate for majority  
2. If candidate is majority. i.e., appears more than n/2 times.  
 Print the candidate  
3. Else  
 Print "NONE"

**Implementation of method 3:**

/\* Program for finding out majority element in an array \*/  
# include<stdio.h>  
# define bool int  
   
int findCandidate(int \*, int);  
bool isMajority(int \*, int, int);  
   
/\* Function to print Majority Element \*/  
void printMajority(int a[], int size)  
{  
 /\* Find the candidate for Majority\*/  
 int cand = findCandidate(a, size);  
   
 /\* Print the candidate if it is Majority\*/  
 if(isMajority(a, size, cand))  
 printf(" %d ", cand);  
 else  
 printf("NO Majority Element");  
}  
   
/\* Function to find the candidate for Majority \*/  
int findCandidate(int a[], int size)  
{  
 int maj\_index = 0, count = 1;  
 int i;  
 for(i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if(a[maj\_index] == a[i])  
 count++;  
 else  
 count--;  
 if(count == 0)  
 {  
 maj\_index = i;  
 count = 1;  
 }  
 }  
 return a[maj\_index];  
}  
   
/\* Function to check if the candidate occurs more than n/2 times \*/  
bool isMajority(int a[], int size, int cand)  
{  
 int i, count = 0;  
 for (i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 if(a[i] == cand)  
 count++;  
 if (count > size/2)  
 return 1;  
 else  
 return 0;  
}  
   
/\* Driver function to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {1, 3, 3, 1, 2};  
 printMajority(a, 5);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)  
 **Auxiliary Space :** O(1)

Now give a try to below question  
 Given an array of 2n elements of which n elements are same and the remaining n elements are all different. Write a C program to find out the value which is present n times in the array. There is no restriction on the elements in the array. They are random (In particular they not sequential).

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/majority-element/>

# Find the Number Occurring Odd Number of Times

Given an array of positive integers. All numbers occur even number of times except one number which occurs odd number of times. Find the number in O(n) time & constant space.

**Example:**  
 I/P = [1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3]  
 O/P = 3

**Algorithm:**  
 Do bitwise XOR of all the elements. Finally we get the number which has odd occurrences.

**Program:**

#include <stdio.h>  
  
int getOddOccurrence(int ar[], int ar\_size)  
{  
 int i;  
 int res = 0;   
 for (i=0; i < ar\_size; i++)   
 res = res ^ ar[i];  
   
 return res;  
}  
  
/\* Diver function to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int ar[] = {2, 3, 5, 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 4, 4, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(ar)/sizeof(ar[0]);  
 printf("%d", getOddOccurrence(ar, n));  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

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# Largest Sum Contiguous Subarray

Write an efficient C program to find the sum of contiguous subarray within a one-dimensional array of numbers which has the largest sum.

**Kadane’s Algorithm:**

Initialize:  
 max\_so\_far = 0  
 max\_ending\_here = 0  
  
Loop for each element of the array  
 (a) max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here + a[i]  
 (b) if(max\_ending\_here   
Explanation:  
  
Simple idea of the Kadane's algorithm is to look for all positive contiguous segments of the array (max\_ending\_here is used for this). And keep track of maximum sum contiguous segment among all positive segments (max\_so\_far is used for this). Each time we get a positive sum compare it with max\_so\_far and update max\_so\_far if it is greater than max\_so\_far  
   
 Lets take the example:  
 {-2, -3, 4, -1, -2, 1, 5, -3}  
  
 max\_so\_far = max\_ending\_here = 0  
  
 for i=0, a[0] = -2  
 max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here + (-2)  
 Set max\_ending\_here = 0 because max\_ending\_here   
Program:  
   
 #include<stdio.h>  
 int maxSubArraySum(int a[], int size)  
 {  
 int max\_so\_far = 0, max\_ending\_here = 0;  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here + a[i];  
 if (max\_ending\_here < 0)  
 max\_ending\_here = 0;  
 if (max\_so\_far < max\_ending\_here)  
 max\_so\_far = max\_ending\_here;  
 }  
 return max\_so\_far;  
 }   
  
 /\*Driver program to test maxSubArraySum\*/  
 int main()  
 {  
 int a[] = {-2, -3, 4, -1, -2, 1, 5, -3};  
 int n = sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);  
 int max\_sum = maxSubArraySum(a, n);  
 printf("Maximum contiguous sum is %d\n", max\_sum);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
 }

**Notes:**  
 Algorithm doesn't work for all negative numbers. It simply returns 0 if all numbers are negative. For handling this we can add an extra phase before actual implementation. The phase will look if all numbers are negative, if they are it will return maximum of them (or smallest in terms of absolute value). There may be other ways to handle it though.

Above program can be optimized further, if we compare max\_so\_far with max\_ending\_here only if max\_ending\_here is greater than 0.

int maxSubArraySum(int a[], int size)  
 {  
 int max\_so\_far = 0, max\_ending\_here = 0;  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here + a[i];  
 if(max\_ending\_here < 0)  
 max\_ending\_here = 0;  
  
 /\* Do not compare for all elements. Compare only   
 when max\_ending\_here > 0 \*/  
 else if (max\_so\_far < max\_ending\_here)  
 max\_so\_far = max\_ending\_here;  
 }  
 return max\_so\_far;  
 }

**Time Complexity:** O(n)  
 **Algorithmic Paradigm:** Dynamic Programming

Following is another simple implementation suggested by **Mohit Kumar**. The implementation handles the case when all numbers in array are negative.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
int max(int x, int y)  
{ return (y > x)? y : x; }  
  
int maxSubArraySum(int a[], int size)  
{  
 int max\_so\_far = a[0], i;  
 int curr\_max = a[0];  
  
 for (i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 curr\_max = max(a[i], curr\_max+a[i]);  
 max\_so\_far = max(max\_so\_far, curr\_max);  
 }  
 return max\_so\_far;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test maxSubArraySum \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {-2, -3, 4, -1, -2, 1, 5, -3};  
 int n = sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);  
 int max\_sum = maxSubArraySum(a, n);  
 printf("Maximum contiguous sum is %d\n", max\_sum);  
 return 0;  
}

Now try below question  
 Given an array of integers (possibly some of the elements negative), write a C program to find out the \*maximum product\* possible by adding 'n' consecutive integers in the array, n  
 **References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kadane%27s_Algorithm>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/largest-sum-contiguous-subarray/>

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# Find the Missing Number

You are given a list of n-1 integers and these integers are in the range of 1 to n. There are no duplicates in list. One of the integers is missing in the list. Write an efficient code to find the missing integer.

Example:  
I/P [1, 2, 4, ,6, 3, 7, 8]  
O/P 5

**METHOD 1(Use sum formula)**  
 Algorithm:

1. Get the sum of numbers   
 total = n\*(n+1)/2  
2 Subtract all the numbers from sum and  
 you will get the missing number.

Program:

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* getMissingNo takes array and size of array as arguments\*/  
int getMissingNo (int a[], int n)  
{  
 int i, total;  
 total = (n+1)\*(n+2)/2;   
 for ( i = 0; i< n; i++)  
 total -= a[i];  
 return total;  
}  
  
/\*program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {1,2,4,5,6};  
 int miss = getMissingNo(a,5);  
 printf("%d", miss);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**METHOD 2(Use XOR)**

1) XOR all the array elements, let the result of XOR be X1.  
 2) XOR all numbers from 1 to n, let XOR be X2.  
 3) XOR of X1 and X2 gives the missing number.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* getMissingNo takes array and size of array as arguments\*/  
int getMissingNo(int a[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 int x1 = a[0]; /\* For xor of all the elemets in arary \*/  
 int x2 = 1; /\* For xor of all the elemets from 1 to n+1 \*/  
   
 for (i = 1; i< n; i++)  
 x1 = x1^a[i];  
   
 for ( i = 2; i <= n+1; i++)  
 x2 = x2^i;   
   
 return (x1^x2);  
}  
  
/\*program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {1, 2, 4, 5, 6};  
 int miss = getMissingNo(a, 5);  
 printf("%d", miss);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

In method 1, if the sum of the numbers goes beyond maximum allowed integer, then there can be integer overflow and we may not get correct answer. Method 2 has no such problems.

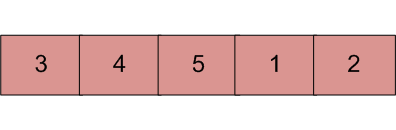
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# Search an element in a sorted and pivoted array

**Question:**  
 An element in a sorted array can be found in O(log n) time via binary search. But suppose I rotate the sorted array at some pivot unknown to you beforehand. So for instance, 1 2 3 4 5 might become 3 4 5 1 2. Devise a way to find an element in the rotated array in O(log n) time.



**Solution:**  
 Thanks to Ajay Mishra for initial solution.

**Algorithm:**  
 Find the pivot point, divide the array in two sub-arrays and call binary search.  
 The main idea for finding pivot is – for a sorted (in increasing order) and pivoted array, pivot element is the only only element for which next element to it is smaller than it.  
 Using above criteria and binary search methodology we can get pivot element in O(logn) time

Input arr[] = {3, 4, 5, 1, 2}  
Element to Search = 1  
 1) Find out pivot point and divide the array in two   
 sub-arrays. (pivot = 2) /\*Index of 5\*/  
 2) Now call binary search for one of the two sub-arrays.  
 (a) If element is greater than 0th element then   
 search in left array  
 (b) Else Search in right array   
 (1 will go in else as 1 If element is found in selected sub-array then return index   
 Else return -1.

**Implementation:**

/\* Program to search an element in a sorted and pivoted array\*/  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int findPivot(int[], int, int);  
int binarySearch(int[], int, int, int);  
  
/\* Searches an element no in a pivoted sorted array arrp[]  
 of size arr\_size \*/  
int pivotedBinarySearch(int arr[], int arr\_size, int no)  
{  
 int pivot = findPivot(arr, 0, arr\_size-1);  
  
 // If we didn't find a pivot, then array is not rotated at all  
 if (pivot == -1)  
 return binarySearch(arr, 0, arr\_size-1, no);  
  
 // If we found a pivot, then first compare with pivot and then  
 // search in two subarrays around pivot  
 if (arr[pivot] == no)  
 return pivot;  
 if (arr[0] <= no)  
 return binarySearch(arr, 0, pivot-1, no);  
 else  
 return binarySearch(arr, pivot+1, arr\_size-1, no);  
}  
  
/\* Function to get pivot. For array 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2 it will  
 return 3. If array is not rotated at all, then it returns -1 \*/  
int findPivot(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 // base cases  
 if (high < low) return -1;  
 if (high == low) return low;  
  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
 if (mid < high && arr[mid] > arr[mid + 1])  
 return mid;  
 if (mid > low && arr[mid] < arr[mid - 1])  
 return (mid-1);  
 if (arr[low] >= arr[mid])  
 return findPivot(arr, low, mid-1);  
 else  
 return findPivot(arr, mid + 1, high);  
}  
  
/\* Standard Binary Search function\*/  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int no)  
{  
 if (high < low)  
 return -1;  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
 if (no == arr[mid])  
 return mid;  
 if (no > arr[mid])  
 return binarySearch(arr, (mid + 1), high, no);  
 else  
 return binarySearch(arr, low, (mid -1), no);  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 // Let us search 3 in below array  
 int arr1[] = {5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2, 3};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int no = 3;  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr1, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search 3 in below array  
 int arr2[] = {3, 4, 5, 1, 2};  
 arr\_size = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr2, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search for 4 in above array  
 no = 4;  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr2, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search 0 in below array  
 int arr3[] = {1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1};  
 no = 0;  
 arr\_size = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr3, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search 3 in below array  
 int arr4[] = {2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2};  
 no = 3;  
 arr\_size = sizeof(arr4)/sizeof(arr4[0]);  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr4, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search 2 in above array  
 no = 2;  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr4, arr\_size, no));  
  
 // Let us search 3 in below array  
 int arr5[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
 no = 3;  
 arr\_size = sizeof(arr5)/sizeof(arr5[0]);  
 printf("Index of the element is %d\n", pivotedBinarySearch(arr5, arr\_size, no));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Index of the element is 8  
Index of the element is 0  
Index of the element is 1  
Index of the element is 3  
Index of the element is 1  
Index of the element is 0  
Index of the element is 2

Please note that the solution may not work for cases where the input array has duplicates.

**Time Complexity** O(logn)

Please write comments if you find any bug in above codes/algorithms, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-an-element-in-a-sorted-and-pivoted-array/>

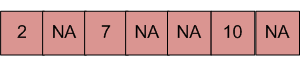
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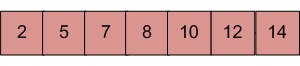
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# Merge an array of size n into another array of size m+n

Asked by Binod  
 **Question:**  
 There are two sorted arrays. First one is of size m+n containing only m elements. Another one is of size n and contains n elements. Merge these two arrays into the first array of size m+n such that the output is sorted.  
   
 Input: array with m+n elements (mPlusN[]).  
 NA => Value is not filled/available in array mPlusN[]. There should be n such array blocks.

Input: array with n elements (N[]).  
 MergeN

Output: N[] merged into mPlusN[] (Modified mPlusN[])  
 

**Algorithm:**

Let first array be mPlusN[] and other array be N[]  
1) Move m elements of mPlusN[] to end.  
2) Start from nth element of mPlusN[] and 0th element of N[] and merge them   
 into mPlusN[].

**Implementation:**

#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* Assuming -1 is filled for the places where element  
 is not available \*/  
#define NA -1  
  
/\* Function to move m elements at the end of array mPlusN[] \*/  
void moveToEnd(int mPlusN[], int size)  
{  
 int i = 0, j = size - 1;  
 for (i = size-1; i >= 0; i--)  
 if (mPlusN[i] != NA)  
 {  
 mPlusN[j] = mPlusN[i];  
 j--;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Merges array N[] of size n into array mPlusN[]  
 of size m+n\*/  
int merge(int mPlusN[], int N[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = n; /\* Current index of i/p part of mPlusN[]\*/  
 int j = 0; /\* Current index of N[]\*/  
 int k = 0; /\* Current index of of output mPlusN[]\*/  
 while (k < (m+n))  
 {  
 /\* Take an element from mPlusN[] if  
 a) value of the picked element is smaller and we have  
 not reached end of it  
 b) We have reached end of N[] \*/  
 if ((i < (m+n) && mPlusN[i] <= N[j]) || (j == n))  
 {  
 mPlusN[k] = mPlusN[i];  
 k++;  
 i++;  
 }  
 else // Otherwise take emenet from N[]  
 {  
 mPlusN[k] = N[j];  
 k++;  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Utility that prints out an array on a line \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
/\* Driver function to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 /\* Initialize arrays \*/  
 int mPlusN[] = {2, 8, NA, NA, NA, 13, NA, 15, 20};  
 int N[] = {5, 7, 9, 25};  
 int n = sizeof(N)/sizeof(N[0]);  
 int m = sizeof(mPlusN)/sizeof(mPlusN[0]) - n;  
  
 /\*Move the m elements at the end of mPlusN\*/  
 moveToEnd(mPlusN, m+n);  
  
 /\*Merge N[] into mPlusN[] \*/  
 merge(mPlusN, N, m, n);  
  
 /\* Print the resultant mPlusN \*/  
 printArray(mPlusN, m+n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

2 5 7 8 9 13 15 20 25

**Time Complexity:** O(m+n)

Please write comment if you find any bug in the above program or a better way to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-one-array-of-size-n-into-another-one-of-size-mn/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/array/)

# Median of two sorted arrays

*Question:* There are 2 sorted arrays A and B of size n each. Write an algorithm to find the median of the array obtained after merging the above 2 arrays(i.e. array of length 2n). The complexity should be O(log(n))  
   
 *Median:* In probability theory and statistics, a median is described as the number separating the higher half of a sample, a population, or a probability distribution, from the lower half.  
 The median of a finite list of numbers can be found by arranging all the numbers from lowest value to highest value and picking the middle one.

For getting the median of input array { 12, 11, 15, 10, 20 }, first sort the array. We get { 10, 11, 12, 15, 20 } after sorting. Median is the middle element of the sorted array which is 12.

There are different conventions to take median of an array with even number of elements, one can take the mean of the two middle values, or first middle value, or second middle value.

Let us see different methods to get the median of two sorted arrays of size n each. Since size of the set for which we are looking for median is even (2n), we are taking average of middle two numbers in all below solutions.

**Method 1 (Simply count while Merging)**  
 Use merge procedure of merge sort. Keep track of count while comparing elements of two arrays. If count becomes n(For 2n elements), we have reached the median. Take the average of the elements at indexes n-1 and n in the merged array. See the below implementation.

Implementation:

#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* This function returns median of ar1[] and ar2[].  
 Assumptions in this function:  
 Both ar1[] and ar2[] are sorted arrays  
 Both have n elements \*/  
int getMedian(int ar1[], int ar2[], int n)  
{  
 int i = 0; /\* Current index of i/p array ar1[] \*/  
 int j = 0; /\* Current index of i/p array ar2[] \*/  
 int count;  
 int m1 = -1, m2 = -1;  
  
 /\* Since there are 2n elements, median will be average  
 of elements at index n-1 and n in the array obtained after  
 merging ar1 and ar2 \*/  
 for (count = 0; count <= n; count++)  
 {  
 /\*Below is to handle case where all elements of ar1[] are  
 smaller than smallest(or first) element of ar2[]\*/  
 if (i == n)  
 {  
 m1 = m2;  
 m2 = ar2[0];  
 break;  
 }  
  
 /\*Below is to handle case where all elements of ar2[] are  
 smaller than smallest(or first) element of ar1[]\*/  
 else if (j == n)  
 {  
 m1 = m2;  
 m2 = ar1[0];  
 break;  
 }  
  
 if (ar1[i] < ar2[j])  
 {  
 m1 = m2; /\* Store the prev median \*/  
 m2 = ar1[i];  
 i++;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 m1 = m2; /\* Store the prev median \*/  
 m2 = ar2[j];  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return (m1 + m2)/2;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {1, 12, 15, 26, 38};  
 int ar2[] = {2, 13, 17, 30, 45};  
  
 int n1 = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n2 = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 if (n1 == n2)  
 printf("Median is %d", getMedian(ar1, ar2, n1));  
 else  
 printf("Doesn't work for arrays of unequal size");  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 2 (By comparing the medians of two arrays)**  
 This method works by first getting medians of the two sorted arrays and then comparing them.

Let ar1 and ar2 be the input arrays.

Algorithm:

1) Calculate the medians m1 and m2 of the input arrays ar1[]   
 and ar2[] respectively.  
2) If m1 and m2 both are equal then we are done.  
 return m1 (or m2)  
3) If m1 is greater than m2, then median is present in one   
 of the below two subarrays.  
 a) From first element of ar1 to m1 (ar1[0...|\_n/2\_|])  
 b) From m2 to last element of ar2 (ar2[|\_n/2\_|...n-1])  
4) If m2 is greater than m1, then median is present in one   
 of the below two subarrays.  
 a) From m1 to last element of ar1 (ar1[|\_n/2\_|...n-1])  
 b) From first element of ar2 to m2 (ar2[0...|\_n/2\_|])  
5) Repeat the above process until size of both the subarrays   
 becomes 2.  
6) If size of the two arrays is 2 then use below formula to get   
 the median.  
 Median = (max(ar1[0], ar2[0]) + min(ar1[1], ar2[1]))/2

Example:

ar1[] = {1, 12, 15, 26, 38}  
 ar2[] = {2, 13, 17, 30, 45}

For above two arrays m1 = 15 and m2 = 17

For the above ar1[] and ar2[], m1 is smaller than m2. So median is present in one of the following two subarrays.

[15, 26, 38] and [2, 13, 17]

Let us repeat the process for above two subarrays:

m1 = 26 m2 = 13.

m1 is greater than m2. So the subarrays become

[15, 26] and [13, 17]  
Now size is 2, so median = (max(ar1[0], ar2[0]) + min(ar1[1], ar2[1]))/2  
 = (max(15, 13) + min(26, 17))/2   
 = (15 + 17)/2  
 = 16

Implementation:

#include<stdio.h>  
  
int max(int, int); /\* to get maximum of two integers \*/  
int min(int, int); /\* to get minimum of two integeres \*/  
int median(int [], int); /\* to get median of a sorted array \*/  
  
/\* This function returns median of ar1[] and ar2[].  
 Assumptions in this function:  
 Both ar1[] and ar2[] are sorted arrays  
 Both have n elements \*/  
int getMedian(int ar1[], int ar2[], int n)  
{  
 int m1; /\* For median of ar1 \*/  
 int m2; /\* For median of ar2 \*/  
  
 /\* return -1 for invalid input \*/  
 if (n <= 0)  
 return -1;  
  
 if (n == 1)  
 return (ar1[0] + ar2[0])/2;  
  
 if (n == 2)  
 return (max(ar1[0], ar2[0]) + min(ar1[1], ar2[1])) / 2;  
  
 m1 = median(ar1, n); /\* get the median of the first array \*/  
 m2 = median(ar2, n); /\* get the median of the second array \*/  
  
 /\* If medians are equal then return either m1 or m2 \*/  
 if (m1 == m2)  
 return m1;  
  
 /\* if m1 < m2 then median must exist in ar1[m1....] and ar2[....m2] \*/  
 if (m1 < m2)  
 {  
 if (n % 2 == 0)  
 return getMedian(ar1 + n/2 - 1, ar2, n - n/2 +1);  
 else  
 return getMedian(ar1 + n/2, ar2, n - n/2);  
 }  
  
 /\* if m1 > m2 then median must exist in ar1[....m1] and ar2[m2...] \*/  
 else  
 {  
 if (n % 2 == 0)  
 return getMedian(ar2 + n/2 - 1, ar1, n - n/2 + 1);  
 else  
 return getMedian(ar2 + n/2, ar1, n - n/2);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to get median of a sorted array \*/  
int median(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 if (n%2 == 0)  
 return (arr[n/2] + arr[n/2-1])/2;  
 else  
 return arr[n/2];  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {1, 2, 3, 6};  
 int ar2[] = {4, 6, 8, 10};  
 int n1 = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n2 = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 if (n1 == n2)  
 printf("Median is %d", getMedian(ar1, ar2, n1));  
 else  
 printf("Doesn't work for arrays of unequal size");  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* Utility functions \*/  
int max(int x, int y)  
{  
 return x > y? x : y;  
}  
  
int min(int x, int y)  
{  
 return x > y? y : x;  
}

Time Complexity: O(logn)  
 Algorithmic Paradigm: Divide and Conquer  
  
  
 **Method 3 (By doing binary search for the median):**  
 The basic idea is that if you are given two arrays ar1[] and ar2[] and know the length of each, you can check whether an element ar1[i] is the median in constant time. Suppose that the median is ar1[i]. Since the array is sorted, it is greater than exactly i values in array ar1[]. Then if it is the median, it is also greater than exactly j = n – i – 1 elements in ar2[].  
 It requires constant time to check if ar2[j] 1) Get the middle element of ar1[] using array indexes left and right. Let index of the middle element be i. 2) Calculate the corresponding index j of ar2[] j = n – i – 1 3) If ar1[i] >= ar2[j] and ar1[i]

Example:

ar1[] = {1, 5, 7, 10, 13}  
 ar2[] = {11, 15, 23, 30, 45}

Middle element of ar1[] is 7. Let us compare 7 with 23 and 30, since 7 smaller than both 23 and 30, move to right in ar1[]. Do binary search in {10, 13}, this step will pick 10. Now compare 10 with 15 and 23. Since 10 is smaller than both 15 and 23, again move to right. Only 13 is there in right side now. Since 13 is greater than 11 and smaller than 15, terminate here. We have got the median as 12 (average of 11 and 13)

Implementation:

#include<stdio.h>  
  
int getMedianRec(int ar1[], int ar2[], int left, int right, int n);  
  
/\* This function returns median of ar1[] and ar2[].  
 Assumptions in this function:  
 Both ar1[] and ar2[] are sorted arrays  
 Both have n elements \*/  
int getMedian(int ar1[], int ar2[], int n)  
{  
 return getMedianRec(ar1, ar2, 0, n-1, n);  
}  
  
/\* A recursive function to get the median of ar1[] and ar2[]  
 using binary search \*/  
int getMedianRec(int ar1[], int ar2[], int left, int right, int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 /\* We have reached at the end (left or right) of ar1[] \*/  
 if (left > right)  
 return getMedianRec(ar2, ar1, 0, n-1, n);  
  
 i = (left + right)/2;  
 j = n - i - 1; /\* Index of ar2[] \*/  
  
 /\* Recursion terminates here.\*/  
 if (ar1[i] > ar2[j] && (j == n-1 || ar1[i] <= ar2[j+1]))  
 {  
 /\* ar1[i] is decided as median 2, now select the median 1  
 (element just before ar1[i] in merged array) to get the  
 average of both\*/  
 if (i == 0 || ar2[j] > ar1[i-1])  
 return (ar1[i] + ar2[j])/2;  
 else  
 return (ar1[i] + ar1[i-1])/2;  
 }  
  
 /\*Search in left half of ar1[]\*/  
 else if (ar1[i] > ar2[j] && j != n-1 && ar1[i] > ar2[j+1])  
 return getMedianRec(ar1, ar2, left, i-1, n);  
  
 /\*Search in right half of ar1[]\*/  
 else /\* ar1[i] is smaller than both ar2[j] and ar2[j+1]\*/  
 return getMedianRec(ar1, ar2, i+1, right, n);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {1, 12, 15, 26, 38};  
 int ar2[] = {2, 13, 17, 30, 45};  
 int n1 = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n2 = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 if (n1 == n2)  
 printf("Median is %d", getMedian(ar1, ar2, n1));  
 else  
 printf("Doesn't work for arrays of unequal size");  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(logn)  
 Algorithmic Paradigm: Divide and Conquer

The above solutions can be optimized for the cases when all elements of one array are smaller than all elements of other array. For example, in method 3, we can change the getMedian() function to following so that these cases can be handled in O(1) time. Thanks to [nutcracker](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/2105/comment-page-1#comment-2729) for suggesting this optimization.

/\* This function returns median of ar1[] and ar2[].  
 Assumptions in this function:  
 Both ar1[] and ar2[] are sorted arrays  
 Both have n elements \*/  
int getMedian(int ar1[], int ar2[], int n)  
{  
 // If all elements of array 1 are smaller then  
 // median is average of last element of ar1 and  
 // first element of ar2  
 if (ar1[n-1] < ar2[0])  
 return (ar1[n-1]+ar2[0])/2;  
  
 // If all elements of array 1 are smaller then  
 // median is average of first element of ar1 and  
 // last element of ar2  
 if (ar2[n-1] < ar1[0])  
 return (ar2[n-1]+ar1[0])/2;  
  
 return getMedianRec(ar1, ar2, 0, n-1, n);  
}

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Median>

[http://ocw.alfaisal.edu/NR/rdonlyres/Electrical-Engineering-and-Computer-Science/6-046JFall-2005/30C68118-E436-4FE3-8C79-6BAFBB07D935/0/ps9sol.pdf ds3etph5wn](http://ocw.alfaisal.edu/NR/rdonlyres/Electrical-Engineering-and-Computer-Science/6-046JFall-2005/30C68118-E436-4FE3-8C79-6BAFBB07D935/0/ps9sol.pdf)

Asked by Snehal

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

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# Write a program to reverse an array

**Iterative way:**  
 1) Initialize start and end indexes.   
 start = 0, end = n-1  
 2) In a loop, swap arr[start] with arr[end] and change start and end as follows.  
 start = start +1; end = end – 1

/\* Function to reverse arr[] from start to end\*/  
void rvereseArray(int arr[], int start, int end)  
{  
 int temp;  
 while(start < end)  
 {  
 temp = arr[start];   
 arr[start] = arr[end];  
 arr[end] = temp;  
 start++;  
 end--;  
 }   
}   
  
/\* Utility that prints out an array on a line \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
  
 printf("\n");  
}   
  
/\* Driver function to test above functions \*/  
int main()   
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};  
 printArray(arr, 6);  
 rvereseArray(arr, 0, 5);  
 printf("Reversed array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, 6);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Recursive Way:**  
 1) Initialize start and end indexes  
 start = 0, end = n-1  
 2) Swap arr[start] with arr[end]  
 3) Recursively call reverse for rest of the array.

/\* Function to reverse arr[] from start to end\*/  
void rvereseArray(int arr[], int start, int end)  
{  
 int temp;  
 if(start >= end)  
 return;  
 temp = arr[start];   
 arr[start] = arr[end];  
 arr[end] = temp;  
 rvereseArray(arr, start+1, end-1);   
}   
  
/\* Utility that prints out an array on a line \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
  
 printf("\n");  
}   
  
/\* Driver function to test above functions \*/  
int main()   
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
 printArray(arr, 5);  
 rvereseArray(arr, 0, 4);  
 printf("Reversed array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, 5);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above programs or other ways to solve the same problem.

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# Program for array rotation

Write a function rotate(ar[], d, n) that rotates arr[] of size n by d elements.  
   
 Array

Rotation of the above array by 2 will make array

ArrayRotation1

**METHOD 1 (Use temp array)**

Input arr[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7], d = 2, n =7  
1) Store d elements in a temp array  
 temp[] = [1, 2]  
2) Shift rest of the arr[]  
 arr[] = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 7]  
3) Store back the d elements  
 arr[] = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2]

**Time complexity** O(n)  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(d)

**METHOD 2 (Rotate one by one)**

leftRotate(arr[], d, n)  
start  
 For i = 0 to i   
To rotate by one, store arr[0] in a temporary variable temp, move arr[1] to arr[0], arr[2] to arr[1] …and finally temp to arr[n-1]  
Let us take the same example arr[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7], d = 2  
  
Rotate arr[] by one 2 times  
  
We get [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1] after first rotation and [ 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2] after second rotation.  
   
/\*Function to left Rotate arr[] of size n by 1\*/  
void leftRotatebyOne(int arr[], int n);  
  
/\*Function to left rotate arr[] of size n by d\*/  
void leftRotate(int arr[], int d, int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i = 0; i < d; i++)  
 leftRotatebyOne(arr, n);  
}  
  
void leftRotatebyOne(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i, temp;  
 temp = arr[0];  
 for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)  
 arr[i] = arr[i+1];  
 arr[i] = temp;  
}  
  
/\* utility function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
 leftRotate(arr, 2, 7);  
 printArray(arr, 7);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time complexity:** O(n\*d)  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(1)

**METHOD 3 (A Juggling Algorithm)**  
 This is an extension of method 2. Instead of moving one by one, divide the array in different sets  
 where number of sets is equal to GCD of n and d and move the elements within sets.  
 If GCD is 1 as is for the above example array (n = 7 and d =2), then elements will be moved within one set only, we just start with temp = arr[0] and keep moving arr[I+d] to arr[I] and finally store temp at the right place.

Here is an example for n =12 and d = 3. GCD is 3 and

Let arr[] be {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12}  
  
a) Elements are first moved in first set – (See below diagram for this movement)  
  
  
  
 arr[] after this step --> {4 2 3 7 5 6 10 8 9 1 11 12}  
  
b) Then in second set.  
 arr[] after this step --> {4 5 3 7 8 6 10 11 9 1 2 12}  
  
c) Finally in third set.  
 arr[] after this step --> {4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3}

/\* function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size);  
  
/\*Fuction to get gcd of a and b\*/  
int gcd(int a,int b);  
  
/\*Function to left rotate arr[] of siz n by d\*/  
void leftRotate(int arr[], int d, int n)  
{  
 int i, j, k, temp;  
 for (i = 0; i < gcd(d, n); i++)  
 {  
 /\* move i-th values of blocks \*/  
 temp = arr[i];  
 j = i;  
 while(1)  
 {  
 k = j + d;  
 if (k >= n)  
 k = k - n;  
 if (k == i)  
 break;  
 arr[j] = arr[k];  
 j = k;  
 }  
 arr[j] = temp;  
 }  
}  
  
/\*UTILITY FUNCTIONS\*/  
/\* function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
/\*Fuction to get gcd of a and b\*/  
int gcd(int a,int b)  
{  
 if(b==0)  
 return a;  
 else  
 return gcd(b, a%b);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
 leftRotate(arr, 2, 7);  
 printArray(arr, 7);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time complexity:** O(n)  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(1)

Please see following posts for other methods of array rotation:  
 [Block swap algorithm for array rotation](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2878)  
 [Reversal algorithm for array rotation](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2838)

**References:**  
 <http://www.cs.bell-labs.com/cm/cs/pearls/s02b.pdf>

Please write comments if you find any bug in above programs/algorithms.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/array-rotation/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/array/)

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[← Program to count leaf nodes in a binary tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/write-a-c-program-to-get-count-of-leaf-nodes-in-a-binary-tree/) [Reversal algorithm for array rotation →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/program-for-array-rotation-continued-reversal-algorithm/)

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# Reversal algorithm for array rotation

Write a function rotate(arr[], d, n) that rotates arr[] of size n by d elements.

Array

Rotation of the above array by 2 will make array

ArrayRotation1

**Method 4(The Reversal Algorithm)**  
 Please read [this](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2398)for first three methods of array rotation.

**Algorithm:**

rotate(arr[], d, n)  
 reverse(arr[], 1, d) ;  
 reverse(arr[], d + 1, n);  
 reverse(arr[], l, n);

Let AB are the two parts of the input array where A = arr[0..d-1] and B = arr[d..n-1]. The idea of the algorithm is:  
 Reverse A to get ArB. /\* Ar is reverse of A \*/  
 Reverse B to get ArBr. /\* Br is reverse of B \*/  
 Reverse all to get (ArBr) r = BA.

For arr[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7], d =2 and n = 7  
 A = [1, 2] and B = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
 Reverse A, we get ArB = [2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
 Reverse B, we get ArBr = [2, 1, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3]  
 Reverse all, we get (ArBr)r = [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2]

**Implementation:**

/\*Utility function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size);  
  
/\* Utility function to reverse arr[] from start to end \*/  
void rvereseArray(int arr[], int start, int end);  
  
/\* Function to left rotate arr[] of size n by d \*/  
void leftRotate(int arr[], int d, int n)  
{  
 rvereseArray(arr, 0, d-1);  
 rvereseArray(arr, d, n-1);  
 rvereseArray(arr, 0, n-1);  
}  
  
/\*UTILITY FUNCTIONS\*/  
/\* function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("%\n ");  
}  
  
/\*Function to reverse arr[] from index start to end\*/  
void rvereseArray(int arr[], int start, int end)  
{  
 int i;  
 int temp;  
 while(start < end)  
 {  
 temp = arr[start];  
 arr[start] = arr[end];  
 arr[end] = temp;  
 start++;  
 end--;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
 leftRotate(arr, 2, 7);  
 printArray(arr, 7);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

**References:**  
 <http://www.cs.bell-labs.com/cm/cs/pearls/s02b.pdf>

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/program-for-array-rotation-continued-reversal-algorithm/>

# Block swap algorithm for array rotation

Write a function rotate(ar[], d, n) that rotates arr[] of size n by d elements.  
   
 Array

Rotation of the above array by 2 will make array

ArrayRotation1

**Algorithm:**

Initialize A = arr[0..d-1] and B = arr[d..n-1]  
1) Do following until size of A is equal to size of B  
  
 a) If A is shorter, divide B into Bl and Br such that Br is of same   
 length as A. Swap A and Br to change ABlBr into BrBlA. Now A  
 is at its final place, so recur on pieces of B.   
  
 b) If A is longer, divide A into Al and Ar such that Al is of same   
 length as B Swap Al and B to change AlArB into BArAl. Now B  
 is at its final place, so recur on pieces of A.  
  
2) Finally when A and B are of equal size, block swap them.

**Recursive Implementation:**

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\*Prototype for utility functions \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size);  
void swap(int arr[], int fi, int si, int d);  
  
void leftRotate(int arr[], int d, int n)  
{   
 /\* Return If number of elements to be rotated is   
 zero or equal to array size \*/   
 if(d == 0 || d == n)  
 return;  
   
 /\*If number of elements to be rotated is exactly   
 half of array size \*/   
 if(n-d == d)  
 {  
 swap(arr, 0, n-d, d);   
 return;  
 }   
   
 /\* If A is shorter\*/   
 if(d < n-d)  
 {   
 swap(arr, 0, n-d, d);  
 leftRotate(arr, d, n-d);   
 }   
 else /\* If B is shorter\*/   
 {  
 swap(arr, 0, d, n-d);  
 leftRotate(arr+n-d, 2\*d-n, d); /\*This is tricky\*/  
 }  
}  
  
/\*UTILITY FUNCTIONS\*/  
/\* function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("%\n ");  
}   
  
/\*This function swaps d elements starting at index fi  
 with d elements starting at index si \*/  
void swap(int arr[], int fi, int si, int d)  
{  
 int i, temp;  
 for(i = 0; i<d; i++)   
 {  
 temp = arr[fi + i];  
 arr[fi + i] = arr[si + i];  
 arr[si + i] = temp;  
 }   
}   
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
 leftRotate(arr, 2, 7);  
 printArray(arr, 7);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Iterative Implementation:**  
 Here is iterative implementation of the same algorithm. Same utility function swap() is used here.

void leftRotate(int arr[], int d, int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
 if(d == 0 || d == n)  
 return;  
 i = d;  
 j = n - d;  
 while (i != j)  
 {  
 if(i < j) /\*A is shorter\*/  
 {  
 swap(arr, d-i, d+j-i, i);  
 j -= i;  
 }  
 else /\*B is shorter\*/  
 {  
 swap(arr, d-i, d, j);  
 i -= j;  
 }  
 // printArray(arr, 7);  
 }  
 /\*Finally, block swap A and B\*/  
 swap(arr, d-i, d, i);  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

Please see following posts for other methods of array rotation:  
 <http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2398>  
 <http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2838>

**References:**  
 <http://www.cs.bell-labs.com/cm/cs/pearls/s02b.pdf>

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above programs/algorithms or want to share any additional information about the block swap algorithm.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/block-swap-algorithm-for-array-rotation/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/array/)

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[← Reversal algorithm for array rotation](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/program-for-array-rotation-continued-reversal-algorithm/) [Data Structures and Algorithms | Set 3 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/data-structures-and-algorithms-set-3-2/)

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# Maximum sum such that no two elements are adjacent

**Question:** Given an array of positive numbers, find the maximum sum of a subsequence with the constraint that no 2 numbers in the sequence should be adjacent in the array. So 3 2 7 10 should return 13 (sum of 3 and 10) or 3 2 5 10 7 should return 15 (sum of 3, 5 and 7).Answer the question in most efficient way.

**Algorithm:**  
 Loop for all elements in arr[] and maintain two sums incl and excl where incl = Max sum including the previous element and excl = Max sum excluding the previous element.

Max sum excluding the current element will be max(incl, excl) and max sum including the current element will be excl + current element (Note that only excl is considered because elements cannot be adjacent).

At the end of the loop return max of incl and excl.

**Example:**

arr[] = {5, 5, 10, 40, 50, 35}  
  
 inc = 5   
 exc = 0  
  
 For i = 1 (current element is 5)  
 incl = (excl + arr[i]) = 5  
 excl = max(5, 0) = 5  
  
 For i = 2 (current element is 10)  
 incl = (excl + arr[i]) = 15  
 excl = max(5, 5) = 5  
  
 For i = 3 (current element is 40)  
 incl = (excl + arr[i]) = 45  
 excl = max(5, 15) = 15  
  
 For i = 4 (current element is 50)  
 incl = (excl + arr[i]) = 65  
 excl = max(45, 15) = 45  
  
 For i = 5 (current element is 35)  
 incl = (excl + arr[i]) = 80  
 excl = max(5, 15) = 65  
  
And 35 is the last element. So, answer is max(incl, excl) = 80

Thanks to [Debanjan](http://groups.google.co.in/group/algogeeks/browse_thread/thread/eb90efd8f8d4a040/6700a1c909841637?lnk=gst&q=Given+an+array+all+of+whose+elements+are+positive+numbers%2C+find+the+maximum+sum+of+a+subsequence+with+the+constraint+that+no+2+numbers+in+the+sequence+should+be+adjacent+in+the+array#6700a1c909841637) for providing code.

**Implementation:**

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\*Function to return max sum such that no two elements  
 are adjacent \*/  
int FindMaxSum(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int incl = arr[0];  
 int excl = 0;  
 int excl\_new;  
 int i;  
  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 /\* current max excluding i \*/  
 excl\_new = (incl > excl)? incl: excl;  
  
 /\* current max including i \*/  
 incl = excl + arr[i];  
 excl = excl\_new;  
 }  
  
 /\* return max of incl and excl \*/  
 return ((incl > excl)? incl : excl);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {5, 5, 10, 100, 10, 5};  
 printf("%d \n", FindMaxSum(arr, 6));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

Now try the same problem for array with negative numbers also.

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above program/algorithm or other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-sum-such-that-no-two-elements-are-adjacent/>

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# Leaders in an array

Write a program to print all the LEADERS in the array. An element is leader if it is greater than all the elements to its right side. And the rightmost element is always a leader. For example int the array {16, 17, 4, 3, 5, 2}, leaders are 17, 5 and 2.

Let the input array be arr[] and size of the array be *size*.

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops. The outer loop runs from 0 to size – 1 and one by one picks all elements from left to right. The inner loop compares the picked element to all the elements to its right side. If the picked element is greater than all the elements to its right side, then the picked element is the leader.

/\*Function to print leaders in an array \*/  
void printLeaders(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 for (i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = i+1; j < size; j++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] <= arr[j])  
 break;  
 }   
 if(j == size) // the loop didn't break  
 {  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\*Driver program to test above function\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {16, 17, 4, 3, 5, 2};  
 printLeaders(arr, 6);  
 getchar();  
}  
// Output: 17 5 2

**Time Complexity:** O(n\*n)

**Method 2 (Scan from right)**  
 Scan all the elements from right to left in array and keep track of maximum till now. When maximum changes it’s value, print it.

/\*Function to print leaders in an array \*/  
void printLeaders(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int max\_from\_right = arr[size-1];  
 int i;  
  
 /\* Rightmost element is always leader \*/  
 printf("%d ", max\_from\_right);  
   
 for(i = size-2; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 if(max\_from\_right < arr[i])  
 {  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 max\_from\_right = arr[i];  
 }  
 }   
}  
  
/\*Driver program to test above function\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {16, 17, 4, 3, 5, 2};  
 printLeaders(arr, 6);  
 getchar();   
}   
// Output: 2 5 17

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/leaders-in-an-array/>

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# Sort elements by frequency | Set 1

Asked By Binod  
   
 **Question:**  
 Print the elements of an array in the decreasing frequency if 2 numbers have same frequency then print the one which came 1st  
 E.g. 2 5 2 8 5 6 8 8 output: 8 8 8 2 2 5 5 6.

**METHOD 1 (Use Sorting)**

1) Use a sorting algorithm to sort the elements O(nlogn)   
 2) Scan the sorted array and construct a 2D array of element and count O(n).  
 3) Sort the 2D array according to count O(nlogn).

**Example:**

Input 2 5 2 8 5 6 8 8  
  
 After sorting we get  
 2 2 5 5 6 8 8 8  
  
 Now construct the 2D array as  
 2, 2  
 5, 2  
 6, 1  
 8, 3  
  
 Sort by count  
 8, 3  
 2, 2  
 5, 2  
 6, 1

There is one issue with above approach (thanks to ankit for pointing this out). If we modify the input to 5 2 2 8 5 6 8 8, then we should get 8 8 8 5 5 2 2 6 and not 8 8 8 2 2 5 5 6 as will be the case.  
 To handle this, we should use indexes in step 3, if two counts are same then we should first process(or print) the element with lower index. In step 1, we should store the indexes instead of elements.

Input 5 2 2 8 5 6 8 8  
  
 After sorting we get  
 Element 2 2 5 5 6 8 8 8  
 Index 1 2 0 4 5 3 6 7  
  
 Now construct the 2D array as  
 Index, Count  
 1, 2  
 0, 2  
 5, 1  
 3, 3  
  
 Sort by count (consider indexes in case of tie)  
 3, 3  
 0, 2  
 1, 2  
 5, 1  
   
 Print the elements using indexes in the above 2D array.

**METHOD 2(Use BST and Sorting)**  
 1. Insert elements in BST one by one and if an element is already present then increment the count of the node. Node of the Binary Search Tree (used in this approach) will be as follows.

struct tree  
{  
 int element;  
 int first\_index /\*To handle ties in counts\*/  
 int count;  
}BST;

2.Store the first indexes and corresponding counts of BST in a 2D array.  
 3 Sort the 2D array according to counts (and use indexes in case of tie).

**Time Complexity:** O(nlogn) if a[Self Balancing Binary Search Tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-balancing_binary_search_tree) is used.

**METHOD 3(Use Hashing and Sorting)**  
 Using a hashing mechanism, we can store the elements (also first index) and their counts in a hash. Finally, sort the hash elements according to their counts.

These are just our thoughts about solving the problem and may not be the optimal way of solving. We are open for better solutions.

**Related Links**  
 http://www.trunix.org/programlama/c/kandr2/krx604.html  
 <http://drhanson.s3.amazonaws.com/storage/documents/common.pdf>  
 http://www.cc.gatech.edu/classes/semantics/misc/pp2.pdf

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-elements-by-frequency/>

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# Count Inversions in an array

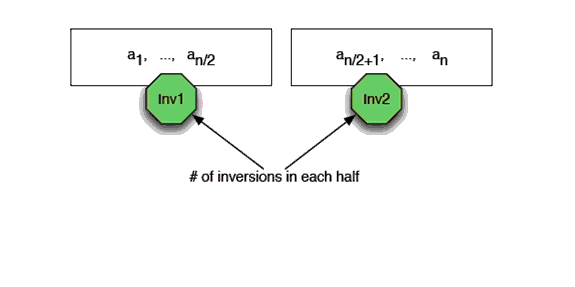
*Inversion Count* for an array indicates – how far (or close) the array is from being sorted. If array is already sorted then inversion count is 0. If array is sorted in reverse order that inversion count is the maximum.   
 Formally speaking, two elements a[i] and a[j] form an inversion if a[i] > a[j] and i Example:  
 The sequence 2, 4, 1, 3, 5 has three inversions (2, 1), (4, 1), (4, 3).

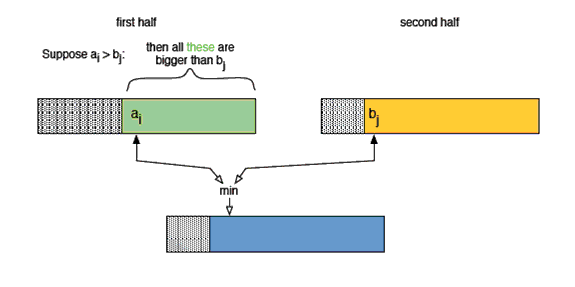
**METHOD 1 (Simple)**  
 For each element, count number of elements which are on right side of it and are smaller than it.

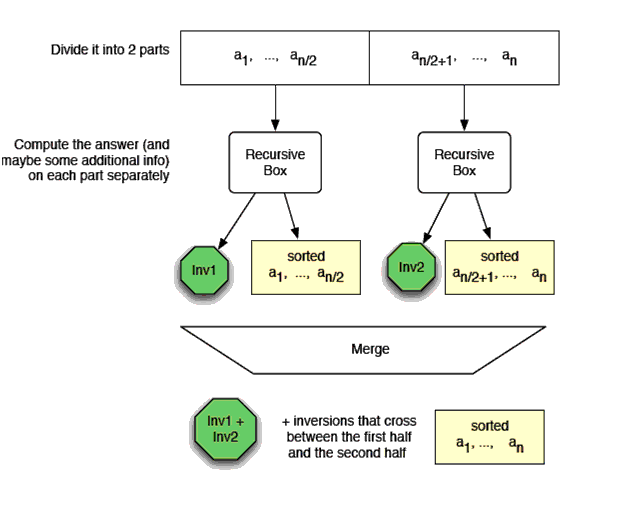
int getInvCount(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int inv\_count = 0;  
 int i, j;  
  
 for(i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)  
 for(j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 if(arr[i] > arr[j])  
 inv\_count++;  
  
 return inv\_count;  
}  
  
/\* Driver progra to test above functions \*/  
int main(int argv, char\*\* args)  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 20, 6, 4, 5};  
 printf(" Number of inversions are %d \n", getInvCount(arr, 5));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n^2)

**METHOD 2(Enhance Merge Sort)**  
 Suppose we know the number of inversions in the left half and right half of the array (let be inv1 and inv2), what kinds of inversions are not accounted for in Inv1 + Inv2? The answer is – the inversions we have to count during the merge step. Therefore, to get number of inversions, we need to add number of inversions in left subarray, right subarray and merge().

  
 **How to get number of inversions in merge()?**  
 In merge process, let i is used for indexing left sub-array and j for right sub-array. At any step in merge(), if a[i] is greater than a[j], then there are (mid – i) inversions. because left and right subarrays are sorted, so all the remaining elements in left-subarray (a[i+1], a[i+2] … a[mid]) will be greater than a[j]



**The complete picture:**  
 

**Implementation:**

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
   
int \_mergeSort(int arr[], int temp[], int left, int right);  
int merge(int arr[], int temp[], int left, int mid, int right);  
   
/\* This function sorts the input array and returns the  
 number of inversions in the array \*/  
int mergeSort(int arr[], int array\_size)  
{  
 int \*temp = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*array\_size);  
 return \_mergeSort(arr, temp, 0, array\_size - 1);  
}  
   
/\* An auxiliary recursive function that sorts the input array and  
 returns the number of inversions in the array. \*/  
int \_mergeSort(int arr[], int temp[], int left, int right)  
{  
 int mid, inv\_count = 0;  
 if (right > left)  
 {  
 /\* Divide the array into two parts and call \_mergeSortAndCountInv()  
 for each of the parts \*/  
 mid = (right + left)/2;  
   
 /\* Inversion count will be sum of inversions in left-part, right-part  
 and number of inversions in merging \*/  
 inv\_count = \_mergeSort(arr, temp, left, mid);  
 inv\_count += \_mergeSort(arr, temp, mid+1, right);  
   
 /\*Merge the two parts\*/  
 inv\_count += merge(arr, temp, left, mid+1, right);  
 }  
 return inv\_count;  
}  
   
/\* This funt merges two sorted arrays and returns inversion count in  
 the arrays.\*/  
int merge(int arr[], int temp[], int left, int mid, int right)  
{  
 int i, j, k;  
 int inv\_count = 0;  
   
 i = left; /\* i is index for left subarray\*/  
 j = mid; /\* i is index for right subarray\*/  
 k = left; /\* i is index for resultant merged subarray\*/  
 while ((i <= mid - 1) && (j <= right))  
 {  
 if (arr[i] <= arr[j])  
 {  
 temp[k++] = arr[i++];  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 temp[k++] = arr[j++];  
   
 /\*this is tricky -- see above explanation/diagram for merge()\*/  
 inv\_count = inv\_count + (mid - i);  
 }  
 }  
   
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of left subarray  
 (if there are any) to temp\*/  
 while (i <= mid - 1)  
 temp[k++] = arr[i++];  
   
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of right subarray  
 (if there are any) to temp\*/  
 while (j <= right)  
 temp[k++] = arr[j++];  
   
 /\*Copy back the merged elements to original array\*/  
 for (i=left; i <= right; i++)  
 arr[i] = temp[i];  
   
 return inv\_count;  
}  
   
/\* Driver progra to test above functions \*/  
int main(int argv, char\*\* args)  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 20, 6, 4, 5};  
 printf(" Number of inversions are %d \n", mergeSort(arr, 5));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Note that above code modifies (or sorts) the input array. If we want to count only inversions then we need to create a copy of original array and call mergeSort() on copy.  
   
 **Time Complexity:** O(nlogn)  
 **Algorithmic Paradigm:** Divide and Conquer

**References:**  
 <http://www.cs.umd.edu/class/fall2009/cmsc451/lectures/Lec08-inversions.pdf>  
 <http://www.cp.eng.chula.ac.th/~piak/teaching/algo/algo2008/count-inv.htm>

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above program/algorithm or other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-inversions/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

Post navigation

[← Sort elements by frequency | Set 1](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-elements-by-frequency/) [Operating Systems | Set 4 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/operating-systems-set-4/)

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# Two elements whose sum is closest to zero

**Question:** An Array of integers is given, both +ve and -ve. You need to find the two elements such that their sum is closest to zero.

For the below array, program should print -80 and 85.

[Array_1](http://geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Array_1.gif)

**METHOD 1 (Simple)**  
 For each element, find the sum of it with every other element in the array and compare sums. Finally, return the minimum sum.

**Implementation**

# include <stdio.h>  
# include <stdlib.h> /\* for abs() \*/  
# include <math.h>  
void minAbsSumPair(int arr[], int arr\_size)  
{  
 int inv\_count = 0;  
 int l, r, min\_sum, sum, min\_l, min\_r;  
  
 /\* Array should have at least two elements\*/  
 if(arr\_size < 2)  
 {  
 printf("Invalid Input");  
 return;  
 }  
  
 /\* Initialization of values \*/  
 min\_l = 0;  
 min\_r = 1;  
 min\_sum = arr[0] + arr[1];  
  
 for(l = 0; l < arr\_size - 1; l++)  
 {  
 for(r = l+1; r < arr\_size; r++)  
 {  
 sum = arr[l] + arr[r];  
 if(abs(min\_sum) > abs(sum))  
 {  
 min\_sum = sum;  
 min\_l = l;  
 min\_r = r;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 printf(" The two elements whose sum is minimum are %d and %d",  
 arr[min\_l], arr[min\_r]);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 60, -10, 70, -80, 85};  
 minAbsSumPair(arr, 6);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time complexity:** O(n^2)

**METHOD 2 (Use Sorting)**  
 Thanks to baskin for suggesting this approach. We recommend to read [this post](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=484) for background of this approach.

**Algorithm**  
 1) Sort all the elements of the input array.  
 2) Use two index variables l and r to traverse from left and right ends respectively. Initialize l as 0 and r as n-1.  
 3) sum = a[l] + a[r]  
 4) If sum is -ve, then l++  
 5) If sum is +ve, then r–  
 6) Keep track of abs min sum.  
 7) Repeat steps 3, 4, 5 and 6 while l Implementation

# include <stdio.h>  
# include <math.h>  
# include <limits.h>  
  
void quickSort(int \*, int, int);  
  
/\* Function to print pair of elements having minimum sum \*/  
void minAbsSumPair(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Variables to keep track of current sum and minimum sum  
 int sum, min\_sum = INT\_MAX;  
  
 // left and right index variables  
 int l = 0, r = n-1;  
  
 // variable to keep track of the left and right pair for min\_sum  
 int min\_l = l, min\_r = n-1;  
  
 /\* Array should have at least two elements\*/  
 if(n < 2)  
 {  
 printf("Invalid Input");  
 return;  
 }  
  
 /\* Sort the elements \*/  
 quickSort(arr, l, r);  
  
 while(l < r)  
 {  
 sum = arr[l] + arr[r];  
  
 /\*If abs(sum) is less then update the result items\*/  
 if(abs(sum) < abs(min\_sum))  
 {  
 min\_sum = sum;  
 min\_l = l;  
 min\_r = r;  
 }  
 if(sum < 0)  
 l++;  
 else  
 r--;  
 }  
  
 printf(" The two elements whose sum is minimum are %d and %d",  
 arr[min\_l], arr[min\_r]);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 60, -10, 70, -80, 85};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 minAbsSumPair(arr, n);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE ONLY FOR SORTING  
 PURPOSE \*/  
void exchange(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp;  
 temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
int partition(int arr[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int x = arr[ei];  
 int i = (si - 1);  
 int j;  
  
 for (j = si; j <= ei - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if(arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 exchange(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 }  
 }  
  
 exchange (&arr[i + 1], &arr[ei]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
  
/\* Implementation of Quick Sort  
arr[] --> Array to be sorted  
si --> Starting index  
ei --> Ending index  
\*/  
void quickSort(int arr[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int pi; /\* Partitioning index \*/  
 if(si < ei)  
 {  
 pi = partition(arr, si, ei);  
 quickSort(arr, si, pi - 1);  
 quickSort(arr, pi + 1, ei);  
 }  
}

**Time Complexity:** complexity to sort + complexity of finding the optimum pair = O(nlogn) + O(n) = O(nlogn)

Asked by Vineet

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above program/algorithm or other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/two-elements-whose-sum-is-closest-to-zero/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/array/)

Post navigation

[← Why C treats array parameters as pointers?](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/why-c-treats-array-parameters-as-pointers/) [C Language | Set 4 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/c-language-set-4/)

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# Find the smallest and second smallest element in an array

**Question:** Write an efficient C program to find smallest and second smallest element in an array.

**Difficulty Level:** Rookie

**Algorithm:**

1) Initialize both first and second smallest as INT\_MAX  
 first = second = INT\_MAX  
2) Loop through all the elements.  
 a) If the current element is smaller than first, then update first   
 and second.   
 b) Else if the current element is smaller than second then update   
 second

**Implementation:**

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h> /\* For INT\_MAX \*/  
  
/\* Function to print first smallest and second smallest elements \*/  
void print2Smallest(int arr[], int arr\_size)  
{  
 int i, first, second;  
  
 /\* There should be atleast two elements \*/  
 if (arr\_size < 2)  
 {  
 printf(" Invalid Input ");  
 return;  
 }  
  
 first = second = INT\_MAX;  
 for (i = 0; i < arr\_size ; i ++)  
 {  
 /\* If current element is smaller than first then update both  
 first and second \*/  
 if (arr[i] < first)  
 {  
 second = first;  
 first = arr[i];  
 }  
  
 /\* If arr[i] is in between first and second then update second \*/  
 else if (arr[i] < second && arr[i] != first)  
 second = arr[i];  
 }  
 if (second == INT\_MAX)  
 printf("There is no second smallest element\n");  
 else  
 printf("The smallest element is %d and second Smallest element is %d\n",  
 first, second);  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 13, 1, 10, 34, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 print2Smallest(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The smallest element is 1 and second Smallest element is 10

The same approach can be used to find the largest and second largest elements in an array.

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above program/algorithm or other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/to-find-smallest-and-second-smallest-element-in-an-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/array/)

# Check for Majority Element in a sorted array

**Question:** Write a C function to find if a given integer x appears more than n/2 times in a sorted array of n integers.

Basically, we need to write a function say isMajority() that takes an array (arr[] ), array’s size (n) and a number to be searched (x) as parameters and returns true if x is a [majority element](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/503)(present more than n/2 times).

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10}, x = 3  
Output: True (x appears more than n/2 times in the given array)  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 4, 4, 4, 6, 6}, x = 4  
Output: False (x doesn't appear more than n/2 times in the given array)  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 2, 2}, x = 1  
Output: True (x appears more than n/2 times in the given array)

**METHOD 1 (Using Linear Search)**  
 Linearly search for the first occurrence of the element, once you find it (let at index i), check element at index i + n/2. If element is present at i+n/2 then return 1 else return 0.

/\* Program to check for majority element in a sorted array \*/  
# include <stdio.h>  
# include <stdbool.h>  
  
bool isMajority(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 int i;  
  
 /\* get last index according to n (even or odd) \*/  
 int last\_index = n%2? (n/2+1): (n/2);  
  
 /\* search for first occurrence of x in arr[]\*/  
 for (i = 0; i < last\_index; i++)  
 {  
 /\* check if x is present and is present more than n/2 times \*/  
 if (arr[i] == x && arr[i+n/2] == x)  
 return 1;  
 }  
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] ={1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 4;  
 if (isMajority(arr, n, x))  
 printf("%d appears more than %d times in arr[]", x, n/2);  
 else  
 printf("%d does not appear more than %d times in arr[]", x, n/2);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

**METHOD 2 (Using Binary Search)**  
 Use binary search methodology to find the first occurrence of the given number. The criteria for binary search is important here.

/\* Program to check for majority element in a sorted array \*/  
# include <stdio.h>;  
# include <stdbool.h>  
  
/\* If x is present in arr[low...high] then returns the index of  
 first occurrence of x, otherwise returns -1 \*/  
int \_binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x);  
  
/\* This function returns true if the x is present more than n/2  
 times in arr[] of size n \*/  
bool isMajority(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 /\* Find the index of first occurrence of x in arr[] \*/  
 int i = \_binarySearch(arr, 0, n-1, x);  
  
 /\* If element is not present at all, return false\*/  
 if (i == -1)  
 return false;  
  
 /\* check if the element is present more than n/2 times \*/  
 if (((i + n/2) <= (n -1)) && arr[i + n/2] == x)  
 return true;  
 else  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* If x is present in arr[low...high] then returns the index of  
 first occurrence of x, otherwise returns -1 \*/  
int \_binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 if (high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
  
 /\* Check if arr[mid] is the first occurrence of x.  
 arr[mid] is first occurrence if x is one of the following  
 is true:  
 (i) mid == 0 and arr[mid] == x  
 (ii) arr[mid-1] < x and arr[mid] == x  
 \*/  
 if ( (mid == 0 || x > arr[mid-1]) && (arr[mid] == x) )  
 return mid;  
 else if (x > arr[mid])  
 return \_binarySearch(arr, (mid + 1), high, x);  
 else  
 return \_binarySearch(arr, low, (mid -1), x);  
 }  
  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 3;  
 if(isMajority(arr, n, x))  
 printf("%d appears more than %d times in arr[]", x, n/2);  
 else  
 printf("%d does not appear more than %d times in arr[]", x, n/2);  
  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(Logn)  
 **Algorithmic Paradigm:** Divide and Conquer

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above program/algorithm or a better way to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-for-majority-element-in-a-sorted-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

Post navigation

[← Data Structures and Algorithms | Set 13](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/data-structures-and-algorithms-set-13/) [Maximum and minimum of an array using minimum number of comparisons →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-and-minimum-in-an-array/)

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# Maximum and minimum of an array using minimum number of comparisons

**Write a C function to return minimum and maximum in an array. You program should make minimum number of comparisons.**

First of all, how do we return multiple values from a C function? We can do it either using structures or pointers.

We have created a structure named pair (which contains min and max) to return multiple values.

struct pair   
{  
 int min;  
 int max;  
};

And the function declaration becomes: struct pair getMinMax(int arr[], int n) where arr[] is the array of size n whose minimum and maximum are needed.

**METHOD 1 (Simple Linear Search)**  
 Initialize values of min and max as minimum and maximum of the first two elements respectively. Starting from 3rd, compare each element with max and min, and change max and min accordingly (i.e., if the element is smaller than min then change min, else if the element is greater than max then change max, else ignore the element)

/\* structure is used to return two values from minMax() \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
struct pair   
{  
 int min;  
 int max;  
};   
  
struct pair getMinMax(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 struct pair minmax;   
 int i;  
   
 /\*If there is only one element then return it as min and max both\*/  
 if (n == 1)  
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[0];  
 minmax.min = arr[0];   
 return minmax;  
 }   
  
 /\* If there are more than one elements, then initialize min   
 and max\*/  
 if (arr[0] > arr[1])   
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[0];  
 minmax.min = arr[1];  
 }   
 else  
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[1];  
 minmax.min = arr[0];  
 }   
  
 for (i = 2; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > minmax.max)   
 minmax.max = arr[i];  
   
 else if (arr[i] < minmax.min)   
 minmax.min = arr[i];  
 }  
   
 return minmax;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1000, 11, 445, 1, 330, 3000};  
 int arr\_size = 6;  
 struct pair minmax = getMinMax (arr, arr\_size);  
 printf("\nMinimum element is %d", minmax.min);  
 printf("\nMaximum element is %d", minmax.max);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

In this method, total number of comparisons is 1 + 2(n-2) in worst case and 1 + n – 2 in best case.  
 In the above implementation, worst case occurs when elements are sorted in descending order and best case occurs when elements are sorted in ascending order.

**METHOD 2 (Tournament Method)**  
 Divide the array into two parts and compare the maximums and minimums of the the two parts to get the maximum and the minimum of the the whole array.

Pair MaxMin(array, array\_size)  
 if array\_size = 1  
 return element as both max and min  
 else if arry\_size = 2  
 one comparison to determine max and min  
 return that pair  
 else /\* array\_size > 2 \*/  
 recur for max and min of left half  
 recur for max and min of right half  
 one comparison determines true max of the two candidates  
 one comparison determines true min of the two candidates  
 return the pair of max and min

Implementation

/\* structure is used to return two values from minMax() \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
struct pair   
{  
 int min;  
 int max;  
};   
  
struct pair getMinMax(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 struct pair minmax, mml, mmr;   
 int mid;  
   
 /\* If there is only on element \*/  
 if (low == high)  
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[low];  
 minmax.min = arr[low];   
 return minmax;  
 }   
   
 /\* If there are two elements \*/  
 if (high == low + 1)  
 {   
 if (arr[low] > arr[high])   
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[low];  
 minmax.min = arr[high];  
 }   
 else  
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[high];  
 minmax.min = arr[low];  
 }   
 return minmax;  
 }  
   
 /\* If there are more than 2 elements \*/  
 mid = (low + high)/2;   
 mml = getMinMax(arr, low, mid);  
 mmr = getMinMax(arr, mid+1, high);   
   
 /\* compare minimums of two parts\*/  
 if (mml.min < mmr.min)  
 minmax.min = mml.min;  
 else  
 minmax.min = mmr.min;   
  
 /\* compare maximums of two parts\*/  
 if (mml.max > mmr.max)  
 minmax.max = mml.max;  
 else  
 minmax.max = mmr.max;   
   
 return minmax;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1000, 11, 445, 1, 330, 3000};  
 int arr\_size = 6;  
 struct pair minmax = getMinMax(arr, 0, arr\_size-1);  
 printf("\nMinimum element is %d", minmax.min);  
 printf("\nMaximum element is %d", minmax.max);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Total number of comparisons: let number of comparisons be T(n). T(n) can be written as follows:  
 Algorithmic Paradigm: Divide and Conquer

T(n) = T(floor(n/2)) + T(ceil(n/2)) + 2   
 T(2) = 1  
 T(1) = 0

If n is a power of 2, then we can write T(n) as:

T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 2

After solving above recursion, we get

T(n) = 3/2n -2

Thus, the approach does 3/2n -2 comparisons if n is a power of 2. And it does more than 3/2n -2 comparisons if n is not a power of 2.

**METHOD 3 (Compare in Pairs)**  
 If n is odd then initialize min and max as first element.  
 If n is even then initialize min and max as minimum and maximum of the first two elements respectively.  
 For rest of the elements, pick them in pairs and compare their  
 maximum and minimum with max and min respectively.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* structure is used to return two values from minMax() \*/  
struct pair   
{  
 int min;  
 int max;  
};   
  
struct pair getMinMax(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 struct pair minmax;   
 int i;   
  
 /\* If array has even number of elements then   
 initialize the first two elements as minimum and   
 maximum \*/  
 if (n%2 == 0)  
 {   
 if (arr[0] > arr[1])   
 {  
 minmax.max = arr[0];  
 minmax.min = arr[1];  
 }   
 else  
 {  
 minmax.min = arr[0];  
 minmax.max = arr[1];  
 }  
 i = 2; /\* set the startung index for loop \*/  
 }   
  
 /\* If array has odd number of elements then   
 initialize the first element as minimum and   
 maximum \*/   
 else  
 {  
 minmax.min = arr[0];  
 minmax.max = arr[0];  
 i = 1; /\* set the startung index for loop \*/  
 }  
   
 /\* In the while loop, pick elements in pair and   
 compare the pair with max and min so far \*/   
 while (i < n-1)   
 {   
 if (arr[i] > arr[i+1])   
 {  
 if(arr[i] > minmax.max)   
 minmax.max = arr[i];  
 if(arr[i+1] < minmax.min)   
 minmax.min = arr[i+1];   
 }   
 else   
 {  
 if (arr[i+1] > minmax.max)   
 minmax.max = arr[i+1];  
 if (arr[i] < minmax.min)   
 minmax.min = arr[i];   
 }   
 i += 2; /\* Increment the index by 2 as two   
 elements are processed in loop \*/  
 }   
  
 return minmax;  
}   
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1000, 11, 445, 1, 330, 3000};  
 int arr\_size = 6;  
 struct pair minmax = getMinMax (arr, arr\_size);  
 printf("\nMinimum element is %d", minmax.min);  
 printf("\nMaximum element is %d", minmax.max);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

Total number of comparisons: Different for even and odd n, see below:

If n is odd: 3\*(n-1)/2   
 If n is even: 1 Initial comparison for initializing min and max,   
 and 3(n-2)/2 comparisons for rest of the elements   
 = 1 + 3\*(n-2)/2 = 3n/2 -2

Second and third approaches make equal number of comparisons when n is a power of 2.

In general, method 3 seems to be the best.

Please write comments if you find any bug in the above programs/algorithms or a better way to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-and-minimum-in-an-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

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[← Check for Majority Element in a sorted array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-for-majority-element-in-a-sorted-array/) [Data Structures and Algorithms | Set 14 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/data-structures-and-algorithms-set-14/)

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# Segregate 0s and 1s in an array

Asked by [kapil](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/segregate-0-on-left-and-1-on-right-in-0n).

You are given an array of 0s and 1s in random order. Segregate 0s on left side and 1s on right side of the array. Traverse array only once.

Input array = [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0]   
Output array = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]

**Method 1 (Count 0s or 1s)**  
 Thanks to [Naveen](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/segregate-0-on-left-and-1-on-right-in-0n)for suggesting this method.  
 1) Count the number of 0s. Let count be C.  
 2) Once we have count, we can put C 0s at the beginning and 1s at the remaining n – C positions in array.

Time Complexity: O(n)

The method 1 traverses the array two times. Method 2 does the same in a single pass.

**Method 2 (Use two indexes to traverse)**  
 Maintain two indexes. Initialize first index *left* as 0 and second index *right* as n-1.

Do following while *left* right  
 a) Keep incrementing index *left* while there are 0s at it  
 b) Keep decrementing index *right* while there are 1s at it  
 c) If left // C program to sort a binary array in one pass #include<stdio.h> /\*Function to put all 0s on left and all 1s on right\*/ void segregate0and1(int arr[], int size) { /\* Initialize left and right indexes \*/ int left = 0, right = size-1; while (left < right) { /\* Increment left index while we see 0 at left \*/ while (arr[left] == 0 && left < right) left++; /\* Decrement right index while we see 1 at right \*/ while (arr[right] == 1 && left < right) right–; /\* If left is smaller than right then there is a 1 at left and a 0 at right. Exchange arr[left] and arr[right]\*/ if (left < right) { arr[left] = 0; arr[right] = 1; left++; right–; } } } /\* driver program to test \*/ int main() { int arr[] = {0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1}; int i, arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]); segregate0and1(arr, arr\_size); printf("array after segregation "); for (i = 0; i < 6; i++) printf("%d ", arr[i]); getchar(); return 0; }

Time Complexity: O(n)

Please write comments if you find any of the above algorithms/code incorrect, or a better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/segregate-0s-and-1s-in-an-array-by-traversing-array-once/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# k largest(or smallest) elements in an array | added Min Heap method

**Question:** Write an efficient program for printing k largest elements in an array. Elements in array can be in any order.

For example, if given array is [1, 23, 12, 9, 30, 2, 50] and you are asked for the largest 3 elements i.e., k = 3 then your program should print 50, 30 and 23.

**Method 1 (Use Bubble k times)**  
 Thanks to Shailendra for suggesting this approach.  
 1) Modify [Bubble Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble_sort) to run the outer loop at most k times.  
 2) Print the last k elements of the array obtained in step 1.

Time Complexity: O(nk)

Like Bubble sort, other sorting algorithms like [Selection Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selection_sort) can also be modified to get the k largest elements.

**Method 2 (Use temporary array)**  
 K largest elements from arr[0..n-1]

1) Store the first k elements in a temporary array temp[0..k-1].  
 2) Find the smallest element in temp[], let the smallest element be *min*.  
 3) For each element *x* in arr[k] to arr[n-1]  
 If *x* is greater than the min then remove *min* from temp[] and insert *x*.  
 4) Print final k elements of *temp[]*

Time Complexity: O((n-k)\*k). If we want the output sorted then O((n-k)\*k + klogk)

Thanks to nesamani1822 for suggesting this method.

**Method 3(Use Sorting)**  
 1) Sort the elements in descending order in O(nLogn)  
 2) Print the first k numbers of the sorted array O(k).

Time complexity: O(nlogn)

**Method 4 (Use Max Heap)**  
 1) Build a Max Heap tree in O(n)  
 2) Use [Extract Max](http://www.cs.utsa.edu/~dj/cs3343/lecture7.html) k times to get k maximum elements from the Max Heap O(klogn)

Time complexity: O(n + klogn)

**Method 5(Use Oder Statistics)**  
 1) Use order statistic algorithm to find the kth largest element. Please [see the topic selection in worst-case linear time](http://www.cse.ust.hk/~dekai/271/notes/L05/L05.pdf) O(n)  
 2) Use [QuickSort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quicksort) Partition algorithm to partition around the kth largest number O(n).  
 3) Sort the k-1 elements (elements greater than the kth largest element) O(kLogk). This step is needed only if sorted output is required.

Time complexity: O(n) if we don’t need the sorted output, otherwise O(n+kLogk)

Thanks to [Shilpi](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/print-k-largest-numbers)for suggesting the first two approaches.

**Method 6 (Use Min Heap)**  
 This method is mainly an optimization of method 1. Instead of using temp[] array, use Min Heap.

Thanks to [geek4u](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/kth-largest-element)for suggesting this method.

1) Build a Min Heap MH of the first k elements (arr[0] to arr[k-1]) of the given array. O(k)

2) For each element, after the kth element (arr[k] to arr[n-1]), compare it with root of MH.  
 ……a) If the element is greater than the root then make it root and call [heapify](http://www.personal.kent.edu/~rmuhamma/Algorithms/MyAlgorithms/Sorting/heapSort.htm)for MH  
 ……b) Else ignore it.  
 // The step 2 is O((n-k)\*logk)

3) Finally, MH has k largest elements and root of the MH is the kth largest element.

Time Complexity: O(k + (n-k)Logk) without sorted output. If sorted output is needed then O(k + (n-k)Logk + kLogk)

All of the above methods can also be used to find the kth largest (or smallest) element.

Please write comments if you find any of the above explanations/algorithms incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selection_algorithm>

Asked by [geek4u](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/print-k-largest-numbers)

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/k-largestor-smallest-elements-in-an-array/>

# Maximum size square sub-matrix with all 1s

Given a binary matrix, find out the maximum size square sub-matrix with all 1s.

For example, consider the below binary matrix.

0 1 1 0 1   
 1 1 0 1 0   
 0 1 1 1 0  
 1 1 1 1 0  
 1 1 1 1 1  
 0 0 0 0 0

The maximum square sub-matrix with all set bits is

1 1 1  
 1 1 1  
 1 1 1

Algorithm:  
 Let the given binary matrix be M[R][C]. The idea of the algorithm is to construct an auxiliary size matrix S[][] in which each entry S[i][j] represents size of the square sub-matrix with all 1s including M[i][j] where M[i][j] is the rightmost and bottommost entry in sub-matrix.

1) Construct a sum matrix S[R][C] for the given M[R][C].  
 a) Copy first row and first columns as it is from M[][] to S[][]  
 b) For other entries, use following expressions to construct S[][]  
 If M[i][j] is 1 then  
 S[i][j] = min(S[i][j-1], S[i-1][j], S[i-1][j-1]) + 1  
 Else /\*If M[i][j] is 0\*/  
 S[i][j] = 0  
2) Find the maximum entry in S[R][C]  
3) Using the value and coordinates of maximum entry in S[i], print   
 sub-matrix of M[][]

For the given M[R][C] in above example, constructed S[R][C] would be:

0 1 1 0 1  
 1 1 0 1 0  
 0 1 1 1 0  
 1 1 2 2 0  
 1 2 2 3 1  
 0 0 0 0 0

The value of maximum entry in above matrix is 3 and coordinates of the entry are (4, 3). Using the maximum value and its coordinates, we can find out the required sub-matrix.

#include<stdio.h>  
#define bool int  
#define R 6  
#define C 5  
  
void printMaxSubSquare(bool M[R][C])  
{  
 int i,j;  
 int S[R][C];  
 int max\_of\_s, max\_i, max\_j;   
   
 /\* Set first column of S[][]\*/  
 for(i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 S[i][0] = M[i][0];  
   
 /\* Set first row of S[][]\*/   
 for(j = 0; j < C; j++)  
 S[0][j] = M[0][j];  
   
 /\* Construct other entries of S[][]\*/  
 for(i = 1; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 for(j = 1; j < C; j++)  
 {  
 if(M[i][j] == 1)   
 S[i][j] = min(S[i][j-1], S[i-1][j], S[i-1][j-1]) + 1;  
 else  
 S[i][j] = 0;  
 }   
 }   
   
 /\* Find the maximum entry, and indexes of maximum entry   
 in S[][] \*/  
 max\_of\_s = S[0][0]; max\_i = 0; max\_j = 0;  
 for(i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 for(j = 0; j < C; j++)  
 {  
 if(max\_of\_s < S[i][j])  
 {  
 max\_of\_s = S[i][j];  
 max\_i = i;   
 max\_j = j;  
 }   
 }   
 }   
   
 printf("\n Maximum size sub-matrix is: \n");  
 for(i = max\_i; i > max\_i - max\_of\_s; i--)  
 {  
 for(j = max\_j; j > max\_j - max\_of\_s; j--)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", M[i][j]);  
 }   
 printf("\n");  
 }   
}   
  
/\* UTILITY FUNCTIONS \*/  
/\* Function to get minimum of three values \*/  
int min(int a, int b, int c)  
{  
 int m = a;  
 if (m > b)   
 m = b;  
 if (m > c)   
 m = c;  
 return m;  
}  
  
/\* Driver function to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 bool M[R][C] = {{0, 1, 1, 0, 1},   
 {1, 1, 0, 1, 0},   
 {0, 1, 1, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0}};  
   
 printMaxSubSquare(M);  
 getchar();   
}

Time Complexity: O(m\*n) where m is number of rows and n is number of columns in the given matrix.  
 Auxiliary Space: O(m\*n) where m is number of rows and n is number of columns in the given matrix.  
 Algorithmic Paradigm: Dynamic Programming

Please write comments if you find any bug in above code/algorithm, or find other ways to solve the same problem

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-size-sub-matrix-with-all-1s-in-a-binary-matrix/>

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Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Maximum difference between two elements such that larger element appears after the smaller number

Given an array arr[] of integers, find out the difference between any two elements **such that larger element appears after the smaller number** in arr[].

Examples: If array is [2, 3, 10, 6, 4, 8, 1] then returned value should be 8 (Diff between 10 and 2). If array is [ 7, 9, 5, 6, 3, 2 ] then returned value should be 2 (Diff between 7 and 9)

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops. In the outer loop, pick elements one by one and in the inner loop calculate the difference of the picked element with every other element in the array and compare the difference with the maximum difference calculated so far.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* The function assumes that there are at least two  
 elements in array.  
 The function returns a negative value if the array is  
 sorted in decreasing order.   
 Returns 0 if elements are equal \*/  
int maxDiff(int arr[], int arr\_size)  
{   
 int max\_diff = arr[1] - arr[0];  
 int i, j;  
 for(i = 0; i < arr\_size; i++)  
 {  
 for(j = i+1; j < arr\_size; j++)  
 {   
 if(arr[j] - arr[i] > max\_diff)   
 max\_diff = arr[j] - arr[i];  
 }   
 }   
 return max\_diff;  
}   
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 90, 10, 110};  
 printf("Maximum difference is %d", maxDiff(arr, 5));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 2 (Tricky and Efficient)**  
 In this method, instead of taking difference of the picked element with every other element, we take the difference with the minimum element found so far. So we need to keep track of 2 things:  
 1) Maximum difference found so far (max\_diff).  
 2) Minimum number visited so far (min\_element).

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* The function assumes that there are at least two  
 elements in array.  
 The function returns a negative value if the array is  
 sorted in decreasing order.  
 Returns 0 if elements are equal \*/  
int maxDiff(int arr[], int arr\_size)  
{  
 int max\_diff = arr[1] - arr[0];  
 int min\_element = arr[0];  
 int i;  
 for(i = 1; i < arr\_size; i++)  
 {   
 if(arr[i] - min\_element > max\_diff)   
 max\_diff = arr[i] - min\_element;  
 if(arr[i] < min\_element)  
 min\_element = arr[i];   
 }  
 return max\_diff;  
}   
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 6, 80, 100};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Maximum difference is %d", maxDiff(arr, size));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 3 (Another Tricky Solution)**  
 First find the difference between the adjacent elements of the array and store all differences in an auxiliary array diff[] of size n-1. Now this problems turns into finding the maximum sum subarray of this difference array.  
 Thanks to Shubham Mittal for suggesting this solution.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
int maxDiff(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create a diff array of size n-1. The array will hold  
 // the difference of adjacent elements  
 int diff[n-1];  
 for (int i=0; i < n-1; i++)  
 diff[i] = arr[i+1] - arr[i];  
  
 // Now find the maximum sum subarray in diff array  
 int max\_diff = diff[0];  
 for (int i=1; i<n-1; i++)  
 {  
 if (diff[i-1] > 0)  
 diff[i] += diff[i-1];  
 if (max\_diff < diff[i])  
 max\_diff = diff[i];  
 }  
 return max\_diff;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {80, 2, 6, 3, 100};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Maximum difference is %d", maxDiff(arr, size));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

98

This method is also O(n) time complexity solution, but it requires O(n) extra space

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

We can modify the above method to work in O(1) extra space. Instead of creating an auxiliary array, we can calculate diff and max sum in same loop. Following is the space optimized version.

int maxDiff (int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Initialize diff, current sum and max sum  
 int diff = arr[1]-arr[0];  
 int curr\_sum = diff;  
 int max\_sum = curr\_sum;  
  
 for(int i=1; i<n-1; i++)  
 {  
 // Calculate current diff  
 diff = arr[i+1]-arr[i];  
  
 // Calculate current sum  
 if (curr\_sum > 0)  
 curr\_sum += diff;  
 else  
 curr\_sum = diff;  
  
 // Update max sum, if needed  
 if (curr\_sum > max\_sum)  
 max\_sum = curr\_sum;  
 }  
  
 return max\_sum;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Please write comments if you find any bug in above codes/algorithms, or find other ways to solve the same problem

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-difference-between-two-elements/>

# Union and Intersection of two sorted arrays

Given two sorted arrays, find their union and intersection.

For example, if the input arrays are:   
 arr1[] = {1, 3, 4, 5, 7}  
 arr2[] = {2, 3, 5, 6}  
 Then your program should print Union as {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} and Intersection as {3, 5}.

**Algorithm Union(arr1[], arr2[]):**  
 For union of two arrays, follow the following merge procedure.  
 1) Use two index variables i and j, initial values i = 0, j = 0  
 2) If arr1[i] is smaller than arr2[j] then print arr1[i] and increment i.  
 3) If arr1[i] is greater than arr2[j] then print arr2[j] and increment j.  
 4) If both are same then print any of them and increment both i and j.  
 5) Print remaining elements of the larger array.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function prints union of arr1[] and arr2[]  
 m is the number of elements in arr1[]  
 n is the number of elements in arr2[] \*/  
int printUnion(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
 while (i < m && j < n)  
 {  
 if (arr1[i] < arr2[j])  
 printf(" %d ", arr1[i++]);  
 else if (arr2[j] < arr1[i])  
 printf(" %d ", arr2[j++]);  
 else  
 {  
 printf(" %d ", arr2[j++]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\* Print remaining elements of the larger array \*/  
 while(i < m)  
 printf(" %d ", arr1[i++]);  
 while(j < n)  
 printf(" %d ", arr2[j++]);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {1, 2, 4, 5, 6};  
 int arr2[] = {2, 3, 5, 7};  
 int m = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 printUnion(arr1, arr2, m, n);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(m+n)

**Algorithm Intersection(arr1[], arr2[]):**  
 For Intersection of two arrays, print the element only if the element is present in both arrays.  
 1) Use two index variables i and j, initial values i = 0, j = 0  
 2) If arr1[i] is smaller than arr2[j] then increment i.  
 3) If arr1[i] is greater than arr2[j] then increment j.  
 4) If both are same then print any of them and increment both i and j.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function prints Intersection of arr1[] and arr2[]  
 m is the number of elements in arr1[]  
 n is the number of elements in arr2[] \*/  
int printIntersection(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
 while (i < m && j < n)  
 {  
 if (arr1[i] < arr2[j])  
 i++;  
 else if (arr2[j] < arr1[i])  
 j++;  
 else /\* if arr1[i] == arr2[j] \*/  
 {  
 printf(" %d ", arr2[j++]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {1, 2, 4, 5, 6};  
 int arr2[] = {2, 3, 5, 7};  
 int m = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 printIntersection(arr1, arr2, m, n);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(m+n)  
   
 **Another approach that is useful when difference between sizes of two given arrays is significant.**  
 The idea is to iterate through the shorter array and do a binary search for every element of short array in big array (note that arrays are sorted). Time complexity of this solution is O(min(mLogn, nLogm)). This solution works better than the above approach when ratio of larger length to smaller is more than logarithmic order.

See following post for unsorted arrays.  
 [Find Union and Intersection of two unsorted arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-union-and-intersection-of-two-unsorted-arrays/)

Please write comments if you find any bug in above codes/algorithms, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/union-and-intersection-of-two-sorted-arrays-2/>

# Floor and Ceiling in a sorted array

Given a sorted array and a value x, the ceiling of x is the smallest element in array greater than or equal to x, and the floor is the greatest element smaller than or equal to x. Assume than the array is sorted in non-decreasing order. Write efficient functions to find floor and ceiling of x.

For example, let the input array be {1, 2, 8, 10, 10, 12, 19}  
For x = 0: floor doesn't exist in array, ceil = 1  
For x = 1: floor = 1, ceil = 1  
For x = 5: floor = 2, ceil = 8  
For x = 20: floor = 19, ceil doesn't exist in array

In below methods, we have implemented only ceiling search functions. Floor search can be implemented in the same way.

**Method 1 (Linear Search)**  
 Algorithm to search ceiling of x:  
 1) If x is smaller than or equal to the first element in array then return 0(index of first element)  
 2) Else Linearly search for an index i such that x lies between arr[i] and arr[i+1].  
 3) If we do not find an index i in step 2, then return -1

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to get index of ceiling of x in arr[low..high] \*/  
int ceilSearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 int i;   
  
 /\* If x is smaller than or equal to first element,  
 then return the first element \*/  
 if(x <= arr[low])  
 return low;   
  
 /\* Otherwise, linearly search for ceil value \*/  
 for(i = low; i < high; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] == x)  
 return i;  
  
 /\* if x lies between arr[i] and arr[i+1] including  
 arr[i+1], then return arr[i+1] \*/  
 if(arr[i] < x && arr[i+1] >= x)  
 return i+1;  
 }   
  
 /\* If we reach here then x is greater than the last element   
 of the array, return -1 in this case \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 8, 10, 10, 12, 19};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 3;  
 int index = ceilSearch(arr, 0, n-1, x);  
 if(index == -1)  
 printf("Ceiling of %d doesn't exist in array ", x);  
 else  
 printf("ceiling of %d is %d", x, arr[index]);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 2 (Binary Search)**  
 Instead of using linear search, binary search is used here to find out the index. Binary search reduces time complexity to O(Logn).

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to get index of ceiling of x in arr[low..high]\*/  
int ceilSearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 int mid;   
  
 /\* If x is smaller than or equal to the first element,  
 then return the first element \*/  
 if(x <= arr[low])  
 return low;   
  
 /\* If x is greater than the last element, then return -1 \*/  
 if(x > arr[high])  
 return -1;   
  
 /\* get the index of middle element of arr[low..high]\*/  
 mid = (low + high)/2; /\* low + (high - low)/2 \*/  
  
 /\* If x is same as middle element, then return mid \*/  
 if(arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
   
 /\* If x is greater than arr[mid], then either arr[mid + 1]  
 is ceiling of x or ceiling lies in arr[mid+1...high] \*/   
 else if(arr[mid] < x)  
 {  
 if(mid + 1 <= high && x <= arr[mid+1])  
 return mid + 1;  
 else   
 return ceilSearch(arr, mid+1, high, x);  
 }  
  
 /\* If x is smaller than arr[mid], then either arr[mid]   
 is ceiling of x or ceiling lies in arr[mid-1...high] \*/   
 else  
 {  
 if(mid - 1 >= low && x > arr[mid-1])  
 return mid;  
 else   
 return ceilSearch(arr, low, mid - 1, x);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 8, 10, 10, 12, 19};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 20;  
 int index = ceilSearch(arr, 0, n-1, x);  
 if(index == -1)  
 printf("Ceiling of %d doesn't exist in array ", x);  
 else   
 printf("ceiling of %d is %d", x, arr[index]);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(Logn)

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem, or want to share code for floor implementation.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-floor-and-ceil-in-a-sorted-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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# A Product Array Puzzle

Given an array arr[] of n integers, construct a Product Array prod[] (of same size) such that prod[i] is equal to the product of all the elements of arr[] except arr[i]. Solve it **without division operator and in O(n)**.

Example:  
 arr[] = {10, 3, 5, 6, 2}  
 prod[] = {180, 600, 360, 300, 900}

Algorithm:  
 1) Construct a temporary array left[] such that left[i] contains product of all elements on left of arr[i] excluding arr[i].  
 2) Construct another temporary array right[] such that right[i] contains product of all elements on on right of arr[i] excluding arr[i].  
 3) To get prod[], multiply left[] and right[].

Implementation:

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
/\* Function to print product array for a given array  
 arr[] of size n \*/  
void productArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 /\* Allocate memory for temporary arrays left[] and right[] \*/  
 int \*left = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
 int \*right = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
  
 /\* Allocate memory for the product array \*/  
 int \*prod = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
  
 int i, j;  
  
 /\* Left most element of left array is always 1 \*/  
 left[0] = 1;  
  
 /\* Rightmost most element of right array is always 1 \*/  
 right[n-1] = 1;  
  
 /\* Construct the left array \*/  
 for(i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 left[i] = arr[i-1]\*left[i-1];  
  
 /\* Construct the right array \*/  
 for(j = n-2; j >=0; j--)  
 right[j] = arr[j+1]\*right[j+1];  
  
 /\* Construct the product array using  
 left[] and right[] \*/  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 prod[i] = left[i] \* right[i];  
  
 /\* print the constructed prod array \*/  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", prod[i]);  
  
 return;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 3, 5, 6, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("The product array is: \n");  
 productArray(arr, n);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Space Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

**The above method can be optimized to work in space complexity O(1)**. Thanks to Dileep for suggesting the below solution.

void productArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i, temp = 1;  
  
 /\* Allocate memory for the product array \*/  
 int \*prod = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
  
 /\* Initialize the product array as 1 \*/  
 memset(prod, 1, n);  
  
 /\* In this loop, temp variable contains product of  
 elements on left side excluding arr[i] \*/  
 for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 prod[i] = temp;  
 temp \*= arr[i];  
 }  
  
 /\* Initialize temp to 1 for product on right side \*/  
 temp = 1;  
  
 /\* In this loop, temp variable contains product of  
 elements on right side excluding arr[i] \*/  
 for(i= n-1; i>=0; i--)  
 {  
 prod[i] \*= temp;  
 temp \*= arr[i];  
 }  
  
 /\* print the constructed prod array \*/  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", prod[i]);  
  
 return;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Space Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Please write comments if you find the above code/algorithm incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/a-product-array-puzzle/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Segregate Even and Odd numbers

Given an array A[], write a function that segregates even and odd numbers. The functions should put all even numbers first, and then odd numbers.

Example  
 Input = {12, 34, 45, 9, 8, 90, 3}  
 Output = {12, 34, 8, 90, 45, 9, 3}

In the output, order of numbers can be changed, i.e., in the above example 34 can come before 12 and 3 can come before 9.

The problem is very similar to our old post [Segregate 0s and 1s in an array](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=5234), and both of these problems are variation of famous [Dutch national flag problem](http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~lloyd/tildeAlgDS/Sort/Flag/).

Algorithm: segregateEvenOdd()  
1) Initialize two index variables left and right:   
 left = 0, right = size -1   
2) Keep incrementing left index until we see an odd number.  
3) Keep decrementing right index until we see an even number.  
4) If lef   
Implementation:  
   
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to swap \*a and \*b \*/  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b);  
  
void segregateEvenOdd(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 /\* Initialize left and right indexes \*/  
 int left = 0, right = size-1;  
 while(left < right)  
 {  
 /\* Increment left index while we see 0 at left \*/  
 while(arr[left]%2 == 0 && left < right)  
 left++;  
  
 /\* Decrement right index while we see 1 at right \*/  
 while(arr[right]%2 == 1 && left < right)  
 right--;  
  
 if(left < right)  
 {  
 /\* Swap arr[left] and arr[right]\*/  
 swap(&arr[left], &arr[right]);  
 left++;  
 right--;  
 }  
 }  
}   
  
/\* UTILITY FUNCTIONS \*/  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}   
  
/\* driver program to test \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 34, 45, 9, 8, 90, 3};  
 int arr\_size = 7, i = 0;  
  
 segregateEvenOdd(arr, arr\_size);  
  
 printf("array after segregation ");  
 for(i = 0; i < arr\_size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

References:  
 <http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~lloyd/tildeAlgDS/Sort/Flag/>

Please write comments if you find the above code/algorithm incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/segregate-even-and-odd-numbers/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Find the two repeating elements in a given array

You are given an array of n+2 elements. All elements of the array are in range 1 to n. And all elements occur once except two numbers which occur twice. Find the two repeating numbers.

For example, array = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1} and n = 5

The above array has n + 2 = 7 elements with all elements occurring once except 2 and 4 which occur twice. So the output should be 4 2.

**Method 1 (Basic)**  
 Use two loops. In the outer loop, pick elements one by one and count the number of occurrences of the picked element in the inner loop.

This method doesn’t use the other useful data provided in questions like range of numbers is between 1 to n and there are only two repeating elements.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i, j;  
 printf(" Repeating elements are ");  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 for(j = i+1; j < size; j++)  
 if(arr[i] == arr[j])  
 printf(" %d ", arr[i]);  
}   
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);   
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n\*n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 2 (Use Count array)**  
 Traverse the array once. While traversing, keep track of count of all elements in the array using a temp array count[] of size n, when you see an element whose count is already set, print it as duplicate.

This method uses the range given in the question to restrict the size of count[], but doesn’t use the data that there are only two repeating elements.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int \*count = (int \*)calloc(sizeof(int), (size - 2));  
 int i;  
   
 printf(" Repeating elements are ");  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {   
 if(count[arr[i]] == 1)  
 printf(" %d ", arr[i]);  
 else  
 count[arr[i]]++;  
 }   
}   
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);   
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

**Method 3 (Make two equations)**  
 Let the numbers which are being repeated are X and Y. We make two equations for X and Y and the simple task left is to solve the two equations.  
 We know the sum of integers from 1 to n is n(n+1)/2 and product is n!. We calculate the sum of input array, when this sum is subtracted from n(n+1)/2, we get X + Y because X and Y are the two numbers missing from set [1..n]. Similarly calculate product of input array, when this product is divided from n!, we get X\*Y. Given sum and product of X and Y, we can find easily out X and Y.

Let summation of all numbers in array be S and product be P

X + Y = S – n(n+1)/2  
 XY = P/n!

Using above two equations, we can find out X and Y. For array = 4 2 4 5 2 3 1, we get S = 21 and P as 960.

X + Y = 21 – 15 = 6

XY = 960/5! = 8

X – Y = sqrt((X+Y)^2 – 4\*XY) = sqrt(4) = 2

Using below two equations, we easily get X = (6 + 2)/2 and Y = (6-2)/2  
 X + Y = 6  
 X – Y = 2

Thanks to [geek4u](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/adobe-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-arrays-3#post-2466) for suggesting this method. As pointed by [Beginer](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/adobe-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-arrays-3#post-2473), there can be addition and multiplication overflow problem with this approach.  
 The methods 3 and 4 use all useful information given in the question 

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#include<math.h>  
  
/\* function to get factorial of n \*/  
int fact(int n);  
  
void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int S = 0; /\* S is for sum of elements in arr[] \*/  
 int P = 1; /\* P is for product of elements in arr[] \*/   
 int x, y; /\* x and y are two repeating elements \*/  
 int D; /\* D is for difference of x and y, i.e., x-y\*/  
 int n = size - 2, i;  
  
 /\* Calculate Sum and Product of all elements in arr[] \*/  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 S = S + arr[i];  
 P = P\*arr[i];  
 }   
   
 S = S - n\*(n+1)/2; /\* S is x + y now \*/  
 P = P/fact(n); /\* P is x\*y now \*/  
   
 D = sqrt(S\*S - 4\*P); /\* D is x - y now \*/  
   
 x = (D + S)/2;  
 y = (S - D)/2;  
   
 printf("The two Repeating elements are %d & %d", x, y);  
}   
  
int fact(int n)  
{  
 return (n == 0)? 1 : n\*fact(n-1);  
}   
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);   
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 4 (Use XOR)**  
 Thanks to neophyte for suggesting this method.  
 The approach used here is similar to method 2 of [this post](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=2457).  
 Let the repeating numbers be X and Y, if we xor all the elements in the array and all integers from 1 to n, then the result is X xor Y.  
 The 1’s in binary representation of X xor Y is corresponding to the different bits between X and Y. Suppose that the kth bit of X xor Y is 1, we can xor all the elements in the array and all integers from 1 to n, whose kth bits are 1. The result will be one of X and Y.

void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int xor = arr[0]; /\* Will hold xor of all elements \*/  
 int set\_bit\_no; /\* Will have only single set bit of xor \*/  
 int i;  
 int n = size - 2;  
 int x = 0, y = 0;  
   
 /\* Get the xor of all elements in arr[] and {1, 2 .. n} \*/  
 for(i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 xor ^= arr[i];   
 for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
 xor ^= i;   
  
 /\* Get the rightmost set bit in set\_bit\_no \*/  
 set\_bit\_no = xor & ~(xor-1);  
  
 /\* Now divide elements in two sets by comparing rightmost set  
 bit of xor with bit at same position in each element. \*/  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] & set\_bit\_no)  
 x = x ^ arr[i]; /\*XOR of first set in arr[] \*/  
 else  
 y = y ^ arr[i]; /\*XOR of second set in arr[] \*/  
 }  
 for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
 {  
 if(i & set\_bit\_no)  
 x = x ^ i; /\*XOR of first set in arr[] and {1, 2, ...n }\*/  
 else  
 y = y ^ i; /\*XOR of second set in arr[] and {1, 2, ...n } \*/  
 }  
   
 printf("\n The two repeating elements are %d & %d ", x, y);  
}   
  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);   
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Method 5 (Use array elements as index)**  
 Thanks to Manish K. Aasawat for suggesting this method.

Traverse the array. Do following for every index i of A[].  
{  
check for sign of A[abs(A[i])] ;  
if positive then  
 make it negative by A[abs(A[i])]=-A[abs(A[i])];  
else // i.e., A[abs(A[i])] is negative  
 this element (ith element of list) is a repetition  
}

Example: A[] = {1, 1, 2, 3, 2}  
i=0;   
Check sign of A[abs(A[0])] which is A[1]. A[1] is positive, so make it negative.   
Array now becomes {1, -1, 2, 3, 2}  
  
i=1;   
Check sign of A[abs(A[1])] which is A[1]. A[1] is negative, so A[1] is a repetition.  
  
i=2;   
Check sign of A[abs(A[2])] which is A[2]. A[2] is positive, so make it negative. '  
Array now becomes {1, -1, -2, 3, 2}  
  
i=3;   
Check sign of A[abs(A[3])] which is A[3]. A[3] is positive, so make it negative.   
Array now becomes {1, -1, -2, -3, 2}  
  
i=4;   
Check sign of A[abs(A[4])] which is A[2]. A[2] is negative, so A[4] is a repetition.

Note that this method modifies the original array and may not be a recommended method if we are not allowed to modify the array.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;   
   
 printf("\n The repeating elements are");  
   
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[abs(arr[i])] > 0)  
 arr[abs(arr[i])] = -arr[abs(arr[i])];  
 else  
 printf(" %d ", abs(arr[i]));  
 }   
}   
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 2, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

The problem can be solved in linear time using other method also, please see [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/7953/comment-page-1#comment-1300) and [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/7953/comment-page-1#comment-1298)comments

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-two-repeating-elements-in-a-given-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Segregate Even and Odd numbers](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/segregate-even-and-odd-numbers/) [What is evaluation order of function parameters in C? →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/g-fact-20/)

Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Sort an array of 0s, 1s and 2s

Given an array A[] consisting 0s, 1s and 2s, write a function that sorts A[]. The functions should put all 0s first, then all 1s and all 2s in last.

Example  
 Input = {0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1};  
 Output = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2}

The problem is similar to our old post [Segregate 0s and 1s in an array](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=5234), and both of these problems are variation of famous [Dutch national flag problem](http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~lloyd/tildeAlgDS/Sort/Flag/).

The problem was posed with three colours, here `0′, `1′ and `2′. The array is divided into four sections:

1. a[1..Lo-1] zeroes (red)
2. a[Lo..Mid-] ones (white)
3. a[Mid..Hi] unknown
4. a[Hi+1..N] twos (blue)

The unknown region is shrunk while maintaining these conditions

1. Lo := 1; Mid := 1; Hi := N;
2. while Mid <= Hi do
   1. Invariant: a[1..Lo-1]=0 and a[Lo..Mid-1]=1 and a[Hi+1..N]=2; a[Mid..Hi] are unknown.
   2. case a[Mid] in
      * 0: swap a[Lo] and a[Mid]; Lo++; Mid++
      * 1: Mid++
      * 2: swap a[Mid] and a[Hi]; Hi–

**— Dutch National Flag Algorithm, or 3-way Partitioning —**

Part way through the process, some red, white and blue elements are known and are in the “right” place. The section of unknown elements, a[Mid..Hi], is shrunk by examining a[Mid]:

Examine a[Mid]. There are three possibilities:   
a[Mid] is (0) red, (1) white or (2) blue.  
Case (0) a[Mid] is red, swap a[Lo] and a[Mid]; Lo++; Mid++  
  
  
  
  
Case (1) a[Mid] is white, Mid++  
  
  
  
  
Case (2) a[Mid] is blue, swap a[Mid] and a[Hi]; Hi--  
  
  
  
Continue until Mid>Hi.

Below is C implementation of above algorithm.

// C program to sort an array with 0,1 and 2  
// in a single pass  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to swap \*a and \*b \*/  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b);  
  
// Sort the input array, the array is assumed to  
// have values in {0, 1, 2}  
void sort012(int a[], int arr\_size)  
{  
 int lo = 0;  
 int hi = arr\_size - 1;  
 int mid = 0;  
  
 while (mid <= hi)  
 {  
 switch (a[mid])  
 {  
 case 0:  
 swap(&a[lo++], &a[mid++]);  
 break;  
 case 1:  
 mid++;  
 break;  
 case 2:  
 swap(&a[mid], &a[hi--]);  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* UTILITY FUNCTIONS \*/  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
/\* Utility function to print array arr[] \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int arr\_size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i = 0; i < arr\_size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
/\* driver program to test \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int i;  
  
 sort012(arr, arr\_size);  
  
 printf("array after segregation ");  
 printArray(arr, arr\_size);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

The above code performs unnecessary swaps for inputs like 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 : lo=4 and mid=7 and hi=11. In present code: first 7 exchanged with 11 and hi become 10 and mid is still pointing to 7. again same operation is till the mid http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~lloyd/tildeAlgDS/Sort/Flag/

Please write comments if you find the above code/algorithm incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-an-array-of-0s-1s-and-2s/>

# Find the Minimum length Unsorted Subarray, sorting which makes the complete array sorted

Given an unsorted array arr[0..n-1] of size n, find the minimum length subarray arr[s..e] such that sorting this subarray makes the whole array sorted.  
   
 **Examples:**  
 1) If the input array is [10, 12, 20, 30, 25, 40, 32, 31, 35, 50, 60], your program should be able to find that the subarray lies between the indexes 3 and 8.

2) If the input array is [0, 1, 15, 25, 6, 7, 30, 40, 50], your program should be able to find that the subarray lies between the indexes 2 and 5.

**Solution:**  
 **1) Find the candidate unsorted subarray**  
 a) Scan from left to right and find the first element which is greater than the next element. Let *s* be the index of such an element. In the above example 1, *s* is 3 (index of 30).  
 b) Scan from right to left and find the first element (first in right to left order) which is smaller than the next element (next in right to left order). Let *e* be the index of such an element. In the above example 1, e is 7 (index of 31).

**2) Check whether sorting the candidate unsorted subarray makes the complete array sorted or not. If not, then include more elements in the subarray.**  
 a) Find the minimum and maximum values in *arr[s..e]*. Let minimum and maximum values be *min* and *max*. *min* and *max* for [30, 25, 40, 32, 31] are 25 and 40 respectively.  
 b) Find the first element (if there is any) in *arr[0..s-1]* which is greater than *min*, change *s* to index of this element. There is no such element in above example 1.  
 c) Find the last element (if there is any) in *arr[e+1..n-1]* which is smaller than max, change *e* to index of this element. In the above example 1, e is changed to 8 (index of 35)

**3) Print *s* and *e*.**

**Implementation:**

#include<stdio.h>  
   
void printUnsorted(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int s = 0, e = n-1, i, max, min;   
   
 // step 1(a) of above algo  
 for (s = 0; s < n-1; s++)  
 {  
 if (arr[s] > arr[s+1])  
 break;  
 }  
 if (s == n-1)  
 {  
 printf("The complete array is sorted");  
 return;  
 }  
   
 // step 1(b) of above algo  
 for(e = n - 1; e > 0; e--)  
 {  
 if(arr[e] < arr[e-1])  
 break;  
 }  
   
 // step 2(a) of above algo  
 max = arr[s]; min = arr[s];  
 for(i = s + 1; i <= e; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] > max)  
 max = arr[i];  
 if(arr[i] < min)  
 min = arr[i];  
 }  
   
 // step 2(b) of above algo  
 for( i = 0; i < s; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] > min)  
 {   
 s = i;  
 break;  
 }   
 }   
   
 // step 2(c) of above algo  
 for( i = n -1; i >= e+1; i--)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] < max)  
 {  
 e = i;  
 break;  
 }   
 }   
   
 // step 3 of above algo  
 printf(" The unsorted subarray which makes the given array "  
 " sorted lies between the indees %d and %d", s, e);  
 return;  
}  
   
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 12, 20, 30, 25, 40, 32, 31, 35, 50, 60};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printUnsorted(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

Please write comments if you find the above code/algorithm incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-length-unsorted-subarray-sorting-which-makes-the-complete-array-sorted/>

# Find duplicates in O(n) time and O(1) extra space

Given an array of n elements which contains elements from 0 to n-1, with any of these numbers appearing any number of times. Find these repeating numbers in O(n) and using only constant memory space.

For example, let n be 7 and array be {1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 6, 6}, the answer should be 1, 3 and 6.

This problem is an extended version of following problem.

[Find the two repeating elements in a given array](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=7953)

Method 1 and Method 2 of the above link are not applicable as the question says O(n) time complexity and O(1) constant space. Also, Method 3 and Method 4 cannot be applied here because there can be more than 2 repeating elements in this problem. Method 5 can be extended to work for this problem. Below is the solution that is similar to the Method 5.

**Algorithm:**

traverse the list for i= 0 to n-1 elements  
{  
 check for sign of A[abs(A[i])] ;  
 if positive then  
 make it negative by A[abs(A[i])]=-A[abs(A[i])];  
 else // i.e., A[abs(A[i])] is negative  
 this element (ith element of list) is a repetition  
}

**Implementation:**

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
void printRepeating(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 printf("The repeating elements are: \n");  
 for (i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[abs(arr[i])] >= 0)  
 arr[abs(arr[i])] = -arr[abs(arr[i])];  
 else  
 printf(" %d ", abs(arr[i]));  
 }  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 6, 6};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printRepeating(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Note: The above program doesn’t handle 0 case (If 0 is present in array). The program can be easily modified to handle that also. It is not handled to keep the code simple.

Output:  
 *The repeating elements are:*  
 *1 3 6*

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-duplicates-in-on-time-and-constant-extra-space/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Equilibrium index of an array

Equilibrium index of an array is an index such that the sum of elements at lower indexes is equal to the sum of elements at higher indexes. For example, in an arrya A:

A[0] = -7, A[1] = 1, A[2] = 5, A[3] = 2, A[4] = -4, A[5] = 3, A[6]=0

3 is an equilibrium index, because:  
 A[0] + A[1] + A[2] = A[4] + A[5] + A[6]

6 is also an equilibrium index, because sum of zero elements is zero, i.e., A[0] + A[1] + A[2] + A[3] + A[4] + A[5]=0

7 is not an equilibrium index, because it is not a valid index of array A.

Write a function *int equilibrium(int[] arr, int n)*; that given a sequence arr[] of size n, returns an equilibrium index (if any) or -1 if no equilibrium indexes exist.

**Method 1 (Simple but inefficient)**  
 Use two loops. Outer loop iterates through all the element and inner loop finds out whether the current index picked by the outer loop is equilibrium index or not. Time complexity of this solution is O(n^2).

#include <stdio.h>  
  
int equilibrium(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
 int leftsum, rightsum;  
  
 /\* Check for indexes one by one until an equilibrium  
 index is found \*/  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 leftsum = 0; // initialize left sum for current index i  
 rightsum = 0; // initialize right sum for current index i  
  
 /\* get left sum \*/  
 for ( j = 0; j < i; j++)  
 leftsum += arr[j];  
  
 /\* get right sum \*/  
 for( j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 rightsum += arr[j];  
  
 /\* if leftsum and rightsum are same, then we are done \*/  
 if (leftsum == rightsum)  
 return i;  
 }  
  
 /\* return -1 if no equilibrium index is found \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {-7, 1, 5, 2, -4, 3, 0};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("%d\n", equilibrium(arr, arr\_size));  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2)  
  
  
 **Method 2 (Tricky and Efficient)**  
 The idea is to get total sum of array first. Then Iterate through the array and keep updating the left sum which is initialized as zero. In the loop, we can get right sum by subtracting the elements one by one. Thanks to Sambasiva for suggesting this solution and providing code for this.

1) Initialize leftsum as 0  
2) Get the total sum of the array as sum  
3) Iterate through the array and for each index i, do following.  
 a) Update sum to get the right sum.   
 sum = sum - arr[i]   
 // sum is now right sum  
 b) If leftsum is equal to sum, then return current index.   
 c) leftsum = leftsum + arr[i] // update leftsum for next iteration.  
4) return -1 // If we come out of loop without returning then  
 // there is no equilibrium index

#include <stdio.h>  
  
int equilibrium(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int sum = 0; // initialize sum of whole array  
 int leftsum = 0; // initialize leftsum  
 int i;  
  
 /\* Find sum of the whole array \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 sum += arr[i];  
  
 for( i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 sum -= arr[i]; // sum is now right sum for index i  
  
 if(leftsum == sum)  
 return i;  
  
 leftsum += arr[i];  
 }  
  
 /\* If no equilibrium index found, then return 0 \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {-7, 1, 5, 2, -4, 3, 0};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("First equilibrium index is %d\n", equilibrium(arr, arr\_size));  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

As pointed out by Sameer, we can remove the return statement and add a print statement to print all equilibrium indexes instead of returning only one.

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find better ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/equilibrium-index-of-an-array/>

# Linked List vs Array

**Difficulty Level:** Rookie

Both Arrays and [Linked List](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linked_list) can be used to store linear data of similar types, but they both have some advantages and disadvantages over each other.

Following are the points in favour of Linked Lists.

(1) The size of the arrays is fixed: So we must know the upper limit on the number of elements in advance. Also, generally, the allocated memory is equal to the upper limit irrespective of the usage, and in practical uses, upper limit is rarely reached.

(2) Inserting a new element in an array of elements is expensive, because room has to be created for the new elements and to create room existing elements have to shifted.

For example, suppose we maintain a sorted list of IDs in an array id[].

id[] = [1000, 1010, 1050, 2000, 2040, …..].

And if we want to insert a new ID 1005, then to maintain the sorted order, we have to move all the elements after 1000 (excluding 1000).

Deletion is also expensive with arrays until unless some special techniques are used. For example, to delete 1010 in id[], everything after 1010 has to be moved.

So Linked list provides following two advantages over arrays  
 1) Dynamic size  
 2) Ease of insertion/deletion

Linked lists have following drawbacks:  
 1) Random access is not allowed. We have to access elements sequentially starting from the first node. So we cannot do binary search with linked lists.  
 2) Extra memory space for a pointer is required with each element of the list.  
 3) Arrays have better cache locality that can make a pretty big difference in performance.

Please also see [this](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/tcs-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-about-linked-lists#post-18153) thread.

References:  
 <http://cslibrary.stanford.edu/103/LinkedListBasics.pdf>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/linked-list-vs-array/>

# Which sorting algorithm makes minimum number of memory writes?

Minimizing the number of writes is useful when making writes to some huge data set is very expensive, such as with [EEPROMs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EEPROM) or [Flash memory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_memory), where each write reduces the lifespan of the memory.

Among the sorting algorithms that we generally study in our data structure and algorithm courses,  [Selection Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selection_sort) makes least number of writes (it makes O(n) swaps).  But, [Cycle Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycle_sort) almost always makes less number of writes compared to Selection Sort.  In Cycle Sort, each value is either written zero times, if it’s already in its correct position, or written one time to its correct position. This matches the minimal number of overwrites required for a completed in-place sort.

Sources:  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycle_sort>  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selection_sort>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/which-sorting-algorithm-makes-minimum-number-of-writes/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Turn an image by 90 degree

Given an image, how will you turn it by 90 degrees? A vague question. Minimize the browser and try your solution before going further.

An image can be treated as 2D matrix which can be stored in a buffer. We are provided with matrix dimensions and it’s base address. How can we turn it?

For example see the below picture,

\* \* \* ^ \* \* \*  
\* \* \* | \* \* \*  
\* \* \* | \* \* \*  
\* \* \* | \* \* \*

After rotating right, it appears (observe arrow direction)

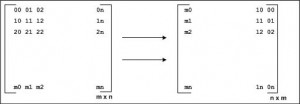
\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \*  
-- - - >  
\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \*

The idea is simple. Transform each row of source matrix into required column of final image. We will use an auxiliary buffer to transform the image.

From the above picture, we can observe that

first row of source ------> last column of destination  
second row of source ------> last but-one column of destination  
so ... on  
last row of source ------> first column of destination

In pictorial form, we can represent the above transformations of an (m x n) matrix into (n x m) matrix,

[](http://geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/MatrixRotation1.jpg)

Transformations

If you have not attempted, atleast try your pseudo code now.

It will be easy to write our pseudo code. In C/C++ we will usually traverse matrix on row major order. Each row is transformed into different column of final image. We need to construct columns of final image. See the following algorithm (transformation)

for(r = 0; r < m; r++)  
{  
   for(c = 0; c < n; c++)  
   {  
      // Hint: Map each source element indices into  
 // indices of destination matrix element.  
       dest\_buffer [ c ] [ m - r - 1 ] = source\_buffer [ r ] [ c ];  
   }  
}

Note that there are various ways to implement the algorithm based on traversal of matrix, row major or column major order. We have two matrices and two ways (row and column major) to traverse each matrix. Hence, there can atleast be 4 different ways of transformation of source matrix into final matrix.  
 **Code:**

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
void displayMatrix(unsigned int const \*p, unsigned int row, unsigned int col);  
void rotate(unsigned int \*pS, unsigned int \*pD, unsigned int row, unsigned int col);  
  
int main()  
{  
 // declarations  
 unsigned int image[][4] = {{1,2,3,4}, {5,6,7,8}, {9,10,11,12}};  
 unsigned int \*pSource;  
 unsigned int \*pDestination;  
 unsigned int m, n;  
  
 // setting initial values and memory allocation  
 m = 3, n = 4, pSource = (unsigned int \*)image;  
 pDestination = (unsigned int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*m\*n);  
  
 // process each buffer  
 displayMatrix(pSource, m, n);  
  
 rotate(pSource, pDestination, m, n);  
  
 displayMatrix(pDestination, n, m);  
  
 free(pDestination);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}  
  
void displayMatrix(unsigned int const \*p, unsigned int r, unsigned int c)  
{  
 unsigned int row, col;  
 printf("\n\n");  
  
 for(row = 0; row < r; row++)  
 {  
 for(col = 0; col < c; col++)  
 {  
 printf("%d\t", \*(p + row \* c + col));  
 }  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
  
 printf("\n\n");  
}  
  
void rotate(unsigned int \*pS, unsigned int \*pD, unsigned int row, unsigned int col)  
{  
 unsigned int r, c;  
 for(r = 0; r < row; r++)  
 {  
 for(c = 0; c < col; c++)  
 {  
 \*(pD + c \* row + (row - r - 1)) = \*(pS + r \* col + c);  
 }  
 }  
}

Compiled by [**Venki**](http://geeksforgeeks.org/?page_id=2). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/turn-an-image-by-90-degree/>

# Search in a row wise and column wise sorted matrix

Given an n x n matrix, where every row and column is sorted in increasing order. Given a number x, how to decide whether this x is in the matrix. The designed algorithm should have linear time complexity.

Thanks to [devendraiiit](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/there-is-a-nn-matrix-every-row-and-column-is-in-increasing-order#post-457)for suggesting below approach.

1) Start with top right element  
 2) Loop: compare this element e with x  
 ….i) if they are equal then return its position  
 …ii) e x then move it to left (if out of bound of matrix then break return false)  
 3) repeat the i), ii) and iii) till you find element or returned false

**Implementation:**

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Searches the element x in mat[][]. If the element is found,   
 then prints its position and returns true, otherwise prints   
 "not found" and returns false \*/  
int search(int mat[4][4], int n, int x)  
{  
 int i = 0, j = n-1; //set indexes for top right element  
 while ( i < n && j >= 0 )  
 {  
 if ( mat[i][j] == x )  
 {  
 printf("\n Found at %d, %d", i, j);  
 return 1;  
 }  
 if ( mat[i][j] > x )  
 j--;  
 else // if mat[i][j] < x  
 i++;  
 }  
  
 printf("\n Element not found");  
 return 0; // if ( i==n || j== -1 )  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[4][4] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {27, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50},  
 };  
 search(mat, 4, 29);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

The above approach will also work for m x n matrix (not only for n x n). Complexity would be O(m + n).

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-in-row-wise-and-column-wise-sorted-matrix/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Next Greater Element

Given an array, print the Next Greater Element (NGE) for every element. The Next greater Element for an element x is the first greater element on the right side of x in array. Elements for which no greater element exist, consider next greater element as -1.

Examples:  
 **a)** For any array, rightmost element always has next greater element as -1.  
 **b)** For an array which is sorted in decreasing order, all elements have next greater element as -1.  
 **c)** For the input array [4, 5, 2, 25}, the next greater elements for each element are as follows.

Element NGE  
 4 --> 5  
 5 --> 25  
 2 --> 25  
 25 --> -1

**d)** For the input array [13, 7, 6, 12}, the next greater elements for each element are as follows.

Element NGE  
 13 --> -1  
 7 --> 12  
 6 --> 12  
 12 --> -1

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops: The outer loop picks all the elements one by one. The inner loop looks for the first greater element for the element picked by outer loop. If a greater element is found then that element is printed as next, otherwise -1 is printed.

Thanks to [Sachin](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/next-greater-element#post-3068)for providing following code.

#include<stdio.h>  
/\* prints element and NGE pair for all elements of  
arr[] of size n \*/  
void printNGE(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int next = -1;  
 int i = 0;  
 int j = 0;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 next = -1;  
 for (j = i+1; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] < arr[j])  
 {  
 next = arr[j];  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
 printf("%d -- %d\n", arr[i], next);  
 }  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[]= {11, 13, 21, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printNGE(arr, n);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

11 -- 13  
13 -- 21  
21 -- -1  
3 -- -1

Time Complexity: O(n^2). The worst case occurs when all elements are sorted in decreasing order.

**Method 2 (Using Stack)**  
 Thanks to [pchild](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/next-greater-element#post-2686)for suggesting following approach.  
 1) Push the first element to stack.  
 2) Pick rest of the elements one by one and follow following steps in loop.  
 ….a) Mark the current element as *next*.  
 ….b) If stack is not empty, then pop an element from stack and compare it with *next*.  
 ….c) If next is greater than the popped element, then *next* is the next greater element for the popped element.  
 ….d) Keep popping from the stack while the popped element is smaller than *next*. *next* becomes the next greater element for all such popped elements  
 ….g) If *next* is smaller than the popped element, then push the popped element back.  
 3) After the loop in step 2 is over, pop all the elements from stack and print -1 as next element for them.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#define STACKSIZE 100  
  
// stack structure  
struct stack  
{  
 int top;  
 int items[STACKSIZE];  
};  
  
// Stack Functions to be used by printNGE()  
void push(struct stack \*ps, int x)  
{  
 if (ps->top == STACKSIZE-1)  
 {  
 printf("Error: stack overflow\n");  
 getchar();  
 exit(0);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 ps->top += 1;  
 int top = ps->top;  
 ps->items [top] = x;  
 }  
}  
  
bool isEmpty(struct stack \*ps)  
{  
 return (ps->top == -1)? true : false;  
}  
  
int pop(struct stack \*ps)  
{  
 int temp;  
 if (ps->top == -1)  
 {  
 printf("Error: stack underflow \n");  
 getchar();  
 exit(0);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 int top = ps->top;  
 temp = ps->items [top];  
 ps->top -= 1;  
 return temp;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* prints element and NGE pair for all elements of  
arr[] of size n \*/  
void printNGE(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i = 0;  
 struct stack s;  
 s.top = -1;  
 int element, next;  
  
 /\* push the first element to stack \*/  
 push(&s, arr[0]);  
  
 // iterate for rest of the elements  
 for (i=1; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 next = arr[i];  
  
 if (isEmpty(&s) == false)  
 {  
 // if stack is not empty, then pop an element from stack  
 element = pop(&s);  
  
 /\* If the popped element is smaller than next, then  
 a) print the pair  
 b) keep popping while elements are smaller and  
 stack is not empty \*/  
 while (element < next)  
 {  
 printf("\n %d --> %d", element, next);  
 if(isEmpty(&s) == true)  
 break;  
 element = pop(&s);  
 }  
  
 /\* If element is greater than next, then push  
 the element back \*/  
 if (element > next)  
 push(&s, element);  
 }  
  
 /\* push next to stack so that we can find  
 next greater for it \*/  
 push(&s, next);  
 }  
  
 /\* After iterating over the loop, the remaining  
 elements in stack do not have the next greater  
 element, so print -1 for them \*/  
 while (isEmpty(&s) == false)  
 {  
 element = pop(&s);  
 next = -1;  
 printf("\n %d -- %d", element, next);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[]= {11, 13, 21, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printNGE(arr, n);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

11 -- 13  
 13 -- 21  
 3 -- -1  
 21 -- -1

Time Complexity: O(n). The worst case occurs when all elements are sorted in decreasing order. If elements are sorted in decreasing order, then every element is processed at most 4 times.  
 a) Initialy pushed to the stack.  
 b) Popped from the stack when next element is being processed.  
 c) Pushed back to the stack because next element is smaller.  
 d) Popped from the stack in step 3 of algo.

Source:  
 <http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/next-greater-element#post-60>

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/next-greater-element/>

# Check if array elements are consecutive | Added Method 3

Given an unsorted array of numbers, write a function that returns true if array consists of consecutive numbers.

Examples:  
 **a)** If array is {5, 2, 3, 1, 4}, then the function should return true because the array has consecutive numbers from 1 to 5.

**b)** If array is {83, 78, 80, 81, 79, 82}, then the function should return true because the array has consecutive numbers from 78 to 83.

**c)** If the array is {34, 23, 52, 12, 3 }, then the function should return false because the elements are not consecutive.

**d)** If the array is {7, 6, 5, 5, 3, 4}, then the function should return false because 5 and 5 are not consecutive.

**Method 1 (Use Sorting)**  
 1) Sort all the elements.  
 2) Do a linear scan of the sorted array. If the difference between current element and next element is anything other than 1, then return false. If all differences are 1, then return true.

Time Complexity: O(nLogn)

**Method 2 (Use visited array)**  
 The idea is to check for following two conditions. If following two conditions are true, then return true.  
 1) *max – min + 1 = n* where max is the maximum element in array, min is minimum element in array and n is the number of elements in array.  
 2) All elements are distinct.

To check if all elements are distinct, we can create a visited[] array of size n. We can map the ith element of input array arr[] to visited array by using arr[i] – min as index in visited[].

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
/\* Helper functions to get minimum and maximum in an array \*/  
int getMin(int arr[], int n);  
int getMax(int arr[], int n);  
  
/\* The function checks if the array elements are consecutive  
 If elements are consecutive, then returns true, else returns  
 false \*/  
bool areConsecutive(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 if ( n < 1 )  
 return false;  
  
 /\* 1) Get the minimum element in array \*/  
 int min = getMin(arr, n);  
  
 /\* 2) Get the maximum element in array \*/  
 int max = getMax(arr, n);  
  
 /\* 3) max - min + 1 is equal to n, then only check all elements \*/  
 if (max - min + 1 == n)  
 {  
 /\* Create a temp array to hold visited flag of all elements.  
 Note that, calloc is used here so that all values are initialized   
 as false \*/   
 bool \*visited = (bool \*) calloc (n, sizeof(bool));  
 int i;  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 /\* If we see an element again, then return false \*/  
 if ( visited[arr[i] - min] != false )  
 return false;  
  
 /\* If visited first time, then mark the element as visited \*/  
 visited[arr[i] - min] = true;  
 }  
  
 /\* If all elements occur once, then return true \*/  
 return true;  
 }  
  
 return false; // if (max - min + 1 != n)  
}  
  
/\* UTILITY FUNCTIONS \*/  
int getMin(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int min = arr[0];  
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] < min)  
 min = arr[i];  
 return min;  
}  
  
int getMax(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int max = arr[0];  
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] > max)  
 max = arr[i];  
 return max;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[]= {5, 4, 2, 3, 1, 6};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 if(areConsecutive(arr, n) == true)  
 printf(" Array elements are consecutive ");  
 else  
 printf(" Array elements are not consecutive ");  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Extra Space: O(n)

**Method 3 (Mark visited array elements as negative)**  
 This method is O(n) time complexity and O(1) extra space, but it changes the original array and it works only if all numbers are positive. We can get the original array by adding an extra step though. It is an extension of method 2 and it has the same two steps.  
 1) *max – min + 1 = n* where max is the maximum element in array, min is minimum element in array and n is the number of elements in array.  
 2) All elements are distinct.

In this method, the implementation of step 2 differs from method 2. Instead of creating a new array, we modify the input array arr[] to keep track of visited elements. The idea is to traverse the array and for each index i (where 0 #include<stdio.h> #include<stdlib.h> /\* Helper functions to get minimum and maximum in an array \*/ int getMin(int arr[], int n); int getMax(int arr[], int n); /\* The function checks if the array elements are consecutive If elements are consecutive, then returns true, else returns false \*/ bool areConsecutive(int arr[], int n) { if ( n < 1 ) return false; /\* 1) Get the minimum element in array \*/ int min = getMin(arr, n); /\* 2) Get the maximum element in array \*/ int max = getMax(arr, n); /\* 3) max – min + 1 is equal to n then only check all elements \*/ if (max – min + 1 == n) { int i; for(i = 0; i < n; i++) { int j; if (arr[i] < 0) j = -arr[i] – min; else j = arr[i] – min; // if the value at index j is negative then // there is repitition if (arr[j] > 0) arr[j] = -arr[j]; else return false; } /\* If we do not see a negative value then all elements are distinct \*/ return true; } return false; // if (max – min + 1 != n) } /\* UTILITY FUNCTIONS \*/ int getMin(int arr[], int n) { int min = arr[0]; for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) if (arr[i] < min) min = arr[i]; return min; } int getMax(int arr[], int n) { int max = arr[0]; for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) if (arr[i] > max) max = arr[i]; return max; } /\* Driver program to test above functions \*/ int main() { int arr[]= {1, 4, 5, 3, 2, 6}; int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]); if(areConsecutive(arr, n) == true) printf(" Array elements are consecutive "); else printf(" Array elements are not consecutive "); getchar(); return 0; }

Note that this method might not work for negative numbers. For example, it returns false for {2, 1, 0, -3, -1, -2}.

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Extra Space: O(1)

Source: <http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-9>

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-if-array-elements-are-consecutive/>

# Find the smallest missing number

Given a **sorted** array of n integers where each integer is in the range from 0 to m-1 and m > n. Find the smallest number that is missing from the array.

Examples  
 Input: {0, 1, 2, 6, 9}, n = 5, m = 10  
 Output: 3

Input: {4, 5, 10, 11}, n = 4, m = 12  
 Output: 0

Input: {0, 1, 2, 3}, n = 4, m = 5  
 Output: 4

Input: {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10}, n = 9, m = 11  
 Output: 8

Thanks to [Ravichandra](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/commvault-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-2-5-years-about-algorithms#post-21316)for suggesting following two methods.

**Method 1 (Use Binary Search)**  
 For i = 0 to m-1, do binary search for i in the array. If i is not present in the array then return i.

Time Complexity: O(m log n)

**Method 2 (Linear Search)**  
 If arr[0] is not 0, return 0. Otherwise traverse the input array starting from index 1, and for each pair of elements a[i] and a[i+1], find the difference between them. if the difference is greater than 1 then a[i]+1 is the missing number.

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 3 (Use Modified Binary Search)**  
 Thanks to [yasein](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/commvault-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-2-5-years-about-algorithms#post-21377) and [Jams](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12012/comment-page-1#comment-3866) for suggesting this method.  
 In the standard Binary Search process, the element to be searched is compared with the middle element and on the basis of comparison result, we decide whether to search is over or to go to left half or right half.  
 In this method, we modify the standard Binary Search algorithm to compare the middle element with its index and make decision on the basis of this comparison.

…1) If the first element is not same as its index then return first index  
 …2) Else get the middle index say mid  
 …………a) If arr[mid] greater than mid then the required element lies in left half.  
 …………b) Else the required element lies in right half.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
int findFirstMissing(int array[], int start, int end) {  
  
 if(start > end)  
 return end + 1;  
  
 if (start != array[start])  
 return start;  
  
 int mid = (start + end) / 2;  
  
 if (array[mid] > mid)  
 return findFirstMissing(array, start, mid);  
 else  
 return findFirstMissing(array, mid + 1, end);  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf(" First missing element is %d",  
 findFirstMissing(arr, 0, n-1));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Note:** This method doesn’t work if there are duplicate elements in the array.

Time Complexity: O(Logn)

Source: <http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/commvault-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-2-5-years-about-algorithms>

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-first-missing-number/>

# Count the number of occurrences in a sorted array

Given a sorted array arr[] and a number x, write a function that counts the occurrences of x in arr[]. Expected time complexity is O(Logn)

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3,}, x = 2  
 Output: 4 // x (or 2) occurs 4 times in arr[]  
  
 Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3,}, x = 3  
 Output: 1   
  
 Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3,}, x = 1  
 Output: 2   
  
 Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3,}, x = 4  
 Output: -1 // 4 doesn't occur in arr[]

**Method 1 (Linear Search)**  
 Linearly search for x, count the occurrences of x and return the count.

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 2 (Use Binary Search)**  
 1) Use Binary search to get index of the first occurrence of x in arr[]. Let the index of the first occurrence be i.  
 2) Use Binary search to get index of the last occurrence of x in arr[]. Let the index of the last occurrence be j.  
 3) Return (j – i + 1);

/\* if x is present in arr[] then returns the count of occurrences of x,   
 otherwise returns -1. \*/  
int count(int arr[], int x, int n)  
{  
 int i; // index of first occurrence of x in arr[0..n-1]  
 int j; // index of last occurrence of x in arr[0..n-1]  
   
 /\* get the index of first occurrence of x \*/  
 i = first(arr, 0, n-1, x, n);  
  
 /\* If x doesn't exist in arr[] then return -1 \*/  
 if(i == -1)  
 return i;  
   
 /\* Else get the index of last occurrence of x. Note that we   
 are only looking in the subarray after first occurrence \*/   
 j = last(arr, i, n-1, x, n);   
   
 /\* return count \*/  
 return j-i+1;  
}  
  
/\* if x is present in arr[] then returns the index of FIRST occurrence   
 of x in arr[0..n-1], otherwise returns -1 \*/  
int first(int arr[], int low, int high, int x, int n)  
{  
 if(high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
 if( ( mid == 0 || x > arr[mid-1]) && arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
 else if(x > arr[mid])  
 return first(arr, (mid + 1), high, x, n);  
 else  
 return first(arr, low, (mid -1), x, n);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
  
/\* if x is present in arr[] then returns the index of LAST occurrence   
 of x in arr[0..n-1], otherwise returns -1 \*/   
int last(int arr[], int low, int high, int x, int n)  
{  
 if(high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
 if( ( mid == n-1 || x < arr[mid+1]) && arr[mid] == x )  
 return mid;  
 else if(x < arr[mid])  
 return last(arr, low, (mid -1), x, n);  
 else  
 return last(arr, (mid + 1), high, x, n);   
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3};  
 int x = 3; // Element to be counted in arr[]  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int c = count(arr, x, n);  
 printf(" %d occurs %d times ", x, c);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(Logn)  
 Programming Paradigm: Divide & Conquer

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-number-of-occurrences-in-a-sorted-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

Post navigation

[← Output of C Program | Set 20](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/output-of-c-program-set-20/) [Check if a given Binary Tree is SumTree →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-if-a-given-binary-tree-is-sumtree/)

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# Interpolation search vs Binary search

[Interpolation search](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpolation_search) works better than Binary Search for a sorted and uniformly distributed array.

On average the interpolation search makes about log(log(n)) comparisons (if the elements are uniformly distributed), where n is the number of elements to be searched. In the worst case (for instance where the numerical values of the keys increase exponentially) it can make up to O(n) comparisons.

**Sources:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpolation_search>

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/g-fact-84/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Given an array arr[], find the maximum j - i such that arr[j] > arr[i]

Given an array arr[], find the maximum j – i such that arr[j] > arr[i].

Examples:

Input: {34, 8, 10, 3, 2, 80, 30, 33, 1}  
 Output: 6 (j = 7, i = 1)  
  
 Input: {9, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 0}  
 Output: 8 ( j = 8, i = 0)  
  
 Input: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}  
 Output: 5 (j = 5, i = 0)  
  
 Input: {6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1}  
 Output: -1

**Method 1 (Simple but Inefficient)**  
 Run two loops. In the outer loop, pick elements one by one from left. In the inner loop, compare the picked element with the elements starting from right side. Stop the inner loop when you see an element greater than the picked element and keep updating the maximum j-i so far.

#include <stdio.h>  
/\* For a given array arr[], returns the maximum j – i such that  
 arr[j] > arr[i] \*/  
int maxIndexDiff(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int maxDiff = -1;  
 int i, j;  
  
 for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 for (j = n-1; j > i; --j)  
 {  
 if(arr[j] > arr[i] && maxDiff < (j - i))  
 maxDiff = j - i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return maxDiff;  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {9, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int maxDiff = maxIndexDiff(arr, n);  
 printf("\n %d", maxDiff);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2)

**Method 2 (Efficient)**  
 To solve this problem, we need to get two optimum indexes of arr[]: left index i and right index j. For an element arr[i], we do not need to consider arr[i] for left index if there is an element smaller than arr[i] on left side of arr[i]. Similarly, if there is a greater element on right side of arr[j] then we do not need to consider this j for right index. So we construct two auxiliary arrays LMin[] and RMax[] such that LMin[i] holds the smallest element on left side of arr[i] including arr[i], and RMax[j] holds the greatest element on right side of arr[j] including arr[j]. After constructing these two auxiliary arrays, we traverse both of these arrays from left to right. While traversing LMin[] and RMa[] if we see that LMin[i] is greater than RMax[j], then we must move ahead in LMin[] (or do i++) because all elements on left of LMin[i] are greater than or equal to LMin[i]. Otherwise we must move ahead in RMax[j] to look for a greater j – i value.

Thanks to celicom for suggesting the algorithm for this method.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* Utility Functions to get max and minimum of two integers \*/  
int max(int x, int y)  
{  
 return x > y? x : y;  
}  
  
int min(int x, int y)  
{  
 return x < y? x : y;  
}  
  
/\* For a given array arr[], returns the maximum j – i such that  
 arr[j] > arr[i] \*/  
int maxIndexDiff(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int maxDiff;  
 int i, j;  
  
 int \*LMin = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
 int \*RMax = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
  
 /\* Construct LMin[] such that LMin[i] stores the minimum value  
 from (arr[0], arr[1], ... arr[i]) \*/  
 LMin[0] = arr[0];  
 for (i = 1; i < n; ++i)  
 LMin[i] = min(arr[i], LMin[i-1]);  
  
 /\* Construct RMax[] such that RMax[j] stores the maximum value  
 from (arr[j], arr[j+1], ..arr[n-1]) \*/  
 RMax[n-1] = arr[n-1];  
 for (j = n-2; j >= 0; --j)  
 RMax[j] = max(arr[j], RMax[j+1]);  
  
 /\* Traverse both arrays from left to right to find optimum j - i  
 This process is similar to merge() of MergeSort \*/  
 i = 0, j = 0, maxDiff = -1;  
 while (j < n && i < n)  
 {  
 if (LMin[i] < RMax[j])  
 {  
 maxDiff = max(maxDiff, j-i);  
 j = j + 1;  
 }  
 else  
 i = i+1;  
 }  
  
 return maxDiff;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {9, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int maxDiff = maxIndexDiff(arr, n);  
 printf("\n %d", maxDiff);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-an-array-arr-find-the-maximum-j-i-such-that-arrj-arri/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Searching for Patterns | Set 3 (Rabin-Karp Algorithm)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/searching-for-patterns-set-3-rabin-karp-algorithm/) [XOR Linked List – A Memory Efficient Doubly Linked List | Set 1 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/xor-linked-list-a-memory-efficient-doubly-linked-list-set-1/)

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# Maximum of all subarrays of size k (Added a O(n) method)

Given an array and an integer k, find the maximum for each and every contiguous subarray of size k.

Examples:

Input :  
 arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6}  
 k = 3  
 Output :  
 3 3 4 5 5 5 6

Input :  
 arr[] = {8, 5, 10, 7, 9, 4, 15, 12, 90, 13}  
 k = 4  
 Output :  
 10 10 10 15 15 90 90

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Run two loops. In the outer loop, take all subarrays of size k. In the inner loop, get the maximum of the current subarray.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
void printKMax(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 int j, max;  
  
 for (int i = 0; i <= n-k; i++)  
 {  
 max = arr[i];  
  
 for (j = 1; j < k; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i+j] > max)  
 max = arr[i+j];  
 }  
 printf("%d ", max);  
 }  
}  
  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int k = 3;  
 printKMax(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: The outer loop runs n-k+1 times and the inner loop runs k times for every iteration of outer loop. So time complexity is O((n-k+1)\*k) which can also be written as O(nk).

**Method 2 (Use Self-Balancing BST)**  
 1) Pick first k elements and create a Self-Balancing Binary Search Tree (BST) of size k.  
 2) Run a loop for i = 0 to n – k  
 …..a) Get the maximum element from the BST, and print it.  
 …..b) Search for arr[i] in the BST and delete it from the BST.  
 …..c) Insert arr[i+k] into the BST.

Time Complexity: Time Complexity of step 1 is O(kLogk). Time Complexity of steps 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) is O(Logk). Since steps 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) are in a loop that runs n-k+1 times, time complexity of the complete algorithm is O(kLogk + (n-k+1)\*Logk) which can also be written as O(nLogk).

**Method 3 (A O(n) method: use Dequeue)**  
 We create a [Dequeue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double-ended_queue), *Qi* of capacity k, that stores only useful elements of current window of k elements. An element is useful if it is in current window and is greater than all other elements on left side of it in current window. We process all array elements one by one and maintain *Qi* to contain useful elements of current window and these useful elements are maintained in sorted order. The element at front of the *Qi* is the largest and element at rear of *Qi* is the smallest of current window. Thanks to [Aashish](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-of-all-subarrays-of-size-k/#comment-10874)for suggesting this method.

Following is C++ implementation of this method.

#include <iostream>  
#include <deque>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
// A Dequeue (Double ended queue) based method for printing maixmum element of  
// all subarrays of size k  
void printKMax(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Create a Double Ended Queue, Qi that will store indexes of array elements  
 // The queue will store indexes of useful elements in every window and it will  
 // maintain decreasing order of values from front to rear in Qi, i.e.,   
 // arr[Qi.front[]] to arr[Qi.rear()] are sorted in decreasing order  
 std::deque<int> Qi(k);  
  
 /\* Process first k (or first window) elements of array \*/  
 int i;  
 for (i = 0; i < k; ++i)  
 {  
 // For very element, the previous smaller elements are useless so  
 // remove them from Qi  
 while ( (!Qi.empty()) && arr[i] >= arr[Qi.back()])  
 Qi.pop\_back(); // Remove from rear  
  
 // Add new element at rear of queue  
 Qi.push\_back(i);  
 }  
  
 // Process rest of the elements, i.e., from arr[k] to arr[n-1]  
 for ( ; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 // The element at the front of the queue is the largest element of  
 // previous window, so print it  
 cout << arr[Qi.front()] << " ";  
  
 // Remove the elements which are out of this window  
 while ( (!Qi.empty()) && Qi.front() <= i - k)  
 Qi.pop\_front(); // Remove from front of queue  
  
 // Remove all elements smaller than the currently  
 // being added element (remove useless elements)  
 while ( (!Qi.empty()) && arr[i] >= arr[Qi.back()])  
 Qi.pop\_back();  
  
 // Add current element at the rear of Qi  
 Qi.push\_back(i);  
 }  
  
 // Print the maximum element of last window  
 cout << arr[Qi.front()];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 1, 78, 90, 57, 89, 56};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int k = 3;  
 printKMax(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

78 90 90 90 89

Time Complexity: O(n). It seems more than O(n) at first look. If we take a closer look, we can observe that every element of array is added and removed at most once. So there are total 2n operations.  
 Auxiliary Space: O(k)

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-of-all-subarrays-of-size-k/>

# Find whether an array is subset of another array | Added Method 3

Given two arrays: arr1[0..m-1] and arr2[0..n-1]. Find whether arr2[] is a subset of arr1[] or not. Both the arrays are not in sorted order.

Examples:  
 Input: arr1[] = {11, 1, 13, 21, 3, 7}, arr2[] = {11, 3, 7, 1}  
 Output: arr2[] is a subset of arr1[]

Input: arr1[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, arr2[] = {1, 2, 4}  
 Output: arr2[] is a subset of arr1[]

Input: arr1[] = {10, 5, 2, 23, 19}, arr2[] = {19, 5, 3}  
 Output: arr2[] is not a subset of arr1[]

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops: The outer loop picks all the elements of arr2[] one by one. The inner loop linearly searches for the element picked by outer loop. If all elements are found then return 1, else return 0.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Return 1 if arr2[] is a subset of arr1[] \*/  
bool isSubset(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = 0;  
 int j = 0;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = 0; j<m; j++)  
 {  
 if(arr2[i] == arr1[j])  
 break;  
 }  
   
 /\* If the above inner loop was not broken at all then  
 arr2[i] is not present in arr1[] \*/  
 if (j == m)  
 return 0;  
 }  
   
 /\* If we reach here then all elements of arr2[]   
 are present in arr1[] \*/  
 return 1;  
}  
   
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {11, 1, 13, 21, 3, 7};  
 int arr2[] = {11, 3, 7, 1};  
   
 int m = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
  
 if(isSubset(arr1, arr2, m, n))  
 printf("arr2[] is subset of arr1[] ");  
 else  
 printf("arr2[] is not a subset of arr1[]");   
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(m\*n)

**Method 2 (Use Sorting and Binary Search)**

1) Sort arr1[] O(mLogm)  
2) For each element of arr2[], do binary search for it in sorted arr1[].  
 a) If the element is not found then return 0.  
3) If all elements are present then return 1.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Fucntion prototypes \*/  
void quickSort(int \*arr, int si, int ei);  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x);  
  
/\* Return 1 if arr2[] is a subset of arr1[] \*/  
bool isSubset(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = 0;  
   
 quickSort(arr1, 0, m-1);  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 if (binarySearch(arr1, 0, m-1, arr2[i]) == -1)  
 return 0;  
 }  
   
 /\* If we reach here then all elements of arr2[]   
 are present in arr1[] \*/  
 return 1;  
}  
   
/\* FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE ONLY FOR SEARCHING AND SORTING PURPOSE \*/  
/\* Standard Binary Search function\*/  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 if(high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
   
 /\* Check if arr[mid] is the first occurrence of x.  
 arr[mid] is first occurrence if x is one of the following  
 is true:  
 (i) mid == 0 and arr[mid] == x  
 (ii) arr[mid-1] < x and arr[mid] == x  
 \*/  
 if(( mid == 0 || x > arr[mid-1]) && (arr[mid] == x))  
 return mid;  
 else if(x > arr[mid])  
 return binarySearch(arr, (mid + 1), high, x);  
 else  
 return binarySearch(arr, low, (mid -1), x);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}   
  
void exchange(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp;  
 temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
   
int partition(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int x = A[ei];  
 int i = (si - 1);  
 int j;  
   
 for (j = si; j <= ei - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if(A[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 exchange(&A[i], &A[j]);  
 }  
 }  
 exchange (&A[i + 1], &A[ei]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
   
/\* Implementation of Quick Sort  
A[] --> Array to be sorted  
si --> Starting index  
ei --> Ending index  
\*/  
void quickSort(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int pi; /\* Partitioning index \*/  
 if(si < ei)  
 {  
 pi = partition(A, si, ei);  
 quickSort(A, si, pi - 1);  
 quickSort(A, pi + 1, ei);  
 }  
}  
   
/\*Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {11, 1, 13, 21, 3, 7};  
 int arr2[] = {11, 3, 7, 1};  
   
 int m = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
  
 if(isSubset(arr1, arr2, m, n))  
 printf("arr2[] is subset of arr1[] ");  
 else  
 printf("arr2[] is not a subset of arr1[] ");   
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(mLogm + nLogm). Please note that this will be the complexity if an mLogm algorithm is used for sorting which is not the case in above code. In above code Quick Sort is sued and worst case time complexity of Quick Sort is O(m^2)

**Method 3 (Use Sorting and Merging )**  
 1) Sort both arrays: arr1[] and arr2[] O(mLogm + nLogn)  
 2) Use Merge type of process to see if all elements of sorted arr2[] are present in sorted arr1[].

Thanks to [Parthsarthi](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12926/comment-page-1#comment-4260)for suggesting this method.

/\* Return 1 if arr2[] is a subset of arr1[] \*/   
bool isSubset(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
   
 if(m < n)  
 return 0;  
  
 quickSort(arr1, 0, m-1);  
 quickSort(arr2, 0, n-1);  
 while( i < n && j < m )  
 {  
 if( arr1[j] <arr2[i] )  
 j++;  
 else if( arr1[j] == arr2[i] )  
 {  
 j++;  
 i++;  
 }  
 else if( arr1[j] > arr2[i] )  
 return 0;  
 }  
   
 if( i < n )  
 return 0;  
 else  
 return 1;  
}

Time Complexity: O(mLogm + nLogn) which is better than method 2. Please note that this will be the complexity if an nLogn algorithm is used for sorting both arrays which is not the case in above code. In above code Quick Sort is sued and worst case time complexity of Quick Sort is O(n^2)

**Method 4 (Use Hashing)**  
 1) Create a Hash Table for all the elements of arr1[].  
 2) Traverse arr2[] and search for each element of arr2[] in the Hash Table. If element is not found then return 0.  
 3) If all elements are found then return 1.

Note that method 1, method 2 and method 4 don’t handle the cases when we have duplicates in arr2[]. For example, {1, 4, 4, 2} is not a subset of {1, 4, 2}, but these methods will print it as a subset.

Source: <http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/if-an-array-is-subset-of-another>

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-whether-an-array-is-subset-of-another-array-set-1/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← A Boolean Array Puzzle](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/a-boolean-array-puzzle/) [Dynamic Programming | Set 4 (Longest Common Subsequence) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-4-longest-common-subsequence/)

Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Find the minimum distance between two numbers

Given an unsorted array arr[] and two numbers x and y, find the minimum distance between x and y in arr[]. The array might also contain duplicates. You may assume that both x and y are different and present in arr[].

Examples:  
 Input: arr[] = {1, 2}, x = 1, y = 2  
 Output: Minimum distance between 1 and 2 is 1.

Input: arr[] = {3, 4, 5}, x = 3, y = 5  
 Output: Minimum distance between 3 and 5 is 2.

Input: arr[] = {3, 5, 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 4, 8, 3}, x = 3, y = 6  
 Output: Minimum distance between 3 and 6 is 4.

Input: arr[] = {2, 5, 3, 5, 4, 4, 2, 3}, x = 3, y = 2  
 Output: Minimum distance between 3 and 2 is 1.

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops: The outer loop picks all the elements of arr[] one by one. The inner loop picks all the elements after the element picked by outer loop. If the elements picked by outer and inner loops have same values as x or y then if needed update the minimum distance calculated so far.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h> // for abs()  
#include <limits.h> // for INT\_MAX  
  
int minDist(int arr[], int n, int x, int y)  
{  
 int i, j;  
 int min\_dist = INT\_MAX;  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 if( (x == arr[i] && y == arr[j] ||  
 y == arr[i] && x == arr[j]) && min\_dist > abs(i-j))  
 {  
 min\_dist = abs(i-j);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return min\_dist;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above fnction \*/  
int main()   
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 5, 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, 6, 5, 4, 8, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 3;  
 int y = 6;  
  
 printf("Minimum distance between %d and %d is %d\n", x, y,   
 minDist(arr, n, x, y));  
 return 0;  
}

Output: *Minimum distance between 3 and 6 is 4*

Time Complexity: O(n^2)

**Method 2 (Tricky)**  
 1) Traverse array from left side and stop if either *x* or *y* is found. Store index of this first occurrence in a variable say *prev*  
 2) Now traverse *arr[]* after the index *prev*. If the element at current index *i* matches with either x or y then check if it is different from *arr[prev]*. If it is different then update the minimum distance if needed. If it is same then update *prev* i.e., make *prev = i*.

Thanks to [wgpshashank](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-26#post-25179)for suggesting this approach.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h> // For INT\_MAX  
  
int minDist(int arr[], int n, int x, int y)  
{  
 int i = 0;  
 int min\_dist = INT\_MAX;  
 int prev;  
  
 // Find the first occurence of any of the two numbers (x or y)  
 // and store the index of this occurence in prev  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] == x || arr[i] == y)  
 {  
 prev = i;  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Traverse after the first occurence  
 for ( ; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] == x || arr[i] == y)  
 {  
 // If the current element matches with any of the two then  
 // check if current element and prev element are different  
 // Also check if this value is smaller than minimm distance so far  
 if ( arr[prev] != arr[i] && (i - prev) < min\_dist )  
 {  
 min\_dist = i - prev;  
 prev = i;  
 }  
 else  
 prev = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return min\_dist;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above fnction \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] ={3, 5, 4, 2, 6, 3, 0, 0, 5, 4, 8, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 3;  
 int y = 6;  
  
 printf("Minimum distance between %d and %d is %d\n", x, y,  
 minDist(arr, n, x, y));  
 return 0;  
}

Output: *Minimum distance between 3 and 6 is 1*

Time Complexity: O(n)

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-minimum-distance-between-two-numbers/>

# Find the repeating and the missing | Added 3 new methods

Given an unsorted array of size n. Array elements are in range from 1 to n. One number from set {1, 2, …n} is missing and one number occurs twice in array. Find these two numbers.

Examples:

arr[] = {3, 1, 3}  
 Output: 2, 3 // 2 is missing and 3 occurs twice   
  
 arr[] = {4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 1}  
 Output: 1, 5 // 5 is missing and 1 occurs twice

**Method 1 (Use Sorting)**  
 1) Sort the input array.  
 2) Traverse the array and check for missing and repeating.

Time Complexity: O(nLogn)

Thanks to LoneShadow for suggesting this method.

**Method 2 (Use count array)**  
 1) Create a temp array temp[] of size n with all initial values as 0.  
 2) Traverse the input array arr[], and do following for each arr[i]  
 ……a) if(temp[arr[i]] == 0) temp[arr[i]] = 1;  
 ……b) if(temp[arr[i]] == 1) output “arr[i]” //repeating  
 3) Traverse temp[] and output the array element having value as 0 (This is the missing element)

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

**Method 3 (Use elements as Index and mark the visited places)**  
 Traverse the array. While traversing, use absolute value of every element as index and make the value at this index as negative to mark it visited. If something is already marked negative then this is the repeating element. To find missing, traverse the array again and look for a positive value.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
void printTwoElements(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 printf("\n The repeating element is");  
  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[abs(arr[i])-1] > 0)  
 arr[abs(arr[i])-1] = -arr[abs(arr[i])-1];  
 else  
 printf(" %d ", abs(arr[i]));  
 }  
  
 printf("\nand the missing element is ");  
 for(i=0; i<size; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i]>0)  
 printf("%d",i+1);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {7, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printTwoElements(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

Thanks to Manish Mishra for suggesting this method.

**Method 4 (Make two equations)**  
 Let x be the missing and y be the repeating element.

1) Get sum of all numbers.  
 Sum of array computed S = n(n+1)/2 – x + y  
 2) Get product of all numbers.  
 Product of array computed P = 1\*2\*3\*…\*n \* y / x  
 3) The above two steps give us two equations, we can solve the equations and get the values of x and y.

Time Complexity: O(n)

Thanks to disappearedng for suggesting this solution.

This method can cause arithmetic overflow as we calculate product and sum of all array elements. See [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/11946/comment-page-1#comment-3796) for changes suggested by [john](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/11946/comment-page-1#comment-3796) to reduce the chances of overflow.

**Method 5 (Use XOR)**  
 Let x and y be the desired output elements.  
 Calculate XOR of all the array elements.

xor1 = arr[0]^arr[1]^arr[2].....arr[n-1]

XOR the result with all numbers from 1 to n

xor1 = xor1^1^2^.....^n

In the result *xor1*, all elements would nullify each other except x and y. All the bits that are set in *xor1* will be set in either x or y. So if we take any set bit (We have chosen the rightmost set bit in code) of *xor1* and divide the elements of the array in two sets – one set of elements with same bit set and other set with same bit not set. By doing so, we will get x in one set and y in another set. Now if we do XOR of all the elements in first set, we will get x, and by doing same in other set we will get y.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
/\* The output of this function is stored at \*x and \*y \*/  
void getTwoElements(int arr[], int n, int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int xor1; /\* Will hold xor of all elements and numbers from 1 to n \*/  
 int set\_bit\_no; /\* Will have only single set bit of xor1 \*/  
 int i;  
 \*x = 0;  
 \*y = 0;  
  
 xor1 = arr[0];  
  
 /\* Get the xor of all array elements elements \*/  
 for(i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 xor1 = xor1^arr[i];  
  
 /\* XOR the previous result with numbers from 1 to n\*/  
 for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
 xor1 = xor1^i;  
  
 /\* Get the rightmost set bit in set\_bit\_no \*/  
 set\_bit\_no = xor1 & ~(xor1-1);  
  
 /\* Now divide elements in two sets by comparing rightmost set  
 bit of xor1 with bit at same position in each element. Also, get XORs  
 of two sets. The two XORs are the output elements.  
 The following two for loops serve the purpose \*/  
 for(i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] & set\_bit\_no)  
 \*x = \*x ^ arr[i]; /\* arr[i] belongs to first set \*/  
 else  
 \*y = \*y ^ arr[i]; /\* arr[i] belongs to second set\*/  
 }  
 for(i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
 {  
 if(i & set\_bit\_no)  
 \*x = \*x ^ i; /\* i belongs to first set \*/  
 else  
 \*y = \*y ^ i; /\* i belongs to second set\*/  
 }  
  
 /\* Now \*x and \*y hold the desired output elements \*/  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 2};  
 int \*x = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int));  
 int \*y = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int));  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 getTwoElements(arr, n, x, y);  
 printf(" The two elements are %d and %d", \*x, \*y);  
 getchar();  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

This method doesn’t cause overflow, but it doesn’t tell which one occurs twice and which one is missing. We can add one more step that checks which one is missing and which one is repeating. This can be easily done in O(n) time.

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-repeating-and-a-missing-number/>

Given a 2D array, print it in spiral form. See the following examples.

Input:  
 1 2 3 4  
 5 6 7 8  
 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16  
Output:   
1 2 3 4 8 12 16 15 14 13 9 5 6 7 11 10   
  
  
Input:  
 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16 17 18  
Output:   
1 2 3 4 5 6 12 18 17 16 15 14 13 7 8 9 10 11

**Solution:**

/\* This code is adopted from the solution given   
 @ http://effprog.blogspot.com/2011/01/spiral-printing-of-two-dimensional.html \*/  
  
#include <stdio.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 6  
  
void spiralPrint(int m, int n, int a[R][C])  
{  
 int i, k = 0, l = 0;  
  
 /\* k - starting row index  
 m - ending row index  
 l - starting column index  
 n - ending column index  
 i - iterator  
 \*/  
  
 while (k < m && l < n)  
 {  
 /\* Print the first row from the remaining rows \*/  
 for (i = l; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", a[k][i]);  
 }  
 k++;  
  
 /\* Print the last column from the remaining columns \*/  
 for (i = k; i < m; ++i)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", a[i][n-1]);  
 }  
 n--;  
  
 /\* Print the last row from the remaining rows \*/  
 if ( k < m)  
 {  
 for (i = n-1; i >= l; --i)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", a[m-1][i]);  
 }  
 m--;  
 }  
  
 /\* Print the first column from the remaining columns \*/  
 if (l < n)  
 {  
 for (i = m-1; i >= k; --i)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", a[i][l]);  
 }  
 l++;   
 }   
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[R][C] = { {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6},  
 {7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12},  
 {13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18}  
 };  
  
 spiralPrint(R, C, a);  
 return 0;  
}  
  
/\* OUTPUT:  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 12 18 17 16 15 14 13 7 8 9 10 11  
\*/

Time Complexity: Time complexity of the above solution is O(mn).

Please write comments if you find the above code incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-a-given-matrix-in-spiral-form/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# About wgpshashank

Shashank is Passionate About Computer Science, Problem Solving & Technology,he graduated from Birla Institute of Technology Mesra. Design and Analysis of Algorithms ,Application of Data Structures are his area of Interested & he Wants to Contribute to Computer Science. You can find him more active on his personal blog "Cracking The Code" http://shashank7s.blogspot.com Cheers !!!

Post navigation

[← Find the repeating and the missing | Added 3 new methods](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-repeating-and-a-missing-number/) [C++ Internals | Default Constructors | Set 1 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/c-internals-default-constructors-set-1/)

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# A Boolean Matrix Question

Given a boolean matrix mat[M][N] of size M X N, modify it such that if a matrix cell mat[i][j] is 1 (or true) then make all the cells of ith row and jth column as 1.

Example 1  
The matrix  
1 0  
0 0  
should be changed to following  
1 1  
1 0  
  
Example 2  
The matrix  
0 0 0  
0 0 1  
should be changed to following  
0 0 1  
1 1 1  
  
Example 3  
The matrix  
1 0 0 1  
0 0 1 0  
0 0 0 0  
should be changed to following  
1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 1  
1 0 1 1

**Method 1 (Use two temporary arrays)**  
 1) Create two temporary arrays row[M] and col[N]. Initialize all values of row[] and col[] as 0.  
 2) Traverse the input matrix mat[M][N]. If you see an entry mat[i][j] as true, then mark row[i] and col[j] as true.  
 3) Traverse the input matrix mat[M][N] again. For each entry mat[i][j], check the values of row[i] and col[j]. If any of the two values (row[i] or col[j]) is true, then mark mat[i][j] as true.

Thanks to [Dixit Sethi](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/microsoft-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-75#post-30422) for suggesting this method.

#include <stdio.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 4  
  
void modifyMatrix(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 bool row[R];  
 bool col[C];  
  
 int i, j;  
  
  
 /\* Initialize all values of row[] as 0 \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 row[i] = 0;  
 }  
  
  
 /\* Initialize all values of col[] as 0 \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < C; i++)  
 {  
 col[i] = 0;  
 }  
  
  
 /\* Store the rows and columns to be marked as 1 in row[] and col[]  
 arrays respectively \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = 0; j < C; j++)  
 {  
 if (mat[i][j] == 1)  
 {  
 row[i] = 1;  
 col[j] = 1;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\* Modify the input matrix mat[] using the above constructed row[] and  
 col[] arrays \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = 0; j < C; j++)  
 {  
 if ( row[i] == 1 || col[j] == 1 )  
 {  
 mat[i][j] = 1;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* A utility function to print a 2D matrix \*/  
void printMatrix(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 int i, j;  
 for (i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = 0; j < C; j++)  
 {  
 printf("%d ", mat[i][j]);  
 }  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 bool mat[R][C] = { {1, 0, 0, 1},  
 {0, 0, 1, 0},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0},  
 };  
  
 printf("Input Matrix \n");  
 printMatrix(mat);  
  
 modifyMatrix(mat);  
  
 printf("Matrix after modification \n");  
 printMatrix(mat);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Input Matrix  
1 0 0 1  
0 0 1 0  
0 0 0 0  
Matrix after modification  
1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 1  
1 0 1 1

Time Complexity: O(M\*N)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(M + N)

**Method 2 (A Space Optimized Version of Method 1)**  
 This method is a space optimized version of above method 1. This method uses the first row and first column of the input matrix in place of the auxiliary arrays row[] and col[] of method 1. So what we do is: first take care of first row and column and store the info about these two in two flag variables rowFlag and colFlag. Once we have this info, we can use first row and first column as auxiliary arrays and apply method 1 for submatrix (matrix excluding first row and first column) of size (M-1)\*(N-1).

1) Scan the first row and set a variable rowFlag to indicate whether we need to set all 1s in first row or not.  
 2) Scan the first column and set a variable colFlag to indicate whether we need to set all 1s in first column or not.  
 3) Use first row and first column as the auxiliary arrays row[] and col[] respectively, consider the matrix as submatrix starting from second row and second column and apply method 1.  
 4) Finally, using rowFlag and colFlag, update first row and first column if needed.

Time Complexity: O(M\*N)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Thanks to [Sidh](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-9#post-2386)for suggesting this method.

Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/a-boolean-matrix-question/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Median in a stream of integers (running integers)

Given that integers are read from a data stream. Find median of elements read so for in efficient way. For simplicity assume there are no duplicates. For example, let us consider the stream 5, 15, 1, 3 …

After reading 1st element of stream - 5 -> median - 5  
After reading 2nd element of stream - 5, 15 -> median - 10  
After reading 3rd element of stream - 5, 15, 1 -> median - 5  
After reading 4th element of stream - 5, 15, 1, 3 -> median - 4, so on...

Making it clear, when the input size is odd, we take the middle element of sorted data. If the input size is even, we pick average of middle two elements in sorted stream.

Note that output is *effective median* of integers read from the stream so far. Such an algorithm is called online algorithm. Any algorithm that can guarantee output of *i*-elements after processing *i*-th element, is said to be ***online algorithm***. Let us discuss three solutions for the above problem.

**Method 1:** Insertion Sort

If we can sort the data as it appears, we can easily locate median element. *Insertion Sort* is one such online algorithm that sorts the data appeared so far. At any instance of sorting, say after sorting *i*-th element, the first *i* elements of array are sorted. The insertion sort doesn’t depend on future data to sort data input till that point. In other words, insertion sort considers data sorted so far while inserting next element. This is the key part of insertion sort that makes it an online algorithm.

However, insertion sort takes O(n2) time to sort *n* elements. Perhaps we can use *binary search* on *insertion sort* to find location of next element in O(log n) time. Yet, we can’t do data movement in O(log n) time. No matter how efficient the implementation is, it takes polynomial time in case of insertion sort.

Interested reader can try implementation of Method 1.

**Method 2:** Augmented self balanced binary search tree (AVL, RB, etc…)

At every node of BST, maintain number of elements in the subtree rooted at that node. We can use a node as root of simple binary tree, whose left child is self balancing BST with elements less than root and right child is self balancing BST with elements greater than root. The root element always holds *effective median*.

If left and right subtrees contain same number of elements, root node holds average of left and right subtree root data. Otherwise, root contains same data as the root of subtree which is having more elements. After processing an incoming element, the left and right subtrees (BST) are differed utmost by 1.

Self balancing BST is costly in managing balancing factor of BST. However, they provide sorted data which we don’t need. We need median only. The next method make use of Heaps to trace median.

**Method 3:** Heaps

Similar to balancing BST in Method 2 above, we can use a max heap on left side to represent elements that are less than *effective median*, and a min heap on right side to represent elements that are greater than *effective median*.

After processing an incoming element, the number of elements in heaps differ utmost by 1 element. When both heaps contain same number of elements, we pick average of heaps root data as *effective median*. When the heaps are not balanced, we select *effective median* from the root of heap containing more elements.

Given below is implementation of above method. For algorithm to build these heaps, please read the highlighted code.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Heap capacity  
#define MAX\_HEAP\_SIZE (128)  
#define ARRAY\_SIZE(a) sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0])  
  
//// Utility functions  
  
// exchange a and b  
inline  
void Exch(int &a, int &b)  
{  
 int aux = a;  
 a = b;  
 b = aux;  
}  
  
// Greater and Smaller are used as comparators  
bool Greater(int a, int b)  
{  
 return a > b;  
}  
  
bool Smaller(int a, int b)  
{  
 return a < b;  
}  
  
int Average(int a, int b)  
{  
 return (a + b) / 2;  
}  
  
// Signum function  
// = 0 if a == b - heaps are balanced  
// = -1 if a < b - left contains less elements than right  
// = 1 if a > b - left contains more elements than right  
int Signum(int a, int b)  
{  
 if( a == b )  
 return 0;  
  
 return a < b ? -1 : 1;  
}  
  
// Heap implementation  
// The functionality is embedded into  
// Heap abstract class to avoid code duplication  
class Heap  
{  
public:  
 // Initializes heap array and comparator required  
 // in heapification  
 Heap(int \*b, bool (\*c)(int, int)) : A(b), comp(c)  
 {  
 heapSize = -1;  
 }  
  
 // Frees up dynamic memory  
 virtual ~Heap()  
 {  
 if( A )  
 {  
 delete[] A;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // We need only these four interfaces of Heap ADT  
 virtual bool Insert(int e) = 0;  
 virtual int GetTop() = 0;  
 virtual int ExtractTop() = 0;  
 virtual int GetCount() = 0;  
  
protected:  
  
 // We are also using location 0 of array  
 int left(int i)  
 {  
 return 2 \* i + 1;  
 }  
  
 int right(int i)  
 {  
 return 2 \* (i + 1);  
 }  
  
 int parent(int i)  
 {  
 if( i <= 0 )  
 {  
 return -1;  
 }  
  
 return (i - 1)/2;  
 }  
  
 // Heap array  
 int \*A;  
 // Comparator  
 bool (\*comp)(int, int);  
 // Heap size  
 int heapSize;  
  
 // Returns top element of heap data structure  
 int top(void)  
 {  
 int max = -1;  
  
 if( heapSize >= 0 )  
 {  
 max = A[0];  
 }  
  
 return max;  
 }  
  
 // Returns number of elements in heap  
 int count()  
 {  
 return heapSize + 1;  
 }  
  
 // Heapification  
 // Note that, for the current median tracing problem  
 // we need to heapify only towards root, always  
 void heapify(int i)  
 {  
 int p = parent(i);  
  
 // comp - differentiate MaxHeap and MinHeap  
 // percolates up  
 if( p >= 0 && comp(A[i], A[p]) )  
 {  
 Exch(A[i], A[p]);  
 heapify(p);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Deletes root of heap  
 int deleteTop()  
 {  
 int del = -1;  
  
 if( heapSize > -1)  
 {  
 del = A[0];  
  
 Exch(A[0], A[heapSize]);  
 heapSize--;  
 heapify(parent(heapSize+1));  
 }  
  
 return del;  
 }  
  
 // Helper to insert key into Heap  
 bool insertHelper(int key)  
 {  
 bool ret = false;  
  
 if( heapSize < MAX\_HEAP\_SIZE )  
 {  
 ret = true;  
 heapSize++;  
 A[heapSize] = key;  
 heapify(heapSize);  
 }  
  
 return ret;  
 }  
};  
  
// Specilization of Heap to define MaxHeap  
class MaxHeap : public Heap  
{  
private:  
  
public:  
 MaxHeap() : Heap(new int[MAX\_HEAP\_SIZE], &Greater) { }  
  
 ~MaxHeap() { }  
  
 // Wrapper to return root of Max Heap  
 int GetTop()  
 {  
 return top();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to delete and return root of Max Heap  
 int ExtractTop()  
 {  
 return deleteTop();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to return # elements of Max Heap  
 int GetCount()  
 {  
 return count();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to insert into Max Heap  
 bool Insert(int key)  
 {  
 return insertHelper(key);  
 }  
};  
  
// Specilization of Heap to define MinHeap  
class MinHeap : public Heap  
{  
private:  
  
public:  
  
 MinHeap() : Heap(new int[MAX\_HEAP\_SIZE], &Smaller) { }  
  
 ~MinHeap() { }  
  
 // Wrapper to return root of Min Heap  
 int GetTop()  
 {  
 return top();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to delete and return root of Min Heap  
 int ExtractTop()  
 {  
 return deleteTop();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to return # elements of Min Heap  
 int GetCount()  
 {  
 return count();  
 }  
  
 // Wrapper to insert into Min Heap  
 bool Insert(int key)  
 {  
 return insertHelper(key);  
 }  
};  
  
// Function implementing algorithm to find median so far.  
int getMedian(int e, int &m, Heap &l, Heap &r)  
{  
 // Are heaps balanced? If yes, sig will be 0  
 int sig = Signum(l.GetCount(), r.GetCount());  
 switch(sig)  
 {  
 case 1: // There are more elements in left (max) heap  
  
 if( e < m ) // current element fits in left (max) heap  
 {  
 // Remore top element from left heap and  
 // insert into right heap  
 r.Insert(l.ExtractTop());  
  
 // current element fits in left (max) heap  
 l.Insert(e);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // current element fits in right (min) heap  
 r.Insert(e);  
 }  
  
 // Both heaps are balanced  
 m = Average(l.GetTop(), r.GetTop());  
  
 break;  
  
 case 0: // The left and right heaps contain same number of elements  
  
 if( e < m ) // current element fits in left (max) heap  
 {  
 l.Insert(e);  
 m = l.GetTop();  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // current element fits in right (min) heap  
 r.Insert(e);  
 m = r.GetTop();  
 }  
  
 break;  
  
 case -1: // There are more elements in right (min) heap  
  
 if( e < m ) // current element fits in left (max) heap  
 {  
 l.Insert(e);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // Remove top element from right heap and  
 // insert into left heap  
 l.Insert(r.ExtractTop());  
  
 // current element fits in right (min) heap  
 r.Insert(e);  
 }  
  
 // Both heaps are balanced  
 m = Average(l.GetTop(), r.GetTop());  
  
 break;  
 }  
  
 // No need to return, m already updated  
 return m;  
}  
  
void printMedian(int A[], int size)  
{  
 int m = 0; // effective median  
 Heap \*left = new MaxHeap();  
 Heap \*right = new MinHeap();  
  
 for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 m = getMedian(A[i], m, \*left, \*right);  
  
 cout << m << endl;  
 }  
  
 // C++ more flexible, ensure no leaks  
 delete left;  
 delete right;  
}  
// Driver code  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {5, 15, 1, 3, 2, 8, 7, 9, 10, 6, 11, 4};  
 int size = ARRAY\_SIZE(A);  
  
 // In lieu of A, we can also use data read from a stream  
 printMedian(A, size);  
  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** If we omit the way how stream was read, complexity of median finding is ***O(N log N)***, as we need to read the stream, and due to heap insertions/deletions.

At first glance the above code may look complex. If you read the code carefully, it is simple algorithm.

— [**Venki**](http://www.linkedin.com/in/ramanawithu). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/median-of-stream-of-integers-running-integers/>

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# Find a Fixed Point in a given array

Given an array of n distinct integers sorted in ascending order, write a function that returns a Fixed Point in the array, if there is any Fixed Point present in array, else returns -1. Fixed Point in an array is an index i such that arr[i] is equal to i. Note that integers in array can be negative.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {-10, -5, 0, 3, 7}  
 Output: 3 // arr[3] == 3   
  
 Input: arr[] = {0, 2, 5, 8, 17}  
 Output: 0 // arr[0] == 0   
  
  
 Input: arr[] = {-10, -5, 3, 4, 7, 9}  
 Output: -1 // No Fixed Point

Asked by [rajk](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-about-aptitiude-arrays)

**Method 1 (Linear Search)**  
 Linearly search for an index i such that arr[i] == i. Return the first such index found. Thanks to [pm](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-about-aptitiude-arrays#post-33151)for suggesting this solution.

int linearSearch(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if(arr[i] == i)  
 return i;  
 }  
  
 /\* If no fixed point present then return -1 \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {-10, -1, 0, 3, 10, 11, 30, 50, 100};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Fixed Point is %d", linearSearch(arr, n));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 2 (Binary Search)**  
 First check whether middle element is Fixed Point or not. If it is, then return it; otherwise check whether index of middle element is greater than value at the index. If index is greater, then Fixed Point(s) lies on the right side of the middle point (obviously only if there is a Fixed Point). Else the Fixed Point(s) lies on left side.

int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 if(high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
 if(mid == arr[mid])  
 return mid;  
 if(mid > arr[mid])  
 return binarySearch(arr, (mid + 1), high);  
 else  
 return binarySearch(arr, low, (mid -1));  
 }  
  
 /\* Return -1 if there is no Fixed Point \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[10] = {-10, -1, 0, 3, 10, 11, 30, 50, 100};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Fixed Point is %d", binarySearch(arr, 0, n-1));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Algorithmic Paradigm: Divide & Conquer  
 Time Complexity: O(Logn)

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# Maximum Length Bitonic Subarray

Given an array A[0 … n-1] containing n positive integers, a subarray A[i … j] is bitonic if there is a k with i = A[k + 1] >= .. A[j – 1] > = A[j]. Write a function that takes an array as argument and returns the length of the maximum length bitonic subarray.  
 Expected time complexity of the solution is O(n)

*Simple Examples*  
 **1)** A[] = {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23}, the maximum length bitonic subarray is {4, 78, 90, 45, 23} which is of length 5.

**2)** A[] = {20, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 10}, the maximum length bitonic subarray is {1, 2, 3, 4, 2} which is of length 5.

*Extreme Examples*  
 **1)** A[] = {10}, the single element is bitnoic, so output is 1.

**2)** A[] = {10, 20, 30, 40}, the complete array itself is bitonic, so output is 4.

**3)** A[] = {40, 30, 20, 10}, the complete array itself is bitonic, so output is 4.

**Solution**  
 Let us consider the array {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23} to understand the soultion.  
 1) Construct an auxiliary array inc[] from left to right such that inc[i] contains length of the nondecreaing subarray ending at arr[i].  
 For for A[] = {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23}, inc[] is {1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1}

2) Construct another array dec[] from right to left such that dec[i] contains length of nonincreasing subarray starting at arr[i].  
 For A[] = {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23}, dec[] is {2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1}.

3) Once we have the inc[] and dec[] arrays, all we need to do is find the maximum value of (inc[i] + dec[i] – 1).  
 For {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23}, the max value of (inc[i] + dec[i] – 1) is 5 for i = 3.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
int bitonic(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 int \*inc = new int[n];  
 int \*dec = new int[n];  
 int max;  
 inc[0] = 1; // The length of increasing sequence ending at first index is 1  
 dec[n-1] = 1; // The length of increasing sequence starting at first index is 1  
  
 // Step 1) Construct increasing sequence array  
 for(i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > arr[i-1])  
 inc[i] = inc[i-1] + 1;  
 else  
 inc[i] = 1;  
 }  
  
 // Step 2) Construct decreasing sequence array  
 for (i = n-2; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > arr[i+1])  
 dec[i] = dec[i+1] + 1;  
 else  
 dec[i] = 1;  
 }  
  
 // Step 3) Find the length of maximum length bitonic sequence  
 max = inc[0] + dec[0] - 1;  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (inc[i] + dec[i] - 1 > max)  
 {  
 max = inc[i] + dec[i] - 1;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // free dynamically allocated memory  
 delete [] inc;  
 delete [] dec;  
  
 return max;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 4, 78, 90, 45, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("\n Length of max length Bitnoic Subarray is %d", bitonic(arr, n));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

As an exercise, extend the above implementation to print the longest bitonic subarray also. The above implementation only returns the length of such subarray.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-length-bitonic-subarray/>

# Find the maximum element in an array which is first increasing and then decreasing

Given an array of integers which is initially increasing and then decreasing, find the maximum value in the array.

Input: arr[] = {8, 10, 20, 80, 100, 200, 400, 500, 3, 2, 1}  
Output: 500  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 50, 10, 9, 7, 6}  
Output: 50  
  
Corner case (No decreasing part)  
Input: arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}  
Output: 50  
  
Corner case (No increasing part)  
Input: arr[] = {120, 100, 80, 20, 0}  
Output: 120

**Method 1 (Linear Search)**  
 We can traverse the array and keep track of maximum and element. And finally return the maximum element.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
int findMaximum(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 int max = arr[low];  
 int i;  
 for (i = low; i <= high; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > max)  
 max = arr[i];  
 }  
 return max;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 23, 20};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("The maximum element is %d", findMaximum(arr, 0, n-1));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n)

**Method 2 (Binary Search)**  
 We can modify the standard Binary Search algorithm for the given type of arrays.  
 i) If the mid element is greater than both of its adjacent elements, then mid is the maximum.  
 ii) If mid element is greater than its next element and smaller than the previous element then maximum lies on left side of mid. Example array: {3, 50, 10, 9, 7, 6}  
 iii) If mid element is smaller than its next element and greater than the previous element then maximum lies on right side of mid. Example array: {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 3, 1}

#include <stdio.h>  
  
int findMaximum(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
  
 /\* Base Case: Only one element is present in arr[low..high]\*/  
 if (low == high)  
 return arr[low];  
  
 /\* If there are two elements and first is greater then  
 the first element is maximum \*/  
 if ((high == low + 1) && arr[low] >= arr[high])  
 return arr[low];  
  
 /\* If there are two elements and second is greater then  
 the second element is maximum \*/  
 if ((high == low + 1) && arr[low] < arr[high])  
 return arr[high];  
  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\*low + (high - low)/2;\*/  
  
 /\* If we reach a point where arr[mid] is greater than both of  
 its adjacent elements arr[mid-1] and arr[mid+1], then arr[mid]  
 is the maximum element\*/  
 if ( arr[mid] > arr[mid + 1] && arr[mid] > arr[mid - 1])  
 return arr[mid];  
  
 /\* If arr[mid] is greater than the next element and smaller than the previous   
 element then maximum lies on left side of mid \*/  
 if (arr[mid] > arr[mid + 1] && arr[mid] < arr[mid - 1])  
 return findMaximum(arr, low, mid-1);  
 else // when arr[mid] is greater than arr[mid-1] and smaller than arr[mid+1]  
 return findMaximum(arr, mid + 1, high);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 50, 10, 9, 7, 6};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("The maximum element is %d", findMaximum(arr, 0, n-1));  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(Logn)

This method works only for distinct numbers. For example, it will not work for an array like {0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1}.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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# Count smaller elements on right side

Write a function to count number of smaller elements on right of each element in an array. Given an unsorted array arr[] of distinct integers, construct another array countSmaller[] such that countSmaller[i] contains count of smaller elements on right side of each element arr[i] in array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {12, 1, 2, 3, 0, 11, 4}  
Output: countSmaller[] = {6, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0}   
  
(Corner Cases)  
Input: arr[] = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1}  
Output: countSmaller[] = {4, 3, 2, 1, 0}   
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}  
Output: countSmaller[] = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Use two loops. The outer loop picks all elements from left to right. The inner loop iterates through all the elements on right side of the picked element and updates countSmaller[].

void constructLowerArray (int \*arr[], int \*countSmaller, int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 // initialize all the counts in countSmaller array as 0  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 countSmaller[i] = 0;  
  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] < arr[i])  
 countSmaller[i]++;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Utility function that prints out an array on a line \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 10, 5, 4, 2, 20, 6, 1, 0, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int \*low = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
 constructLowerArray(arr, low, n);  
 printArray(low, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 2 (Use Self Balancing BST)**  
 A Self Balancing Binary Search Tree (AVL, Red Black,.. etc) can be used to get the solution in O(nLogn) time complexity. We can augment these trees so that every node N contains size the subtree rooted with N. We have used AVL tree in the following implementation.

We traverse the array from right to left and insert all elements one by one in an AVL tree. While inserting a new key in an AVL tree, we first compare the key with root. If key is greater than root, then it is greater than all the nodes in left subtree of root. So we add the size of left subtree to the count of smaller element for the key being inserted. We recursively follow the same approach for all nodes down the root.

Following is C implementation.

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
// An AVL tree node  
struct node  
{  
 int key;  
 struct node \*left;  
 struct node \*right;  
 int height;  
 int size; // size of the tree rooted with this node  
};  
  
// A utility function to get maximum of two integers  
int max(int a, int b);  
  
// A utility function to get height of the tree rooted with N  
int height(struct node \*N)  
{  
 if (N == NULL)  
 return 0;  
 return N->height;  
}  
  
// A utility function to size of the tree of rooted with N  
int size(struct node \*N)  
{  
 if (N == NULL)  
 return 0;  
 return N->size;  
}  
  
// A utility function to get maximum of two integers  
int max(int a, int b)  
{  
 return (a > b)? a : b;  
}  
  
/\* Helper function that allocates a new node with the given key and  
 NULL left and right pointers. \*/  
struct node\* newNode(int key)  
{  
 struct node\* node = (struct node\*)  
 malloc(sizeof(struct node));  
 node->key = key;  
 node->left = NULL;  
 node->right = NULL;  
 node->height = 1; // new node is initially added at leaf  
 node->size = 1;  
 return(node);  
}  
  
// A utility function to right rotate subtree rooted with y  
struct node \*rightRotate(struct node \*y)  
{  
 struct node \*x = y->left;  
 struct node \*T2 = x->right;  
  
 // Perform rotation  
 x->right = y;  
 y->left = T2;  
  
 // Update heights  
 y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right))+1;  
 x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right))+1;  
  
 // Update sizes  
 y->size = size(y->left) + size(y->right) + 1;  
 x->size = size(x->left) + size(x->right) + 1;  
  
 // Return new root  
 return x;  
}  
  
// A utility function to left rotate subtree rooted with x  
struct node \*leftRotate(struct node \*x)  
{  
 struct node \*y = x->right;  
 struct node \*T2 = y->left;  
  
 // Perform rotation  
 y->left = x;  
 x->right = T2;  
  
 // Update heights  
 x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right))+1;  
 y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right))+1;  
  
 // Update sizes  
 x->size = size(x->left) + size(x->right) + 1;  
 y->size = size(y->left) + size(y->right) + 1;  
  
 // Return new root  
 return y;  
}  
  
// Get Balance factor of node N  
int getBalance(struct node \*N)  
{  
 if (N == NULL)  
 return 0;  
 return height(N->left) - height(N->right);  
}  
  
// Inserts a new key to the tree rotted with node. Also, updates \*count  
// to contain count of smaller elements for the new key  
struct node\* insert(struct node\* node, int key, int \*count)  
{  
 /\* 1. Perform the normal BST rotation \*/  
 if (node == NULL)  
 return(newNode(key));  
  
 if (key < node->key)  
 node->left = insert(node->left, key, count);  
 else  
 {  
 node->right = insert(node->right, key, count);  
  
 // UPDATE COUNT OF SMALLER ELEMENTS FOR KEY  
 \*count = \*count + size(node->left) + 1;  
 }  
  
  
 /\* 2. Update height and size of this ancestor node \*/  
 node->height = max(height(node->left), height(node->right)) + 1;  
 node->size = size(node->left) + size(node->right) + 1;  
  
 /\* 3. Get the balance factor of this ancestor node to check whether  
 this node became unbalanced \*/  
 int balance = getBalance(node);  
  
 // If this node becomes unbalanced, then there are 4 cases  
  
 // Left Left Case  
 if (balance > 1 && key < node->left->key)  
 return rightRotate(node);  
  
 // Right Right Case  
 if (balance < -1 && key > node->right->key)  
 return leftRotate(node);  
  
 // Left Right Case  
 if (balance > 1 && key > node->left->key)  
 {  
 node->left = leftRotate(node->left);  
 return rightRotate(node);  
 }  
  
 // Right Left Case  
 if (balance < -1 && key < node->right->key)  
 {  
 node->right = rightRotate(node->right);  
 return leftRotate(node);  
 }  
  
 /\* return the (unchanged) node pointer \*/  
 return node;  
}  
  
// The following function updates the countSmaller array to contain count of  
// smaller elements on right side.  
void constructLowerArray (int arr[], int countSmaller[], int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
 struct node \*root = NULL;  
  
 // initialize all the counts in countSmaller array as 0  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 countSmaller[i] = 0;  
  
 // Starting from rightmost element, insert all elements one by one in  
 // an AVL tree and get the count of smaller elements  
 for (i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 root = insert(root, arr[i], &countSmaller[i]);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Utility function that prints out an array on a line \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 printf("\n");  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 6, 15, 20, 30, 5, 7};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 int \*low = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*n);  
  
 constructLowerArray(arr, low, n);  
  
 printf("Following is the constructed smaller count array");  
 printArray(low, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Following is the constructed smaller count array  
3 1 2 2 2 0 0

Time Complexity: O(nLogn)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-smaller-elements-on-right-side/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Average of a stream of numbers](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/average-of-a-stream-of-numbers/) [Minimum number of jumps to reach end →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-number-of-jumps-to-reach-end-of-a-given-array/)

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# Minimum number of jumps to reach end

Given an array of integers where each element represents the max number of steps that can be made forward from that element. Write a function to return the minimum number of jumps to reach the end of the array (starting from the first element). If an element is 0, then cannot move through that element.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 2, 6, 7, 6, 8, 9}  
Output: 3 (1-> 3 -> 8 ->9)

First element is 1, so can only go to 3. Second element is 3, so can make at most 3 steps eg to 5 or 8 or 9.

**Method 1 (Naive Recursive Approach)**  
 A naive approach is to start from the first element and recursively call for all the elements reachable from first element. The minimum number of jumps to reach end from first can be calculated using minimum number of jumps needed to reach end from the elements reachable from first.

*minJumps(start, end) = Min ( minJumps(k, end) ) for all k reachable from start*

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
  
// Returns minimum number of jumps to reach arr[h] from arr[l]  
int minJumps(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 // Base case: when source and destination are same  
 if (h == l)  
 return 0;  
  
 // When nothing is reachable from the given source  
 if (arr[l] == 0)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Traverse through all the points reachable from arr[l]. Recursively  
 // get the minimum number of jumps needed to reach arr[h] from these  
 // reachable points.  
 int min = INT\_MAX;  
 for (int i = l+1; i <= h && i <= l + arr[l]; i++)  
 {  
 int jumps = minJumps(arr, i, h);  
 if(jumps != INT\_MAX && jumps + 1 < min)  
 min = jumps + 1;  
 }  
  
 return min;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 6, 3, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 5};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Minimum number of jumps to reach end is %d ", minJumps(arr, 0, n-1));  
 return 0;  
}

If we trace the execution of this method, we can see that there will be overlapping subproblems. For example, minJumps(3, 9) will be called two times as arr[3] is reachable from arr[1] and arr[2]. So this problem has both properties ([optimal substructure](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12819) and [overlapping subproblems](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12635)) of Dynamic Programming.

**Method 2 (Dynamic Programming)**  
 In this method, we build a jumps[] array from left to right such that jumps[i] indicates the minimum number of jumps needed to reach arr[i] from arr[0]. Finally, we return jumps[n-1].

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
  
int min(int x, int y) { return (x < y)? x: y; }  
  
// Returns minimum number of jumps to reach arr[n-1] from arr[0]  
int minJumps(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int \*jumps = new int[n]; // jumps[n-1] will hold the result  
 int i, j;  
  
 if (n == 0 || arr[0] == 0)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 jumps[0] = 0;  
  
 // Find the minimum number of jumps to reach arr[i]  
 // from arr[0], and assign this value to jumps[i]  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 jumps[i] = INT\_MAX;  
 for (j = 0; j < i; j++)  
 {  
 if (i <= j + arr[j] && jumps[j] != INT\_MAX)  
 {  
 jumps[i] = min(jumps[i], jumps[j] + 1);  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return jumps[n-1];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 6, 1, 0, 9};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(int);  
 printf("Minimum number of jumps to reach end is %d ", minJumps(arr,size));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Minimum number of jumps to reach end is 3

Thanks to [paras](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-about-algorithms-arrays-4#post-35887)for suggesting this method.

Time Complexity: O(n^2)

**Method 3 (Dynamic Programming)**  
 In this method, we build jumps[] array from right to left such that jumps[i] indicates the minimum number of jumps needed to reach arr[n-1] from arr[i]. Finally, we return arr[0].

int minJumps(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int \*jumps = new int[n]; // jumps[0] will hold the result  
 int min;  
  
 // Minimum number of jumps needed to reach last element  
 // from last elements itself is always 0  
 jumps[n-1] = 0;  
  
 int i, j;  
  
 // Start from the second element, move from right to left  
 // and construct the jumps[] array where jumps[i] represents  
 // minimum number of jumps needed to reach arr[m-1] from arr[i]  
 for (i = n-2; i >=0; i--)  
 {  
 // If arr[i] is 0 then arr[n-1] can't be reached from here  
 if (arr[i] == 0)  
 jumps[i] = INT\_MAX;  
  
 // If we can direcly reach to the end point from here then  
 // jumps[i] is 1  
 else if (arr[i] >= n - i - 1)  
 jumps[i] = 1;  
  
 // Otherwise, to find out the minimum number of jumps needed  
 // to reach arr[n-1], check all the points reachable from here  
 // and jumps[] value for those points  
 else  
 {  
 min = INT\_MAX; // initialize min value  
  
 // following loop checks with all reachable points and  
 // takes the minimum  
 for (j = i+1; j < n && j <= arr[i] + i; j++)  
 {  
 if (min > jumps[j])  
 min = jumps[j];  
 }   
  
 // Handle overflow   
 if (min != INT\_MAX)  
 jumps[i] = min + 1;  
 else  
 jumps[i] = min; // or INT\_MAX  
 }  
 }  
  
 return jumps[0];  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2) in worst case.

Thanks to [Ashish](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-fresher-about-algorithms-arrays-4#post-35863)for suggesting this solution.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-number-of-jumps-to-reach-end-of-a-given-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

Post navigation

[← Count smaller elements on right side](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-smaller-elements-on-right-side/) [Populate Inorder Successor for all nodes →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/populate-inorder-successor-for-all-nodes/)

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Create a data structure *twoStacks* that represents two stacks. Implementation of *twoStacks* should use only one array, i.e., both stacks should use the same array for storing elements. Following functions must be supported by *twoStacks*.

push1(int x) –> pushes x to first stack  
 push2(int x) –> pushes x to second stack

pop1() –> pops an element from first stack and return the popped element  
 pop2() –> pops an element from second stack and return the popped element

Implementation of *twoStack* should be space efficient.

**Method 1 (Divide the space in two halves)**  
 A simple way to implement two stacks is to divide the array in two halves and assign the half half space to two stacks, i.e., use arr[0] to arr[n/2] for stack1, and arr[n/2+1] to arr[n-1] for stack2 where arr[] is the array to be used to implement two stacks and size of array be n.

The problem with this method is inefficient use of array space. A stack push operation may result in stack overflow even if there is space available in arr[]. For example, say the array size is 6 and we push 3 elements to stack1 and do not push anything to second stack2. When we push 4th element to stack1, there will be overflow even if we have space for 3 more elements in array.

**Method 2 (A space efficient implementation)**  
 This method efficiently utilizes the available space. It doesn’t cause an overflow if there is space available in arr[]. The idea is to start two stacks from two extreme corners of arr[]. stack1 starts from the leftmost element, the first element in stack1 is pushed at index 0. The stack2 starts from the rightmost corner, the first element in stack2 is pushed at index (n-1). Both stacks grow (or shrink) in opposite direction. To check for overflow, all we need to check is for space between top elements of both stacks. This check is highlighted in the below code.

#include<iostream>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
class twoStacks  
{  
 int \*arr;  
 int size;  
 int top1, top2;  
public:  
 twoStacks(int n) // constructor  
 {  
 size = n;  
 arr = new int[n];  
 top1 = -1;  
 top2 = size;  
 }  
  
 // Method to push an element x to stack1  
 void push1(int x)  
 {  
 // There is at least one empty space for new element  
 if (top1 < top2 - 1)  
 {  
 top1++;  
 arr[top1] = x;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 cout << "Stack Overflow";  
 exit(1);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Method to push an element x to stack2  
 void push2(int x)  
 {  
 // There is at least one empty space for new element  
 if (top1 < top2 - 1)  
 {  
 top2--;  
 arr[top2] = x;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 cout << "Stack Overflow";  
 exit(1);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Method to pop an element from first stack  
 int pop1()  
 {  
 if (top1 >= 0 )  
 {  
 int x = arr[top1];  
 top1--;  
 return x;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 cout << "Stack UnderFlow";  
 exit(1);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Method to pop an element from second stack  
 int pop2()  
 {  
 if (top2 < size)  
 {  
 int x = arr[top2];  
 top2++;  
 return x;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 cout << "Stack UnderFlow";  
 exit(1);  
 }  
 }  
};  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test twStacks class \*/  
int main()  
{  
 twoStacks ts(5);  
 ts.push1(5);  
 ts.push2(10);  
 ts.push2(15);  
 ts.push1(11);  
 ts.push2(7);  
 cout << "Popped element from stack1 is " << ts.pop1();  
 ts.push2(40);  
 cout << "\nPopped element from stack2 is " << ts.pop2();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Popped element from stack1 is 11  
 Popped element from stack2 is 40

Time complexity of all 4 operations of *twoStack* is O(1).  
 We will extend to 3 stacks in an array in a separate post.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/implement-two-stacks-in-an-array/>

# Find subarray with given sum

Given an unsorted array of nonnegative integers, find a continous subarray which adds to a given number.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 4, 20, 3, 10, 5}, sum = 33  
Ouptut: Sum found between indexes 2 and 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 4, 0, 0, 3, 10, 5}, sum = 7  
Ouptut: Sum found between indexes 1 and 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 4}, sum = 0  
Output: No subarray found

There may be more than one subarrays with sum as the given sum. The following solutions print first such subarray.

Source: Google Interview Question

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 A simple solution is to consider all subarrays one by one and check the sum of every subarray. Following program implements the simple solution. We run two loops: the outer loop picks a starting point i and the inner loop tries all subarrays starting from i.

/\* A simple program to print subarray with sum as given sum \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Returns true if the there is a subarray of arr[] with sum equal to 'sum'  
 otherwise returns false. Also, prints the result \*/  
int subArraySum(int arr[], int n, int sum)  
{  
 int curr\_sum, i, j;  
  
 // Pick a starting point  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 curr\_sum = arr[i];  
  
 // try all subarrays starting with 'i'  
 for (j = i+1; j <= n; j++)  
 {  
 if (curr\_sum == sum)  
 {  
 printf ("Sum found between indexes %d and %d", i, j-1);  
 return 1;  
 }  
 if (curr\_sum > sum || j == n)  
 break;  
 curr\_sum = curr\_sum + arr[j];  
 }  
 }  
  
 printf("No subarray found");  
 return 0;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {15, 2, 4, 8, 9, 5, 10, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int sum = 23;  
 subArraySum(arr, n, sum);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sum found between indexes 1 and 4

Time Complexity: O(n^2) in worst case.

**Method 2 (Efficient)**  
 Initialize a variable curr\_sum as first element. curr\_sum indicates the sum of current subarray. Start from the second element and add all elements one by one to the curr\_sum. If curr\_sum becomes equal to sum, then print the solution. If curr\_sum exceeds the sum, then remove trailing elemnents while curr\_sum is greater than sum.

Following is C implementation of the above approach.

/\* An efficient program to print subarray with sum as given sum \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Returns true if the there is a subarray of arr[] with sum equal to 'sum'  
 otherwise returns false. Also, prints the result \*/  
int subArraySum(int arr[], int n, int sum)  
{  
 /\* Initialize curr\_sum as value of first element  
 and starting point as 0 \*/  
 int curr\_sum = arr[0], start = 0, i;  
  
 /\* Add elements one by one to curr\_sum and if the curr\_sum exceeds the  
 sum, then remove starting element \*/  
 for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
 {  
 // If curr\_sum exceeds the sum, then remove the starting elements  
 while (curr\_sum > sum && start < i-1)  
 {  
 curr\_sum = curr\_sum - arr[start];  
 start++;  
 }  
  
 // If curr\_sum becomes equal to sum, then return true  
 if (curr\_sum == sum)  
 {  
 printf ("Sum found between indexes %d and %d", start, i-1);  
 return 1;  
 }  
  
 // Add this element to curr\_sum  
 if (i < n)  
 curr\_sum = curr\_sum + arr[i];  
 }  
  
 // If we reach here, then no subarray  
 printf("No subarray found");  
 return 0;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {15, 2, 4, 8, 9, 5, 10, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int sum = 23;  
 subArraySum(arr, n, sum);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sum found between indexes 1 and 4

Time complexity of method 2 looks more than O(n), but if we take a closer look at the program, then we can figure out the time complexity is O(n). We can prove it by counting the number of operations performed on every element of arr[] in worst case. There are at most 2 operations performed on every element: (a) the element is added to the curr\_sum (b) the element is subtracted from curr\_sum. So the upper bound on number of operations is 2n which is O(n).

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-subarray-with-given-sum/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Dynamic Programming | Set 13 (Cutting a Rod)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-13-cutting-a-rod/) [Dynamic Programming | Set 14 (Maximum Sum Increasing Subsequence) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-14-maximum-sum-increasing-subsequence/)

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# Dynamic Programming | Set 14 (Maximum Sum Increasing Subsequence)

Given an array of n positive integers. Write a program to find the sum of maximum sum subsequence of the given array such that the intgers in the subsequence are sorted in increasing order. For example, if input is {1, 101, 2, 3, 100, 4, 5}, then output should be 106 (1 + 2 + 3 + 100), if the input array is {3, 4, 5, 10}, then output should be 22 (3 + 4 + 5 + 10) and if the input array is {10, 5, 4, 3}, then output should be 10

**Solution**  
 This problem is a variation of standard [Longest Increasing Subsequence (LIS) problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832). We need a slight change in the Dynamic Programming solution of [LIS problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832). All we need to change is to use sum as a criteria instead of length of increasing subsequence.

Following is C implementation for Dynamic Programming solution of the problem.

/\* Dynamic Programming implementation of Maximum Sum Increasing   
 Subsequence (MSIS) problem \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* maxSumIS() returns the maximum sum of increasing subsequence in arr[] of  
 size n \*/  
int maxSumIS( int arr[], int n )  
{  
 int \*msis, i, j, max = 0;  
 msis = (int\*) malloc ( sizeof( int ) \* n );  
  
 /\* Initialize msis values for all indexes \*/  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 msis[i] = arr[i];  
  
 /\* Compute maximum sum values in bottom up manner \*/  
 for ( i = 1; i < n; i++ )  
 for ( j = 0; j < i; j++ )  
 if ( arr[i] > arr[j] && msis[i] < msis[j] + arr[i])  
 msis[i] = msis[j] + arr[i];  
  
 /\* Pick maximum of all msis values \*/  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 if ( max < msis[i] )  
 max = msis[i];  
  
 /\* Free memory to avoid memory leak \*/  
 free( msis );  
  
 return max;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 101, 2, 3, 100, 4, 5};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Sum of maximum sum increasing subsequence is %d\n",  
 maxSumIS( arr, n ) );  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n^2)

Source: [Maximum Sum Increasing Subsequence Problem](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/algorithm-1)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-14-maximum-sum-increasing-subsequence/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

# Longest Monotonically Increasing Subsequence Size (N log N)

After few months of gap posting an algo. The current post is pending from long time, and many readers (e.g. [here](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/microsoft-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-4), [here](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/finding-the-longest-increasing-sub-sequence-in-an-array), [here](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/longest-increasing-subsequence-onlogn) may be few more, I am not keeping track of all) are posting requests for explanation of the below problem.

**Given an array of random numbers. Find *longest monotonically increasing*** [***subsequence***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Substring)**(LIS) in the array. I know many of you might have read** [**recursive and dynamic programming**](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832) **(DP) solutions. There are few requests for** [**O(N log N)**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_increasing_subsequence#Efficient_algorithms) **algo in the forum posts.**

For the time being, forget about recursive and DP solutions. Let us take small samples and extend the solution to large instances. Even though it may look complex at first time, once if we understood the logic, coding is simple.

Consider an input array A = {2, 5, 3}. I will extend the array during explanation.

By observation we know that the LIS is either {2, 3} or {2, 5}. ***Note that I am considering only strictly increasing monotone sequences***.

Let us add two more elements, say 7, 11 to the array. These elements will extend the existing sequences. Now the increasing sequences are {2, 3, 7, 11} and {2, 5, 7, 11} for the input array {2, 5, 3, 7, 11}.

Further, we add one more element, say 8 to the array i.e. input array becomes {2, 5, 3, 7, 11, 8}. Note that the latest element 8 is greater than smallest element of any active sequence (*will discuss shortly about active sequences*). How can we extend the existing sequences with 8? First of all, can 8 be part of LIS? If yes, how? If we want to add 8, it should come after 7 (by replacing 11).

Since the approach is *offline (what we mean by* [*offline*](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/14873)*?)*, we are not sure whether adding 8 will extend the series or not. Assume there is 9 in the input array, say {2, 5, 3, 7, 11, 8, 7, 9 …}. We can replace 11 with 8, as there is potentially *best* candidate (9) that can extend the new series {2, 3, 7, 8} or {2, 5, 7, 8}.

Our observation is, assume that the end element of largest sequence is E. We can add (replace) current element A[i] to the existing sequence if there is an element A[j] (j > i) such that E < A[i] < A[j] or (E > A[i] < A[j] – for replace). In the above example, E = 11, A[i] = 8 and A[j] = 9.

In case of our original array {2, 5, 3}, note that we face same situation when we are adding 3 to increasing sequence {2, 5}. I just created two increasing sequences to make explanation simple. Instead of two sequences, 3 can replace 5 in the sequence {2, 5}.

I know it will be confusing, I will clear it shortly!

*The question is, when will it be safe to add or replace an element in the existing sequence?*

Let us consider another sample A = {2, 5, 3}. Say, the next element is 1. How can it extend the current sequences {2,3} or {2, 5}. Obviously, it can’t extend either. Yet, there is a potential that the new smallest element can be start of an LIS. To make it clear, consider the array is {2, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}. Making 1 as new sequence will create new sequence which is largest.

*The observation is, when we encounter new smallest element in the array, it can be a potential candidate to start new sequence.*

From the observations, we need to maintain lists of increasing sequences.

In general, we have set of **active lists** of varying length. We are adding an element A[i] to these lists. We scan the lists (for end elements) in decreasing order of their length. We will verify the end elements of all the lists to find a list whose end element is smaller than A[i] (*floor* value).

Our strategy determined by the following conditions,

**1. If A[i] is smallest among all *end* candidates of active lists, we will *start* new active list of length 1.**

**2. If A[i] is largest among all *end* candidates of active lists, we will clone the *largest* active list, and extend it by A[i].**

**3. If A[i] is in between, we will find a list with *largest end element that is smaller than* A[i]. Clone and extend this list by A[i]. We will discard all other lists of same length as that of this modified list.**

Note that at any instance during our construction of active lists, the following condition is maintained.

*“end element of smaller list is smaller than end elements of larger lists”*.

It will be clear with an example, let us take example from [wiki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_increasing_subsequence) {0, 8, 4, 12, 2, 10, 6, 14, 1, 9, 5, 13, 3, 11, 7, 15}.

A[0] = 0. Case 1. There are no active lists, create one.  
0.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[1] = 8. Case 2. Clone and extend.  
0.  
0, 8.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[2] = 4. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 4.  
0, 8. Discarded  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[3] = 12. Case 2. Clone and extend.  
0.  
0, 4.  
0, 4, 12.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[4] = 2. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 2.  
0, 4. Discarded.  
0, 4, 12.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[5] = 10. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 2.  
0, 2, 10.  
0, 4, 12. Discarded.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[6] = 6. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 2.  
0, 2, 6.  
0, 2, 10. Discarded.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[7] = 14. Case 2. Clone and extend.  
0.  
0, 2.  
0, 2, 6.  
0, 2, 6, 14.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[8] = 1. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 2. Discarded.  
0, 2, 6.  
0, 2, 6, 14.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[9] = 9. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 2, 6.  
0, 2, 6, 9.  
0, 2, 6, 14. Discarded.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[10] = 5. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 5.  
0, 2, 6. Discarded.  
0, 2, 6, 9.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[11] = 13. Case 2. Clone and extend.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 5.  
0, 2, 6, 9.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 13.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[12] = 3. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 3.  
0, 1, 5. Discarded.  
0, 2, 6, 9.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 13.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[13] = 11. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 3.  
0, 2, 6, 9.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 11.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 13. Discarded.  
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[14] = 7. Case 3. Clone, extend and discard.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 3.  
0, 1, 3, 7.  
0, 2, 6, 9. Discarded.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 11.  
----------------------------------------------------------------------------  
A[15] = 15. Case 2. Clone and extend.  
0.  
0, 1.  
0, 1, 3.  
0, 1, 3, 7.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 11.  
0, 2, 6, 9, 11, 15. <-- LIS List  
----------------------------------------------------------------------------

It is required to understand above strategy to devise an algorithm. Also, ensure we have maintained the condition, “*end element of smaller list is smaller than end elements of larger lists*“. Try with few other examples, before reading further. It is important to understand what happening to end elements.

**Algorithm:**

Querying length of longest is fairly easy. Note that we are dealing with end elements only. We need not to maintain all the lists. We can store the end elements in an array. Discarding operation can be simulated with replacement, and extending a list is analogous to adding more elements to array.

We will use an auxiliary array to keep end elements. The maximum length of this array is that of input. In the worst case the array divided into N lists of size one (*note that it does’t lead to worst case complexity*). To discard an element, we will trace ceil value of A[i] in auxiliary array (again observe the end elements in your rough work), and replace ceil value with A[i]. We extend a list by adding element to auxiliary array. We also maintain a counter to keep track of auxiliary array length.

**Bonus:** You have learnt [Patience Sorting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patience_sorting) technique partially :).

Here is a proverb, “*Tell me and I will forget. Show me and I will remember. Involve me and I will understand*.” So, pick a suit from deck of cards. Find the longest increasing sub-sequence of cards from the shuffled suit. You will never forget the approach. 

Given below is code to find length of LIS,

#include <iostream>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
#define ARRAY\_SIZE(A) sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0])  
// Binary search (note boundaries in the caller)  
// A[] is ceilIndex in the caller  
int CeilIndex(int A[], int l, int r, int key) {  
 int m;  
  
 while( r - l > 1 ) {  
 m = l + (r - l)/2;  
 (A[m] >= key ? r : l) = m; // ternary expression returns an l-value  
 }  
  
 return r;  
}  
  
int LongestIncreasingSubsequenceLength(int A[], int size) {  
 // Add boundary case, when array size is one  
  
 int \*tailTable = new int[size];  
 int len; // always points empty slot  
  
 memset(tailTable, 0, sizeof(tailTable[0])\*size);  
  
 tailTable[0] = A[0];  
 len = 1;  
 for( int i = 1; i < size; i++ ) {  
 if( A[i] < tailTable[0] )  
 // new smallest value  
 tailTable[0] = A[i];  
 else if( A[i] > tailTable[len-1] )  
 // A[i] wants to extend largest subsequence  
 tailTable[len++] = A[i];  
 else  
 // A[i] wants to be current end candidate of an existing subsequence  
 // It will replace ceil value in tailTable  
 tailTable[CeilIndex(tailTable, -1, len-1, A[i])] = A[i];  
 }  
  
 delete[] tailTable;  
  
 return len;  
}  
  
int main() {  
 int A[] = { 2, 5, 3, 7, 11, 8, 10, 13, 6 };  
 int n = ARRAY\_SIZE(A);  
  
 printf("Length of Longest Increasing Subsequence is %d\n",  
 LongestIncreasingSubsequenceLength(A, n));  
  
 return 0;  
}

**Complexity:**

The loop runs for N elements. In the worst case (what is worst case input?), we may end up querying ceil value using binary search (log *i*) for many A[i].

Therefore, T(n) < O( log N! )  = O(N log N). Analyse to ensure that the upper and lower bounds are also O( N log N ). The complexity is THETA (N log N).

**Exercises:**

1. [Design an algorithm to construct the longest increasing list](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/27614). Also, model your solution using DAGs.

2. Design an algorithm to construct **all** monotonically increasing list**s of equal longest size**.

3. Is the above algorithm an *online* algorithm?

4. Design an algorithm to construct the longest *decreasing* list..

— [Venki](http://www.linkedin.com/in/ramanawithu). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/longest-monotonically-increasing-subsequence-size-n-log-n/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Dynamic Programming | Set 14 (Maximum Sum Increasing Subsequence)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-14-maximum-sum-increasing-subsequence/) [Find a triplet that sum to a given value →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-triplet-that-sum-to-a-given-value/)

Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Find a triplet that sum to a given value

Given an array and a value, find if there is a triplet in array whose sum is equal to the given value. If there is such a triplet present in array, then print the triplet and return true. Else return false. For example, if the given array is {12, 3, 4, 1, 6, 9} and given sum is 24, then there is a triplet (12, 3 and 9) present in array whose sum is 24.

**Method 1 (Naive)**  
 A simple method is to generate all possible triplets and compare the sum of every triplet with the given value. The following code implements this simple method using three nested loops.

# include <stdio.h>  
  
// returns true if there is triplet with sum equal  
// to 'sum' present in A[]. Also, prints the triplet  
bool find3Numbers(int A[], int arr\_size, int sum)  
{  
 int l, r;  
  
 // Fix the first element as A[i]  
 for (int i = 0; i < arr\_size-2; i++)  
 {  
 // Fix the second element as A[j]  
 for (int j = i+1; j < arr\_size-1; j++)  
 {  
 // Now look for the third number  
 for (int k = j+1; k < arr\_size; k++)  
 {  
 if (A[i] + A[j] + A[k] == sum)  
 {  
 printf("Triplet is %d, %d, %d", A[i], A[j], A[k]);  
 return true;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we reach here, then no triplet was found  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 8};  
 int sum = 22;  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0]);  
  
 find3Numbers(A, arr\_size, sum);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Triplet is 4, 10, 8

Time Complexity: O(n^3)

**Method 2 (Use Sorting)**  
 Time complexity of the method 1 is O(n^3). The complexity can be reduced to O(n^2) by sorting the array first, and then using method 1 of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/484) post in a loop.  
 1) Sort the input array.  
 2) Fix the first element as A[i] where i is from 0 to array size – 2. After fixing the first element of triplet, find the other two elements using method 1 of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/484)post.

# include <stdio.h>  
  
// A utility function to sort an array using Quicksort  
void quickSort(int \*, int, int);  
  
// returns true if there is triplet with sum equal  
// to 'sum' present in A[]. Also, prints the triplet  
bool find3Numbers(int A[], int arr\_size, int sum)  
{  
 int l, r;  
  
 /\* Sort the elements \*/  
 quickSort(A, 0, arr\_size-1);  
  
 /\* Now fix the first element one by one and find the  
 other two elements \*/  
 for (int i = 0; i < arr\_size - 2; i++)  
 {  
  
 // To find the other two elements, start two index variables  
 // from two corners of the array and move them toward each  
 // other  
 l = i + 1; // index of the first element in the remaining elements  
 r = arr\_size-1; // index of the last element  
 while (l < r)  
 {  
 if( A[i] + A[l] + A[r] == sum)  
 {  
 printf("Triplet is %d, %d, %d", A[i], A[l], A[r]);  
 return true;  
 }  
 else if (A[i] + A[l] + A[r] < sum)  
 l++;  
 else // A[i] + A[l] + A[r] > sum  
 r--;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we reach here, then no triplet was found  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* FOLLOWING 2 FUNCTIONS ARE ONLY FOR SORTING  
 PURPOSE \*/  
void exchange(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp;  
 temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
int partition(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int x = A[ei];  
 int i = (si - 1);  
 int j;  
  
 for (j = si; j <= ei - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if(A[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 exchange(&A[i], &A[j]);  
 }  
 }  
 exchange (&A[i + 1], &A[ei]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
  
/\* Implementation of Quick Sort  
A[] --> Array to be sorted  
si --> Starting index  
ei --> Ending index  
\*/  
void quickSort(int A[], int si, int ei)  
{  
 int pi; /\* Partitioning index \*/  
 if(si < ei)  
 {  
 pi = partition(A, si, ei);  
 quickSort(A, si, pi - 1);  
 quickSort(A, pi + 1, ei);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 8};  
 int sum = 22;  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0]);  
  
 find3Numbers(A, arr\_size, sum);  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Triplet is 4, 8, 10

Time Complexity: O(n^2)

Note that there can be more than one triplet with the given sum. We can easily modify the above methods to print all triplets.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-triplet-that-sum-to-a-given-value/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Longest Monotonically Increasing Subsequence Size (N log N)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/longest-monotonically-increasing-subsequence-size-n-log-n/) [Find the smallest positive number missing from an unsorted array →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-smallest-positive-number-missing-from-an-unsorted-array/)

Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Find the smallest positive number missing from an unsorted array

You are given an unsorted array with both positive and negative elements. You have to find the smallest positive number missing from the array in O(n) time using constant extra space. You can modify the original array.

Examples

Input: {2, 3, 7, 6, 8, -1, -10, 15}  
 Output: 1  
  
 Input: { 2, 3, -7, 6, 8, 1, -10, 15 }  
 Output: 4  
  
 Input: {1, 1, 0, -1, -2}  
 Output: 2

Source: [To find the smallest positive no missing from an unsorted array](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/to-find-the-smalest-positive-no-missing-from-an-unsorted-array)

A **naive method** to solve this problem is to search all positive integers, starting from 1 in the given array. We may have to search at most n+1 numbers in the given array. So this solution takes O(n^2) in worst case.

We can **use sorting** to solve it in lesser time complexity. We can sort the array in O(nLogn) time. Once the array is sorted, then all we need to do is a linear scan of the array. So this approach takes O(nLogn + n) time which is O(nLogn).

We can also **use hashing**. We can build a hash table of all positive elements in the given array. Once the hash table is built. We can look in the hash table for all positive integers, starting from 1. As soon as we find a number which is not there in hash table, we return it. This approach may take O(n) time on average, but it requires O(n) extra space.

**A O(n) time and O(1) extra space solution:**  
 The idea is similar to [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/9755) post. We use array elements as index. To mark presence of an element x, we change the value at the index x to negative. But this approach doesn’t work if there are non-positive (-ve and 0) numbers. So we segregate positive from negative numbers as first step and then apply the approach.

Following is the two step algorithm.  
 1) Segregate positive numbers from others i.e., move all non-positive numbers to left side. In the following code, segregate() function does this part.  
 2) Now we can ignore non-positive elements and consider only the part of array which contains all positive elements. We traverse the array containing all positive numbers and to mark presence of an element x, we change the sign of value at index x to negative. We traverse the array again and print the first index which has positive value. In the following code, findMissingPositive() function does this part. Note that in findMissingPositive, we have subtracted 1 from the values as indexes start from 0 in C.

/\* Program to find the smallest positive missing number \*/  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
/\* Utility to swap to integers \*/  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp;  
 temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
/\* Utility function that puts all non-positive (0 and negative) numbers on left   
 side of arr[] and return count of such numbers \*/  
int segregate (int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int j = 0, i;  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] <= 0)   
 {  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 j++; // increment count of non-positive integers  
 }  
 }  
  
 return j;  
}  
  
/\* Find the smallest positive missing number in an array that contains  
 all positive integers \*/  
int findMissingPositive(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
  
 // Mark arr[i] as visited by making arr[arr[i] - 1] negative. Note that   
 // 1 is subtracted because index start from 0 and positive numbers start from 1  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 if(abs(arr[i]) - 1 < size && arr[abs(arr[i]) - 1] > 0)  
 arr[abs(arr[i]) - 1] = -arr[abs(arr[i]) - 1];  
 }  
  
 // Return the first index value at which is positive  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 if (arr[i] > 0)  
 return i+1; // 1 is added becuase indexes start from 0  
  
 return size+1;  
}  
  
/\* Find the smallest positive missing number in an array that contains  
 both positive and negative integers \*/  
int findMissing(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 // First separate positive and negative numbers  
 int shift = segregate (arr, size);  
  
 // Shift the array and call findMissingPositive for  
 // positive part  
 return findMissingPositive(arr+shift, size-shift);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {0, 10, 2, -10, -20};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int missing = findMissing(arr, arr\_size);  
 printf("The smallest positive missing number is %d ", missing);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The smallest positive missing number is 1

Note that this method modifies the original array. We can change the sign of elements in the segregated array to get the same set of elements back. But we still loose the order of elements. If we want to keep the original array as it was, then we can create a copy of the array and run this approach on the temp array.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-smallest-positive-number-missing-from-an-unsorted-array/>

# Find the two numbers with odd occurrences in an unsorted array

Given an unsorted array that contains even number of occurrences for all numbers except two numbers. Find the two numbers which have odd occurrences in O(n) time complexity and O(1) extra space.

Examples:

Input: {12, 23, 34, 12, 12, 23, 12, 45}  
Output: 34 and 45  
  
Input: {4, 4, 100, 5000, 4, 4, 4, 4, 100, 100}  
Output: 100 and 5000  
  
Input: {10, 20}  
Output: 10 and 20

A **naive method** to solve this problem is to run two nested loops. The outer loop picks an element and the inner loop counts the number of occurrences of the picked element. If the count of occurrences is odd then print the number. The time complexity of this method is O(n^2).

We can **use sorting** to get the odd occurring numbers in O(nLogn) time. First sort the numbers using an O(nLogn) sorting algorithm like Merge Sort, Heap Sort.. etc. Once the array is sorted, all we need to do is a linear scan of the array and print the odd occurring number.

We can also **use hashing**. Create an empty hash table which will have elements and their counts. Pick all elements of input array one by one. Look for the picked element in hash table. If the element is found in hash table, increment its count in table. If the element is not found, then enter it in hash table with count as 1. After all elements are entered in hash table, scan the hash table and print elements with odd count. This approach may take O(n) time on average, but it requires O(n) extra space.

**A O(n) time and O(1) extra space solution:**  
 The idea is similar to method 2 of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/2457)post. Let the two odd occurring numbers be x and y. We **use bitwise XOR** to get x and y. The first step is to do XOR of all elements present in array. XOR of all elements gives us XOR of x and y because of the following properties of XOR operation.  
 1) XOR of any number n with itself gives us 0, i.e., n ^ n = 0  
 2) XOR of any number n with 0 gives us n, i.e., n ^ 0 = n  
 3) XOR is cumulative and associative.

So we have XOR of x and y after the first step. Let the value of XOR be xor2. Every set bit in xor2 indicates that the corresponding bits in x and y have values different from each other. For example, if x = 6 (0110) and y is 15 (1111), then xor2 will be (1001), the two set bits in xor2 indicate that the corresponding bits in x and y are different. In the second step, we pick a set bit of xor2 and divide array elements in two groups. Both x and y will go to different groups. In the following code, the rightmost set bit of xor2 is picked as it is easy to get rightmost set bit of a number. If we do XOR of all those elements of array which have the corresponding bit set (or 1), then we get the first odd number. And if we do XOR of all those elements which have the corresponding bit 0, then we get the other odd occurring number. This step works because of the same properties of XOR. All the occurrences of a number will go in same set. XOR of all occurrences of a number which occur even number number of times will result in 0 in its set. And the xor of a set will be one of the odd occurring elements.

// Program to find the two odd occurring elements  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Prints two numbers that occur odd number of times. The  
 function assumes that the array size is at least 2 and  
 there are exactly two numbers occurring odd number of times. \*/  
void printTwoOdd(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int xor2 = arr[0]; /\* Will hold XOR of two odd occurring elements \*/  
 int set\_bit\_no; /\* Will have only single set bit of xor2 \*/  
 int i;  
 int n = size - 2;  
 int x = 0, y = 0;  
  
 /\* Get the xor of all elements in arr[]. The xor will basically  
 be xor of two odd occurring elements \*/  
 for(i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 xor2 = xor2 ^ arr[i];  
  
 /\* Get one set bit in the xor2. We get rightmost set bit  
 in the following line as it is easy to get \*/  
 set\_bit\_no = xor2 & ~(xor2-1);  
  
 /\* Now divide elements in two sets:   
 1) The elements having the corresponding bit as 1.   
 2) The elements having the corresponding bit as 0. \*/  
 for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 /\* XOR of first set is finally going to hold one odd   
 occurring number x \*/   
 if(arr[i] & set\_bit\_no)  
 x = x ^ arr[i];  
  
 /\* XOR of second set is finally going to hold the other   
 odd occurring number y \*/   
 else  
 y = y ^ arr[i];   
 }  
  
 printf("\n The two ODD elements are %d & %d ", x, y);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 3, 1};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printTwoOdd(arr, arr\_size);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The two ODD elements are 5 & 1

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-two-numbers-with-odd-occurences-in-an-unsorted-array/>

# The Celebrity Problem

Another classical problem.

*In a party of N people, only one person is known to everyone. Such a person* ***may be present****in the party, if yes, (s)he doesn’t know anyone in the party. We can only ask questions like “****does A know B?*** *“. Find the stranger (celebrity) in minimum number of questions.*

We can describe the problem input as an array of numbers/characters representing persons in the party. We also have a hypothetical function *HaveAcquaintance(A, B)* which returns *true* if A knows B, *false* otherwise. How can we solve the problem, try yourself first.

We measure the complexity in terms of calls made to *HaveAcquaintance().*

**Graph:**

We can model the solution using graphs. Initialize indegree and outdegree of every vertex as 0. If A knows B, draw a directed edge from A to B, increase indegree of B and outdegree of A by 1. Construct all possible edges of the graph for every possible pair [i, j]. We have NC2 pairs. If celebrity is present in the party, we will have one sink node in the graph with outdegree of zero, and indegree of N-1. We can find the sink node in (N) time, but the overall complexity is O(N2) as we need to construct the graph first.

**Recursion:**

We can decompose the problem into combination of smaller instances. Say, if we know celebrity of N-1 persons, can we extend the solution to N? We have two possibilities, Celebrity(N-1) may know N, or N already knew Celebrity(N-1). In the former case, N will be celebrity if N doesn’t know anyone else. In the later case we need to check that Celebrity(N-1) doesn’t know N.

Solve the problem of smaller instance during divide step. On the way back, we may find a celebrity from the smaller instance. During combine stage, check whether the returned celebrity is known to everyone and he doesn’t know anyone. The recurrence of the recursive decomposition is,

T(N) = T(N-1) + O(N)

T(N) = O(N2). You may try Writing pseudo code to check your recursion skills.

**Using Stack:**

The graph construction takes O(N2) time, it is similar to brute force search. In case of recursion, we reduce the problem instance by not more than one, and also combine step may examine M-1 persons (M – instance size).

We have following observation based on elimination technique (Refer *Polya’s How to Solve It* book).

* If A knows B, then A can’t be celebrity. Discard A, and *B may be celebrity*.
* If A doesn’t know B, then B can’t be celebrity. Discard B, and *A may be celebrity*.
* Repeat above two steps till we left with only one person.
* Ensure the remained person is celebrity. (Why do we need this step?)

We can use stack to verity celebrity.

1. Push all the celebrities into a stack.
2. Pop off top two persons from the stack, discard one person based on return status of *HaveAcquaintance(A, B)*.
3. Push the remained person onto stack.
4. Repeat step 2 and 3 until only one person remains in the stack.
5. Check the remained person in stack doesn’t have acquaintance with anyone else.

We will discard N elements utmost (Why?). If the celebrity is present in the party, we will call *HaveAcquaintance()* 3(N-1) times. Here is code using stack.

#include <iostream>  
#include <list>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Max # of persons in the party  
#define N 8  
  
// Celebrities identified with numbers from 0 through size-1  
int size = 4;  
// Person with 2 is celebrity  
bool MATRIX[N][N] = {{0, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 1, 0}, {0, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 1, 0}};  
  
bool HaveAcquiantance(int a, int b) { return MATRIX[a][b]; }  
  
int CelebrityUsingStack(int size)  
{  
 // Handle trivial case of size = 2  
  
 list<int> stack; // Careful about naming  
 int i;  
 int C; // Celebrity  
  
 i = 0;  
 while( i < size )  
 {  
 stack.push\_back(i);  
 i = i + 1;  
 }  
  
 int A = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
  
 int B = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
  
 while( stack.size() != 1 )  
 {  
 if( HaveAcquiantance(A, B) )  
 {  
 A = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 B = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Potential candidate?  
 C = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
  
 // Last candidate was not examined, it leads one excess comparison (optimise)  
 if( HaveAcquiantance(C, B) )  
 C = B;  
  
 if( HaveAcquiantance(C, A) )  
 C = A;  
  
 // I know these are redundant,  
 // we can simply check i against C  
 i = 0;  
 while( i < size )  
 {  
 if( C != i )  
 stack.push\_back(i);  
 i = i + 1;  
 }  
  
 while( !stack.empty() )  
 {  
 i = stack.back();  
 stack.pop\_back();  
  
 // C must not know i  
 if( HaveAcquiantance(C, i) )  
 return -1;  
  
 // i must know C  
 if( !HaveAcquiantance(i, C) )  
 return -1;  
 }  
  
 return C;  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 int id = CelebrityUsingStack(size);  
 id == -1 ? cout << "No celebrity" : cout << "Celebrity ID " << id;  
 return 0;  
}

Output

Celebrity ID 2

Complexity O(N). Total comparisons 3(N-1). Try the above code for successful MATRIX {{0, 0, 0, 1}, {0, 0, 0, 1}, {0, 0, 0, 1}, {0, 0, 0, 1}}.

**A Note:**

You may think that why do we need a new graph as we already have access to input matrix. Note that the matrix MATRIX used to help the hypothetical function *HaveAcquaintance(A, B),* but never accessed via usual notation MATRIX[i, j]. We have access to the input only through the function *HaveAcquiantance(A, B)*. Matrix is just a way to code the solution. We can assume the cost of hypothetical function as O(1).

If still not clear, assume that the function *HaveAcquiantance*accessing information stored in a set of linked lists arranged in levels. List node will have *next* and *nextLevel* pointers. Every level will have N nodes i.e. an N element list, *next* points to next node in the current level list and the *nextLevel* pointer in last node of every list will point to head of next level list. For example the linked list representation of above matrix looks like,

L0 0->0->1->0  
 |  
L1 0->0->1->0  
 |  
L2 0->0->1->0  
 |  
L3 0->0->1->0

The function *HaveAcquanintance(i, j)* will search in the list for *j-th* node in the *i-th* level. Out goal is to minimize calls to *HaveAcquanintance* function.

**Exercises:**

1. Write code to find celebrity. Don’t use any data structures like graphs, stack, etc… you have access to *N* and *HaveAcquaintance(int, int)* only.

2. Implement the algorithm using Queues. What is your observation? Compare your solution with [Finding Maximum and Minimum](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/4583) in an array and [Tournament Tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/11556). What are minimum number of comparisons do we need (optimal number of calls to *HaveAcquaintance()*)?

— [Venki](http://www.linkedin.com/in/ramanawithu). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/the-celebrity-problem/>

# Dynamic Programming | Set 15 (Longest Bitonic Subsequence)

Given an array arr[0 … n-1] containing n positive integers, a [subsequence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsequence)of arr[] is called Bitonic if it is first increasing, then decreasing. Write a function that takes an array as argument and returns the length of the longest bitonic subsequence.  
 A sequence, sorted in increasing order is considered Bitonic with the decreasing part as empty. Similarly, decreasing order sequence is considered Bitonic with the increasing part as empty.

**Examples:**

Input arr[] = {1, 11, 2, 10, 4, 5, 2, 1};  
Output: 6 (A Longest Bitonic Subsequence of length 6 is 1, 2, 10, 4, 2, 1)  
  
Input arr[] = {12, 11, 40, 5, 3, 1}  
Output: 5 (A Longest Bitonic Subsequence of length 5 is 12, 11, 5, 3, 1)  
  
Input arr[] = {80, 60, 30, 40, 20, 10}  
Output: 5 (A Longest Bitonic Subsequence of length 5 is 80, 60, 30, 20, 10)

Source:[Microsoft Interview Question](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/ms-interview-ques)

**Solution**  
 This problem is a variation of standard [Longest Increasing Subsequence (LIS) problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832). Let the input array be arr[] of length n. We need to construct two arrays lis[] and lds[] using Dynamic Programming solution of [LIS problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832). lis[i] stores the length of the Longest Increasing subsequence ending with arr[i]. lds[i] stores the length of the longest Decreasing subsequence starting from arr[i]. Finally, we need to return the max value of lis[i] + lds[i] – 1 where i is from 0 to n-1.

Following is C++ implementation of the above Dynamic Programming solution.

/\* Dynamic Programming implementation of longest bitonic subsequence problem \*/  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
/\* lbs() returns the length of the Longest Bitonic Subsequence in  
 arr[] of size n. The function mainly creates two temporary arrays  
 lis[] and lds[] and returns the maximum lis[i] + lds[i] - 1.  
  
 lis[i] ==> Longest Increasing subsequence ending with arr[i]  
 lds[i] ==> Longest decreasing subsequence starting with arr[i]  
\*/  
int lbs( int arr[], int n )  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 /\* Allocate memory for LIS[] and initialize LIS values as 1 for  
 all indexes \*/  
 int \*lis = new int[n];  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 lis[i] = 1;  
  
 /\* Compute LIS values from left to right \*/  
 for ( i = 1; i < n; i++ )  
 for ( j = 0; j < i; j++ )  
 if ( arr[i] > arr[j] && lis[i] < lis[j] + 1)  
 lis[i] = lis[j] + 1;  
  
 /\* Allocate memory for lds and initialize LDS values for  
 all indexes \*/  
 int \*lds = new int [n];  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 lds[i] = 1;  
  
 /\* Compute LDS values from right to left \*/  
 for ( i = n-2; i >= 0; i-- )  
 for ( j = n-1; j > i; j-- )  
 if ( arr[i] > arr[j] && lds[i] < lds[j] + 1)  
 lds[i] = lds[j] + 1;  
  
  
 /\* Return the maximum value of lis[i] + lds[i] - 1\*/  
 int max = lis[0] + lds[0] - 1;  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 if (lis[i] + lds[i] - 1 > max)  
 max = lis[i] + lds[i] - 1;  
 return max;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {0, 8, 4, 12, 2, 10, 6, 14, 1, 9, 5, 13, 3, 11, 7, 15};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Length of LBS is %d\n", lbs( arr, n ) );  
  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Length of LBS is 7

Time Complexity: O(n^2)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-15-longest-bitonic-subsequence/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

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[← Use of explicit keyword in C++](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/g-fact-93/) [Dynamic Programming | Set 16 (Floyd Warshall Algorithm) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-16-floyd-warshall-algorithm/)

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# Find a sorted subsequence of size 3 in linear time

Given an array of n integers, find the 3 elements such that a[i]

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {12, 11, 10, 5, 6, 2, 30}  
Output: 5, 6, 30  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4}  
Output: 1, 2, 3 OR 1, 2, 4 OR 2, 3, 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {4, 3, 2, 1}  
Output: No such triplet

Source:[Amazon Interview Question](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-0-2-years-about-algorithms-20)

Hint: Use Auxiliary Space

**Solution:**  
 1) Create an auxiliary array smaller[0..n-1]. smaller[i] should store the index of a number which is smaller than arr[i] and is on left side of arr[i]. smaller[i] should contain -1 if there is no such element.  
 2) Create another auxiliary array greater[0..n-1]. greater[i] should store the index of a number which is greater than arr[i] and is on right side of arr[i]. greater[i] should contain -1 if there is no such element.  
 3) Finally traverse both smaller[] and greater[] and find the index i for which both smaller[i] and greater[i] are not -1.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
// A function to fund a sorted subsequence of size 3  
void find3Numbers(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int max = n-1; //Index of maximum element from right side  
 int min = 0; //Index of minimum element from left side  
 int i;  
  
 // Create an array that will store index of a smaller  
 // element on left side. If there is no smaller element  
 // on left side, then smaller[i] will be -1.  
 int \*smaller = new int[n];  
 smaller[0] = -1; // first entry will always be -1  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] <= arr[min])  
 {  
 min = i;  
 smaller[i] = -1;  
 }  
 else  
 smaller[i] = min;  
 }  
  
 // Create another array that will store index of a  
 // greater element on right side. If there is no greater  
 // element on right side, then greater[i] will be -1.  
 int \*greater = new int[n];  
 greater[n-1] = -1; // last entry will always be -1  
 for (i = n-2; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] >= arr[max])  
 {  
 max = i;  
 greater[i] = -1;  
 }  
 else  
 greater[i] = max;  
 }  
  
 // Now find a number which has both a greater number on  
 // right side and smaller number on left side  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (smaller[i] != -1 && greater[i] != -1)  
 {  
 printf("%d %d %d", arr[smaller[i]],  
 arr[i], arr[greater[i]]);  
 return;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we reach number, then there are no such 3 numbers  
 printf("No such triplet found");  
  
 // Free the dynamically alloced memory to avoid memory leak  
 delete [] smaller;  
 delete [] greater;  
  
 return;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 11, 10, 5, 6, 2, 30};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 find3Numbers(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

5 6 30

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxliary Space: O(n)

Source: [How to find 3 numbers in increasing order and increasing indices in an array in linear time](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10008118/how-to-find-3-numbers-in-increasing-order-and-increasing-indices-in-an-array-in)

**Exercise:**  
 **1.** Find a subsequence of size 3 such that arr[i] arr[k].  
 **2.** Find a sorted subsequence of size 4 in linear time

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Largest subarray with equal number of 0s and 1s

Given an array containing only 0s and 1s, find the largest subarray which contain equal no of 0s and 1s. Expected time complexity is O(n).

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0}  
Output: 1 to 6 (Starting and Ending indexes of output subarray)  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1}  
Output: No such subarray  
  
Input: arr[] = {0, 0, 1, 1, 0}  
Output: 0 to 3 Or 1 to 4

Source:[Largest subarray with equal number of 0s and 1s](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/array-13#post-38000)

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 A simple method is to use two nested loops. The outer loop picks a starting point i. The inner loop considers all subarrays starting from i. If size of a subarray is greater than maximum size so far, then update the maximum size.  
 In the below code, 0s are considered as -1 and sum of all values from i to j is calculated. If sum becomes 0, then size of this subarray is compared with largest size so far.

// A simple program to find the largest subarray with equal number of 0s and 1s  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// This function Prints the starting and ending indexes of the largest subarray   
// with equal number of 0s and 1s. Also returns the size of such subarray.  
int findSubArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int sum = 0;  
 int maxsize = -1, startindex;  
  
 // Pick a starting point as i  
 for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)  
 {  
 sum = (arr[i] == 0)? -1 : 1;  
  
 // Consider all subarrays starting from i  
 for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 (arr[j] == 0)? sum += -1: sum += 1;  
  
 // If this is a 0 sum subarray, then compare it with  
 // maximum size subarray calculated so far  
 if(sum == 0 && maxsize < j-i+1)  
 {  
 maxsize = j - i + 1;  
 startindex = i;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 if ( maxsize == -1 )  
 printf("No such subarray");  
 else  
 printf("%d to %d", startindex, startindex+maxsize-1);  
  
 return maxsize;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 findSubArray(arr, size);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

0 to 5

Time Complexity: O(n^2)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

**Method 2 (Tricky)**  
 Following is a solution that uses O(n) extra space and solves the problem in O(n) time complexity.  
 Let input array be arr[] of size n and maxsize be the size of output subarray.  
 **1)** Consider all 0 values as -1. The problem now reduces to find out the maximum length subarray with sum = 0.  
 **2)** Create a temporary array sumleft[] of size n. Store the sum of all elements from arr[0] to arr[i] in sumleft[i]. This can be done in O(n) time.  
 **3)** There are two cases, the output subarray may start from 0th index or may start from some other index. We will return the max of the values obtained by two cases.  
 **4)** To find the maximum length subarray starting from 0th index, scan the sumleft[] and find the maximum i where sumleft[i] = 0.  
 **5)** Now, we need to find the subarray where subarray sum is 0 and start index is not 0. This problem is equivalent to finding two indexes i & j in sumleft[] such that sumleft[i] = sumleft[j] and j-i is maximum. To solve this, we can create a hash table with size = max-min+1 where min is the minimum value in the sumleft[] and max is the maximum value in the sumleft[]. The idea is to hash the leftmost occurrences of all different values in sumleft[]. The size of hash is chosen as max-min+1 because there can be these many different possible values in sumleft[]. Initialize all values in hash as -1  
 **6)** To fill and use hash[], traverse sumleft[] from 0 to n-1. If a value is not present in hash[], then store its index in hash. If the value is present, then calculate the difference of current index of sumleft[] and previously stored value in hash[]. If this difference is more than maxsize, then update the maxsize.  
 **7)** To handle corner cases (all 1s and all 0s), we initialize maxsize as -1. If the maxsize remains -1, then print there is no such subarray.

// A O(n) program to find the largest subarray with equal number of 0s and 1s  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
   
// A utility function to get maximum of two integers  
int max(int a, int b) { return a>b? a: b; }  
   
// This function Prints the starting and ending indexes of the largest subarray   
// with equal number of 0s and 1s. Also returns the size of such subarray.  
int findSubArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int maxsize = -1, startindex; // variables to store result values  
   
 // Create an auxiliary array sunmleft[]. sumleft[i] will be sum of array   
 // elements from arr[0] to arr[i]  
 int sumleft[n];  
 int min, max; // For min and max values in sumleft[]  
 int i;  
   
 // Fill sumleft array and get min and max values in it.   
 // Consider 0 values in arr[] as -1  
 sumleft[0] = ((arr[0] == 0)? -1: 1);  
 min = arr[0]; max = arr[0];  
 for (i=1; i<n; i++)  
 {   
 sumleft[i] = sumleft[i-1] + ((arr[i] == 0)? -1: 1);  
 if (sumleft[i] < min)  
 min = sumleft[i];  
 if (sumleft[i] > max)  
 max = sumleft[i];  
 }  
   
 // Now calculate the max value of j - i such that sumleft[i] = sumleft[j].   
 // The idea is to create a hash table to store indexes of all visited values.   
 // If you see a value again, that it is a case of sumleft[i] = sumleft[j]. Check   
 // if this j-i is more than maxsize.   
 // The optimum size of hash will be max-min+1 as these many different values   
 // of sumleft[i] are possible. Since we use optimum size, we need to shift  
 // all values in sumleft[] by min before using them as an index in hash[].  
 int hash[max-min+1];  
   
 // Initialize hash table  
 for (i=0; i<max-min+1; i++)  
 hash[i] = -1;  
   
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Case 1: when the subarray starts from index 0  
 if (sumleft[i] == 0)  
 {  
 maxsize = i+1;  
 startindex = 0;  
 }  
   
 // Case 2: fill hash table value. If already filled, then use it  
 if (hash[sumleft[i]-min] == -1)  
 hash[sumleft[i]-min] = i;  
 else  
 {  
 if ( (i - hash[sumleft[i]-min]) > maxsize )  
 {  
 maxsize = i - hash[sumleft[i]-min];  
 startindex = hash[sumleft[i]-min] + 1;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 if ( maxsize == -1 )  
 printf("No such subarray");  
 else  
 printf("%d to %d", startindex, startindex+maxsize-1);  
   
 return maxsize;  
}  
   
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
   
 findSubArray(arr, size);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

0 to 5

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

Thanks to [Aashish Barnwal](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/array-13#post-38157) for suggesting this solution.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Dynamic Programming | Set 18 (Partition problem)

Partition problem is to determine whether a given set can be partitioned into two subsets such that the sum of elements in both subsets is same.

Examples

arr[] = {1, 5, 11, 5}  
Output: true   
The array can be partitioned as {1, 5, 5} and {11}  
  
arr[] = {1, 5, 3}  
Output: false   
The array cannot be partitioned into equal sum sets.

Following are the two main steps to solve this problem:  
 1) Calculate sum of the array. If sum is odd, there can not be two subsets with equal sum, so return false.  
 2) If sum of array elements is even, calculate sum/2 and find a subset of array with sum equal to sum/2.

The first step is simple. The second step is crucial, it can be solved either using recursion or Dynamic Programming.

**Recursive Solution**  
 Following is the recursive property of the second step mentioned above.

Let isSubsetSum(arr, n, sum/2) be the function that returns true if   
there is a subset of arr[0..n-1] with sum equal to sum/2  
  
The isSubsetSum problem can be divided into two subproblems  
 a) isSubsetSum() without considering last element   
 (reducing n to n-1)  
 b) isSubsetSum considering the last element   
 (reducing sum/2 by arr[n-1] and n to n-1)  
If any of the above the above subproblems return true, then return true.   
isSubsetSum (arr, n, sum/2) = isSubsetSum (arr, n-1, sum/2) ||  
 isSubsetSum (arr, n-1, sum/2 - arr[n-1])

// A recursive solution for partition problem  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// A utility function that returns true if there is a subset of arr[]  
// with sun equal to given sum  
bool isSubsetSum (int arr[], int n, int sum)  
{  
 // Base Cases  
 if (sum == 0)  
 return true;  
 if (n == 0 && sum != 0)  
 return false;  
  
 // If last element is greater than sum, then ignore it  
 if (arr[n-1] > sum)  
 return isSubsetSum (arr, n-1, sum);  
  
 /\* else, check if sum can be obtained by any of the following  
 (a) including the last element  
 (b) excluding the last element  
 \*/  
 return isSubsetSum (arr, n-1, sum) || isSubsetSum (arr, n-1, sum-arr[n-1]);  
}  
  
// Returns true if arr[] can be partitioned in two subsets of  
// equal sum, otherwise false  
bool findPartiion (int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Calculate sum of the elements in array  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 sum += arr[i];  
  
 // If sum is odd, there cannot be two subsets with equal sum  
 if (sum%2 != 0)  
 return false;  
  
 // Find if there is subset with sum equal to half of total sum  
 return isSubsetSum (arr, n, sum/2);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 1, 5, 9, 12};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 if (findPartiion(arr, n) == true)  
 printf("Can be divided into two subsets of equal sum");  
 else  
 printf("Can not be divided into two subsets of equal sum");  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Can be divided into two subsets of equal sum

Time Complexity: O(2^n) In worst case, this solution tries two possibilities (whether to include or exclude) for every element.

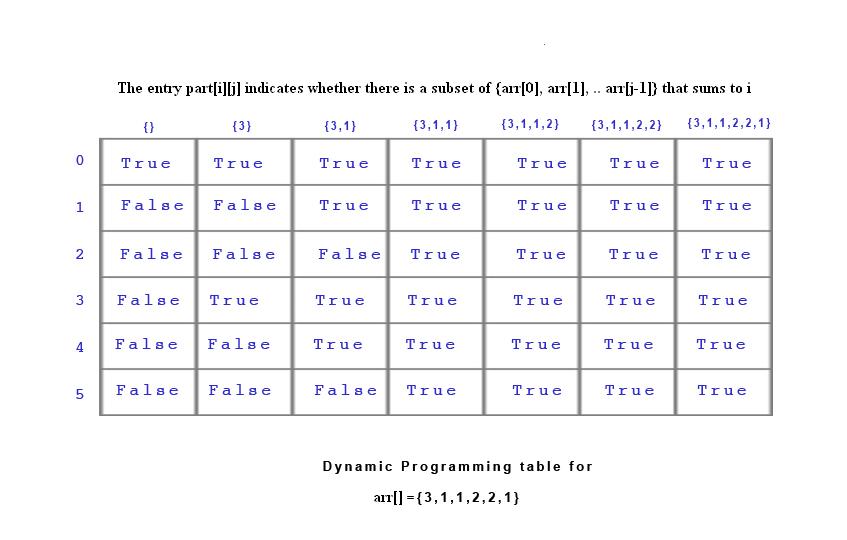
**Dynamic Programming Solution**  
 The problem can be solved using dynamic programming when the sum of the elements is not too big. We can create a 2D array part[][] of size (sum/2)\*(n+1). And we can construct the solution in bottom up manner such that every filled entry has following property

part[i][j] = true if a subset of {arr[0], arr[1], ..arr[j-1]} has sum   
 equal to i, otherwise false

// A Dynamic Programming solution to partition problem  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// Returns true if arr[] can be partitioned in two subsets of  
// equal sum, otherwise false  
bool findPartiion (int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int sum = 0;  
 int i, j;  
   
 // Caculcate sun of all elements  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 sum += arr[i];  
   
 if (sum%2 != 0)   
 return false;  
   
 bool part[sum/2+1][n+1];  
   
 // initialize top row as true  
 for (i = 0; i <= n; i++)  
 part[0][i] = true;  
   
 // initialize leftmost column, except part[0][0], as 0  
 for (i = 1; i <= sum/2; i++)  
 part[i][0] = false;   
   
 // Fill the partition table in botton up manner   
 for (i = 1; i <= sum/2; i++)   
 {  
 for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)   
 {  
 part[i][j] = part[i][j-1];  
 if (i >= arr[j-1])  
 part[i][j] = part[i][j] || part[i - arr[j-1]][j-1];  
 }   
 }   
   
 /\* // uncomment this part to print table   
 for (i = 0; i <= sum/2; i++)   
 {  
 for (j = 0; j <= n; j++)   
 printf ("%4d", part[i][j]);  
 printf("\n");  
 } \*/   
   
 return part[sum/2][n];  
}   
  
// Driver program to test above funtion  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 if (findPartiion(arr, n) == true)  
 printf("Can be divided into two subsets of equal sum");  
 else  
 printf("Can not be divided into two subsets of equal sum");  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Can be divided into two subsets of equal sum

Following diagram shows the values in partition table. The diagram is taken form the [wiki page of partition problem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_problem).  
 [](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/Partition_Prob_DP_table_example2.jpg)

Time Complexity: O(sum\*n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(sum\*n)  
 Please note that this solution will not be feasible for arrays with big sum.

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_problem>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-18-partition-problem/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

Post navigation

[← Automata Theory | Set 5](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/automata-theory-set-5/) [Database Management Systems | Set 11 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/database-management-systems-set-11/)

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# Maximum Product Subarray

Given an array that contains both positive and negative integers, find the product of the maximum product subarray. Expected Time complexity is O(n) and only O(1) extra space can be used.

**Examples:**

Input: arr[] = {6, -3, -10, 0, 2}  
Output: 180 // The subarray is {6, -3, -10}  
  
Input: arr[] = {-1, -3, -10, 0, 60}  
Output: 60 // The subarray is {60}  
  
Input: arr[] = {-2, -3, 0, -2, -40}  
Output: 80 // The subarray is {-2, -40}

The following solution assumes that the given input array always has a positive ouput. The solution works for all cases mentioned above. It doesn’t work for arrays like {0, 0, -20, 0}, {0, 0, 0}.. etc. The solution can be easily modified to handle this case.  
 It is similar to [Largest Sum Contiguous Subarray](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/576) problem. The only thing to note here is, maximum product can also be obtained by minimum (negative) product ending with the previous element multiplied by this element. For example, in array {12, 2, -3, -5, -6, -2}, when we are at element -2, the maximum product is multiplication of, minimum product ending with -6 and -2.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
// Utility functions to get minimum of two integers  
int min (int x, int y) {return x < y? x : y; }  
  
// Utility functions to get maximum of two integers  
int max (int x, int y) {return x > y? x : y; }  
  
/\* Returns the product of max product subarray. Assumes that the  
 given array always has a subarray with product more than 1 \*/  
int maxSubarrayProduct(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // max positive product ending at the current position  
 int max\_ending\_here = 1;  
  
 // min negative product ending at the current position  
 int min\_ending\_here = 1;  
  
 // Initialize overall max product  
 int max\_so\_far = 1;  
  
 /\* Traverse throught the array. Following values are maintained after the ith iteration:  
 max\_ending\_here is always 1 or some positive product ending with arr[i]  
 min\_ending\_here is always 1 or some negative product ending with arr[i] \*/  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 /\* If this element is positive, update max\_ending\_here. Update  
 min\_ending\_here only if min\_ending\_here is negative \*/  
 if (arr[i] > 0)  
 {  
 max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here\*arr[i];  
 min\_ending\_here = min (min\_ending\_here \* arr[i], 1);  
 }  
  
 /\* If this element is 0, then the maximum product cannot  
 end here, make both max\_ending\_here and min\_ending\_here 0  
 Assumption: Output is alway greater than or equal to 1. \*/  
 else if (arr[i] == 0)  
 {  
 max\_ending\_here = 1;  
 min\_ending\_here = 1;  
 }  
  
 /\* If element is negative. This is tricky  
 max\_ending\_here can either be 1 or positive. min\_ending\_here can either be 1   
 or negative.  
 next min\_ending\_here will always be prev. max\_ending\_here \* arr[i]  
 next max\_ending\_here will be 1 if prev min\_ending\_here is 1, otherwise   
 next max\_ending\_here will be prev min\_ending\_here \* arr[i] \*/  
 else  
 {  
 int temp = max\_ending\_here;  
 max\_ending\_here = max (min\_ending\_here \* arr[i], 1);  
 min\_ending\_here = temp \* arr[i];  
 }  
  
 // update max\_so\_far, if needed  
 if (max\_so\_far < max\_ending\_here)  
 max\_so\_far = max\_ending\_here;  
 }  
  
 return max\_so\_far;  
}  
  
// Driver Program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, -2, -3, 0, 7, -8, -2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Maximum Sub array product is %d", maxSubarrayProduct(arr, n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Maximum Sub array product is 112

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

This article is compiled by **Dheeraj Jain** and reviewed by GeeksforGeeks team. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-product-subarray/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Count numbers that don’t contain 3](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-numbers-that-dont-contain-3/) [Magic Square →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/magic-square/)

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# Find a pair with the given difference

Given an unsorted array and a number n, find if there exists a pair of elements in the array whose difference is n.

Examples:  
Input: arr[] = {5, 20, 3, 2, 50, 80}, n = 78  
Output: Pair Found: (2, 80)  
  
Input: arr[] = {90, 70, 20, 80, 50}, n = 45  
Output: No Such Pair

Source: [find pair](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/find-pair)

The simplest method is to run two loops, the outer loop picks the first element (smaller element) and the inner loop looks for the element picked by outer loop plus n. Time complexity of this method is O(n^2).

We can use sorting and Binary Search to improve time complexity to O(nLogn). The first step is to sort the array in ascending order. Once the array is sorted, traverse the array from left to right, and for each element arr[i], binary search for arr[i] + n in arr[i+1..n-1]. If the element is found, return the pair.  
 Both first and second steps take O(nLogn). So overall complexity is O(nLogn).

The second step of the above algorithm can be improved to O(n). The first step remain same. The idea for second step is take two index variables i and j, initialize them as 0 and 1 respectively. Now run a linear loop. If arr[j] – arr[i] is smaller than n, we need to look for greater arr[j], so increment j. If arr[j] – arr[i] is greater than n, we need to look for greater arr[i], so increment i. Thanks to [Aashish Barnwal](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/find-pair#post-38942) for suggesting this approach.  
 The following code is only for the second step of the algorithm, it assumes that the array is already sorted.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
// The function assumes that the array is sorted   
bool findPair(int arr[], int size, int n)  
{  
 // Initialize positions of two elements  
 int i = 0;   
 int j = 1;  
  
 // Search for a pair  
 while (i<size && j<size)  
 {  
 if (i != j && arr[j]-arr[i] == n)  
 {  
 printf("Pair Found: (%d, %d)", arr[i], arr[j]);  
 return true;  
 }  
 else if (arr[j]-arr[i] < n)  
 j++;  
 else  
 i++;  
 }  
  
 printf("No such pair");  
 return false;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 8, 30, 40, 100};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int n = 60;  
 findPair(arr, size, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Pair Found: (40, 100)

Hashing can also be used to solve this problem. Create an empty hash table HT. Traverse the array, use array elements as hash keys and enter them in HT. Traverse the array again look for value n + arr[i] in HT.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-pair-with-the-given-difference/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Replace every element with the greatest element on right side

Given an array of integers, replace every element with the next greatest element (greatest element on the right side) in the array. Since there is no element next to the last element, replace it with -1. For example, if the array is {16, 17, 4, 3, 5, 2}, then it should be modified to {17, 5, 5, 5, 2, -1}.

The question is very similar to [this post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/3511) and solutions are also similar.

A **naive method** is to run two loops. The outer loop will one by one pick array elements from left to right. The inner loop will find the greatest element present after the picked element. Finally the outer loop will replace the picked element with the greatest element found by inner loop. The time complexity of this method will be O(n\*n).  
 A **tricky method** is to replace all elements using one traversal of the array. The idea is to start from the rightmost element, move to the left side one by one, and keep track of the maximum element. Replace every element with the maximum element.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to replace every element with the  
 next greatest element \*/  
void nextGreatest(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 // Initialize the next greatest element   
 int max\_from\_right = arr[size-1];  
  
 // The next greatest element for the rightmost element  
 // is always -1  
 arr[size-1] = -1;  
  
 // Replace all other elements with the next greatest  
 for(int i = size-2; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 // Store the current element (needed later for updating  
 // the next greatest element)  
 int temp = arr[i];  
  
 // Replace current element with the next greatest  
 arr[i] = max\_from\_right;  
  
 // Update the greatest element, if needed  
 if(max\_from\_right < temp)  
 max\_from\_right = temp;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* A utility Function that prints an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {16, 17, 4, 3, 5, 2};  
 int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 nextGreatest (arr, size);  
 printf ("The modified array is: \n");  
 printArray (arr, size);  
 return (0);  
}

Output:

The modified array is:  
17 5 5 5 2 -1

Time Complexity: O(n) where n is the number of elements in array.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/replace-every-element-with-the-greatest-on-right-side/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Dynamic Programming | Set 20 (Maximum Length Chain of Pairs)

You are given n pairs of numbers. In every pair, the first number is always smaller than the second number. A pair (c, d) can follow another pair (a, b) if b Amazon Interview | Set 2

For example, if the given pairs are {{5, 24}, {39, 60}, {15, 28}, {27, 40}, {50, 90} }, then the longest chain that can be formed is of length 3, and the chain is {{5, 24}, {27, 40}, {50, 90}}

This problem is a variation of standard [Longest Increasing Subsequence](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832) problem. Following is a simple two step process.  
 1) Sort given pairs in increasing order of first (or smaller) element.  
 2) Now run a modified LIS process where we compare the second element of already finalized LIS with the first element of new LIS being constructed.

The following code is a slight modification of method 2 of [this post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12832).

#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
  
// Structure for a pair  
struct pair  
{  
 int a;  
 int b;  
};  
  
// This function assumes that arr[] is sorted in increasing order  
// according the first (or smaller) values in pairs.  
int maxChainLength( struct pair arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i, j, max = 0;  
 int \*mcl = (int\*) malloc ( sizeof( int ) \* n );  
  
 /\* Initialize MCL (max chain length) values for all indexes \*/  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 mcl[i] = 1;  
  
 /\* Compute optimized chain length values in bottom up manner \*/  
 for ( i = 1; i < n; i++ )  
 for ( j = 0; j < i; j++ )  
 if ( arr[i].a > arr[j].b && mcl[i] < mcl[j] + 1)  
 mcl[i] = mcl[j] + 1;  
  
 // mcl[i] now stores the maximum chain length ending with pair i  
  
 /\* Pick maximum of all MCL values \*/  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; i++ )  
 if ( max < mcl[i] )  
 max = mcl[i];  
  
 /\* Free memory to avoid memory leak \*/  
 free( mcl );  
  
 return max;  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 struct pair arr[] = { {5, 24}, {15, 25},  
 {27, 40}, {50, 60} };  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Length of maximum size chain is %d\n",  
 maxChainLength( arr, n ));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Length of maximum size chain is 3

Time Complexity: O(n^2) where n is the number of pairs.

The given problem is also a variation of [Activity Selection problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/18528)and can be solved in (nLogn) time. To solve it as a activity selection problem, consider the first element of a pair as start time in activity selection problem, and the second element of pair as end time. Thanks to Palash for suggesting this approach.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-20-maximum-length-chain-of-pairs/>

# Find four elements that sum to a given value | Set 1 (n^3 solution)

Given an array of integers, find all combination of four elements in the array whose sum is equal to a given value X.  
 For example, if the given array is {10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 8} and X = 23, then your function should print “3 5 7 8″ (3 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 23).

**Sources:** [Find Specific Sum](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/find-specific-sum?replies=17#post-39346) and [Amazon Interview Question](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-29)

A **Naive Solution** is to generate all possible quadruples and compare the sum of every quadruple with X. The following code implements this simple method using four nested loops

#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* A naive solution to print all combination of 4 elements in A[]  
 with sum equal to X \*/  
void findFourElements(int A[], int n, int X)  
{  
 // Fix the first element and find other three  
 for (int i = 0; i < n-3; i++)  
 {  
 // Fix the second element and find other two  
 for (int j = i+1; j < n-2; j++)  
 {  
 // Fix the third element and find the fourth  
 for (int k = j+1; k < n-1; k++)  
 {  
 // find the fourth  
 for (int l = k+1; l < n; l++)  
 if (A[i] + A[j] + A[k] + A[l] == X)  
 printf("%d, %d, %d, %d", A[i], A[j], A[k], A[l]);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above funtion  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 1, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(A) / sizeof(A[0]);  
 int X = 91;  
 findFourElements (A, n, X);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

20, 30, 40, 1

Time Complexity: O(n^4)

*The time complexity can be improved to O(n^3) with the* ***use of sorting*** *as a preprocessing step, and then using method 1 of* [*this*](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/484) *post to reduce a loop.*

Following are the detailed steps.  
 1) Sort the input array.  
 2) Fix the first element as A[i] where i is from 0 to n–3. After fixing the first element of quadruple, fix the second element as A[j] where j varies from i+1 to n-2. Find remaining two elements in O(n) time, using the method 1 of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/484) post

Following is C implementation of O(n^3) solution.

# include <stdio.h>  
# include <stdlib.h>  
  
/\* Following function is needed for library function qsort(). Refer  
 http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/clibrary/cstdlib/qsort/ \*/  
int compare (const void \*a, const void \* b)  
{ return ( \*(int \*)a - \*(int \*)b ); }  
  
/\* A sorting based solution to print all combination of 4 elements in A[]  
 with sum equal to X \*/  
void find4Numbers(int A[], int n, int X)  
{  
 int l, r;  
  
 // Sort the array in increasing order, using library  
 // function for quick sort  
 qsort (A, n, sizeof(A[0]), compare);  
  
 /\* Now fix the first 2 elements one by one and find  
 the other two elements \*/  
 for (int i = 0; i < n - 3; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j = i+1; j < n - 2; j++)  
 {  
 // Initialize two variables as indexes of the first and last   
 // elements in the remaining elements  
 l = j + 1;  
 r = n-1;  
  
 // To find the remaining two elements, move the index   
 // variables (l & r) toward each other.  
 while (l < r)  
 {  
 if( A[i] + A[j] + A[l] + A[r] == X)  
 {  
 printf("%d, %d, %d, %d", A[i], A[j],  
 A[l], A[r]);  
 l++; r--;  
 }  
 else if (A[i] + A[j] + A[l] + A[r] < X)  
 l++;  
 else // A[i] + A[j] + A[l] + A[r] > X  
 r--;  
 } // end of while  
 } // end of inner for loop  
 } // end of outer for loop  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 12};  
 int X = 21;  
 int n = sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0]);  
 find4Numbers(A, n, X);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1, 4, 6, 10

Time Complexity: O(n^3)

This problem can also be solved in O(n^2Logn) complexity. We will soon be publishing the O(n^2Logn) solution as a separate post.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-four-numbers-with-sum-equal-to-given-sum/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Detect if two integers have opposite signs](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/detect-if-two-integers-have-opposite-signs/) [Find four elements that sum to a given value | Set 2 ( O(n^2Logn) Solution) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-four-elements-that-sum-to-a-given-value-set-2/)

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# Find four elements that sum to a given value | Set 2 ( O(n^2Logn) Solution)

Given an array of integers, find all combination of four elements in the array whose sum is equal to a given value X.  
 For example, if the given array is {10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 8} and X = 23, then your function should print “3 5 7 8″ (3 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 23).

**Sources:** [Find Specific Sum](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/find-specific-sum?replies=17#post-39346) and [Amazon Interview Question](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-29)

We have discussed a O(n^3) algorithm in [the previous post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/23327) on this topic. The problem can be solved in O(n^2Logn) time with the help of auxiliary space.

Thanks to [itsnimish](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazon-interview-question-for-software-engineerdeveloper-about-algorithms-arrays-29#post-39459)for suggesting this method. Following is the detailed process.

Let the input array be A[].

**1)** Create an auxiliary array aux[] and store sum of all possible pairs in aux[]. The size of aux[] will be n\*(n-1)/2 where n is the size of A[].

**2)** Sort the auxiliary array aux[].

**3)** Now the problem reduces to find two elements in aux[] with sum equal to X. We can use method 1 of[this post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/484)to find the two elements efficiently. There is following important point to note though. An element of aux[] represents a pair from A[]. While picking two elements from aux[], we must check whether the two elements have an element of A[] in common. For example, if first element sum of A[1] and A[2], and second element is sum of A[2] and A[4], then these two elements of aux[] don’t represent four distinct elements of input array A[].

Following is C implementation of this method.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
// The following structure is needed to store pair sums in aux[]  
struct pairSum  
{  
 int first; // index (int A[]) of first element in pair  
 int sec; // index of second element in pair  
 int sum; // sum of the pair  
};  
  
// Following function is needed for library function qsort()  
int compare (const void \*a, const void \* b)  
{  
 return ( (\*(pairSum \*)a).sum - (\*(pairSum\*)b).sum );  
}  
  
// Function to check if two given pairs have any common element or not  
bool noCommon(struct pairSum a, struct pairSum b)  
{  
 if (a.first == b.first || a.first == b.sec ||  
 a.sec == b.first || a.sec == b.sec)  
 return false;  
 return true;  
}  
  
  
// The function finds four elements with given sum X  
void findFourElements (int arr[], int n, int X)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 // Create an auxiliary array to store all pair sums  
 int size = (n\*(n-1))/2;  
 struct pairSum aux[size];  
  
 /\* Generate all possible pairs from A[] and store sums  
 of all possible pairs in aux[] \*/  
 int k = 0;  
 for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)  
 {  
 for (j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 aux[k].sum = arr[i] + arr[j];  
 aux[k].first = i;  
 aux[k].sec = j;  
 k++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Sort the aux[] array using library function for sorting  
 qsort (aux, size, sizeof(aux[0]), compare);  
  
 // Now start two index variables from two corners of array  
 // and move them toward each other.  
 i = 0;  
 j = size-1;  
 while (i < size && j >=0 )  
 {  
 if ((aux[i].sum + aux[j].sum == X) && noCommon(aux[i], aux[j]))  
 {  
 printf ("%d, %d, %d, %d\n", arr[aux[i].first], arr[aux[i].sec],  
 arr[aux[j].first], arr[aux[j].sec]);  
 return;  
 }  
 else if (aux[i].sum + aux[j].sum < X)  
 i++;  
 else  
 j--;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 1, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int X = 91;  
 findFourElements (arr, n, X);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

20, 1, 30, 40

Please note that the above code prints only one quadruple. If we remove the return statement and add statements “i++; j–;”, then it prints same quadruple five times. The code can modified to print all quadruples only once. It has been kept this way to keep it simple.

*Time complexity:* The step 1 takes O(n^2) time. The second step is sorting an array of size O(n^2). Sorting can be done in O(n^2Logn) time using merge sort or heap sort or any other O(nLogn) algorithm. The third step takes O(n^2) time. So overall complexity is O(n^2Logn).

*Auxiliary Space:* O(n^2). The big size of auxiliary array can be a concern in this method.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-four-elements-that-sum-to-a-given-value-set-2/>

# Sort a nearly sorted (or K sorted) array

Given an array of n elements, where each element is at most k away from its target position, devise an algorithm that sorts in O(n log k) time.   
 For example, let us consider k is 2, an element at index 7 in the sorted array, can be at indexes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 in the given array.

Source: [Nearly sorted algorithm](http://geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/nearly-sorted-algorithm-on-log-k)

We can **use Insertion Sort** to sort the elements efficiently. Following is the C code for standard Insertion Sort.

/\* Function to sort an array using insertion sort\*/  
void insertionSort(int A[], int size)  
{  
 int i, key, j;  
 for (i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 key = A[i];  
 j = i-1;  
  
 /\* Move elements of A[0..i-1], that are greater than key, to one   
 position ahead of their current position.  
 This loop will run at most k times \*/  
 while (j >= 0 && A[j] > key)  
 {  
 A[j+1] = A[j];  
 j = j-1;  
 }  
 A[j+1] = key;  
 }  
}

The inner loop will run at most k times. To move every element to its correct place, at most k elements need to be moved. So overall *complexity will be O(nk)*

We can sort such arrays **more efficiently with the help of Heap data structure**. Following is the detailed process that uses Heap.  
 1) Create a Min Heap of size k+1 with first k+1 elements. This will take O(k) time (See [this GFact](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12580))  
 2) One by one remove min element from heap, put it in result array, and add a new element to heap from remaining elements.

Removing an element and adding a new element to min heap will take Logk time. So overall complexity will be O(k) + O((n-k)\*logK)

#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Prototype of a utility function to swap two integers  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y);  
  
// A class for Min Heap  
class MinHeap  
{  
 int \*harr; // pointer to array of elements in heap  
 int heap\_size; // size of min heap  
public:  
 // Constructor  
 MinHeap(int a[], int size);  
  
 // to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
 void MinHeapify(int );  
  
 // to get index of left child of node at index i  
 int left(int i) { return (2\*i + 1); }  
  
 // to get index of right child of node at index i  
 int right(int i) { return (2\*i + 2); }  
  
 // to remove min (or root), add a new value x, and return old root  
 int replaceMin(int x);  
  
 // to extract the root which is the minimum element  
 int extractMin();  
};  
  
// Given an array of size n, where every element is k away from its target  
// position, sorts the array in O(nLogk) time.  
int sortK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Create a Min Heap of first (k+1) elements from  
 // input array  
 int \*harr = new int[k+1];  
 for (int i = 0; i<=k && i<n; i++) // i < n condition is needed when k > n  
 harr[i] = arr[i];  
 MinHeap hp(harr, k+1);  
  
 // i is index for remaining elements in arr[] and ti  
 // is target index of for cuurent minimum element in  
 // Min Heapm 'hp'.  
 for(int i = k+1, ti = 0; ti < n; i++, ti++)  
 {  
 // If there are remaining elements, then place  
 // root of heap at target index and add arr[i]  
 // to Min Heap  
 if (i < n)  
 arr[ti] = hp.replaceMin(arr[i]);  
  
 // Otherwise place root at its target index and  
 // reduce heap size  
 else  
 arr[ti] = hp.extractMin();  
 }  
}  
  
// FOLLOWING ARE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF STANDARD MIN HEAP METHODS FROM CORMEN BOOK  
// Constructor: Builds a heap from a given array a[] of given size  
MinHeap::MinHeap(int a[], int size)  
{  
 heap\_size = size;  
 harr = a; // store address of array  
 int i = (heap\_size - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 MinHeapify(i);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// Method to remove minimum element (or root) from min heap  
int MinHeap::extractMin()  
{  
 int root = harr[0];  
 if (heap\_size > 1)  
 {  
 harr[0] = harr[heap\_size-1];  
 heap\_size--;  
 MinHeapify(0);  
 }  
 return root;  
}  
  
// Method to change root with given value x, and return the old root  
int MinHeap::replaceMin(int x)  
{  
 int root = harr[0];  
 harr[0] = x;  
 if (root < x)  
 MinHeapify(0);  
 return root;  
}  
  
// A recursive method to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
// This method assumes that the subtrees are already heapified  
void MinHeap::MinHeapify(int i)  
{  
 int l = left(i);  
 int r = right(i);  
 int smallest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l] < harr[i])  
 smallest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r] < harr[smallest])  
 smallest = r;  
 if (smallest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[smallest]);  
 MinHeapify(smallest);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int temp = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print array elements  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 for (int i=0; i < size; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int k = 3;  
 int arr[] = {2, 6, 3, 12, 56, 8};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 sortK(arr, n, k);  
  
 cout << "Following is sorted array\n";  
 printArray (arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Following is sorted array  
2 3 6 8 12 56

The Min Heap based method takes O(nLogk) time and uses O(k) auxiliary space.

We can also **use a Balanced Binary Search Tree** instead of Heap to store K+1 elements. The [insert](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/17679)and [delete](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/18009)operations on Balanced BST also take O(Logk) time. So Balanced BST based method will also take O(nLogk) time, but the Heap bassed method seems to be more efficient as the minimum element will always be at root. Also, Heap doesn’t need extra space for left and right pointers.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nearly-sorted-algorithm/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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# Maximum circular subarray sum

Given n numbers (both +ve and -ve), arranged in a circle, fnd the maximum sum of consecutive number.

Examples:

Input: a[] = {8, -8, 9, -9, 10, -11, 12}  
Output: 22 (12 + 8 - 8 + 9 - 9 + 10)  
  
Input: a[] = {10, -3, -4, 7, 6, 5, -4, -1}   
Output: 23 (7 + 6 + 5 - 4 -1 + 10)   
  
Input: a[] = {-1, 40, -14, 7, 6, 5, -4, -1}  
Output: 52 (7 + 6 + 5 - 4 - 1 - 1 + 40)

There can be two cases for the maximum sum:

**Case 1:** The elements that contribute to the maximum sum are arranged such that no wrapping is there. Examples: {-10, 2, -1, 5}, {-2, 4, -1, 4, -1}. In this case, [Kadane’s algorithm](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/576) will produce the result.

**Case 2:** The elements which contribute to the maximum sum are arranged such that wrapping is there. Examples: {10, -12, 11}, {12, -5, 4, -8, 11}. In this case, we change wrapping to non-wrapping. Let us see how. Wrapping of contributing elements implies non wrapping of non contributing elements, so find out the sum of non contributing elements and subtract this sum from the total sum. To find out the sum of non contributing, invert sign of each element and then run Kadane’s algorithm.  
 Our array is like a ring and we have to eliminate the maximum continuous negative that implies maximum continuous positive in the inverted arrays.

Finally we compare the sum obtained by both cases, and return the maximum of the two sums.

Thanks to [ashishdey0](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/forum/profile/ashishdey0) for suggesting this solution. Following is C implementation of the above method.

// Program for maximum contiguous circular sum problem  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// Standard Kadane's algorithm to find maximum subarray sum  
int kadane (int a[], int n);  
  
// The function returns maximum circular contiguous sum in a[]  
int maxCircularSum (int a[], int n)  
{  
 // Case 1: get the maximum sum using standard kadane's algorithm  
 int max\_kadane = kadane(a, n);  
  
 // Case 2: Now find the maximum sum that includes corner elements.  
 int max\_wrap = 0, i;  
 for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 max\_wrap += a[i]; // Calculate array-sum  
 a[i] = -a[i]; // invert the array (change sign)  
 }  
  
 // max sum with corner elements will be:  
 // array-sum - (-max subarray sum of inverted array)  
 max\_wrap = max\_wrap + kadane(a, n);  
  
 // The maximum circular sum will be maximum of two sums  
 return (max\_wrap > max\_kadane)? max\_wrap: max\_kadane;  
}  
  
// Standard Kadane's algorithm to find maximum subarray sum  
// See http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/576 for details  
int kadane (int a[], int n)  
{  
 int max\_so\_far = 0, max\_ending\_here = 0;  
 int i;  
 for(i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 max\_ending\_here = max\_ending\_here + a[i];  
 if(max\_ending\_here < 0)  
 max\_ending\_here = 0;  
 if(max\_so\_far < max\_ending\_here)  
 max\_so\_far = max\_ending\_here;  
 }  
 return max\_so\_far;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test maxCircularSum() \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {11, 10, -20, 5, -3, -5, 8, -13, 10};  
 int n = sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);  
 printf("Maximum circular sum is %d\n", maxCircularSum(a, n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Maximum circular sum is 31

Time Complexity: O(n) where n is the number of elements in input array.

Note that the above algorithm doesn’t work if all numbers are negative e.g., {-1, -2, -3}. It returns 0 in this case. This case can be handled by adding a pre-check to see if all the numbers are negative before running the above algorithm.

Please write comments if you find any of the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-contiguous-circular-sum/>

# Find the row with maximum number of 1s

Given a boolean 2D array, where each row is sorted. Find the row with the maximum number of 1s.

Example  
Input matrix  
0 1 1 1  
0 0 1 1  
1 1 1 1 // this row has maximum 1s  
0 0 0 0  
  
Output: 2

**A simple method** is to do a row wise traversal of the matrix, count the number of 1s in each row and compare the count with max. Finally, return the index of row with maximum 1s. The time complexity of this method is O(m\*n) where m is number of rows and n is number of columns in matrix.

We can do better. Since each row is sorted, we can **use Binary Search** to count of 1s in each row. We find the index of first instance of 1 in each row. The count of 1s will be equal to total number of columns minus the index of first 1.

See the following code for implementation of the above approach.

#include <stdio.h>  
#define R 4  
#define C 4  
  
/\* A function to find the index of first index of 1 in a boolean array arr[] \*/  
int first(bool arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 if(high >= low)  
 {  
 // get the middle index   
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2;   
  
 // check if the element at middle index is first 1  
 if ( ( mid == 0 || arr[mid-1] == 0) && arr[mid] == 1)  
 return mid;  
  
 // if the element is 0, recur for right side  
 else if (arr[mid] == 0)  
 return first(arr, (mid + 1), high);  
  
 else // If element is not first 1, recur for left side  
 return first(arr, low, (mid -1));  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// The main function that returns index of row with maximum number of 1s.   
int rowWithMax1s(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 int max\_row\_index = 0, max = -1; // Initialize max values  
  
 // Traverse for each row and count number of 1s by finding the index   
 // of first 1  
 int i, index;  
 for (i = 0; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 index = first (mat[i], 0, C-1);  
 if (index != -1 && C-index > max)  
 {  
 max = C - index;  
 max\_row\_index = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return max\_row\_index;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 bool mat[R][C] = { {0, 0, 0, 1},  
 {0, 1, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0}  
 };  
  
 printf("Index of row with maximum 1s is %d \n", rowWithMax1s(mat));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Index of row with maximum 1s is 2

Time Complexity: O(mLogn) where m is number of rows and n is number of columns in matrix.

The above solution **can be optimized further**. Instead of doing binary search in every row, we first check whether the row has more 1s than max so far. If the row has more 1s, then only count 1s in the row. Also, to count 1s in a row, we don’t do binary search in complete row, we do search in before the index of last max.

Following is an optimized version of the above solution.

// The main function that returns index of row with maximum number of 1s.  
int rowWithMax1s(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 int i, index;  
  
 // Initialize max using values from first row.   
 int max\_row\_index = 0;  
 int max = C - first(mat[0], 0, C-1);  
  
 // Traverse for each row and count number of 1s by finding the index  
 // of first 1  
 for (i = 1; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 // Count 1s in this row only if this row has more 1s than  
 // max so far  
 if (mat[i][C-max-1] == 1)  
 {  
 // Note the optimization here also  
 index = first (mat[i], 0, C-max);  
  
 if (index != -1 && C-index > max)  
 {  
 max = C - index;  
 max\_row\_index = i;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return max\_row\_index;  
}

The worst case time complexity of the above optimized version is also O(mLogn), the will solution work better on average. Thanks to [Naveen Kumar Singh](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/23485) for suggesting the above solution.

Sources: [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/forum/topic/amazons-question-please-suggest-best-approach) and [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/23485)

The worst case of the above solution occurs for a matrix like following.  
 0 0 0 … 0 1  
 0 0 0 ..0 1 1  
 0 … 0 1 1 1  
 ….0 1 1 1 1

**Following method works in O(m+n) time complexity in worst case**.

Step1: Get the index of first (or leftmost) 1 in the first row.

Step2: Do following for every row after the first row  
 …IF the element on left of previous leftmost 1 is 0, ignore this row.  
 …ELSE Move left until a 0 is found. Update the leftmost index to this index and max\_row\_index to be the current row.

The time complexity is O(m+n) because we can possibly go as far left as we came ahead in the first step.

Following is C++ implementation of this method.

// The main function that returns index of row with maximum number of 1s.  
int rowWithMax1s(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 // Initialize first row as row with max 1s  
 int max\_row\_index = 0;  
  
 // The function first() returns index of first 1 in row 0.  
 // Use this index to initialize the index of leftmost 1 seen so far  
 int j = first(mat[0], 0, C-1) - 1;  
 if (j == -1) // if 1 is not present in first row  
 j = C - 1;  
  
 for (int i = 1; i < R; i++)  
 {  
 // Move left until a 0 is found  
 while (j >= 0 && mat[i][j] == 1)  
 {  
 j = j-1; // Update the index of leftmost 1 seen so far  
 max\_row\_index = i; // Update max\_row\_index  
 }  
 }  
 return max\_row\_index;  
}

Thanks to Tylor, Ankan and Palash for their inputs.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-row-with-maximum-number-1s/>

# Median of two sorted arrays of different sizes

This is an extension of [median of two sorted arrays of equal size](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/2105) problem. Here we handle arrays of unequal size also.

The approach discussed in this post is similar to method 2 of equal size post. The basic idea is same, we find the median of two arrays and compare the medians to discard almost half of the elements in both arrays. Since the number of elements may differ here, there are many base cases that need to be handled separately. Before we proceed to complete solution, let us first talk about all base cases.

Let the two arrays be A[N] and B[M]. In the following explanation, it is assumed that N is smaller than or equal to M.

**Base cases:**  
 The smaller array has only one element  
 Case 1: N = 1, M = 1.  
 Case 2: N = 1, M is odd  
 Case 3: N = 1, M is even  
 The smaller array has only two elements  
 Case 4: N = 2, M = 2  
 Case 5: N = 2, M is odd  
 Case 6: N = 2, M is even

**Case 1:** There is only one element in both arrays, so output the average of A[0] and B[0].

**Case 2:** N = 1, M is odd  
 Let B[5] = {5, 10, 12, 15, 20}  
 First find the middle element of B[], which is 12 for above array. There are following 4 sub-cases.  
 …**2.1** If A[0] is smaller than 10, the median is average of 10 and 12.  
 …**2.2** If A[0] lies between 10 and 12, the median is average of A[0] and 12.  
 …**2.3** If A[0] lies between 12 and 15, the median is average of 12 and A[0].  
 …**2.4** If A[0] is greater than 15, the median is average of 12 and 15.  
 In all the sub-cases, we find that 12 is fixed. So, we need to find the median of B[ M / 2 – 1 ], B[ M / 2 + 1], A[ 0 ] and take its average with B[ M / 2 ].

**Case 3:** N = 1, M is even  
 Let B[4] = {5, 10, 12, 15}  
 First find the middle items in B[], which are 10 and 12 in above example. There are following 3 sub-cases.  
 …**3.1** If A[0] is smaller than 10, the median is 10.  
 …**3.2** If A[0] lies between 10 and 12, the median is A[0].  
 …**3.3** If A[0] is greater than 10, the median is 12.  
 So, in this case, find the median of three elements B[ M / 2 – 1 ], B[ M / 2] and A[ 0 ].

**Case 4:** N = 2, M = 2  
 There are four elements in total. So we find the median of 4 elements.

**Case 5:** N = 2, M is odd  
 Let B[5] = {5, 10, 12, 15, 20}  
 The median is given by median of following three elements: B[M/2], max(A[0], B[M/2 – 1]), min(A[1], B[M/2 + 1]).

**Case 6:** N = 2, M is even  
 Let B[4] = {5, 10, 12, 15}  
 The median is given by median of following four elements: B[M/2], B[M/2 – 1], max(A[0], B[M/2 – 2]), min(A[1], B[M/2 + 1])

**Remaining Cases:**  
 Once we have handled the above base cases, following is the remaining process.  
 **1)** Find the middle item of A[] and middle item of B[].  
 …..**1.1)** If the middle item of A[] is greater than middle item of B[], ignore the last half of A[], let length of ignored part is idx. Also, cut down B[] by idx from the start.  
 …..**1.2)** else, ignore the first half of A[], let length of ignored part is idx. Also, cut down B[] by idx from the last.

Following is C implementation of the above approach.

// A C program to find median of two sorted arrays of unequal size  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
// A utility function to find maximum of two integers  
int max( int a, int b )  
{ return a > b ? a : b; }  
  
// A utility function to find minimum of two integers  
int min( int a, int b )  
{ return a < b ? a : b; }  
  
// A utility function to find median of two integers  
float MO2( int a, int b )  
{ return ( a + b ) / 2.0; }  
  
// A utility function to find median of three integers  
float MO3( int a, int b, int c )  
{  
 return a + b + c - max( a, max( b, c ) )  
 - min( a, min( b, c ) );  
}  
  
// A utility function to find median of four integers  
float MO4( int a, int b, int c, int d )  
{  
 int Max = max( a, max( b, max( c, d ) ) );  
 int Min = min( a, min( b, min( c, d ) ) );  
 return ( a + b + c + d - Max - Min ) / 2.0;  
}  
  
// This function assumes that N is smaller than or equal to M  
float findMedianUtil( int A[], int N, int B[], int M )  
{  
 // If the smaller array has only one element  
 if( N == 1 )  
 {  
 // Case 1: If the larger array also has one element, simply call MO2()  
 if( M == 1 )  
 return MO2( A[0], B[0] );  
  
 // Case 2: If the larger array has odd number of elements, then consider  
 // the middle 3 elements of larger array and the only element of  
 // smaller array. Take few examples like following  
 // A = {9}, B[] = {5, 8, 10, 20, 30} and  
 // A[] = {1}, B[] = {5, 8, 10, 20, 30}  
 if( M & 1 )  
 return MO2( B[M/2], MO3(A[0], B[M/2 - 1], B[M/2 + 1]) );  
  
 // Case 3: If the larger array has even number of element, then median  
 // will be one of the following 3 elements  
 // ... The middle two elements of larger array  
 // ... The only element of smaller array  
 return MO3( B[M/2], B[M/2 - 1], A[0] );  
 }  
  
 // If the smaller array has two elements  
 else if( N == 2 )  
 {  
 // Case 4: If the larger array also has two elements, simply call MO4()  
 if( M == 2 )  
 return MO4( A[0], A[1], B[0], B[1] );  
  
 // Case 5: If the larger array has odd number of elements, then median  
 // will be one of the following 3 elements  
 // 1. Middle element of larger array  
 // 2. Max of first element of smaller array and element just  
 // before the middle in bigger array  
 // 3. Min of second element of smaller array and element just  
 // after the middle in bigger array  
 if( M & 1 )  
 return MO3 ( B[M/2],  
 max( A[0], B[M/2 - 1] ),  
 min( A[1], B[M/2 + 1] )  
 );  
  
 // Case 6: If the larger array has even number of elements, then  
 // median will be one of the following 4 elements  
 // 1) & 2) The middle two elements of larger array  
 // 3) Max of first element of smaller array and element  
 // just before the first middle element in bigger array  
 // 4. Min of second element of smaller array and element  
 // just after the second middle in bigger array  
 return MO4 ( B[M/2],  
 B[M/2 - 1],  
 max( A[0], B[M/2 - 2] ),  
 min( A[1], B[M/2 + 1] )  
 );  
 }  
  
 int idxA = ( N - 1 ) / 2;  
 int idxB = ( M - 1 ) / 2;  
  
 /\* if A[idxA] <= B[idxB], then median must exist in  
 A[idxA....] and B[....idxB] \*/  
 if( A[idxA] <= B[idxB] )  
 return findMedianUtil( A + idxA, N / 2 + 1, B, M - idxA );  
  
 /\* if A[idxA] > B[idxB], then median must exist in  
 A[...idxA] and B[idxB....] \*/  
 return findMedianUtil( A, N / 2 + 1, B + idxA, M - idxA );  
}  
  
// A wrapper function around findMedianUtil(). This function makes  
// sure that smaller array is passed as first argument to findMedianUtil  
float findMedian( int A[], int N, int B[], int M )  
{  
 if ( N > M )  
 return findMedianUtil( B, M, A, N );  
  
 return findMedianUtil( A, N, B, M );  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {900};  
 int B[] = {5, 8, 10, 20};  
  
 int N = sizeof(A) / sizeof(A[0]);  
 int M = sizeof(B) / sizeof(B[0]);  
  
 printf( "%f", findMedian( A, N, B, M ) );  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

10

Time Complexity: O(LogM + LogN)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/median-of-two-sorted-arrays-of-different-sizes/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

Post navigation

[← Implement LRU Cache](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/implement-lru-cache/) [Print unique rows in a given boolean matrix →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-unique-rows/)

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# Print unique rows in a given boolean matrix

Given a binary matrix, print all unique rows of the given matrix.

Input:  
 {0, 1, 0, 0, 1}  
 {1, 0, 1, 1, 0}  
 {0, 1, 0, 0, 1}  
 {1, 1, 1, 0, 0}  
Output:  
 0 1 0 0 1   
 1 0 1 1 0   
 1 1 1 0 0

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 A simple approach is to check each row with all processed rows. Print the first row. Now, starting from the second row, for each row, compare the row with already processed rows. If the row matches with any of the processed rows, don’t print it. If the current row doesn’t match with any row, print it.

Time complexity: O( ROW^2 x COL )  
 Auxiliary Space: O( 1 )

**Method 2 (Use Binary Search Tree)**  
 Find the decimal equivalent of each row and insert it into BST. Each node of the BST will contain two fields, one field for the decimal value, other for row number. Do not insert a node if it is duplicated. Finally, traverse the BST and print the corresponding rows.

Time complexity: O( ROW x COL + ROW x log( ROW ) )  
 Auxiliary Space: O( ROW )

This method will lead to Integer Overflow if number of columns is large.

**Method 3 (Use Trie data structure)**  
 Since the matrix is boolean, a variant of Trie data structure can be used where each node will be having two children one for 0 and other for 1. Insert each row in the Trie. If the row is already there, don’t print the row. If row is not there in Trie, insert it in Trie and print it.

Below is C implementation of method 3.

//Given a binary matrix of M X N of integers, you need to return only unique rows of binary array  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdbool.h>  
  
#define ROW 4  
#define COL 5  
  
// A Trie node  
typedef struct Node  
{  
 bool isEndOfCol;  
 struct Node \*child[2]; // Only two children needed for 0 and 1  
} Node;  
  
  
// A utility function to allocate memory for a new Trie node  
Node\* newNode()  
{  
 Node\* temp = (Node \*)malloc( sizeof( Node ) );  
 temp->isEndOfCol = 0;  
 temp->child[0] = temp->child[1] = NULL;  
 return temp;  
}  
  
// Inserts a new matrix row to Trie. If row is already  
// present, then returns 0, otherwise insets the row and  
// return 1  
bool insert( Node\*\* root, int (\*M)[COL], int row, int col )  
{  
 // base case  
 if ( \*root == NULL )  
 \*root = newNode();  
  
 // Recur if there are more entries in this row  
 if ( col < COL )  
 return insert ( &( (\*root)->child[ M[row][col] ] ), M, row, col+1 );  
  
 else // If all entries of this row are processed  
 {  
 // unique row found, return 1  
 if ( !( (\*root)->isEndOfCol ) )  
 return (\*root)->isEndOfCol = 1;  
  
 // duplicate row found, return 0  
 return 0;  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to print a row  
void printRow( int (\*M)[COL], int row )  
{  
 int i;  
 for( i = 0; i < COL; ++i )  
 printf( "%d ", M[row][i] );  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// The main function that prints all unique rows in a  
// given matrix.  
void findUniqueRows( int (\*M)[COL] )  
{  
 Node\* root = NULL; // create an empty Trie  
 int i;  
  
 // Iterate through all rows  
 for ( i = 0; i < ROW; ++i )  
 // insert row to TRIE  
 if ( insert(&root, M, i, 0) )  
 // unique row found, print it  
 printRow( M, i );  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int M[ROW][COL] = {{0, 1, 0, 0, 1},  
 {1, 0, 1, 1, 0},  
 {0, 1, 0, 0, 1},  
 {1, 0, 1, 0, 0}  
 };  
  
 findUniqueRows( M );  
  
 return 0;  
}

Time complexity: O( ROW x COL )  
 Auxiliary Space: O( ROW x COL )

This method has better time complexity. Also, relative order of rows is maintained while printing.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-unique-rows/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Advance Data Structures](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/advance-data-structures/), [Advanced Data Structures](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/advanced-data-structures/)

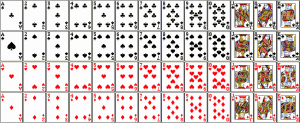
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[← Median of two sorted arrays of different sizes](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/median-of-two-sorted-arrays-of-different-sizes/) [Microsoft Interview | Set 8 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/microsoft-interview-set-8/)

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# Shuffle a given array

Given an array, write a program to generate a random permutation of array elements. This question is also asked as “shuffle a deck of cards” or “randomize a given array”.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/cards.png)

Let the given array be *arr[]*. A simple solution is to create an auxiliary array *temp[]* which is initially a copy of *arr[]*. Randomly select an element from *temp[]*, copy the randomly selected element to *arr[0]* and remove the selected element from *temp[]*. Repeat the same process n times and keep copying elements to *arr[1], arr[2], … .* The time complexity of this solution will be O(n^2).

[Fisher–Yates shuffle Algorithm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisher%E2%80%93Yates_shuffle#The_modern_algorithm) works in O(n) time complexity. The assumption here is, we are given a function rand() that generates random number in O(1) time.  
 The idea is to start from the last element, swap it with a randomly selected element from the whole array (including last). Now consider the array from 0 to n-2 (size reduced by 1), and repeat the process till we hit the first element.

Following is the detailed algorithm

To shuffle an array a of n elements (indices 0..n-1):  
 for i from n - 1 downto 1 do  
 j = random integer with 0   
Following is C++ implementation of this algorithm.  
   
// C Program to shuffle a given array  
  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <time.h>  
  
// A utility function to swap to integers  
void swap (int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printArray (int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// A function to generate a random permutation of arr[]  
void randomize ( int arr[], int n )  
{  
 // Use a different seed value so that we don't get same  
 // result each time we run this program  
 srand ( time(NULL) );  
  
 // Start from the last element and swap one by one. We don't  
 // need to run for the first element that's why i > 0  
 for (int i = n-1; i > 0; i--)  
 {  
 // Pick a random index from 0 to i  
 int j = rand() % (i+1);  
  
 // Swap arr[i] with the element at random index  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function.  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/ sizeof(arr[0]);  
 randomize (arr, n);  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

7 8 4 6 3 1 2 5

The above function assumes that rand() generates a random number.

Time Complexity: O(n), assuming that the function rand() takes O(1) time.

**How does this work?**  
 The probability that ith element (including the last one) goes to last position is 1/n, because we randomly pick an element in first iteration.

The probability that ith element goes to second last position can be proved to be 1/n by dividing it in two cases.  
 *Case 1: i = n-1 (index of last element)*:  
 The probability of last element going to second last position is = (probability that last element doesn't stay at its original position) x (probability that the index picked in previous step is picked again so that the last element is swapped)  
 So the probability = ((n-1)/n) x (1/(n-1)) = 1/n  
 *Case 2: 0 :*  
 *The probability of ith element going to second position = (probability that ith element is not picked in previous iteration) x (probability that ith element is picked in this iteration)*  
 *So the probability = ((n-1)/n) x (1/(n-1)) = 1/n*

We can easily generalize above proof for any other position.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/shuffle-a-given-array/>

# Count the number of possible triangles

Given an unsorted array of positive integers. Find the number of triangles that can be formed with three different array elements as three sides of triangles. For a triangle to be possible from 3 values, the sum of any two values (or sides) must be greater than the third value (or third side).  
 For example, if the input array is {4, 6, 3, 7}, the output should be 3. There are three triangles possible {3, 4, 6}, {4, 6, 7} and {3, 6, 7}. Note that {3, 4, 7} is not a possible triangle.  
 As another example, consider the array {10, 21, 22, 100, 101, 200, 300}. There can be 6 possible triangles: {10, 21, 22}, {21, 100, 101}, {22, 100, 101}, {10, 100, 101}, {100, 101, 200} and {101, 200, 300}

**Method 1 (Brute force)**  
 The brute force method is to run three loops and keep track of the number of triangles possible so far. The three loops select three different values from array, the innermost loop checks for the triangle property ( the sum of any two sides must be greater than the value of third side).

Time Complexity: O(N^3) where N is the size of input array.

**Method 2 (Tricky and Efficient)**  
 Let a, b and c be three sides. The below condition must hold for a triangle (Sum of two sides is greater than the third side)  
 i) a + b > c  
 ii) b + c > a  
 iii) a + c > b

Following are steps to count triangle.

**1.** Sort the array in non-decreasing order.

**2.** Initialize two pointers ‘i’ and ‘j’ to first and second elements respectively, and initialize count of triangles as 0.

**3.** Fix ‘i’ and ‘j’ and find the rightmost index ‘k’ (or largest ‘arr[k]’) such that ‘arr[i] + arr[j] > arr[k]’. The number of triangles that can be formed with ‘arr[i]’ and ‘arr[j]’ as two sides is ‘k – j’. Add ‘k – j’ to count of triangles.

Let us consider ‘arr[i]’ as ‘a’, ‘arr[j]’ as b and all elements between ‘arr[j+1]’ and ‘arr[k]’ as ‘c’. The above mentioned conditions (ii) and (iii) are satisfied because ‘arr[i] 4. Increment ‘j’ to fix the second element again.

Note that in step 3, we can use the previous value of ‘k’. The reason is simple, if we know that the value of ‘arr[i] + arr[j-1]’ is greater than ‘arr[k]’, then we can say ‘arr[i] + arr[j]’ will also be greater than ‘arr[k]’, because the array is sorted in increasing order.

**5.** If ‘j’ has reached end, then increment ‘i’. Initialize ‘j’ as ‘i + 1′, ‘k’ as ‘i+2′ and repeat the steps 3 and 4.

Following is implementation of the above approach.

// Program to count number of triangles that can be formed from given array  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
/\* Following function is needed for library function qsort(). Refer  
 http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/clibrary/cstdlib/qsort/ \*/  
int comp(const void\* a, const void\* b)  
{ return \*(int\*)a > \*(int\*)b ; }  
  
// Function to count all possible triangles with arr[] elements  
int findNumberOfTriangles(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort the array elements in non-decreasing order  
 qsort(arr, n, sizeof( arr[0] ), comp);  
  
 // Initialize count of triangles  
 int count = 0;  
  
 // Fix the first element. We need to run till n-3 as the other two elements are  
 // selected from arr[i+1...n-1]  
 for (int i = 0; i < n-2; ++i)  
 {  
 // Initialize index of the rightmost third element  
 int k = i+2;  
  
 // Fix the second element  
 for (int j = i+1; j < n; ++j)  
 {  
 // Find the rightmost element which is smaller than the sum  
 // of two fixed elements  
 // The important thing to note here is, we use the previous  
 // value of k. If value of arr[i] + arr[j-1] was greater than arr[k],  
 // then arr[i] + arr[j] must be greater than k, because the  
 // array is sorted.  
 while (k < n && arr[i] + arr[j] > arr[k])  
 ++k;  
  
 // Total number of possible triangles that can be formed  
 // with the two fixed elements is k - j - 1. The two fixed  
 // elements are arr[i] and arr[j]. All elements between arr[j+1]  
 // to arr[k-1] can form a triangle with arr[i] and arr[j].  
 // One is subtracted from k because k is incremented one extra  
 // in above while loop.  
 // k will always be greater than j. If j becomes equal to k, then  
 // above loop will increment k, because arr[k] + arr[i] is always  
 // greater than arr[k]  
 count += k - j - 1;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return count;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functionarr[j+1]  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 21, 22, 100, 101, 200, 300};  
 int size = sizeof( arr ) / sizeof( arr[0] );  
  
 printf("Total number of triangles possible is %d ",  
 findNumberOfTriangles( arr, size ) );  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Total number of triangles possible is 6

Time Complexity: O(n^2). The time complexity looks more because of 3 nested loops. If we take a closer look at the algorithm, we observe that k is initialized only once in the outermost loop. The innermost loop executes at most O(n) time for every iteration of outer most loop, because k starts from i+2 and goes upto n for all values of j. Therefore, the time complexity is O(n^2).

Source: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8110538/total-number-of-possible-triangles-from-n-numbers>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-number-of-triangles-possible/>

# Iterative Quick Sort

Following is a typical recursive implementation of [Quick Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quicksort) that uses last element as pivot.

/\* A typical recursive implementation of quick sort \*/  
  
/\* This function takes last element as pivot, places the pivot element at its  
 correct position in sorted array, and places all smaller (smaller than pivot)  
 to left of pivot and all greater elements to right of pivot \*/  
int partition (int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int x = arr[h];  
 int i = (l - 1);  
  
 for (int j = l; j <= h- 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 swap (&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 }  
 }  
 swap (&arr[i + 1], &arr[h]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
  
/\* A[] --> Array to be sorted, l --> Starting index, h --> Ending index \*/  
void quickSort(int A[], int l, int h)  
{  
 if (l < h)  
 {   
 int p = partition(A, l, h); /\* Partitioning index \*/  
 quickSort(A, l, p - 1);   
 quickSort(A, p + 1, h);  
 }  
}

The above implementation can be optimized in many ways

1) The above implementation uses last index as pivot. This causes worst-case behavior on already sorted arrays, which is a commonly occurring case. The problem can be solved by choosing either a random index for the pivot, or choosing the middle index of the partition or choosing the median of the first, middle and last element of the partition for the pivot. (See [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/10069)for details)

2) To reduce the recursion depth, recur first for the smaller half of the array, and use a tail call to recurse into the other.

3) Insertion sort works better for small subarrays. Insertion sort can be used for invocations on such small arrays (i.e. where the length is less than a threshold t determined experimentally). For example, [this](http://code.google.com/p/dexandroid/source/browse/trunk/bionic/libc/stdlib/qsort.c?r=2) library implementation of qsort uses insertion sort below size 7.

Despite above optimizations, the function remains recursive and uses [function call stack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Call_stack) to store intermediate values of l and h. The function call stack stores other bookkeeping information together with parameters. Also, function calls involve overheads like storing activation record of the caller function and then resuming execution.

The above function can be easily converted to iterative version with the help of an auxiliary stack. Following is an iterative implementation of the above recursive code.

// An iterative implementation of quick sort  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap ( int\* a, int\* b )  
{  
 int t = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = t;  
}  
  
/\* This function is same in both iterative and recursive\*/  
int partition (int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int x = arr[h];  
 int i = (l - 1);  
  
 for (int j = l; j <= h- 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 i++;  
 swap (&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 }  
 }  
 swap (&arr[i + 1], &arr[h]);  
 return (i + 1);  
}  
  
/\* A[] --> Array to be sorted, l --> Starting index, h --> Ending index \*/  
void quickSortIterative (int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 // Create an auxiliary stack  
 int stack[ h - l + 1 ];  
  
 // initialize top of stack  
 int top = -1;  
  
 // push initial values of l and h to stack  
 stack[ ++top ] = l;  
 stack[ ++top ] = h;  
  
 // Keep popping from stack while is not empty  
 while ( top >= 0 )  
 {  
 // Pop h and l  
 h = stack[ top-- ];  
 l = stack[ top-- ];  
  
 // Set pivot element at its correct position in sorted array  
 int p = partition( arr, l, h );  
  
 // If there are elements on left side of pivot, then push left  
 // side to stack  
 if ( p-1 > l )  
 {  
 stack[ ++top ] = l;  
 stack[ ++top ] = p - 1;  
 }  
  
 // If there are elements on right side of pivot, then push right  
 // side to stack  
 if ( p+1 < h )  
 {  
 stack[ ++top ] = p + 1;  
 stack[ ++top ] = h;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to print contents of arr  
void printArr( int arr[], int n )  
{  
 int i;  
 for ( i = 0; i < n; ++i )  
 printf( "%d ", arr[i] );  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3};  
 int n = sizeof( arr ) / sizeof( \*arr );  
 quickSortIterative( arr, 0, n - 1 );  
 printArr( arr, n );  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5

The above mentioned optimizations for recursive quick sort can also be applied to iterative version.

1) Partition process is same in both recursive and iterative. The same techniques to choose optimal pivot can also be applied to iterative version.

2) To reduce the stack size, first push the indexes of smaller half.

3) Use insertion sort when the size reduces below a experimentally calculated threshold.

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quicksort>

This article is compiled by **Aashish Barnwal** and reviewed by GeeksforGeeks team. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/iterative-quick-sort/>

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# Inplace M x N size matrix transpose | Updated

About four months of gap (missing GFG), a new post. Given an M x N matrix, transpose the matrix without auxiliary memory.It is easy to transpose matrix using an auxiliary array. If the matrix is symmetric in size, we can transpose the matrix inplace by mirroring the 2D array across it’s diagonal (try yourself). How to transpose an arbitrary size matrix inplace? See the following matrix,

a b c a d g j  
d e f ==> b e h k  
g h i c f i l  
j k l

As per 2D numbering in C/C++, corresponding location mapping looks like,

Org element New  
 0 a 0  
 1 b 4  
 2 c 8  
 3 d 1  
 4 e 5  
 5 f 9  
 6 g 2  
 7 h 6  
 8 i 10  
 9 j 3  
 10 k 7  
 11 l 11

Note that the first and last elements stay in their original location. We can easily see the transformation forms few permutation cycles. 1->4->5->9->3->1  – Total 5 elements form the cycle 2->8->10->7->6->2 – Another 5 elements form the cycle 0  – Self cycle 11 – Self cycle From the above example, we can easily devise an algorithm to move the elements along these cycles. *How can we generate permutation cycles?* Number of elements in both the matrices are constant, given by N = R \* C, where R is row count and C is column count. An element at location *ol* (old location in R x C matrix), moved to *nl* (new location in C x R matrix). We need to establish relation between *ol, nl, R* and *C*. Assume *ol = A[or][oc]*. In C/C++ we can calculate the element address as,

ol = or x C + oc (ignore base reference for simplicity)

It is to be moved to new location *nl* in the transposed matrix, say *nl = A[nr][nc]*, or in C/C++ terms

nl = nr x R + nc (R - column count, C is row count as the matrix is transposed)

Observe, *nr = oc* and *nc = or*, so replacing these for *nl*,

nl = oc x R + or -----> [eq 1]

after solving for relation between *ol* and *nl*, we get

ol = or x C + oc  
ol x R = or x C x R + oc x R  
 = or x N + oc x R (from the fact R \* C = N)  
 = or x N + (nl - or) --- from [eq 1]  
 = or x (N-1) + nl

OR,

nl = ol x R - or x (N-1)

Note that the values of *nl* and *ol* never go beyond *N-1*, so considering modulo division on both the sides by (*N-1*), we get the following based on properties of congruence,

nl mod (N-1) = (ol x R - or x (N-1)) mod (N-1)  
 = (ol x R) mod (N-1) - or x (N-1) mod(N-1)  
 = ol x R mod (N-1), since second term evaluates to zero  
nl = (ol x R) mod (N-1), since nl is always less than N-1

**A curious reader might have observed the significance of above relation. Every location is scaled by a factor of R (row size). It is obvious from the matrix that every location is displaced by scaled factor of R. The actual multiplier depends on congruence class of (N-1), i.e. the multiplier can be both -ve and +ve value of the congruent class.**Hence every location transformation is simple modulo division. These modulo divisions form cyclic permutations. We need some book keeping information to keep track of already moved elements. Here is code for inplace matrix transformation,

// Program for in-place matrix transpose  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <iostream>  
#include <bitset>  
#define HASH\_SIZE 128  
  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility function to print a 2D array of size nr x nc and base address A  
void Print2DArray(int \*A, int nr, int nc)  
{  
 for(int r = 0; r < nr; r++)  
 {  
 for(int c = 0; c < nc; c++)  
 printf("%4d", \*(A + r\*nc + c));  
  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
  
 printf("\n\n");  
}  
  
// Non-square matrix transpose of matrix of size r x c and base address A  
void MatrixInplaceTranspose(int \*A, int r, int c)  
{  
 int size = r\*c - 1;  
 int t; // holds element to be replaced, eventually becomes next element to move  
 int next; // location of 't' to be moved  
 int cycleBegin; // holds start of cycle  
 int i; // iterator  
 bitset<HASH\_SIZE> b; // hash to mark moved elements  
  
 b.reset();  
 b[0] = b[size] = 1;  
 i = 1; // Note that A[0] and A[size-1] won't move  
 while (i < size)  
 {  
 cycleBegin = i;  
 t = A[i];  
 do  
 {  
 // Input matrix [r x c]  
 // Output matrix 1  
 // i\_new = (i\*r)%(N-1)  
 next = (i\*r)%size;  
 swap(A[next], t);  
 b[i] = 1;  
 i = next;  
 }  
 while (i != cycleBegin);  
  
 // Get Next Move (what about querying random location?)  
 for (i = 1; i < size && b[i]; i++)  
 ;  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main(void)  
{  
 int r = 5, c = 6;  
 int size = r\*c;  
 int \*A = new int[size];  
  
 for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 A[i] = i+1;  
  
 Print2DArray(A, r, c);  
 MatrixInplaceTranspose(A, r, c);  
 Print2DArray(A, c, r);  
  
 delete[] A;  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1 2 3 4 5 6  
 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16 17 18  
 19 20 21 22 23 24  
 25 26 27 28 29 30  
  
 1 7 13 19 25  
 2 8 14 20 26  
 3 9 15 21 27  
 4 10 16 22 28  
 5 11 17 23 29  
 6 12 18 24 30

**Extension: 17 – March – 2013** Some [readers](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/inplace-m-x-n-size-matrix-transpose/#comment-15647) identified similarity between the matrix transpose and [string transformation](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/an-in-place-algorithm-for-string-transformation/). Without much theory I am presenting the problem and solution. In given array of elements like [a1b2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j1k2l3m4]. Convert it to [abcdefghijklm1234567891234]. The program should run inplace. What we need is an inplace transpose. Given below is code.

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <iostream>  
#include <bitset>  
#define HASH\_SIZE 128  
  
using namespace std;  
  
typedef char data\_t;  
  
void Print2DArray(char A[], int nr, int nc) {  
 int size = nr\*nc;  
 for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%4c", \*(A + i));  
  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
void MatrixTransposeInplaceArrangement(data\_t A[], int r, int c) {  
 int size = r\*c - 1;  
 data\_t t; // holds element to be replaced, eventually becomes next element to move  
 int next; // location of 't' to be moved  
 int cycleBegin; // holds start of cycle  
 int i; // iterator  
 bitset<HASH\_SIZE> b; // hash to mark moved elements  
  
 b.reset();  
 b[0] = b[size] = 1;  
 i = 1; // Note that A[0] and A[size-1] won't move  
 while( i < size ) {  
 cycleBegin = i;  
 t = A[i];  
 do {  
 // Input matrix [r x c]  
 // Output matrix 1  
 // i\_new = (i\*r)%size  
 next = (i\*r)%size;  
 swap(A[next], t);  
 b[i] = 1;  
 i = next;  
 } while( i != cycleBegin );  
  
 // Get Next Move (what about querying random location?)  
 for(i = 1; i < size && b[i]; i++)  
 ;  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
void Fill(data\_t buf[], int size) {  
 // Fill abcd ...  
 for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 buf[i] = 'a'+i;  
  
 // Fill 0123 ...  
 buf += size;  
 for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)  
 buf[i] = '0'+i;  
}  
  
void TestCase\_01(void) {  
 int r = 2, c = 10;  
 int size = r\*c;  
 data\_t \*A = new data\_t[size];  
  
 Fill(A, c);  
  
 Print2DArray(A, r, c), cout << endl;  
 MatrixTransposeInplaceArrangement(A, r, c);  
 Print2DArray(A, c, r), cout << endl;  
  
 delete[] A;  
}  
  
int main() {  
 TestCase\_01();  
  
 return 0;  
}

The post is incomplete without mentioning two links.

1. Aashish covered good theory behind cycle leader algorithm. See his post on [string transformation](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/an-in-place-algorithm-for-string-transformation/).

2. As usual, [Sambasiva](http://effprog.wordpress.com) demonstrated his exceptional skills in recursion to the [problem](http://effprog.wordpress.com/2010/08/02/in-a-given-array-of-elements-like-a1-a2-a3-a4-an-b1-b2-b3-b4-bn-c1-c2-c3-c4-cn-without-taking-a-extra-memory-how-to-merge-like-a1-b1-c1-a2-b2-c2-a3-b3-c/). Ensure to understand his solution.

— [Venki](http://www.linkedin.com/in/ramanawithu). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/inplace-m-x-n-size-matrix-transpose/>

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Post navigation

[← Space and time efficient Binomial Coefficient](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/space-and-time-efficient-binomial-coefficient/) [Longest Palindromic Substring | Set 2 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/longest-palindromic-substring-set-2/)

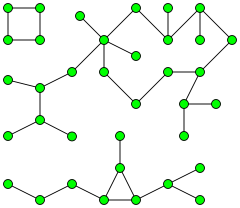
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# Find the number of islands

Given a boolean 2D matrix, find the number of islands.

This is an variation of the standard problem: “Counting number of connected components in a undirected graph”.

Before we go to the problem, let us understand what is a connected component. A [connected component](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connected_component_(graph_theory)) of an undirected graph is a subgraph in which every two vertices are connected to each other by a path(s), and which is connected to no other vertices outside the subgraph.  
 For example, the graph shown below has three connected components.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/islands.png)

A graph where all vertices are connected with each other, has exactly one connected component, consisting of the whole graph. Such graph with only one connected component is called as Strongly Connected Graph.

The problem can be easily solved by applying DFS() on each component. In each DFS() call, a component or a sub-graph is visited. We will call DFS on the next un-visited component. The number of calls to DFS() gives the number of connected components. BFS can also be used.

***What is an island?***  
 A group of connected 1s forms an island. For example, the below matrix contains 5 islands

{1, 1, 0, 0, 0},  
 {0, 1, 0, 0, 1},  
 {1, 0, 0, 1, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 1, 0, 1}

A cell in 2D matrix can be connected to 8 neighbors. So, unlike standard DFS(), where we recursively call for all adjacent vertices, here we can recursive call for 8 neighbors only. We keep track of the visited 1s so that they are not visited again.

// Program to count islands in boolean 2D matrix  
  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <stdbool.h>  
  
#define ROW 5  
#define COL 5  
  
// A function to check if a given cell (row, col) can be included in DFS  
int isSafe(int M[][COL], int row, int col, bool visited[][COL])  
{  
 return (row >= 0) && (row < ROW) && // row number is in range  
 (col >= 0) && (col < COL) && // column number is in range  
 (M[row][col] && !visited[row][col]); // value is 1 and not yet visited  
}  
  
// A utility function to do DFS for a 2D boolean matrix. It only considers  
// the 8 neighbors as adjacent vertices  
void DFS(int M[][COL], int row, int col, bool visited[][COL])  
{  
 // These arrays are used to get row and column numbers of 8 neighbors   
 // of a given cell  
 static int rowNbr[] = {-1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1};  
 static int colNbr[] = {-1, 0, 1, -1, 1, -1, 0, 1};  
  
 // Mark this cell as visited  
 visited[row][col] = true;  
  
 // Recur for all connected neighbours  
 for (int k = 0; k < 8; ++k)  
 if (isSafe(M, row + rowNbr[k], col + colNbr[k], visited) )  
 DFS(M, row + rowNbr[k], col + colNbr[k], visited);  
}  
  
// The main function that returns count of islands in a given boolean  
// 2D matrix  
int countIslands(int M[][COL])  
{  
 // Make a bool array to mark visited cells.  
 // Initially all cells are unvisited  
 bool visited[ROW][COL];  
 memset(visited, 0, sizeof(visited));  
  
 // Initialize count as 0 and travese through the all cells of  
 // given matrix  
 int count = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < ROW; ++i)  
 for (int j = 0; j < COL; ++j)  
 if (M[i][j] && !visited[i][j]) // If a cell with value 1 is not  
 { // visited yet, then new island found  
 DFS(M, i, j, visited); // Visit all cells in this island.  
 ++count; // and increment island count  
 }  
  
 return count;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int M[][COL]= { {1, 1, 0, 0, 0},  
 {0, 1, 0, 0, 1},  
 {1, 0, 0, 1, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 1, 0, 1}  
 };  
  
 printf("Number of islands is: %d\n", countIslands(M));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Number of islands is: 5

Time complexity: O(ROW x COL)

Reference:  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connected_component_%28graph_theory%29>

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### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-number-of-islands/>

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# Construction of Longest Monotonically Increasing Subsequence (N log N)

In my previous post, I have explained about longest [monotonically increasing sub-sequence](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/9591) (LIS) problem in detail. However, the post only covered code related to querying size of LIS, but not the construction of LIS. I left it as an exercise. If you have solved, cheers. If not, you are not alone, here is code.

If you have not read my previous post, read [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/9591). Note that the below code prints LIS in reverse order. We can modify print order using a stack (explicit or system stack). I am leaving explanation as an exercise (easy).

#include <iostream>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Binary search  
int GetCeilIndex(int A[], int T[], int l, int r, int key) {  
 int m;  
  
 while( r - l > 1 ) {  
 m = l + (r - l)/2;  
 if( A[T[m]] >= key )  
 r = m;  
 else  
 l = m;  
 }  
  
 return r;  
}  
  
int LongestIncreasingSubsequence(int A[], int size) {  
 // Add boundary case, when array size is zero  
 // Depend on smart pointers  
  
 int \*tailIndices = new int[size];  
 int \*prevIndices = new int[size];  
 int len;  
  
 memset(tailIndices, 0, sizeof(tailIndices[0])\*size);  
 memset(prevIndices, 0xFF, sizeof(prevIndices[0])\*size);  
  
 tailIndices[0] = 0;  
 prevIndices[0] = -1;  
 len = 1; // it will always point to empty location  
 for( int i = 1; i < size; i++ ) {  
 if( A[i] < A[tailIndices[0]] ) {  
 // new smallest value  
 tailIndices[0] = i;  
 } else if( A[i] > A[tailIndices[len-1]] ) {  
 // A[i] wants to extend largest subsequence  
 prevIndices[i] = tailIndices[len-1];  
 tailIndices[len++] = i;  
 } else {  
 // A[i] wants to be a potential condidate of future subsequence  
 // It will replace ceil value in tailIndices  
 int pos = GetCeilIndex(A, tailIndices, -1, len-1, A[i]);  
  
 prevIndices[i] = tailIndices[pos-1];  
 tailIndices[pos] = i;  
 }  
 }  
 cout << "LIS of given input" << endl;  
 for( int i = tailIndices[len-1]; i >= 0; i = prevIndices[i] )  
 cout << A[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
  
 delete[] tailIndices;  
 delete[] prevIndices;  
  
 return len;  
}  
  
int main() {  
 int A[] = { 2, 5, 3, 7, 11, 8, 10, 13, 6 };  
 int size = sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0]);  
  
 printf("LIS size %d\n", LongestIncreasingSubsequence(A, size));  
  
 return 0;  
}

**Exercises:**

1. You know [Kadane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_subarray_problem)‘s algorithm to find [maximum sum sub-array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/576). Modify Kadane’s algorithm to trace starting and ending location of maximum sum sub-array.

2. Modify [Kadane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_subarray_problem)‘s algorithm to find maximum sum sub-array in a circular array. Refer GFG forum for many comments on the question.

3. Given two integers A and B as input. Find number of Fibonacci numbers existing in between these two numbers (including A and B). For example, A = 3 and B = 18, there are 4 Fibonacci numbers in between {3, 5, 8, 13}. Do it in O(log K) time, where K is max(A, B). What is your observation?

— [Venki](http://www.linkedin.com/in/ramanawithu). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/construction-of-longest-monotonically-increasing-subsequence-n-log-n/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Find the first circular tour that visits all petrol pumps

Suppose there is a circle. There are n petrol pumps on that circle. You are given two sets of data.

**1.** The amount of petrol that every petrol pump has.  
 **2.** Distance from that petrol pump to the next petrol pump.

Calculate the first point from where a truck will be able to complete the circle (The truck will stop at each petrol pump and it has infinite capacity). Expected time complexity is O(n). Assume for 1 litre petrol, the truck can go 1 unit of distance.

For example, let there be 4 petrol pumps with amount of petrol and distance to next petrol pump value pairs as {4, 6}, {6, 5}, {7, 3} and {4, 5}. The first point from where truck can make a circular tour is 2nd petrol pump. Output should be “start = 1″ (index of 2nd petrol pump).

A **Simple Solution** is to consider every petrol pumps as starting point and see if there is a possible tour. If we find a starting point with feasible solution, we return that starting point. The worst case time complexity of this solution is O(n^2).

We can **use a Queue** to store the current tour. We first enqueue first petrol pump to the queue, we keep enqueueing petrol pumps till we either complete the tour, or current amount of petrol becomes negative. If the amount becomes negative, then we keep dequeueing petrol pumps till the current amount becomes positive or queue becomes empty.

Instead of creating a separate queue, we use the given array itself as queue. We maintain two index variables start and end that represent rear and front of queue.

// C program to find circular tour for a truck  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// A petrol pump has petrol and distance to next petrol pump  
struct petrolPump  
{  
 int petrol;  
 int distance;  
};  
  
// The function returns starting point if there is a possible solution,  
// otherwise returns -1  
int printTour(struct petrolPump arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Consider first petrol pump as a starting point  
 int start = 0;  
 int end = 1;  
  
 int curr\_petrol = arr[start].petrol - arr[start].distance;  
  
 /\* Run a loop while all petrol pumps are not visited.  
 And we have reached first petrol pump again with 0 or more petrol \*/  
 while (end != start || curr\_petrol < 0)  
 {  
 // If curremt amount of petrol in truck becomes less than 0, then  
 // remove the starting petrol pump from tour  
 while (curr\_petrol < 0 && start != end)  
 {  
 // Remove starting petrol pump. Change start  
 curr\_petrol -= arr[start].petrol - arr[start].distance;  
 start = (start + 1)%n;  
  
 // If 0 is being considered as start again, then there is no  
 // possible solution  
 if (start == 0)  
 return -1;  
 }  
  
 // Add a petrol pump to current tour  
 curr\_petrol += arr[end].petrol - arr[end].distance;  
  
 end = (end + 1)%n;  
 }  
  
 // Return starting point  
 return start;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 struct petrolPump arr[] = {{6, 4}, {3, 6}, {7, 3}};  
  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int start = printTour(arr, n);  
  
 (start == -1)? printf("No solution"): printf("Start = %d", start);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

start = 2

**Time Complexity:** Seems to be more than linear at first look. If we consider the items between start and end as part of a circular queue, we can observe that every item is enqueued at most two times to the queue. The total number of operations is proportional to total number of enqueue operations. Therefore the time complexity is O(n).

**Auxiliary Space:** O(1)

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-tour-that-visits-all-stations/>

# Arrange given numbers to form the biggest number

Given an array of numbers, arrange them in a way that yields the largest value. For example, if the given numbers are {54, 546, 548, 60}, the arrangement 6054854654 gives the largest value. And if the given numbers are {1, 34, 3, 98, 9, 76, 45, 4}, then the arrangement 998764543431 gives the largest value.

A simple solution that comes to our mind is to sort all numbers in descending order, but simply sorting doesn’t work. For example, 548 is greater than 60, but in output 60 comes before 548. As a second example, 98 is greater than 9, but 9 comes before 98 in output.

So how do we go about it? The idea is to use any comparison based sorting algorithm. In the used sorting algorithm, instead of using the default comparison, write a comparison function myCompare() and use it to sort numbers. Given two numbers X and Y, how should myCompare() decide which number to put first – we compare two numbers XY (Y appended at the end of X) and YX (X appended at the end of Y). If XY is larger, then X should come before Y in output, else Y should come before. For example, let X and Y be 542 and 60. To compare X and Y, we compare 54260 and 60542. Since 60542 is greater than 54260, we put Y first.

Following is C++ implementation of the above approach. To keep the code simple, numbers are considered as strings, and [vector](http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/vector/vector/?kw=vector)is used instead of normal array.

// Given an array of numbers, program to arrange the numbers to form the  
// largest number  
#include <iostream>  
#include <string>  
#include <vector>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A comparison function which is used by sort() in printLargest()  
int myCompare(string X, string Y)  
{  
 // first append Y at the end of X  
 string XY = X.append(Y);  
  
 // then append X at the end of Y  
 string YX = Y.append(X);  
  
 // Now see which of the two formed numbers is greater  
 return XY.compare(YX) > 0 ? 1: 0;  
}  
  
// The main function that prints the arrangement with the largest value.  
// The function accepts a vector of strings  
void printLargest(vector<string> arr)  
{  
 // Sort the numbers using library sort funtion. The function uses  
 // our comparison function myCompare() to compare two strings.  
 // See http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/algorithm/sort/ for details  
 sort(arr.begin(), arr.end(), myCompare);  
  
 for (int i=0; i < arr.size() ; i++ )  
 cout << arr[i];  
}  
  
// driverr program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 vector<string> arr;  
  
 //output should be 6054854654  
 arr.push\_back("54");  
 arr.push\_back("546");  
 arr.push\_back("548");  
 arr.push\_back("60");  
 printLargest(arr);  
  
 // output should be 777776  
 /\*arr.push\_back("7");  
 arr.push\_back("776");  
 arr.push\_back("7");  
 arr.push\_back("7");\*/  
  
 //output should be 998764543431  
 /\*arr.push\_back("1");  
 arr.push\_back("34");  
 arr.push\_back("3");  
 arr.push\_back("98");  
 arr.push\_back("9");  
 arr.push\_back("76");  
 arr.push\_back("45");  
 arr.push\_back("4");  
 \*/  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

6054854654

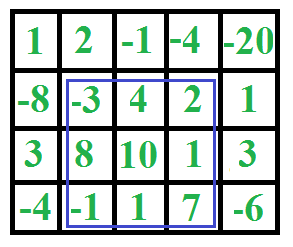
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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-an-array-of-numbers-arrange-the-numbers-to-form-the-biggest-number/>

# Dynamic Programming | Set 27 (Maximum sum rectangle in a 2D matrix)

Given a 2D array, find the maximum sum subarray in it. For example, in the following 2D array, the maximum sum subarray is highlighted with blue rectangle and sum of this subarray is 29.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/rectangle.png)

This problem is mainly an extension of [Largest Sum Contiguous Subarray for 1D array](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/largest-sum-contiguous-subarray/).

The **naive solution** for this problem is to check every possible rectangle in given 2D array. This solution requires 4 nested loops and time complexity of this solution would be O(n^4).

**Kadane’s algorithm** for 1D array can be used to reduce the time complexity to O(n^3). The idea is to fix the left and right columns one by one and find the maximum sum contiguous rows for every left and right column pair. We basically find top and bottom row numbers (which have maximum sum) for every fixed left and right column pair. To find the top and bottom row numbers, calculate sun of elements in every row from left to right and store these sums in an array say temp[]. So temp[i] indicates sum of elements from left to right in row i. If we apply Kadane’s 1D algorithm on temp[], and get the maximum sum subarray of temp, this maximum sum would be the maximum possible sum with left and right as boundary columns. To get the overall maximum sum, we compare this sum with the maximum sum so far.

// Program to find maximum sum subarray in a given 2D array  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
#define ROW 4  
#define COL 5  
  
// Implementation of Kadane's algorithm for 1D array. The function returns the  
// maximum sum and stores starting and ending indexes of the maximum sum subarray  
// at addresses pointed by start and finish pointers respectively.  
int kadane(int\* arr, int\* start, int\* finish, int n)  
{  
 // initialize sum, maxSum and  
 int sum = 0, maxSum = INT\_MIN, i;  
  
 // Just some initial value to check for all negative values case  
 \*finish = -1;  
  
 // local variable  
 int local\_start = 0;  
  
 for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 {  
 sum += arr[i];  
 if (sum < 0)  
 {  
 sum = 0;  
 local\_start = i+1;  
 }  
 else if (sum > maxSum)  
 {  
 maxSum = sum;  
 \*start = local\_start;  
 \*finish = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // There is at-least one non-negative number  
 if (\*finish != -1)  
 return maxSum;  
  
 // Special Case: When all numbers in arr[] are negative  
 maxSum = arr[0];  
 \*start = \*finish = 0;  
  
 // Find the maximum element in array  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > maxSum)  
 {  
 maxSum = arr[i];  
 \*start = \*finish = i;  
 }  
 }  
 return maxSum;  
}  
  
// The main function that finds maximum sum rectangle in M[][]  
void findMaxSum(int M[][COL])  
{  
 // Variables to store the final output  
 int maxSum = INT\_MIN, finalLeft, finalRight, finalTop, finalBottom;  
  
 int left, right, i;  
 int temp[ROW], sum, start, finish;  
  
 // Set the left column  
 for (left = 0; left < COL; ++left)  
 {  
 // Initialize all elements of temp as 0  
 memset(temp, 0, sizeof(temp));  
  
 // Set the right column for the left column set by outer loop  
 for (right = left; right < COL; ++right)  
 {  
 // Calculate sum between current left and right for every row 'i'  
 for (i = 0; i < ROW; ++i)  
 temp[i] += M[i][right];  
  
 // Find the maximum sum subarray in temp[]. The kadane() function  
 // also sets values of start and finish. So 'sum' is sum of  
 // rectangle between (start, left) and (finish, right) which is the  
 // maximum sum with boundary columns strictly as left and right.  
 sum = kadane(temp, &start, &finish, ROW);  
  
 // Compare sum with maximum sum so far. If sum is more, then update  
 // maxSum and other output values  
 if (sum > maxSum)  
 {  
 maxSum = sum;  
 finalLeft = left;  
 finalRight = right;  
 finalTop = start;  
 finalBottom = finish;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Print final values  
 printf("(Top, Left) (%d, %d)\n", finalTop, finalLeft);  
 printf("(Bottom, Right) (%d, %d)\n", finalBottom, finalRight);  
 printf("Max sum is: %d\n", maxSum);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int M[ROW][COL] = {{1, 2, -1, -4, -20},  
 {-8, -3, 4, 2, 1},  
 {3, 8, 10, 1, 3},  
 {-4, -1, 1, 7, -6}  
 };  
  
 findMaxSum(M);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

(Top, Left) (1, 1)  
(Bottom, Right) (3, 3)  
Max sum is: 29

Time Complexity: O(n^3)

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# Pancake sorting

Given an an unsorted array, sort the given array. You are allowed to do only following operation on array.

flip(arr, i): Reverse array from 0 to i

Unlike a traditional sorting algorithm, which attempts to sort with the fewest comparisons possible, the goal is to sort the sequence in as few reversals as possible.

The idea is to do something similar to [Selection Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selection_sort). We one by one place maximum element at the end and reduce the size of current array by one.

Following are the detailed steps. Let given array be arr[] and size of array be n.  
 1) Start from current size equal to n and reduce current size by one while it’s greater than 1. Let the current size be curr\_size. Do following for every curr\_size  
 ……a) Find index of the maximum element in arr[0..curr\_szie-1]. Let the index be ‘mi’  
 ……b) Call flip(arr, mi)  
 ……c) Call flip(arr, curr\_size-1)

See following video for visualization of the above algorithm.

[iframe width=”340″ height=”252″ src=”http://www.youtube.com/embed/kk-\_DDgoXfk” frameborder=”0″]

/\* A C++ program for Pancake Sorting \*/  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* Reverses arr[0..i] \*/  
void flip(int arr[], int i)  
{  
 int temp, start = 0;  
 while (start < i)  
 {  
 temp = arr[start];  
 arr[start] = arr[i];  
 arr[i] = temp;  
 start++;  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Returns index of the maximum element in arr[0..n-1] \*/  
int findMax(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int mi, i;  
 for (mi = 0, i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 if (arr[i] > arr[mi])  
 mi = i;  
 return mi;  
}  
  
// The main function that sorts given array using flip operations  
int pancakeSort(int \*arr, int n)  
{  
 // Start from the complete array and one by one reduce current size by one  
 for (int curr\_size = n; curr\_size > 1; --curr\_size)  
 {  
 // Find index of the maximum element in arr[0..curr\_size-1]  
 int mi = findMax(arr, curr\_size);  
  
 // Move the maximum element to end of current array if it's not  
 // already at the end  
 if (mi != curr\_size-1)  
 {  
 // To move at the end, first move maximum number to beginning   
 flip(arr, mi);  
  
 // Now move the maximum number to end by reversing current array  
 flip(arr, curr\_size-1);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* A utility function to print an array of size n \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {23, 10, 20, 11, 12, 6, 7};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 pancakeSort(arr, n);  
  
 puts("Sorted Array ");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted Array  
6 7 10 11 12 20 23

Total O(n) flip operations are performed in above code. The overall time complexity is O(n^2).

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancake_sorting>

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pancake-sorting/>

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# A Pancake Sorting Problem

We have discussed [Pancake Sorting](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pancake-sorting/) in the previous post. Following is a problem based on Pancake Sorting.  
 Given an an unsorted array, sort the given array. You are allowed to do only following operation on array.

flip(arr, i): Reverse array from 0 to i

**Imagine a hypothetical machine where flip(i) always takes O(1) time**. **Write an efficient program for sorting a given array in O(nLogn) time on the given machine**. If we apply [the same algorithm](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pancake-sorting/) here, the time taken will be O(n^2) because the algorithm calls findMax() in a loop and find findMax() takes O(n) time even on this hypothetical machine.

We can use insertion sort that uses binary search. The idea is to run a loop from second element to last element (from i = 1 to n-1), and one by one insert arr[i] in arr[0..i-1] (like [standard insertion sort algorithm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insertion_sort#Algorithm)). When we insert an element arr[i], we can use binary search to find position of arr[i] in O(Logi) time. Once we have the position, we can use some flip operations to put arr[i] at its new place. Following are abstract steps.

// Standard Insertion Sort Loop that starts from second element  
for (i=1; i O(n)  
{  
 int key = arr[i];  
  
 // Find index of ceiling of arr[i] in arr[0..i-1] using binary search  
 j = celiSearch(arr, key, 0, i-1); ----> O(logn) (See this)  
   
 // Apply some flip operations to put arr[i] at correct place  
}

Since flip operation takes O(1) on given hypothetical machine, total running time of above algorithm is O(nlogn). Thanks to [Kumar](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pancake-sorting/#comment-15835) for suggesting above problem and algorithm.

Let us see how does the above algorithm work. [ceilSearch()](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-floor-and-ceil-in-a-sorted-array/) actually returns the index of the smallest element which is greater than arr[i] in arr[0..i-1]. If there is no such element, it returns -1. Let the returned value be j. If j is -1, then we don’t need to do anything as arr[i] is already the greatest element among arr[0..i]. Otherwise we need to put arr[i] just before arr[j].  
 So how to apply flip operations to put arr[i] just before arr[j] using values of i and j. Let us take an example to understand this. Let i be 6 and current array be {12, 15, 18, 30, 35, 40, **20**, 6, 90, 80}. To put 20 at its new place, the array should be changed to {12, 15, 18, **20**, 30, 35, 40, 6, 90, 80}. We apply following steps to put 20 at its new place.

1) Find j using ceilSearch (In the above example j is 3).  
 2) flip(arr, j-1) (array becomes {18, 15, 12, 30, 35, 40, **20**, 6, 90, 80})  
 3) flip(arr, i-1); (array becomes {40, 35, 30, 12, 15, 18, **20**, 6, 90, 80})  
 4) flip(arr, i); (array becomes {**20**, 18, 15, 12, 30, 35, 40, 6, 90, 80})  
 5) flip(arr, j); (array becomes {12, 15, 18, **20**, 30, 35, 40, 6, 90, 80})

Following is C implementation of the above algorithm.

#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* A Binary Search based function to get index of ceiling of x in  
 arr[low..high] \*/  
int ceilSearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 int mid;  
  
 /\* If x is smaller than or equal to the first element,  
 then return the first element \*/  
 if(x <= arr[low])  
 return low;  
  
 /\* If x is greater than the last element, then return -1 \*/  
 if(x > arr[high])  
 return -1;  
  
 /\* get the index of middle element of arr[low..high]\*/  
 mid = (low + high)/2; /\* low + (high – low)/2 \*/  
  
 /\* If x is same as middle element, then return mid \*/  
 if(arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
  
 /\* If x is greater than arr[mid], then either arr[mid + 1]  
 is ceiling of x, or ceiling lies in arr[mid+1...high] \*/  
 if(arr[mid] < x)  
 {  
 if(mid + 1 <= high && x <= arr[mid+1])  
 return mid + 1;  
 else  
 return ceilSearch(arr, mid+1, high, x);  
 }  
  
 /\* If x is smaller than arr[mid], then either arr[mid]  
 is ceiling of x or ceiling lies in arr[mid-1...high] \*/  
 if (mid - 1 >= low && x > arr[mid-1])  
 return mid;  
 else  
 return ceilSearch(arr, low, mid - 1, x);  
}  
  
/\* Reverses arr[0..i] \*/  
void flip(int arr[], int i)  
{  
 int temp, start = 0;  
 while (start < i)  
 {  
 temp = arr[start];  
 arr[start] = arr[i];  
 arr[i] = temp;  
 start++;  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to sort an array using insertion sort, binary search and flip \*/  
void insertionSort(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 // Start from the second element and one by one insert arr[i]  
 // in already sorted arr[0..i-1]  
 for(i = 1; i < size; i++)  
 {  
 // Find the smallest element in arr[0..i-1] which is also greater than  
 // or equal to arr[i]  
 int j = ceilSearch(arr, 0, i-1, arr[i]);  
  
 // Check if there was no element greater than arr[i]  
 if (j != -1)  
 {  
 // Put arr[i] before arr[j] using following four flip operations  
 flip(arr, j-1);  
 flip(arr, i-1);  
 flip(arr, i);  
 flip(arr, j);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* A utility function to print an array of size n \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test insertion sort \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {18, 40, 35, 12, 30, 35, 20, 6, 90, 80};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 insertionSort(arr, n);  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

6 12 18 20 30 35 35 40 80 90

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# Tug of War

Given a set of n integers, divide the set in two subsets of n/2 sizes each such that the difference of the sum of two subsets is as minimum as possible. If n is even, then sizes of two subsets must be strictly n/2 and if n is odd, then size of one subset must be (n-1)/2 and size of other subset must be (n+1)/2.

For example, let given set be {3, 4, 5, -3, 100, 1, 89, 54, 23, 20}, the size of set is 10. Output for this set should be {4, 100, 1, 23, 20} and {3, 5, -3, 89, 54}. Both output subsets are of size 5 and sum of elements in both subsets is same (148 and 148).  
 Let us consider another example where n is odd. Let given set be {23, 45, -34, 12, 0, 98, -99, 4, 189, -1, 4}. The output subsets should be {45, -34, 12, 98, -1} and {23, 0, -99, 4, 189, 4}. The sums of elements in two subsets are 120 and 121 respectively.

The following solution tries every possible subset of half size. If one subset of half size is formed, the remaining elements form the other subset. We initialize current set as empty and one by one build it. There are two possibilities for every element, either it is part of current set, or it is part of the remaining elements (other subset). We consider both possibilities for every element. When the size of current set becomes n/2, we check whether this solutions is better than the best solution available so far. If it is, then we update the best solution.

Following is C++ implementation for Tug of War problem. It prints the required arrays.

#include <iostream>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// function that tries every possible solution by calling itself recursively  
void TOWUtil(int\* arr, int n, bool\* curr\_elements, int no\_of\_selected\_elements,  
 bool\* soln, int\* min\_diff, int sum, int curr\_sum, int curr\_position)  
{  
 // checks whether the it is going out of bound  
 if (curr\_position == n)  
 return;  
  
 // checks that the numbers of elements left are not less than the  
 // number of elements required to form the solution  
 if ((n/2 - no\_of\_selected\_elements) > (n - curr\_position))  
 return;  
  
 // consider the cases when current element is not included in the solution  
 TOWUtil(arr, n, curr\_elements, no\_of\_selected\_elements,  
 soln, min\_diff, sum, curr\_sum, curr\_position+1);  
  
 // add the current element to the solution  
 no\_of\_selected\_elements++;  
 curr\_sum = curr\_sum + arr[curr\_position];  
 curr\_elements[curr\_position] = true;  
  
 // checks if a solution is formed  
 if (no\_of\_selected\_elements == n/2)  
 {  
 // checks if the solution formed is better than the best solution so far  
 if (abs(sum/2 - curr\_sum) < \*min\_diff)  
 {  
 \*min\_diff = abs(sum/2 - curr\_sum);  
 for (int i = 0; i<n; i++)  
 soln[i] = curr\_elements[i];  
 }  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // consider the cases where current element is included in the solution  
 TOWUtil(arr, n, curr\_elements, no\_of\_selected\_elements, soln,  
 min\_diff, sum, curr\_sum, curr\_position+1);  
 }  
  
 // removes current element before returning to the caller of this function  
 curr\_elements[curr\_position] = false;  
}  
  
// main function that generate an arr  
void tugOfWar(int \*arr, int n)  
{  
 // the boolen array that contains the inclusion and exclusion of an element  
 // in current set. The number excluded automatically form the other set  
 bool\* curr\_elements = new bool[n];  
  
 // The inclusion/exclusion array for final solution  
 bool\* soln = new bool[n];  
  
 int min\_diff = INT\_MAX;  
  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 sum += arr[i];  
 curr\_elements[i] = soln[i] = false;  
 }  
  
 // Find the solution using recursive function TOWUtil()  
 TOWUtil(arr, n, curr\_elements, 0, soln, &min\_diff, sum, 0, 0);  
  
 // Print the solution  
 cout << "The first subset is: ";  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 if (soln[i] == true)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 }  
 cout << "\nThe second subset is: ";  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 if (soln[i] == false)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {23, 45, -34, 12, 0, 98, -99, 4, 189, -1, 4};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 tugOfWar(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The first subset is: 45 -34 12 98 -1  
The second subset is: 23 0 -99 4 189 4

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# Print Matrix Diagonally

Given a 2D matrix, print all elements of the given matrix in diagonal order. For example, consider the following 5 X 4 input matrix.

1 2 3 4  
 5 6 7 8  
 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16  
 17 18 19 20

Diagonal printing of the above matrix is

1  
 5 2  
 9 6 3  
 13 10 7 4  
 17 14 11 8  
 18 15 12  
 19 16  
 20

Following is C++ code for diagonal printing.

The diagonal printing of a given matrix ‘matrix[ROW][COL]’ always has ‘ROW + COL – 1′ lines in output

#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
#define ROW 5  
#define COL 4  
  
// A utility function to find min of two integers  
int min(int a, int b)  
{ return (a < b)? a: b; }  
  
// A utility function to find min of three integers  
int min(int a, int b, int c)  
{ return min(min(a, b), c);}  
  
// A utility function to find max of two integers  
int max(int a, int b)  
{ return (a > b)? a: b; }  
  
// The main function that prints given matrix in diagonal order  
void diagonalOrder(int matrix[][COL])  
{  
 // There will be ROW+COL-1 lines in the output  
 for (int line=1; line<=(ROW + COL -1); line++)  
 {  
 /\* Get column index of the first element in this line of output.  
 The index is 0 for first ROW lines and line - ROW for remaining  
 lines \*/  
 int start\_col = max(0, line-ROW);  
  
 /\* Get count of elements in this line. The count of elements is  
 equal to minimum of line number, COL-start\_col and ROW \*/  
 int count = min(line, (COL-start\_col), ROW);  
  
 /\* Print elements of this line \*/  
 for (int j=0; j<count; j++)  
 printf("%5d ", matrix[min(ROW, line)-j-1][start\_col+j]);  
  
 /\* Ptint elements of next diagonal on next line \*/  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
}  
  
// Utility function to print a matrix  
void printMatrix(int matrix[ROW][COL])  
{  
 for (int i=0; i< ROW; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<COL; j++)  
 printf("%5d ", matrix[i][j]);  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int M[ROW][COL] = {{1, 2, 3, 4},  
 {5, 6, 7, 8},  
 {9, 10, 11, 12},  
 {13, 14, 15, 16},  
 {17, 18, 19, 20},  
 };  
 printf ("Given matrix is \n");  
 printMatrix(M);  
  
 printf ("\nDiagonal printing of matrix is \n");  
 diagonalOrder(M);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given matrix is  
 1 2 3 4  
 5 6 7 8  
 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16  
 17 18 19 20  
  
Diagonal printing of matrix is  
 1  
 5 2  
 9 6 3  
 13 10 7 4  
 17 14 11 8  
 18 15 12  
 19 16  
 20

Below is an **Alternate Method** to solve the above problem.

Matrix => 1 2 3 4  
 5 6 7 8  
 9 10 11 12  
 13 14 15 16  
 17 18 19 20   
   
Observe the sequence  
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4  
 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8  
 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12  
 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16  
 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20

#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 5  
#define C 4  
using namespace std;  
  
bool isvalid(int i, int j)  
{  
 if (i < 0 || i >= R || j >= C || j < 0) return false;  
 return true;  
}  
  
void diagonalOrder(int arr[][C])  
{  
 /\* through this for loop we choose each element of first column  
 as starting point and print diagonal starting at it.  
 arr[0][0], arr[1][0]....arr[R-1][0] are all starting points \*/  
 for (int k = 0; k < R; k++)  
 {  
 cout << arr[k][0] << " ";  
 int i = k-1; // set row index for next point in diagonal  
 int j = 1; // set column index for next point in diagonal  
  
 /\* Print Diagonally upward \*/  
 while (isvalid(i,j))  
 {  
 cout << arr[i][j] << " ";  
 i--;  
 j++; // move in upright direction  
 }  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
  
 /\* through this for loop we choose each element of last row  
 as starting point (except the [0][c-1] it has already been  
 processed in previous for loop) and print diagonal starting at it.  
 arr[R-1][0], arr[R-1][1]....arr[R-1][c-1] are all starting points \*/  
  
 //Note : we start from k = 1 to C-1;  
 for (int k = 1; k < C; k++)  
 {  
 cout << arr[R-1][k] << " ";  
 int i = R-2; // set row index for next point in diagonal  
 int j = k+1; // set column index for next point in diagonal  
  
 /\* Print Diagonally upward \*/  
 while (isvalid(i,j))  
 {  
 cout << arr[i][j] << " ";  
 i--;  
 j++; // move in upright direction  
 }  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above  
int main()  
{  
  
 int arr[][C] = {{1, 2, 3, 4},  
 {5, 6, 7, 8},  
 {9, 10, 11, 12},  
 {13, 14, 15, 16},  
 {17, 18, 19, 20},  
 };  
 diagonalOrder(arr);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1  
5 2  
9 6 3  
13 10 7 4  
17 14 11 8  
18 15 12  
19 16  
20

Thanks to Gaurav Ahirwar for suggesting this method.

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# Divide and Conquer | Set 3 (Maximum Subarray Sum)

You are given a one dimensional array that may contain both positive and negative integers, find the sum of contiguous subarray of numbers which has the largest sum.

For example, if the given array is {-2, -5, **6, -2, -3, 1, 5**, -6}, then the maximum subarray sum is 7 (see highlighted elements).

**The naive method** is to run two loops. The outer loop picks the beginning element, the inner loop finds the maximum possible sum with first element picked by outer loop and compares this maximum with the overall maximum. Finally return the overall maximum. The time complexity of the Naive method is O(n^2).

Using **Divide and Conquer** approach, we can find the maximum subarray sum in O(nLogn) time. Following is the Divide and Conquer algorithm.

**1)** Divide the given array in two halves  
 **2)** Return the maximum of following three  
 ….**a)** Maximum subarray sum in left half (Make a recursive call)  
 ….**b)** Maximum subarray sum in right half (Make a recursive call)  
 ….**c)** Maximum subarray sum such that the subarray crosses the midpoint

The lines 2.a and 2.b are simple recursive calls. How to find maximum subarray sum such that the subarray crosses the midpoint? We can easily find the crossing sum in linear time. The idea is simple, find the maximum sum starting from mid point and ending at some point on left of mid, then find the maximum sum starting from mid + 1 and ending with sum point on right of mid + 1. Finally, combine the two and return.

// A Divide and Conquer based program for maximum subarray sum problem  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
  
// A utility funtion to find maximum of two integers  
int max(int a, int b) { return (a > b)? a : b; }  
  
// A utility funtion to find maximum of three integers  
int max(int a, int b, int c) { return max(max(a, b), c); }  
  
// Find the maximum possible sum in arr[] auch that arr[m] is part of it  
int maxCrossingSum(int arr[], int l, int m, int h)  
{  
 // Include elements on left of mid.  
 int sum = 0;  
 int left\_sum = INT\_MIN;  
 for (int i = m; i >= l; i--)  
 {  
 sum = sum + arr[i];  
 if (sum > left\_sum)  
 left\_sum = sum;  
 }  
  
 // Include elements on right of mid  
 sum = 0;  
 int right\_sum = INT\_MIN;  
 for (int i = m+1; i <= h; i++)  
 {  
 sum = sum + arr[i];  
 if (sum > right\_sum)  
 right\_sum = sum;  
 }  
  
 // Return sum of elements on left and right of mid  
 return left\_sum + right\_sum;  
}  
  
// Returns sum of maxium sum subarray in aa[l..h]  
int maxSubArraySum(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 // Base Case: Only one element  
 if (l == h)  
 return arr[l];  
  
 // Find middle point  
 int m = (l + h)/2;  
  
 /\* Return maximum of following three possible cases  
 a) Maximum subarray sum in left half  
 b) Maximum subarray sum in right half  
 c) Maximum subarray sum such that the subarray crosses the midpoint \*/  
 return max(maxSubArraySum(arr, l, m),  
 maxSubArraySum(arr, m+1, h),  
 maxCrossingSum(arr, l, m, h));  
}  
  
/\*Driver program to test maxSubArraySum\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 7};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int max\_sum = maxSubArraySum(arr, 0, n-1);  
 printf("Maximum contiguous sum is %d\n", max\_sum);  
 getchar();  
 return 0;  
}

**Time Complexity:** maxSubArraySum() is a recursive method and time complexity can be expressed as following recurrence relation.  
 T(n) = 2T(n/2) + Θ(n)  
 The above recurrence is similar to [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/) and can be solved either using Recurrence Tree method or Master method. It falls in case II of Master Method and solution of the recurrence is Θ(nLogn).

[**The Kadane’s Algorithm**](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/largest-sum-contiguous-subarray/) for this problem takes O(n) time. Therefore the Kadane’s algorithm is better than the Divide and Conquer approach, but this problem can be considered as a good example to show power of Divide and Conquer. The above simple approach where we divide the array in two halves, reduces the time complexity from O(n^2) to O(nLogn).

**References:**  
 [Introduction to Algorithms by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L.](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-8120340078/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-maximum-sum-subarray/>

# Counting Sort

[Counting sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counting_sort) is a sorting technique based on keys between a specific range. It works by counting the number of objects having distinct key values (kind of hashing). Then doing some arithmetic to calculate the position of each object in the output sequence.

Let us understand it with the help of an example.

For simplicity, consider the data in the range 0 to 9.   
Input data: 1, 4, 1, 2, 7, 5, 2  
 1) Take a count array to store the count of each unique object.  
 Index: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 Count: 0 2 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0  
  
 2) Modify the count array such that each element at each index   
 stores the sum of previous counts.   
 Index: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 Count: 0 2 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 7  
  
The modified count array indicates the position of each object in   
the output sequence.  
   
 3) Output each object from the input sequence followed by   
 decreasing its count by 1.  
 Process the input data: 1, 4, 1, 2, 7, 5, 2. Position of 1 is 2.  
 Put data 1 at index 2 in output. Decrease count by 1 to place   
 next data 1 at an index 1 smaller than this index.

Following is C implementation of counting sort.

// C Program for counting sort  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#define RANGE 255  
  
// The main function that sort the given string str in alphabatical order  
void countSort(char \*str)  
{  
 // The output character array that will have sorted str  
 char output[strlen(str)];  
  
 // Create a count array to store count of inidividul characters and  
 // initialize count array as 0  
 int count[RANGE + 1], i;  
 memset(count, 0, sizeof(count));  
  
 // Store count of each character  
 for(i = 0; str[i]; ++i)  
 ++count[str[i]];  
  
 // Change count[i] so that count[i] now contains actual position of  
 // this character in output array  
 for (i = 1; i <= RANGE; ++i)  
 count[i] += count[i-1];  
  
 // Build the output character array  
 for (i = 0; str[i]; ++i)  
 {  
 output[count[str[i]]-1] = str[i];  
 --count[str[i]];  
 }  
  
 // Copy the output array to str, so that str now  
 // contains sorted characters  
 for (i = 0; str[i]; ++i)  
 str[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char str[] = "geeksforgeeks";//"applepp";  
  
 countSort(str);  
  
 printf("Sorted string is %s\n", str);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted character array is eeeefggkkorss

**Time Complexity:** O(n+k) where n is the number of elements in input array and k is the range of input.  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(n+k)

**Points to be noted:**  
 **1.** Counting sort is efficient if the range of input data is not significantly greater than the number of objects to be sorted. Consider the situation where the input sequence is between range 1 to 10K and the data is 10, 5, 10K, 5K.  
 **2.** It is not a comparison based sorting. It running time complexity is O(n) with space proportional to the range of data.  
 **3.** It is often used as a sub-routine to another sorting algorithm like radix sort.  
 **4.** Counting sort uses a partial hashing to count the occurrence of the data object in O(1).  
 **5.** Counting sort can be extended to work for negative inputs also.

**Exercise:**  
 **1.** Modify above code to sort the input data in the range from M to N.  
 **2.** Modify above code to sort negative input data.  
 **3.** Is counting sort stable and online?  
 **4.** Thoughts on parallelizing the counting sort algorithm.

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# Merge Overlapping Intervals

Given a set of time intervals in any order, merge all overlapping intervals into one and output the result which should have only mutually exclusive intervals. Let the intervals be represented as pairs of integers for simplicity.   
 For example, let the given set of intervals be {{1,3}, {2,4}, {5,7}, {6,8} }. The intervals {1,3} and {2,4} overlap with each other, so they should be merged and become {1, 4}. Similarly {5, 7} and {6, 8} should be merged and become {5, 8}

Write a function which produces the set of merged intervals for the given set of intervals.

A **simple approach** is to start from the first interval and compare it with all other intervals for overlapping, if it overlaps with any other interval, then remove the other interval from list and merge the other into the first interval. Repeat the same steps for remaining intervals after first. This approach cannot be implemented in better than O(n^2) time.

An **efficient approach** is to first sort the intervals according to starting time. Once we have the sorted intervals, we can combine all intervals in a linear traversal. The idea is, in sorted array of intervals, if interval[i] doesn’t overlap with interval[i-1], then interval[i+1] cannot overlap with interval[i-1] because starting time of interval[i+1] must be greater than or equal to interval[i]. Following is the detailed step by step algorithm.

**1.** Sort the intervals based on increasing order of starting time.  
 **2.** Push the first interval on to a stack.  
 **3.** For each interval do the following  
 ……..**a.** If the current interval does not overlap with the stack top, push it.  
 ……..**b.** If the current interval overlaps with stack top and ending time of current interval is more than that of stack top, update stack top with the ending time of current interval.  
 **4.** At the end stack contains the merged intervals.

Below is a C++ implementation of the above approach.

// A C++ program for merging overlapping intervals  
#include <iostream>  
#include <vector>  
#include <algorithm>  
#include <stack>  
using namespace std;  
  
// An interval has start time and end time  
struct Interval  
{  
 int start;  
 int end;  
};  
  
// Compares two intervals according to their staring time.  
// This is needed for sorting the intervals using library  
// function std::sort(). See http://goo.gl/iGspV  
bool compareInterval(Interval i1, Interval i2)  
{ return (i1.start < i2.start)? true: false; }  
  
// The main function that takes a set of intervals, merges  
// overlapping intervals and prints the result  
void mergeIntervals(vector<Interval>& intervals)  
{  
 // Test if the given set has at least one interval  
 if (intervals.size() <= 0)  
 return;  
  
 // Create an empty stack of intervals  
 stack<Interval> s;  
  
 // sort the intervals based on start time  
 sort(intervals.begin(), intervals.end(), compareInterval);  
  
 // push the first interval to stack  
 s.push(intervals[0]);  
  
 // Start from the next interval and merge if necessary  
 for (int i = 1 ; i < intervals.size(); i++)  
 {  
 // get interval from stack top  
 Interval top = s.top();  
  
 // if current interval is not overlapping with stack top,  
 // push it to the stack  
 if (top.end < intervals[i].start)  
 {  
 s.push( intervals[i] );  
 }  
 // Otherwise update the ending time of top if ending of current   
 // interval is more  
 else if (top.end < intervals[i].end)  
 {  
 top.end = intervals[i].end;  
 s.pop();  
 s.push(top);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Print contents of stack  
 cout << "\n The Merged Intervals are: ";  
 while (!s.empty())  
 {  
 Interval t = s.top();  
 cout << "[" << t.start << "," << t.end << "]" << " ";  
 s.pop();  
 }  
  
 return;  
}  
  
// Functions to run test cases  
void TestCase1()  
{  
 // Create a set of intervals  
 Interval intvls[] = { {6,8}, {1,9}, {2,4}, {4,7} };  
 vector<Interval> intervals(intvls, intvls+4);  
  
 // Merge overlapping inervals and print result  
 mergeIntervals(intervals);  
}  
void TestCase2()  
{  
 // Create a set of intervals  
 Interval intvls[] = { {6,8},{1,3},{2,4},{4,7} };  
 vector<Interval> intervals(intvls, intvls+4);  
  
 // Merge overlapping inervals and print result  
 mergeIntervals(intervals);  
}  
void TestCase3()  
{  
 // Create a set of intervals  
 Interval intvls[] = { {1,3},{7,9},{4,6},{10,13} };  
 vector<Interval> intervals(intvls, intvls+4);  
  
 // Merge overlapping inervals and print result  
 mergeIntervals(intervals);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 TestCase1();  
 TestCase2();  
 TestCase3();  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The Merged Intervals are: [1,9]  
 The Merged Intervals are: [1,8]  
 The Merged Intervals are: [10,13] [7,9] [4,6] [1,3]

Time complexity of the method is O(nLogn) which is for sorting. Once the array of intervals is sorted, merging takes linear time.

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# Find the maximum repeating number in O(n) time and O(1) extra space

Given an array of size *n*, the array contains numbers in range from 0 to *k-1* where *k* is a positive integer and *k Find the maximum repeating number in this array. For example, let k be 10 the given array be arr[] = {1, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 8, 0, 9, 2, 3}, the maximum repeating number would be 2. Expected time complexity is O(n) and extra space allowed is O(1). Modifications to array are allowed.*

The **naive approach** is to run two loops, the outer loop picks an element one by one, the inner loop counts number of occurrences of the picked element. Finally return the element with maximum count. Time complexity of this approach is *O(n^2)*.

A **better approach** is to create a count array of size k and initialize all elements of *count[]* as 0. Iterate through all elements of input array, and for every element *arr[i]*, increment *count[arr[i]]*. Finally, iterate through *count[]* and return the index with maximum value. This approach takes O(n) time, but requires O(k) space.

Following is the ***O(n)* time and *O(1)* extra space** approach. Let us understand the approach with a simple example where *arr[]* = {2, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4, 1, 7}, *k* = 8, *n* = 8 (number of elements in arr[]).

**1)** Iterate though input array *arr[]*, for every element *arr[i]*, increment *arr[arr[i]%k]* by *k* (*arr[]* becomes {2, 11, 11, 29, 11, 12, 1, 15 })

**2)** Find the maximum value in the modified array (maximum value is 29). Index of the maximum value is the maximum repeating element (index of 29 is 3).

**3)** If we want to get the original array back, we can iterate through the array one more time and do *arr[i] = arr[i] % k* where *i* varies from 0 to *n-1*.

*How does the above algorithm work?* Since we use *arr[i]%k* as index and add value *k* at the index *arr[i]%k*, the index which is equal to maximum repeating element will have the maximum value in the end. Note that *k* is added maximum number of times at the index equal to maximum repeating element and all array elements are smaller than *k.*

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns maximum repeating element in arr[0..n-1].  
// The array elements are in range from 0 to k-1  
int maxRepeating(int\* arr, int n, int k)  
{  
 // Iterate though input array, for every element  
 // arr[i], increment arr[arr[i]%k] by k  
 for (int i = 0; i< n; i++)  
 arr[arr[i]%k] += k;  
  
 // Find index of the maximum repeating element  
 int max = arr[0], result = 0;  
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] > max)  
 {  
 max = arr[i];  
 result = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\* Uncomment this code to get the original array back  
 for (int i = 0; i< n; i++)  
 arr[i] = arr[i]%k; \*/  
  
 // Return index of the maximum element  
 return result;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4, 1, 7};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int k = 8;  
  
 cout << "The maximum repeating number is " <<  
 maxRepeating(arr, n, k) << endl;  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The maximum repeating number is 3

**Exercise:**  
 The above solution prints only one repeating element and doesn’t work if we want to print all maximum repeating elements. For example, if the input array is {2, 3, 2, 3}, the above solution will print only 3. What if we need to print both of 2 and 3 as both of them occur maximum number of times. Write a O(n) time and O(1) extra space function that prints all maximum repeating elements. (Hint: We can use maximum quotient arr[i]/n instead of maximum value in step 2).

Note that the above solutions may cause overflow if adding k repeatedly makes the value more than INT\_MAX.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-maximum-repeating-number-in-ok-time/>

# Stock Buy Sell to Maximize Profit

The cost of a stock on each day is given in an array, find the max profit that you can make by buying and selling in those days. For example, if the given array is {100, 180, 260, 310, 40, 535, 695}, the maximum profit can earned by buying on day 0, selling on day 3. Again buy on day 4 and sell on day 6. If the given array of prices is sorted in decreasing order, then profit cannot be earned at all.

If we are allowed to buy and sell only once, then we can use following algorithm.[Maximum difference between two elements](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-difference-between-two-elements/). Here we are allowed to buy and sell multiple times. Following is algorithm for this problem.  
 **1.** Find the local minima and store it as starting index. If not exists, return.  
 **2.** Find the local maxima. and store it as ending index. If we reach the end, set the end as ending index.  
 **3.** Update the solution (Increment count of buy sell pairs)  
 **4.** Repeat the above steps if end is not reached.

// Program to find best buying and selling days  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// solution structure  
struct Interval  
{  
 int buy;  
 int sell;  
};  
  
// This function finds the buy sell schedule for maximum profit  
void stockBuySell(int price[], int n)  
{  
 // Prices must be given for at least two days  
 if (n == 1)  
 return;  
  
 int count = 0; // count of solution pairs  
  
 // solution vector  
 Interval sol[n/2 + 1];  
  
 // Traverse through given price array  
 int i = 0;  
 while (i < n-1)  
 {  
 // Find Local Minima. Note that the limit is (n-2) as we are  
 // comparing present element to the next element.   
 while ((i < n-1) && (price[i+1] <= price[i]))  
 i++;  
  
 // If we reached the end, break as no further solution possible  
 if (i == n-1)  
 break;  
  
 // Store the index of minima  
 sol[count].buy = i++;  
  
 // Find Local Maxima. Note that the limit is (n-1) as we are  
 // comparing to previous element  
 while ((i < n) && (price[i] >= price[i-1]))  
 i++;  
  
 // Store the index of maxima  
 sol[count].sell = i-1;  
  
 // Increment count of buy/sell pairs  
 count++;  
 }  
  
 // print solution  
 if (count == 0)  
 printf("There is no day when buying the stock will make profit\n");  
 else  
 {  
 for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)  
 printf("Buy on day: %d\t Sell on day: %d\n", sol[i].buy, sol[i].sell);  
 }  
  
 return;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 // stock prices on consecutive days  
 int price[] = {100, 180, 260, 310, 40, 535, 695};  
 int n = sizeof(price)/sizeof(price[0]);  
  
 // fucntion call  
 stockBuySell(price, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Buy on day : 0 Sell on day: 3  
Buy on day : 4 Sell on day: 6

**Time Complexity:** The outer loop runs till i becomes n-1. The inner two loops increment value of i in every iteration. So overall time complexity is O(n)

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# Rearrange positive and negative numbers in O(n) time and O(1) extra space

An array contains both positive and negative numbers in random order. Rearrange the array elements so that positive and negative numbers are placed alternatively. Number of positive and negative numbers need not be equal. If there are more positive numbers they appear at the end of the array. If there are more negative numbers, they too appear in the end of the array.

For example, if the input array is [-1, 2, -3, 4, 5, 6, -7, 8, 9], then the output should be [9, -7, 8, -3, 5, -1, 2, 4, 6]

The solution is to first separate positive and negative numbers using partition process of QuickSort. In the partition process, consider 0 as value of pivot element so that all negative numbers are placed before positive numbers. Once negative and positive numbers are separated, we start from the first negative number and first positive number, and swap every alternate negative number with next positive number.

// A C++ program to put positive numbers at even indexes (0, 2, 4,..)   
// and negative numbers at odd indexes (1, 3, 5, ..)  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// prototype for swap  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b);  
  
// The main function that rearranges elements of given array. It puts   
// positive elements at even indexes (0, 2, ..) and negative numbers at   
// odd indexes (1, 3, ..).  
void rearrange(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // The following few lines are similar to partition process  
 // of QuickSort. The idea is to consider 0 as pivot and  
 // divide the array around it.  
 int i = -1;  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] < 0)  
 {  
 i++;  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Now all positive numbers are at end and negative numbers at  
 // the beginning of array. Initialize indexes for starting point  
 // of positive and negative numbers to be swapped  
 int pos = i+1, neg = 0;  
  
 // Increment the negative index by 2 and positive index by 1, i.e.,  
 // swap every alternate negative number with next positive number  
 while (pos < n && neg < pos && arr[neg] < 0)  
 {  
 swap(&arr[neg], &arr[pos]);  
 pos++;  
 neg += 2;  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 printf("%4d ", arr[i]);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {-1, 2, -3, 4, 5, 6, -7, 8, 9};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 rearrange(arr, n);  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4 -3 5 -1 6 -7 2 8 9

**Time Complexity:** O(n) where n is number of elements in given array.  
 **Auxiliary Space:** O(1)

Note that the partition process changes relative order of elements.

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# Sort elements by frequency | Set 2

Given an array of integers, sort the array according to frequency of elements. For example, if the input array is {2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 12, 2, 3, 3, 3, 12}, then modify the array to {3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 12, 12, 4, 5}.   
 In the [previous post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-elements-by-frequency/), we have discussed all methods for sorting according to frequency. In this post, method 2 is discussed in detail and C++ implementation for the same is provided.

Following is detailed algorithm.  
 **1)** Create a BST and while creating BST maintain the count i,e frequency of each coming element in same BST. This step may take O(nLogn) time if a self balancing BST is used.  
 **2)** Do Inorder traversal of BST and store every element and count of each element in an auxiliary array. Let us call the auxiliary array as ‘count[]’. Note that every element of this array is element and frequency pair. This step takes O(n) time.  
 **3)** Sort ‘count[]’ according to frequency of the elements. This step takes O(nLohn) time if a O(nLogn) sorting algorithm is used.  
 **4)** Traverse through the sorted array ‘count[]’. For each element x, print it ‘freq’ times where ‘freq’ is frequency of x. This step takes O(n) time.

Overall time complexity of the algorithm can be minimum O(nLogn) if we use a O(nLogn) sorting algorithm and use a self balancing BST with O(Logn) insert operation.

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

// Implementation of above algorithm in C++.  
#include <iostream>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
/\* A BST node has data, freq, left and right pointers \*/  
struct BSTNode  
{  
 struct BSTNode \*left;  
 int data;  
 int freq;  
 struct BSTNode \*right;  
};  
  
// A structure to store data and its frequency  
struct dataFreq  
{  
 int data;  
 int freq;  
};  
  
/\* Function for qsort() implementation. Compare frequencies to  
 sort the array according to decreasing order of frequency \*/  
int compare(const void \*a, const void \*b)  
{  
 return ( (\*(const dataFreq\*)b).freq - (\*(const dataFreq\*)a).freq );  
}  
  
/\* Helper function that allocates a new node with the given data,  
 frequency as 1 and NULL left and right pointers.\*/  
BSTNode\* newNode(int data)  
{  
 struct BSTNode\* node = new BSTNode;  
 node->data = data;  
 node->left = NULL;  
 node->right = NULL;  
 node->freq = 1;  
 return (node);  
}  
  
// A utility function to insert a given key to BST. If element  
// is already present, then increases frequency  
BSTNode \*insert(BSTNode \*root, int data)  
{  
 if (root == NULL)  
 return newNode(data);  
 if (data == root->data) // If already present  
 root->freq += 1;  
 else if (data < root->data)  
 root->left = insert(root->left, data);  
 else  
 root->right = insert(root->right, data);  
 return root;  
}  
  
// Function to copy elements and their frequencies to count[].  
void store(BSTNode \*root, dataFreq count[], int \*index)  
{  
 // Base Case  
 if (root == NULL) return;  
  
 // Recur for left substree  
 store(root->left, count, index);  
  
 // Store item from root and increment index  
 count[(\*index)].freq = root->freq;  
 count[(\*index)].data = root->data;  
 (\*index)++;  
  
 // Recur for right subtree  
 store(root->right, count, index);  
}  
  
// The main function that takes an input array as an argument  
// and sorts the array items according to frequency  
void sortByFrequency(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create an empty BST and insert all array items in BST  
 struct BSTNode \*root = NULL;  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 root = insert(root, arr[i]);  
  
 // Create an auxiliary array 'count[]' to store data and  
 // frequency pairs. The maximum size of this array would  
 // be n when all elements are different  
 dataFreq count[n];  
 int index = 0;  
 store(root, count, &index);  
  
 // Sort the count[] array according to frequency (or count)  
 qsort(count, index, sizeof(count[0]), compare);  
  
 // Finally, traverse the sorted count[] array and copy the  
 // i'th item 'freq' times to original array 'arr[]'  
 int j = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < index; i++)  
 {  
 for (int freq = count[i].freq; freq > 0; freq--)  
 arr[j++] = count[i].data;  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array of size n  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 12, 2, 3, 3, 3, 12};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 sortByFrequency(arr, n);  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3 3 3 3 2 2 2 12 12 5 4

**Exercise:**  
 The above implementation doesn’t guarantee original order of elements with same frequency (for example, 4 comes before 5 in input, but 4 comes after 5 in output). Extend the implementation to maintain original order. For example, if two elements have same frequency then print the one which came 1st in input array.

This article is compiled by [**Chandra Prakash**](https://www.facebook.com/chandra.prakash.52643?fref=ts). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-elements-by-frequency-set-2/>

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# Find a peak element

Given an array of integers. Find a peak element in it. An array element is peak if it is NOT smaller than its neighbors. For corner elements, we need to consider only one neighbor. For example, for input array {5, 10, 20, 15}, 20 is the only peak element. For input array {10, 20, 15, 2, 23, 90, 67}, there are two peak elements: 20 and 90. Note that we need to return any one peak element.

Following corner cases give better idea about the problem.  
 **1)** If input array is sorted in strictly increasing order, the last element is always a peak element. For example, 50 is peak element in {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}.  
 **2)** If input array is sorted in strictly decreasing order, the first element is always a peak element. 100 is the peak element in {100, 80, 60, 50, 20}.  
 **3)** If all elements of input array are same, every element is a peak element.

It is clear from above examples that there is always a peak element in input array in any input array.

A **simple solution** is to do a linear scan of array and as soon as we find a peak element, we return it. The worst case time complexity of this method would be O(n).

**Can we find a peak element in worst time complexity better than O(n)?**  
 We can use [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-1-find-closest-pair-of-points/)to find a peak in O(Logn) time. The idea is Binary Search based, we compare middle element with its neighbors. If middle element is greater than both of its neighbors, then we return it. If the middle element is smaller than the its left neighbor, then there is always a peak in left half (Why? take few examples). If the middle element is smaller than the its right neighbor, then there is always a peak in right half (due to same reason as left half). Following is C implementation of this approach.

// A divide and conquer solution to find a peak element element  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// A binary search based function that returns index of a peak element  
int findPeakUtil(int arr[], int low, int high, int n)  
{  
 // Find index of middle element  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2; /\* (low + high)/2 \*/  
  
 // Compare middle element with its neighbours (if neighbours exist)  
 if ((mid == 0 || arr[mid-1] <= arr[mid]) &&  
 (mid == n-1 || arr[mid+1] <= arr[mid]))  
 return mid;  
  
 // If middle element is not peak and its left neighbor is greater than it  
 // then left half must have a peak element  
 else if (mid > 0 && arr[mid-1] > arr[mid])  
 return findPeakUtil(arr, low, (mid -1), n);  
  
 // If middle element is not peak and its right neighbor is greater than it  
 // then right half must have a peak element  
 else return findPeakUtil(arr, (mid + 1), high, n);  
}  
  
// A wrapper over recursive function findPeakUtil()  
int findPeak(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 return findPeakUtil(arr, 0, n-1, n);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 20, 4, 1, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Index of a peak point is %d", findPeak(arr, n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Index of a peak point is 2

**Time Complexity:** O(Logn) where n is number of elements in input array.

**Exercise:**  
 Consider the following modified definition of peak element. An array element is peak if it is greater than its neighbors. Note that an array may not contain a peak element with this modified definition.

**References:**  
 <http://courses.csail.mit.edu/6.006/spring11/lectures/lec02.pdf>  
 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtSuA80QTyo>

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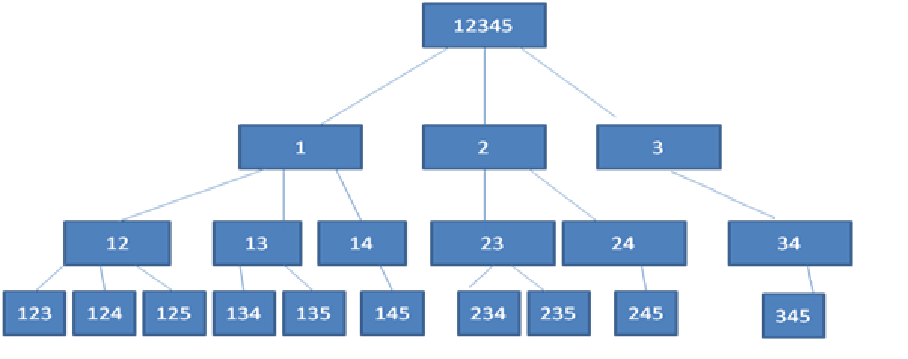
# Print all possible combinations of r elements in a given array of size n

Given an array of size n, generate and print all possible combinations of r elements in array. For example, if input array is {1, 2, 3, 4} and r is 2, then output should be {1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 4}, {2, 3}, {2, 4} and {3, 4}.

Following are two methods to do this.

**Method 1 (Fix Elements and Recur)**  
 We create a temporary array ‘data[]’ which stores all outputs one by one. The idea is to start from first index (index = 0) in data[], one by one fix elements at this index and recur for remaining indexes. Let the input array be {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and r be 3. We first fix 1 at index 0 in data[], then recur for remaining indexes, then we fix 2 at index 0 and recur. Finally, we fix 3 and recur for remaining indexes. When number of elements in data[] becomes equal to r (size of a combination), we print data[].

Following diagram shows recursion tree for same input.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/combination.png)

Following is C++ implementation of above approach.

// Program to print all combination of size r in an array of size n  
#include <stdio.h>  
void combinationUtil(int arr[], int data[], int start, int end, int index, int r);  
  
// The main function that prints all combinations of size r  
// in arr[] of size n. This function mainly uses combinationUtil()  
void printCombination(int arr[], int n, int r)  
{  
 // A temporary array to store all combination one by one  
 int data[r];  
  
 // Print all combination using temprary array 'data[]'  
 combinationUtil(arr, data, 0, n-1, 0, r);  
}  
  
/\* arr[] ---> Input Array  
 data[] ---> Temporary array to store current combination  
 start & end ---> Staring and Ending indexes in arr[]  
 index ---> Current index in data[]  
 r ---> Size of a combination to be printed \*/  
void combinationUtil(int arr[], int data[], int start, int end, int index, int r)  
{  
 // Current combination is ready to be printed, print it  
 if (index == r)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<r; j++)  
 printf("%d ", data[j]);  
 printf("\n");  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // replace index with all possible elements. The condition  
 // "end-i+1 >= r-index" makes sure that including one element  
 // at index will make a combination with remaining elements  
 // at remaining positions  
 for (int i=start; i<=end && end-i+1 >= r-index; i++)  
 {  
 data[index] = arr[i];  
 combinationUtil(arr, data, i+1, end, index+1, r);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
 int r = 3;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printCombination(arr, n, r);  
}

Output:

1 2 3  
1 2 4  
1 2 5  
1 3 4  
1 3 5  
1 4 5  
2 3 4  
2 3 5  
2 4 5  
3 4 5

*How to handle duplicates?*  
 Note that the above method doesn’t handle duplicates. For example, if input array is {1, 2, 1} and r is 2, then the program prints {1, 2} and {2, 1} as two different combinations. We can avoid duplicates by adding following two additional things to above code.  
 1) Add code to sort the array before calling combinationUtil() in printCombination()  
 2) Add following lines at the end of for loop in combinationUtil()

// Since the elements are sorted, all occurrences of an element  
 // must be together  
 while (arr[i] == arr[i+1])  
 i++;

See [**this**](http://ideone.com/ywsqBz)for an implementation that handles duplicates.

**Method 2 (Include and Exclude every element)**  
 Like the above method, We create a temporary array data[]. The idea here is similar to [Subset Sum Problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-subset-sum-problem/). We one by one consider every element of input array, and recur for two cases:

1) The element is included in current combination (We put the element in data[] and increment next available index in data[])  
 2) The element is excluded in current combination (We do not put the element and do not change index)

When number of elements in data[] become equal to r (size of a combination), we print it.

This method is mainly based on [Pascal’s Identity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascal's_rule), i.e. **ncr = n-1cr + n-1cr-1**

Following is C++ implementation of method 2.

// Program to print all combination of size r in an array of size n  
#include<stdio.h>  
void combinationUtil(int arr[],int n,int r,int index,int data[],int i);  
  
// The main function that prints all combinations of size r  
// in arr[] of size n. This function mainly uses combinationUtil()  
void printCombination(int arr[], int n, int r)  
{  
 // A temporary array to store all combination one by one  
 int data[r];  
  
 // Print all combination using temprary array 'data[]'  
 combinationUtil(arr, n, r, 0, data, 0);  
}  
  
/\* arr[] ---> Input Array  
 n ---> Size of input array  
 r ---> Size of a combination to be printed  
 index ---> Current index in data[]  
 data[] ---> Temporary array to store current combination  
 i ---> index of current element in arr[] \*/  
void combinationUtil(int arr[], int n, int r, int index, int data[], int i)  
{  
 // Current cobination is ready, print it  
 if (index == r)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<r; j++)  
 printf("%d ",data[j]);  
 printf("\n");  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // When no more elements are there to put in data[]  
 if (i >= n)  
 return;  
  
 // current is included, put next at next location  
 data[index] = arr[i];  
 combinationUtil(arr, n, r, index+1, data, i+1);  
  
 // current is excluded, replace it with next (Note that  
 // i+1 is passed, but index is not changed)  
 combinationUtil(arr, n, r, index, data, i+1);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
 int r = 3;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printCombination(arr, n, r);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1 2 3  
1 2 4  
1 2 5  
1 3 4  
1 3 5  
1 4 5  
2 3 4  
2 3 5  
2 4 5  
3 4 5

*How to handle duplicates in method 2?*  
 Like method 1, we can following two things to handle duplicates.  
 1) Add code to sort the array before calling combinationUtil() in printCombination()  
 2) Add following lines between two recursive calls of combinationUtil() in combinationUtil()

// Since the elements are sorted, all occurrences of an element  
 // must be together  
 while (arr[i] == arr[i+1])  
 i++;

See [**this**](http://ideone.com/91MYjB)for an implementation that handles duplicates.

This article is contributed by **Bateesh**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Given an array of of size n and a number k, find all elements that appear more than n/k times

Given an array of size n, find all elements in array that appear more than n/k times. For example, if the input arrays is {3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3} and k is 4, then the output should be [2, 3]. Note that size of array is 8 (or n = 8), so we need to find all elements that appear more than 2 (or 8/4) times. There are two elements that appear more than two times, 2 and 3.

A **simple method** is to pick all elements one by one. For every picked element, count its occurrences by traversing the array, if count becomes more than n/k, then print the element. Time Complexity of this method would be O(n2).

A better solution is to **use sorting**. First, sort all elements using a O(nLogn) algorithm. Once the array is sorted, we can find all required elements in a linear scan of array. So overall time complexity of this method is O(nLogn) + O(n) which is O(nLogn).

Following is an interesting **O(nk) solution:**  
 We can solve the above problem in O(nk) time using O(k-1) extra space. Note that there can never be more than k-1 elements in output (Why?). There are mainly three steps in this algorithm.

**1)** Create a temporary array of size (k-1) to store elements and their counts (The output elements are going to be among these k-1 elements). Following is structure of temporary array elements.

struct eleCount {  
 int element;  
 int count;  
};   
struct eleCount temp[];

This step takes O(k) time.

**2)** Traverse through the input array and update temp[] (add/remove an element or increase/decrease count) for every traversed element. The array temp[] stores potential (k-1) candidates at every step. This step takes O(nk) time.

**3)** Iterate through final (k-1) potential candidates (stored in temp[]). or every element, check if it actually has count more than n/k. This step takes O(nk) time.

The main step is step 2, how to maintain (k-1) potential candidates at every point? The steps used in step 2 are like famous game: [Tetris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetris). We treat each number as a piece in Tetris, which falls down in our temporary array temp[]. Our task is to try to keep the same number stacked on the same column (count in temporary array is incremented).

Consider k = 4, n = 9   
Given array: 3 1 2 2 2 1 4 3 3   
  
i = 0  
 3 \_ \_  
temp[] has one element, 3 with count 1  
  
i = 1  
 3 1 \_  
temp[] has two elements, 3 and 1 with   
counts 1 and 1 respectively  
  
i = 2  
 3 1 2  
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1, 1 and 1 respectively.  
  
i = 3  
 - - 2   
 3 1 2  
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1, 1 and 2 respectively.  
  
i = 4  
 - - 2   
 - - 2   
 3 1 2  
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1, 1 and 3 respectively.  
  
i = 5  
 - - 2   
 - 1 2   
 3 1 2  
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Now the question arises, what to do when temp[] is full and we see a new element – we remove the bottom row from stacks of elements, i.e., we decrease count of every element by 1 in temp[]. We ignore the current element.

i = 6  
 - - 2   
 - 1 2   
temp[] has two elements, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1 and 2 respectively.  
  
i = 7  
 - 2   
 3 1 2   
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 1, 1 and 2 respectively.  
  
i = 8   
 3 - 2  
 3 1 2   
temp[] has three elements, 3, 1 and 2 with  
counts as 2, 1 and 2 respectively.

Finally, we have at most k-1 numbers in temp[]. The elements in temp are {3, 1, 2}. Note that the counts in temp[] are useless now, the counts were needed only in step 2. Now we need to check whether the actual counts of elements in temp[] are more than n/k (9/4) or not. The elements 3 and 2 have counts more than 9/4. So we print 3 and 2.

Note that the algorithm doesn’t miss any output element. There can be two possibilities, many occurrences are together or spread across the array. If occurrences are together, then count will be high and won’t become 0. If occurrences are spread, then the element would come again in temp[]. Following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// A C++ program to print elements with count more than n/k  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A structure to store an element and its current count  
struct eleCount  
{  
 int e; // Element  
 int c; // Count  
};  
  
// Prints elements with more than n/k occurrences in arr[] of  
// size n. If there are no such elements, then it prints nothing.  
void moreThanNdK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // k must be greater than 1 to get some output  
 if (k < 2)  
 return;  
  
 /\* Step 1: Create a temporary array (contains element  
 and count) of size k-1. Initialize count of all  
 elements as 0 \*/  
 struct eleCount temp[k-1];  
 for (int i=0; i<k-1; i++)  
 temp[i].c = 0;  
  
 /\* Step 2: Process all elements of input array \*/  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 int j;  
  
 /\* If arr[i] is already present in  
 the element count array, then increment its count \*/  
 for (j=0; j<k-1; j++)  
 {  
 if (temp[j].e == arr[i])  
 {  
 temp[j].c += 1;  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\* If arr[i] is not present in temp[] \*/  
 if (j == k-1)  
 {  
 int l;  
   
 /\* If there is position available in temp[], then place   
 arr[i] in the first available position and set count as 1\*/  
 for (l=0; l<k-1; l++)  
 {  
 if (temp[l].c == 0)  
 {  
 temp[l].e = arr[i];  
 temp[l].c = 1;  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\* If all the position in the temp[] are filled, then   
 decrease count of every element by 1 \*/  
 if (l == k-1)  
 for (l=0; l<k; l++)  
 temp[l].c -= 1;  
 }  
 }  
  
 /\*Step 3: Check actual counts of potential candidates in temp[]\*/  
 for (int i=0; i<k-1; i++)  
 {  
 // Calculate actual count of elements   
 int ac = 0; // actual count  
 for (int j=0; j<n; j++)  
 if (arr[j] == temp[i].e)  
 ac++;  
  
 // If actual count is more than n/k, then print it  
 if (ac > n/k)  
 cout << "Number:" << temp[i].e  
 << " Count:" << ac << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 cout << "First Test\n";  
 int arr1[] = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 4};  
 int size = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int k = 3;  
 moreThanNdK(arr1, size, k);  
  
 cout << "\nSecond Test\n";  
 int arr2[] = {4, 2, 2, 7};  
 size = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 k = 3;  
 moreThanNdK(arr2, size, k);  
  
 cout << "\nThird Test\n";  
 int arr3[] = {2, 7, 2};  
 size = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 k = 2;  
 moreThanNdK(arr3, size, k);  
  
 cout << "\nFourth Test\n";  
 int arr4[] = {2, 3, 3, 2};  
 size = sizeof(arr4)/sizeof(arr4[0]);  
 k = 3;  
 moreThanNdK(arr4, size, k);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

First Test  
Number:4 Count:3  
  
Second Test  
Number:2 Count:2  
  
Third Test  
Number:2 Count:2  
  
Fourth Test  
Number:2 Count:2  
Number:3 Count:2

Time Complexity: O(nk)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(k)

Generally asked variations of this problem are, find all elements that appear n/3 times or n/4 times in O(n) time complexity and O(1) extra space.

**Hashing** can also be an efficient solution. With a good hash function, we can solve the above problem in O(n) time on average. Extra space required hashing would be higher than O(k). Also, hashing cannot be used to solve above variations with O(1) extra space.

**Exercise:**  
 The above problem can be solved in O(nLogk) time with the help of more appropriate data structures than array for auxiliary storage of k-1 elements. Suggest a O(nLogk) approach.

This article is contributed by **Kushagra Jaiswal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Unbounded Binary Search Example (Find the point where a monotonically increasing function becomes positive first time)

Given a function ‘int f(unsigned int x)’ which takes a **non-negative integer** ‘x’ as input and returns an **integer** as output. The function is monotonically increasing with respect to value of x, i.e., the value of f(x+1) is greater than f(x) for every input x. Find the value ‘n’ where f() becomes positive for the first time. Since f() is monotonically increasing, values of f(n+1), f(n+2),… must be positive and values of f(n-2), f(n-3), .. must be negative.  
 Find n in O(logn) time, you may assume that f(x) can be evaluated in O(1) time for any input x.

A **simple solution** is to start from i equals to 0 and one by one calculate value of f(i) for 1, 2, 3, 4 .. etc until we find a positive f(i). This works, but takes O(n) time.

**Can we apply Binary Search to find n in O(Logn) time?** We can’t directly apply Binary Search as we don’t have an upper limit or high index. The idea is to do repeated doubling until we find a positive value, i.e., check values of f() for following values until f(i) becomes positive.

f(0)   
 f(1)  
 f(2)  
 f(4)  
 f(8)  
 f(16)  
 f(32)  
 ....  
 ....  
 f(high)  
Let 'high' be the value of i when f() becomes positive for first time.

Can we apply Binary Search to find n after finding ‘high’? We can apply Binary Search now, we can use ‘high/2′ as low and ‘high’ as high indexes in binary search. The result n must lie between ‘high/2′ and ‘high’.

Number of steps for finding ‘high’ is O(Logn). So we can find ‘high’ in O(Logn) time. What about time taken by Binary Search between high/2 and high? The value of ‘high’ must be less than 2\*n. The number of elements between high/2 and high must be O(n). Therefore, time complexity of Binary Search is O(Logn) and overall time complexity is 2\*O(Logn) which is O(Logn).

#include <stdio.h>  
int binarySearch(int low, int high); // prototype  
  
// Let's take an example function as f(x) = x^2 - 10\*x - 20  
// Note that f(x) can be any monotonocally increasing function  
int f(int x) { return (x\*x - 10\*x - 20); }  
  
// Returns the value x where above function f() becomes positive  
// first time.  
int findFirstPositive()  
{  
 // When first value itself is positive  
 if (f(0) > 0)  
 return 0;  
  
 // Find 'high' for binary search by repeated doubling  
 int i = 1;  
 while (f(i) <= 0)  
 i = i\*2;  
  
 // Call binary search  
 return binarySearch(i/2, i);  
}  
  
// Searches first positive value of f(i) where low <= i <= high  
int binarySearch(int low, int high)  
{  
 if (high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2; /\* mid = (low + high)/2 \*/  
  
 // If f(mid) is greater than 0 and one of the following two  
 // conditions is true:  
 // a) mid is equal to low  
 // b) f(mid-1) is negative  
 if (f(mid) > 0 && (mid == low || f(mid-1) <= 0))  
 return mid;  
  
 // If f(mid) is smaller than or equal to 0  
 if (f(mid) <= 0)  
 return binarySearch((mid + 1), high);  
 else // f(mid) > 0  
 return binarySearch(low, (mid -1));  
 }  
  
 /\* Return -1 if there is no positive value in given range \*/  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 printf("The value n where f() becomes positive first is %d",  
 findFirstPositive());  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The value n where f() becomes positive first is 12

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-point-where-a-function-becomes-negative/>

# Find the Increasing subsequence of length three with maximum product

Given a sequence of non-negative integers, find the subsequence of length 3 having maximum product with the numbers of the subsequence being in ascending order.

Examples:

Input:   
arr[] = {6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10}   
Output:   
8 9 10  
  
Input:   
arr[] = {1, 5, 10, 8, 9}  
Output: 5 8 9

Since we want to find the maximum product, we need to find following two things for every element in the given sequence:  
 **LSL:** The largest smaller element on left of given element  
 **LGR:** The largest greater element on right of given element.

Once we find LSL and LGR for an element, we can find the product of element with its LSL and LGR (if they both exist). We calculate this product for every element and return maximum of all products.

A **simple method** is to use nested loops. The outer loop traverses every element in sequence. Inside the outer loop, run two inner loops (one after other) to find LSL and LGR of current element. Time complexity of this method is O(n2).

We can do this **in O(nLogn) time**. For simplicity, let us first create two arrays LSL[] and LGR[] of size n each where n is number of elements in input array arr[]. The main task is to fill two arrays LSL[] and LGR[]. Once we have these two arrays filled, all we need to find maximum product LSL[i]\*arr[i]\*LGR[i] where 0 fill LSL[] in O(nLogn) time. The idea is to use a Balanced Binary Search Tree like AVL. We start with empty AVL tree, insert the leftmost element in it. Then we traverse the input array starting from the second element to second last element. For every element currently being traversed, we find the floor of it in AVL tree. If floor exists, we store the floor in LSL[], otherwise we store NIL. After storing the floor, we insert the current element in the AVL tree.

We can **fill LGR[]** in O(n) time. The idea is similar to [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/replace-every-element-with-the-greatest-on-right-side/)post. We traverse from right side and keep track of the largest element. If the largest element is greater than current element, we store it in LGR[], otherwise we store NIL.

Finally, we run a O(n) loop and **return maximum of LSL[i]\*arr[i]\*LGR[i]**

Overall complexity of this approach is O(nLogn) + O(n) + O(n) which is O(nLogn). Auxiliary space required is O(n). Note that we can avoid space required for LSL, we can find and use LSL values in final loop.

This article is contributed by[**Amit Jain**](http://in.linkedin.com/in/amitjainju/). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/increasing-subsequence-of-length-three-with-maximum-product/>

# Find the minimum element in a sorted and rotated array

A sorted array is rotated at some unknown point, find the minimum element in it.

Following solution assumes that all elements are distinct.

Examples

Input: {5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4}  
Output: 1  
  
Input: {1, 2, 3, 4}  
Output: 1  
  
Input: {2, 1}  
Output: 1

A simple solution is to traverse the complete array and find minimum. This solution requires Θ(n) time.  
 We can do it in O(Logn) using Binary Search. If we take a closer look at above examples, we can easily figure out following pattern: The minimum element is the only element whose previous element is greater than it. If there is no such element, then there is no rotation and first element is the minimum element. Therefore, we do binary search for an element which is smaller than the previous element. We strongly recommend you to try it yourself before seeing the following C implementation.

// C program to find minimum element in a sorted and rotated array  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int findMin(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 // This condition is needed to handle the case when array is not  
 // rotated at all  
 if (high < low) return arr[0];  
  
 // If there is only one element left  
 if (high == low) return arr[low];  
  
 // Find mid  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2; /\*(low + high)/2;\*/  
  
 // Check if element (mid+1) is minimum element. Consider  
 // the cases like {3, 4, 5, 1, 2}  
 if (mid < high && arr[mid+1] < arr[mid])  
 return arr[mid+1];  
  
 // Check if mid itself is minimum element  
 if (mid > low && arr[mid] < arr[mid - 1])  
 return arr[mid];  
  
 // Decide whether we need to go to left half or right half  
 if (arr[high] > arr[mid])  
 return findMin(arr, low, mid-1);  
 return findMin(arr, mid+1, high);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
 int n1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr1, 0, n1-1));  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
 int n2 = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr2, 0, n2-1));  
  
 int arr3[] = {1};  
 int n3 = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr3, 0, n3-1));  
  
 int arr4[] = {1, 2};  
 int n4 = sizeof(arr4)/sizeof(arr4[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr4, 0, n4-1));  
  
 int arr5[] = {2, 1};  
 int n5 = sizeof(arr5)/sizeof(arr5[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr5, 0, n5-1));  
  
 int arr6[] = {5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
 int n6 = sizeof(arr6)/sizeof(arr6[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr6, 0, n6-1));  
  
 int arr7[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7};  
 int n7 = sizeof(arr7)/sizeof(arr7[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr7, 0, n7-1));  
  
 int arr8[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1};  
 int n8 = sizeof(arr8)/sizeof(arr8[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr8, 0, n8-1));  
  
 int arr9[] = {3, 4, 5, 1, 2};  
 int n9 = sizeof(arr9)/sizeof(arr9[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr9, 0, n9-1));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 1

**How to handle duplicates?**  
 It turned out that duplicates can’t be handled in O(Logn) time in all cases. Thanks to [Amit Jain](https://www.facebook.com/amitjain0909) for inputs. The special cases that cause problems are like {2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2} and {2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2}. It doesn’t look possible to go to left half or right half by doing constant number of comparisons at the middle. Following is an implementation that handles duplicates. It may become O(n) in worst case though.

// C program to find minimum element in a sorted and rotated array  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int min(int x, int y) { return (x < y)? x :y; }  
  
// The function that handles duplicates. It can be O(n) in worst case.  
int findMin(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 // This condition is needed to handle the case when array is not  
 // rotated at all  
 if (high < low) return arr[0];  
  
 // If there is only one element left  
 if (high == low) return arr[low];  
  
 // Find mid  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2; /\*(low + high)/2;\*/  
  
 // Check if element (mid+1) is minimum element. Consider  
 // the cases like {1, 1, 0, 1}  
 if (mid < high && arr[mid+1] < arr[mid])  
 return arr[mid+1];  
  
 // This case causes O(n) time  
 if (arr[low] == arr[mid] && arr[high] == arr[mid])  
 return min(findMin(arr, low, mid-1), findMin(arr, mid+1, high));  
  
 // Check if mid itself is minimum element  
 if (mid > low && arr[mid] < arr[mid - 1])  
 return arr[mid];  
  
 // Decide whether we need to go to left half or right half  
 if (arr[high] > arr[mid])  
 return findMin(arr, low, mid-1);  
 return findMin(arr, mid+1, high);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
 int n1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr1, 0, n1-1));  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 1, 0, 1};  
 int n2 = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr2, 0, n2-1));  
  
 int arr3[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 3};  
 int n3 = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr3, 0, n3-1));  
  
 int arr4[] = {3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 3};  
 int n4 = sizeof(arr4)/sizeof(arr4[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr4, 0, n4-1));  
  
 int arr5[] = {2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2};  
 int n5 = sizeof(arr5)/sizeof(arr5[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr5, 0, n5-1));  
  
 int arr6[] = {2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1};  
 int n6 = sizeof(arr6)/sizeof(arr6[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr6, 0, n6-1));  
  
 int arr7[] = {2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2};  
 int n7 = sizeof(arr7)/sizeof(arr7[0]);  
 printf("The minimum element is %d\n", findMin(arr7, 0, n7-1));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 0  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 3  
The minimum element is 0  
The minimum element is 1  
The minimum element is 0

This article is contributed by **Abhay Rathi**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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# Stable Marriage Problem

Given N men and N women, where each person has ranked all members of the opposite sex in order of preference, marry the men and women together such that there are no two people of opposite sex who would both rather have each other than their current partners. If there are no such people, all the marriages are “stable” (Source [Wiki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stable_marriage_problem)).

Consider the following example.

Let there be two men m1 and m2 and two women w1 and w2.  
 Let m1‘s list of preferences be {w1, w2}  
 Let m2‘s list of preferences be {w1, w2}  
 Let w1‘s list of preferences be {m1, m2}  
 Let w2‘s list of preferences be {m1, m2}

The matching { {m1, w2}, {w1, m2} } is not stable because m1 and w1 would prefer each other over their assigned partners. The matching {m1, w1} and {m2, w2} is stable because there are no two people of opposite sex that would prefer each other over their assigned partners.

It is always possible to form stable marriages from lists of preferences (See references for proof). Following is Gale–Shapley algorithm to find a stable matching:  
 The idea is to iterate through all free men while there is any free man available. Every free man goes to all women in his preference list according to the order. For every woman he goes to, he checks if the woman is free, if yes, they both become engaged. If the woman is not free, then the woman chooses either says no to him or dumps her current engagement according to her preference list. So an engagement done once can be broken if a woman gets better option.  
 Following is complete algorithm from [Wiki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stable_marriage_problem)

Initialize all men and women to free  
while there exist a free man m who still has a woman w to propose to   
{  
 w = m's highest ranked such woman to whom he has not yet proposed  
 if w is free  
 (m, w) become engaged  
 else some pair (m', w) already exists  
 if w prefers m to m'  
 (m, w) become engaged  
 m' becomes free  
 else  
 (m', w) remain engaged   
}

**Input & Output:** Input is a 2D matrix of size (2\*N)\*N where N is number of women or men. Rows from 0 to N-1 represent preference lists of men and rows from N to 2\*N – 1 represent preference lists of women. So men are numbered from 0 to N-1 and women are numbered from N to 2\*N – 1. The output is list of married pairs.

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

// C++ program for stable marriage problem  
#include <iostream>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Number of Men or Women  
#define N 4  
  
// This function returns true if woman 'w' prefers man 'm1' over man 'm'  
bool wPrefersM1OverM(int prefer[2\*N][N], int w, int m, int m1)  
{  
 // Check if w prefers m over her current engagment m1  
 for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
 {  
 // If m1 comes before m in lisr of w, then w prefers her  
 // cirrent engagement, don't do anything  
 if (prefer[w][i] == m1)  
 return true;  
  
 // If m cmes before m1 in w's list, then free her current  
 // engagement and engage her with m  
 if (prefer[w][i] == m)  
 return false;  
 }  
}  
  
// Prints stable matching for N boys and N girls. Boys are numbered as 0 to  
// N-1. Girls are numbereed as N to 2N-1.  
void stableMarriage(int prefer[2\*N][N])  
{  
 // Stores partner of women. This is our output array that  
 // stores paing information. The value of wPartner[i]  
 // indicates the partner assigned to woman N+i. Note that  
 // the woman numbers between N and 2\*N-1. The value -1  
 // indicates that (N+i)'th woman is free  
 int wPartner[N];  
  
 // An array to store availability of men. If mFree[i] is  
 // false, then man 'i' is free, otherwise engaged.  
 bool mFree[N];  
  
 // Initialize all men and women as free  
 memset(wPartner, -1, sizeof(wPartner));  
 memset(mFree, false, sizeof(mFree));  
 int freeCount = N;  
  
 // While there are free men  
 while (freeCount > 0)  
 {  
 // Pick the first free man (we could pick any)  
 int m;  
 for (m = 0; m < N; m++)  
 if (mFree[m] == false)  
 break;  
  
 // One by one go to all women according to m's preferences.  
 // Here m is the picked free man  
 for (int i = 0; i < N && mFree[m] == false; i++)  
 {  
 int w = prefer[m][i];  
  
 // The woman of preference is free, w and m become  
 // partners (Note that the partnership maybe changed  
 // later). So we can say they are engaged not married  
 if (wPartner[w-N] == -1)  
 {  
 wPartner[w-N] = m;  
 mFree[m] = true;  
 freeCount--;  
 }  
  
 else // If w is not free  
 {  
 // Find current engagement of w  
 int m1 = wPartner[w-N];  
  
 // If w prefers m over her current engagement m1,  
 // then break the engagement between w and m1 and  
 // engage m with w.  
 if (wPrefersM1OverM(prefer, w, m, m1) == false)  
 {  
 wPartner[w-N] = m;  
 mFree[m] = true;  
 mFree[m1] = false;  
 }  
 } // End of Else  
 } // End of the for loop that goes to all women in m's list  
 } // End of main while loop  
  
  
 // Print the solution  
 cout << "Woman Man" << endl;  
 for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
 cout << " " << i+N << "\t" << wPartner[i] << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int prefer[2\*N][N] = { {7, 5, 6, 4},  
 {5, 4, 6, 7},  
 {4, 5, 6, 7},  
 {4, 5, 6, 7},  
 {0, 1, 2, 3},  
 {0, 1, 2, 3},  
 {0, 1, 2, 3},  
 {0, 1, 2, 3},  
 };  
 stableMarriage(prefer);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Woman Man  
 4 2  
 5 1  
 6 3  
 7 0

**References:**  
 <http://www.csee.wvu.edu/~ksmani/courses/fa01/random/lecnotes/lecture5.pdf>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RSMLgy06Ew#t=11m4s>

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# Merge k sorted arrays | Set 1

Given k sorted arrays of size n each, merge them and print the sorted output.

Example:

Input:  
k = 3, n = 4  
arr[][] = { {1, 3, 5, 7},  
 {2, 4, 6, 8},  
 {0, 9, 10, 11}} ;  
  
Output: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

A simple solution is to create an output array of size n\*k and one by one copy all arrays to it. Finally, sort the output array using any O(nLogn) sorting algorithm. This approach takes O(nkLognk) time.

We can merge arrays in O(nk\*Logk) time using Min Heap. Following is detailed algorithm.

**1.** Create an output array of size n\*k.  
 **2.** Create a min heap of size k and insert 1st element in all the arrays into a the heap  
 **3.** Repeat following steps n\*k times.  
      **a)** Get minimum element from heap (minimum is always at root) and store it in output array.  
      **b)** Replace heap root with next element from the array from which the element is extracted. If the array doesn’t have any more elements, then replace root with infinite. After replacing the root, heapify the tree.

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

// C++ program to merge k sorted arrays of size n each.  
#include<iostream>  
#include<limits.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
#define n 4  
  
// A min heap node  
struct MinHeapNode  
{  
 int element; // The element to be stored  
 int i; // index of the array from which the element is taken  
 int j; // index of the next element to be picked from array  
};  
  
// Prototype of a utility function to swap two min heap nodes  
void swap(MinHeapNode \*x, MinHeapNode \*y);  
  
// A class for Min Heap  
class MinHeap  
{  
 MinHeapNode \*harr; // pointer to array of elements in heap  
 int heap\_size; // size of min heap  
public:  
 // Constructor: creates a min heap of given size  
 MinHeap(MinHeapNode a[], int size);  
  
 // to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
 void MinHeapify(int );  
  
 // to get index of left child of node at index i  
 int left(int i) { return (2\*i + 1); }  
  
 // to get index of right child of node at index i  
 int right(int i) { return (2\*i + 2); }  
  
 // to get the root  
 MinHeapNode getMin() { return harr[0]; }  
  
 // to replace root with new node x and heapify() new root  
 void replaceMin(MinHeapNode x) { harr[0] = x; MinHeapify(0); }  
};  
  
// This function takes an array of arrays as an argument and  
// All arrays are assumed to be sorted. It merges them together  
// and prints the final sorted output.  
int \*mergeKArrays(int arr[][n], int k)  
{  
 int \*output = new int[n\*k]; // To store output array  
  
 // Create a min heap with k heap nodes. Every heap node  
 // has first element of an array  
 MinHeapNode \*harr = new MinHeapNode[k];  
 for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)  
 {  
 harr[i].element = arr[i][0]; // Store the first element  
 harr[i].i = i; // index of array  
 harr[i].j = 1; // Index of next element to be stored from array  
 }  
 MinHeap hp(harr, k); // Create the heap  
  
 // Now one by one get the minimum element from min  
 // heap and replace it with next element of its array  
 for (int count = 0; count < n\*k; count++)  
 {  
 // Get the minimum element and store it in output  
 MinHeapNode root = hp.getMin();  
 output[count] = root.element;  
  
 // Find the next elelement that will replace current  
 // root of heap. The next element belongs to same  
 // array as the current root.  
 if (root.j < n)  
 {  
 root.element = arr[root.i][root.j];  
 root.j += 1;  
 }  
 // If root was the last element of its array  
 else root.element = INT\_MAX; //INT\_MAX is for infinite  
  
 // Replace root with next element of array  
 hp.replaceMin(root);  
 }  
  
 return output;  
}  
  
// FOLLOWING ARE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF STANDARD MIN HEAP METHODS  
// FROM CORMEN BOOK  
// Constructor: Builds a heap from a given array a[] of given size  
MinHeap::MinHeap(MinHeapNode a[], int size)  
{  
 heap\_size = size;  
 harr = a; // store address of array  
 int i = (heap\_size - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 MinHeapify(i);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// A recursive method to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
// This method assumes that the subtrees are already heapified  
void MinHeap::MinHeapify(int i)  
{  
 int l = left(i);  
 int r = right(i);  
 int smallest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l].element < harr[i].element)  
 smallest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r].element < harr[smallest].element)  
 smallest = r;  
 if (smallest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[smallest]);  
 MinHeapify(smallest);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(MinHeapNode \*x, MinHeapNode \*y)  
{  
 MinHeapNode temp = \*x; \*x = \*y; \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print array elements  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 for (int i=0; i < size; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 // Change n at the top to change number of elements  
 // in an array  
 int arr[][n] = {{2, 6, 12, 34},  
 {1, 9, 20, 1000},  
 {23, 34, 90, 2000}};  
 int k = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 int \*output = mergeKArrays(arr, k);  
  
 cout << "Merged array is " << endl;  
 printArray(output, n\*k);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Merged array is  
1 2 6 9 12 20 23 34 34 90 1000 2000

**Time Complexity:** The main step is 3rd step, the loop runs n\*k times. In every iteration of loop, we call heapify which takes O(Logk) time. Therefore, the time complexity is O(nk Logk).

There are other interesting methods to merge k sorted arrays in O(nkLogk), we will sonn be discussing them as separate posts.

Thanks to [vignesh](http://www.linkedin.com/in/vignesh4430)for suggesting this problem and initial solution. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-k-sorted-arrays/>

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# Radix Sort

The [lower bound for Comparison based sorting algorithm](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/lower-bound-on-comparison-based-sorting-algorithms/) (Merge Sort, Heap Sort, Quick-Sort .. etc) is Ω(nLogn), i.e., they cannot do better than nLogn.

[Counting sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-sort/) is a linear tine sorting algorithm that sort in O(n+k) time when elements are in range from 1 to k.

***What if the elements are in range from 1 to n2?***  
 We can’t use counting sort because counting sort will take O(n2) which is worse than comparison based sorting algorithms. Can we sort such an array in linear time?  
 [Radix Sort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radix_sort) is the answer. The idea of Radix Sort is to do digit by digit sort starting from least significant digit to most significant digit. Radix sort uses counting sort as a subroutine to sort.

***The Radix Sort Algorithm***  
 **1)** Do following for each digit i where i varies from least significant digit to the most significant digit.  
 ………….**a)** Sort input array using counting sort (or any stable sort) according to the i’th digit.

**Example:**  
 Original, unsorted list:

170, 45, 75, 90, 802, 24, 2, 66

Sorting by least significant digit (1s place) gives: [\*Notice that we keep 802 before 2, because 802 occurred before 2 in the original list, and similarly for pairs 170 & 90 and 45 & 75.]

170, 90, 802, 2, 24, 45, 75, 66

Sorting by next digit (10s place) gives: [\*Notice that 802 again comes before 2 as 802 comes before 2 in the previous list.]

802, 2, 24, 45, 66, 170, 75, 90

Sorting by most significant digit (100s place) gives:

2, 24, 45, 66, 75, 90, 170, 802

***What is the running time of Radix Sort?***  
 Let there be d digits in input integers. Radix Sort takes O(d\*(n+b)) time where b is the base for representing numbers, for example, for decimal system, b is 10. What is the value of d? If k is the maximum possible value, then d would be O(logb(k)). So overall time complexity is O((n+b) \* logb(k)). Which looks more than the time complexity of comparison based sorting algorithms for a large k. Let us first limit k. Let k c where c is a constant. In that case, the complexity becomes O(nLogb(n)). But it still doesn’t beat comparison based sorting algorithms.  
 What if we make value of b larger?. What should be the value of b to make the time complexity linear? If we set b as n, we get the time complexity as O(n). In other words, we can sort an array of integers with range from 1 to nc if the numbers are represented in base n (or every digit takes log2(n) bits).

***Is Radix Sort preferable to Comparison based sorting algorithms like Quick-Sort?***  
 If we have log2n bits for every digit, the running time of Radix appears to be better than Quick Sort for a wide range of input numbers. The constant factors hidden in asymptotic notation are higher for Radix Sort and Quick-Sort uses hardware caches more effectively. Also, Radix sort uses counting sort as a subroutine and counting sort takes extra space to sort numbers.

**Implementation of Radix Sort**  
 Following is a simple C++ implementation of Radix Sort. For simplicity, the value of d is assumed to be 10. We recommend you to see [Counting Sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-sort/) for details of countSort() function in below code.

// C++ implementation of Radix Sort  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility function to get maximum value in arr[]  
int getMax(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int mx = arr[0];  
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] > mx)  
 mx = arr[i];  
 return mx;  
}  
  
// A function to do counting sort of arr[] according to  
// the digit represented by exp.  
void countSort(int arr[], int n, int exp)  
{  
 int output[n]; // output array  
 int i, count[10] = {0};  
  
 // Store count of occurrences in count[]  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 count[ (arr[i]/exp)%10 ]++;  
  
 // Change count[i] so that count[i] now contains actual position of  
 // this digit in output[]  
 for (i = 1; i < 10; i++)  
 count[i] += count[i - 1];  
  
 // Build the output array  
 for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 output[count[ (arr[i]/exp)%10 ] - 1] = arr[i];  
 count[ (arr[i]/exp)%10 ]--;  
 }  
  
 // Copy the output array to arr[], so that arr[] now  
 // contains sorted numbers according to curent digit  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 arr[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
// The main function to that sorts arr[] of size n using Radix Sort  
void radixsort(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Find the maximum number to know number of digits  
 int m = getMax(arr, n);  
  
 // Do counting sort for every digit. Note that instead of passing digit  
 // number, exp is passed. exp is 10^i where i is current digit number  
 for (int exp = 1; m/exp > 0; exp \*= 10)  
 countSort(arr, n, exp);  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void print(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {170, 45, 75, 90, 802, 24, 2, 66};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 radixsort(arr, n);  
 print(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

2 24 45 66 75 90 170 802

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radix_sort>  
 <http://alg12.wikischolars.columbia.edu/file/view/RADIX.pdf>  
 [MIT Video Lecture](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nz1KZXbghj8)  
 [Introduction to Algorithms 3rd Edition by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/radix-sort/>

# Move all zeroes to end of array

Given an array of random numbers, Push all the zero’s of a given array to the end of the array. For example, if the given arrays is {1, 9, 8, 4, 0, 0, 2, 7, 0, 6, 0}, it should be changed to {1, 9, 8, 4, 2, 7, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0}. The order of all other elements should be same. Expected time complexity is O(n) and extra space is O(1).

There can be many ways to solve this problem. Following is a simple and interesting way to solve this problem.  
 Traverse the given array ‘arr’ from left to right. While traversing, maintain count of non-zero elements in array. Let the count be ‘count’. For every non-zero element arr[i], put the element at ‘arr[count]’ and increment ‘count’. After complete traversal, all non-zero elements have already been shifted to front end and ‘count’ is set as index of first 0. Now all we need to do is that run a loop which makes all elements zero from ‘count’ till end of the array.

Below is C++ implementation of the above approach.

// A C++ program to move all zeroes at the end of array  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function which pushes all zeros to end of an array.  
void pushZerosToEnd(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int count = 0; // Count of non-zero elements  
  
 // Traverse the array. If element encountered is non-zero, then  
 // replace the element at index 'count' with this element  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] != 0)  
 arr[count++] = arr[i]; // here count is incremented  
  
 // Now all non-zero elements have been shifted to front and 'count' is  
 // set as index of first 0. Make all elements 0 from count to end.  
 while (count < n)  
 arr[count++] = 0;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 9, 8, 4, 0, 0, 2, 7, 0, 6, 0, 9};  
 int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);  
 pushZerosToEnd(arr, n);  
 cout << "Array after pushing all zeros to end of array :\n";  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Array after pushing all zeros to end of array :  
1 9 8 4 2 7 6 9 0 0 0 0

**Time Complexity:** O(n) where n is number of elements in input array.

**Auxiliary Space:** O(1)

This article is contributed by [**Chandra Prakash**](https://www.facebook.com/chandra.prakash.52643?fref=ts). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/move-zeroes-end-array/>

# Find number of pairs such that x^y > y^x

Given two arrays X[] and Y[] of positive integers, find number of pairs such that **x^y > y^x** where x is an element from X[] and y is an element from Y[].

Examples:

Input: X[] = {2, 1, 6}, Y = {1, 5}  
 Output: 3   
 // There are total 3 pairs where pow(x, y) is greater than pow(y, x)  
 // Pairs are (2, 1), (2, 5) and (6, 1)  
  
  
 Input: X[] = {10, 19, 18}, Y[] = {11, 15, 9};  
 Output: 2  
 // There are total 2 pairs where pow(x, y) is greater than pow(y, x)  
 // Pairs are (10, 11) and (10, 15)

The **brute force solution** is to consider each element of X[] and Y[], and check whether the given condition satisfies or not. Time Complexity of this solution is **O(m\*n)** where m and n are sizes of given arrays.

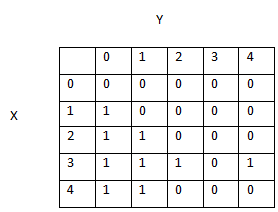
Following is C++ code based on brute force solution.

int countPairsBruteForce(int X[], int Y[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int ans = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)  
 if (pow(X[i], Y[j]) > pow(Y[j], X[i]))  
 ans++;  
 return ans;  
}

**Efficient Solution:**  
 The problem can be solved in **O(nLogn + mLogn)** time. The trick here is, if y > x then x^y > y^x with some exceptions. Following are simple steps based on this trick.

**1)** Sort array Y[].  
 **2)** For every x in X[], find the index idx of smallest number greater than x (also called ceil of x) in Y[] using binary search or we can use the inbuilt function upper\_bound() in algorithm library.  
 **3)** All the numbers after idx satisfy the relation so just add (n-idx) to the count.

**Base Cases and Exceptions:**  
 Following are exceptions for x from X[] and y from Y[]  
 If x = 0, then the count of pairs for this x is 0.  
 If x = 1, then the count of pairs for this x is equal to count of 0s in Y[].  
 The following cases must be handled separately as they don’t follow the general rule that x smaller than y means x^y is greater than y^x.  
 a) x = 2, y = 3 or 4  
 b) x = 3, y = 2  
 Note that the case where x = 4 and y = 2 is not there

Following diagram shows all exceptions in tabular form. The value 1 indicates that the corresponding (x, y) form a valid pair.  
 [](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/exception-table.png)

Following is C++ implementation. In the following implementation, we pre-process the Y array and count 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 in it, so that we can handle all exceptions in constant time. The array NoOfY[] is used to store the counts.

#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// This function return count of pairs with x as one element  
// of the pair. It mainly looks for all values in Y[] where  
// x ^ Y[i] > Y[i] ^ x  
int count(int x, int Y[], int n, int NoOfY[])  
{  
 // If x is 0, then there cannot be any value in Y such that  
 // x^Y[i] > Y[i]^x  
 if (x == 0) return 0;  
  
 // If x is 1, then the number of pais is equal to number of  
 // zeroes in Y[]  
 if (x == 1) return NoOfY[0];  
  
 // Find number of elements in Y[] with values greater than x  
 // upper\_bound() gets address of first greater element in Y[0..n-1]  
 int\* idx = upper\_bound(Y, Y + n, x);  
 int ans = (Y + n) - idx;  
  
 // If we have reached here, then x must be greater than 1,  
 // increase number of pairs for y=0 and y=1  
 ans += (NoOfY[0] + NoOfY[1]);  
  
 // Decrease number of pairs for x=2 and (y=4 or y=3)  
 if (x == 2) ans -= (NoOfY[3] + NoOfY[4]);  
  
 // Increase number of pairs for x=3 and y=2  
 if (x == 3) ans += NoOfY[2];  
  
 return ans;  
}  
  
// The main function that returns count of pairs (x, y) such that  
// x belongs to X[], y belongs to Y[] and x^y > y^x  
int countPairs(int X[], int Y[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // To store counts of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 in array Y  
 int NoOfY[5] = {0};  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 if (Y[i] < 5)  
 NoOfY[Y[i]]++;  
  
 // Sort Y[] so that we can do binary search in it  
 sort(Y, Y + n);  
  
 int total\_pairs = 0; // Initialize result  
  
 // Take every element of X and count pairs with it  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 total\_pairs += count(X[i], Y, n, NoOfY);  
  
 return total\_pairs;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int X[] = {2, 1, 6};  
 int Y[] = {1, 5};  
  
 int m = sizeof(X)/sizeof(X[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(Y)/sizeof(Y[0]);  
  
 cout << "Total pairs = " << countPairs(X, Y, m, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Total pairs = 3

**Time Complexity :** Let m and n be the sizes of arrays X[] and Y[] respectively. The sort step takes O(nLogn) time. Then every element of X[] is searched in Y[] using binary search. This step takes O(mLogn) time. Overall time complexity is O(nLogn + mLogn).

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# Count all distinct pairs with difference equal to k

Given an integer array and a positive integer k, count all distinct pairs with difference equal to k.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 5, 3, 4, 2}, k = 3  
Output: 2  
There are 2 pairs with difference 3, the pairs are {1, 4} and {5, 2}   
  
Input: arr[] = {8, 12, 16, 4, 0, 20}, k = 4  
Output: 5  
There are 5 pairs with difference 4, the pairs are {0, 4}, {4, 8},   
{8, 12}, {12, 16} and {16, 20}

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 A simple solution is to consider all pairs one by one and check difference between every pair. Following program implements the simple solution. We run two loops: the outer loop picks the first element of pair, the inner loop looks for the other element. This solution doesn’t work if there are duplicates in array as the requirement is to count only distinct pairs.

/\* A simple program to count pairs with difference k\*/  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int countPairsWithDiffK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 int count = 0;  
   
 // Pick all elements one by one  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {   
 // See if there is a pair of this picked element  
 for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 if (arr[i] - arr[j] == k || arr[j] - arr[i] == k )  
 count++;  
 }  
 return count;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 5, 3, 4, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int k = 3;  
 cout << "Count of pairs with given diff is "  
 << countPairsWithDiffK(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Count of pairs with given diff is 2

Time Complexity of O(n2)

**Method 2 (Use Sorting)**  
 We can find the count in O(nLogn) time using a O(nLogn) sorting algorithm like [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), [Heap Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/heap-sort/), etc. Following are the detailed steps.

1) Initialize count as 0  
2) Sort all numbers in increasing order.  
3) Remove duplicates from array.  
4) Do following for each element arr[i]  
 a) Binary Search for arr[i] + k in subarray from i+1 to n-1.  
 b) If arr[i] + k found, increment count.   
5) Return count.

/\* A sorting based program to count pairs with difference k\*/  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
/\* Standard binary search function \*/  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 if (high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2;  
 if (x == arr[mid])  
 return mid;  
 if (x > arr[mid])  
 return binarySearch(arr, (mid + 1), high, x);  
 else  
 return binarySearch(arr, low, (mid -1), x);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Returns count of pairs with difference k in arr[] of size n. \*/  
int countPairsWithDiffK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 int count = 0, i;  
 sort(arr, arr+n); // Sort array elements  
  
 /\* code to remove duplicates from arr[] \*/  
   
 // Pick a first element point  
 for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)  
 if (binarySearch(arr, i+1, n-1, arr[i] + k) != -1)  
 count++;  
  
 return count;  
}

Output:

Count of pairs with given diff is 2

Time complexity: The first step (sorting) takes O(nLogn) time. The second step runs binary search n times, so the time complexity of second step is also O(nLogn). Therefore, overall time complexity is O(nLogn). The second step can be optimized to O(n), see [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-a-pair-with-the-given-difference/).

**Method 3 (Use Self-balancing BST)**  
 We can also a self-balancing BST like [AVL tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/avl-tree-set-1-insertion/) or Red Black tree to solve this problem. Following is detailed algorithm.

1) Initialize count as 0.  
2) Insert all elements of arr[] in an AVL tree. While inserting,   
 ignore an element if already present in AVL tree.  
3) Do following for each element arr[i].  
 a) Search for arr[i] + k in AVL tree, if found then increment count.  
 b) Search for arr[i] - k in AVL tree, if found then increment count.  
 c) Remove arr[i] from AVL tree.

Time complexity of above solution is also O(nLogn) as search and delete operations take O(Logn) time for a self-balancing binary search tree.

**Method 4 (Use Hashing)**  
 We can also use hashing to achieve the average time complexity as O(n) for many cases.

1) Initialize count as 0.  
2) Insert all distinct elements of arr[] in a hash map. While inserting,   
 ignore an element if already present in the hash map.  
3) Do following for each element arr[i].  
 a) Look for arr[i] + k in the hash map, if found then increment count.  
 b) Look for arr[i] - k in the hash map, if found then increment count.  
 c) Remove arr[i] from hash table.

A very simple case where hashing works in O(n) time is the case where range of values is very small. For example, in the following implementation, range of numbers is assumed to be 0 to 99999. A simple hashing technique to use values as index can be used.

/\* An efficient program to count pairs with difference k when the range  
 numbers is small \*/  
#define MAX 100000  
int countPairsWithDiffK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 int count = 0; // Initialize count  
  
 // Initialize empty hashmap.  
 bool hashmap[MAX] = {false};  
  
 // Insert array elements to hashmap  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 hashmap[arr[i]] = true;  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 int x = arr[i];  
 if (x - k >= 0 && hashmap[x - k])  
 count++;  
 if (x + k < MAX && hashmap[x + k])  
 count++;  
 hashmap[x] = false;  
 }  
 return count;  
}

**Method 5 (Use Sorting)**

Sort the array arr

Take two pointers, l and r, both pointing to 1st element

Take the difference arr[r] – arr[l]

* If value diff is K, increment count and move both pointers to next element
* if value diff > k, move l to next element
* if value diff < k, move r to next element

return count

/\* A sorting based program to count pairs with difference k\*/  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
   
/\* Returns count of pairs with difference k in arr[] of size n. \*/  
int countPairsWithDiffK(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 int count = 0;  
 sort(arr, arr+n); // Sort array elements  
  
 int l = 0;  
 int r = 0;  
 while(r < n)  
 {  
 if(arr[r] - arr[l] == k)  
 {  
 count++;  
 l++;  
 r++;  
 }  
 else if(arr[r] - arr[l] > k)  
 l++;  
 else // arr[r] - arr[l] < sum  
 r++;  
 }   
 return count;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 5, 3, 4, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int k = 3;  
 cout << "Count of pairs with given diff is "  
 << countPairsWithDiffK(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Count of pairs with given diff is 2

Time Complexity: O(nlogn)

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-pairs-difference-equal-k/>

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# Count all possible paths from top left to bottom right of a mXn matrix

The problem is to count all the possible paths from top left to bottom right of a mXn matrix with the constraints that ***from each cell you can either move only to right or down***

We have discussed a [solution to print all possible paths](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-all-possible-paths-from-top-left-to-bottom-right-of-a-mxn-matrix/), counting all paths is easier. Let NumberOfPaths(m, n) be the count of paths to reach row number m and column number n in the matrix, NumberOfPaths(m, n) can be recursively written as following.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns count of possible paths to reach cell at row number m and column  
// number n from the topmost leftmost cell (cell at 1, 1)  
int numberOfPaths(int m, int n)  
{  
 // If either given row number is first or given column number is first  
 if (m == 1 || n == 1)  
 return 1;  
  
 // If diagonal movements are allowed then the last addition  
 // is required.  
 return numberOfPaths(m-1, n) + numberOfPaths(m, n-1);   
 // + numberOfPaths(m-1,n-1);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
 cout << numberOfPaths(3, 3);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

6

The time complexity of above recursive solution is exponential. There are many overlapping subproblems. We can draw a recursion tree for numberOfPaths(3, 3) and see many overlapping subproblems. The recursion tree would be similar to [Recursion tree for Longest Common Subsequence problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-4-longest-common-subsequence/).  
 So this problem has both properties (see [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-1/)and [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-2-optimal-substructure-property/)) of a dynamic programming problem. Like other typical [Dynamic Programming(DP) problems](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/tag/dynamic-programming), recomputations of same subproblems can be avoided by constructing a temporary array count[][] in bottom up manner using the above recursive formula.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns count of possible paths to reach cell at row number m and column  
// number n from the topmost leftmost cell (cell at 1, 1)  
int numberOfPaths(int m, int n)  
{  
 // Create a 2D table to store results of subproblems  
 int count[m][n];  
  
 // Count of paths to reach any cell in first column is 1  
 for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)  
 count[i][0] = 1;  
  
 // Count of paths to reach any cell in first column is 1  
 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)  
 count[0][j] = 1;  
  
 // Calculate count of paths for other cells in bottom-up manner using  
 // the recursive solution  
 for (int i = 1; i < m; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j = 1; j < n; j++)  
  
 // By uncommenting the last part the code calculatest he total  
 // possible paths if the diagonal Movements are allowed  
 count[i][j] = count[i-1][j] + count[i][j-1]; //+ count[i-1][j-1];  
  
 }  
 return count[m-1][n-1];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 cout << numberOfPaths(3, 3);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

6

Time complexity of the above dynamic programming solution is O(mn).

Note the count can also be calculated using the formula (m-1 + n-1)!/(m-1)!(n-1)! as mentioned in the comments of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-all-possible-paths-from-top-left-to-bottom-right-of-a-mxn-matrix/)article.

This article is contributed by **Hariprasad NG**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-possible-paths-top-left-bottom-right-nxm-matrix/>

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# Suffix Array | Set 1 (Introduction)

We strongly recommend to read following post on suffix trees as a pre-requisite for this post.

[Pattern Searching | Set 8 (Suffix Tree Introduction)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pattern-searching-set-8-suffix-tree-introduction/)

***A suffix array is a sorted array of all suffixes of a given string***. The definition is similar to [Suffix Tree which is compressed trie of all suffixes of the given text](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pattern-searching-set-8-suffix-tree-introduction/). Any suffix tree based algorithm can be replaced with an algorithm that uses a suffix array enhanced with additional information and solves the same problem in the same time complexity (Source [Wiki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffix_array)).  
 A suffix array can be constructed from Suffix tree by doing a DFS traversal of the suffix tree. In fact Suffix array and suffix tree both can be constructed from each other in linear time.  
 Advantages of suffix arrays over suffix trees include improved space requirements, simpler linear time construction algorithms (e.g., compared to Ukkonen’s algorithm) and improved cache locality (Source: [Wiki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffix_array#Correspondence_to_suffix_trees))

***Example:***

Let the given string be "banana".  
  
0 banana 5 a  
1 anana Sort the Suffixes 3 ana  
2 nana ----------------> 1 anana   
3 ana alphabetically 0 banana   
4 na 4 na   
5 a 2 nana  
  
So the suffix array for "banana" is {5, 3, 1, 0, 4, 2}

***Naive method to build Suffix Array***  
 A simple method to construct suffix array is to make an array of all suffixes and then sort the array. Following is implementation of simple method.

// Naive algorithm for building suffix array of a given text  
#include <iostream>  
#include <cstring>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Structure to store information of a suffix  
struct suffix  
{  
 int index;  
 char \*suff;  
};  
  
// A comparison function used by sort() to compare two suffixes  
int cmp(struct suffix a, struct suffix b)  
{  
 return strcmp(a.suff, b.suff) < 0? 1 : 0;  
}  
  
// This is the main function that takes a string 'txt' of size n as an  
// argument, builds and return the suffix array for the given string  
int \*buildSuffixArray(char \*txt, int n)  
{  
 // A structure to store suffixes and their indexes  
 struct suffix suffixes[n];  
  
 // Store suffixes and their indexes in an array of structures.  
 // The structure is needed to sort the suffixes alphabatically  
 // and maintain their old indexes while sorting  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 suffixes[i].index = i;  
 suffixes[i].suff = (txt+i);  
 }  
  
 // Sort the suffixes using the comparison function  
 // defined above.  
 sort(suffixes, suffixes+n, cmp);  
  
 // Store indexes of all sorted suffixes in the suffix array  
 int \*suffixArr = new int[n];  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 suffixArr[i] = suffixes[i].index;  
  
 // Return the suffix array  
 return suffixArr;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array of given size  
void printArr(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 char txt[] = "banana";  
 int n = strlen(txt);  
 int \*suffixArr = buildSuffixArray(txt, n);  
 cout << "Following is suffix array for " << txt << endl;  
 printArr(suffixArr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Following is suffix array for banana  
5 3 1 0 4 2

The time complexity of above method to build suffix array is O(n2Logn) if we consider a O(nLogn) algorithm used for sorting. The sorting step itself takes O(n2Logn) time as every comparison is a comparison of two strings and the comparison takes O(n) time.  
 There are many efficient algorithms to build suffix array. We will soon be covering them as separate posts.

***Search a pattern using the built Suffix Array***  
 To search a pattern in a text, we preprocess the text and build a suffix array of the text. Since we have a sorted array of all suffixes, [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/) can be used to search. Following is the search function. Note that the function doesn’t report all occurrences of pattern, it only report one of them.

// This code only contains search() and main. To make it a complete running   
// above code or see http://ideone.com/1Io9eN  
   
// A suffix array based search function to search a given pattern  
// 'pat' in given text 'txt' using suffix array suffArr[]  
void search(char \*pat, char \*txt, int \*suffArr, int n)  
{  
 int m = strlen(pat); // get length of pattern, needed for strncmp()  
  
 // Do simple binary search for the pat in txt using the  
 // built suffix array  
 int l = 0, r = n-1; // Initilize left and right indexes  
 while (l <= r)  
 {  
 // See if 'pat' is prefix of middle suffix in suffix array  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
 int res = strncmp(pat, txt+suffArr[mid], m);  
  
 // If match found at the middle, print it and return  
 if (res == 0)  
 {  
 cout << "Pattern found at index " << suffArr[mid];  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // Move to left half if pattern is alphabtically less than  
 // the mid suffix  
 if (res < 0) r = mid - 1;  
  
 // Otherwise move to right half  
 else l = mid + 1;  
 }  
  
 // We reach here if return statement in loop is not executed  
 cout << "Pattern not found";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char txt[] = "banana"; // text  
 char pat[] = "nan"; // pattern to be searched in text  
  
 // Build suffix array  
 int n = strlen(txt);  
 int \*suffArr = buildSuffixArray(txt, n);  
  
 // search pat in txt using the built suffix array  
 search(pat, txt, suffArr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Pattern found at index 2

The time complexity of the above search function is O(mLogn). There are more efficient algorithms to search pattern once the suffix array is built. In fact there is a O(m) suffix array based algorithm to search a pattern. We will soon be discussing efficient algorithm for search.

***Applications of Suffix Array***  
 Suffix array is an extremely useful data structure, it can be used for a wide range of problems. Following are some famous problems where Suffix array can be used.  
 1) Pattern Searching  
 2) [Finding the longest repeated substring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_repeated_substring_problem)  
 3) [Finding the longest common substring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_common_substring_problem)  
 4) [Finding the longest palindrome in a string](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longest_palindromic_substring)

See [this](http://www.stanford.edu/class/cs97si/suffix-array.pdf) for more problems where Suffix arrays can be used.

This post is a simple introduction. There is a lot to cover in Suffix arrays. We have discussed [a O(nLogn) algorithm for Suffix Array construction](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/suffix-array-set-2-a-nlognlogn-algorithm/) [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/suffix-array-set-2-a-nlognlogn-algorithm/). We will soon be discussing more efficient suffix array algorithms.

**References:**  
 <http://www.stanford.edu/class/cs97si/suffix-array.pdf>  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffix_array>

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/suffix-array-set-1-introduction/>

# Rearrange an array so that arr[i] becomes arr[arr[i]] with O(1) extra space

Given an array *arr[]* of size *n* where every element is in range from *0* to *n-1*. Rearrange the given array so that *arr[i]* becomes *arr[arr[i]]*. This should be done with *O(1)* extra space.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {3, 2, 0, 1}  
Output: arr[] = {1, 0, 3, 2}  
  
Input: arr[] = {4, 0, 2, 1, 3}  
Output: arr[] = {3, 4, 2, 0, 1}  
  
Input: arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3}  
Output: arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3}

If the extra space condition is removed, the question becomes very easy. The main part of the question is to do it without extra space.

The credit for following solution goes to[Ganesh Ram Sundaram](http://www.careercup.com/question?id=4909367207919616). Following are the steps.

**1)** Increase every array element arr[i] by (arr[arr[i]] % n)\*n.  
 **2)** Divide every element by n.

Let us understand the above steps by an example array {3, 2, 0, 1}  
In first step, every value is incremented by (arr[arr[i]] % n)\*n  
After first step array becomes {7, 2, 12, 9}.   
The important thing is, after the increment operation  
of first step, every element holds both old values and new values.   
Old value can be obtained by arr[i]%n and new value can be obtained  
by arr[i]/n.  
  
In second step, all elements are updated to new or output values   
by doing arr[i] = arr[i]/n.  
After second step, array becomes {1, 0, 3, 2}

Following is C++ implementation of the above approach.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// The function to rearrange an array in-place so that arr[i]  
// becomes arr[arr[i]].  
void rearrange(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // First step: Increase all values by (arr[arr[i]]%n)\*n  
 for (int i=0; i < n; i++)  
 arr[i] += (arr[arr[i]]%n)\*n;  
  
 // Second Step: Divide all values by n  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i] /= n;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array of size n  
void printArr(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 2, 0, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 cout << "Given array is \n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
  
 rearrange(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "Modified array is \n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
3 2 0 1  
Modified array is  
1 0 3 2

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

The only problem with above solution is, it may cause overflow.

This article is contributed by **Himanshu Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Sort n numbers in range from 0 to n^2 - 1 in linear time

Given an array of numbers of size n. It is also given that the array elements are in range from 0 to n2 – 1. Sort the given array in linear time.

Examples:  
Since there are 5 elements, the elements can be from 0 to 24.  
Input: arr[] = {0, 23, 14, 12, 9}  
Output: arr[] = {0, 9, 12, 14, 23}  
  
Since there are 3 elements, the elements can be from 0 to 8.  
Input: arr[] = {7, 0, 2}  
Output: arr[] = {0, 2, 7}

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.***

**Solution:** If we use [Counting Sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-sort/), it would take O(n^2) time as the given range is of size n^2. Using any comparison based sorting like[Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), [Heap Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/heap-sort/), .. etc would take O(nLogn) time.  
 Now question arises how to do this in 0(n)? Firstly, is it possible? Can we use data given in question? n numbers in range from 0 to n2 – 1?  
 The idea is to use [Radix Sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/radix-sort/). Following is standard Radix Sort algorithm.

1) Do following for each digit i where i varies from least   
 significant digit to the most significant digit.  
…………..a) Sort input array using counting sort (or any stable   
 sort) according to the i’th digit

Let there be d digits in input integers. Radix Sort takes O(d\*(n+b)) time where b is the base for representing numbers, for example, for decimal system, b is 10. Since n2-1 is the maximum possible value, the value of d would be O(logb(n)). So overall time complexity is O((n+b)\*O(logb(n)). Which looks more than the time complexity of comparison based sorting algorithms for a large k. The idea is to change base b. If we set b as n, the value of O(logb(n)) becomes O(1) and overall time complexity becomes O(n).

arr[] = {0, 10, 13, 12, 7}  
  
Let us consider the elements in base 5. For example 13 in  
base 5 is 23, and 7 in base 5 is 12.  
arr[] = {00(0), 20(10), 23(13), 22(12), 12(7)}  
  
After first iteration (Sorting according to the last digit in   
base 5), we get.  
arr[] = {00(0), 20(10), 12(7), 22(12), 23(13)}  
  
After second iteration, we get  
arr[] = {00(0), 12(7), 20(10), 22(12), 23(13)}

Following is C++ implementation to sort an array of size n where elements are in range from 0 to n2 – 1.

#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A function to do counting sort of arr[] according to  
// the digit represented by exp.  
int countSort(int arr[], int n, int exp)  
{  
  
 int output[n]; // output array  
 int i, count[n] ;  
 for (int i=0; i < n; i++)  
 count[i] = 0;  
  
 // Store count of occurrences in count[]  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 count[ (arr[i]/exp)%n ]++;  
  
 // Change count[i] so that count[i] now contains actual  
 // position of this digit in output[]  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 count[i] += count[i - 1];  
  
 // Build the output array  
 for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 output[count[ (arr[i]/exp)%n] - 1] = arr[i];  
 count[(arr[i]/exp)%n]--;  
 }  
  
 // Copy the output array to arr[], so that arr[] now  
 // contains sorted numbers according to curent digit  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 arr[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
  
// The main function to that sorts arr[] of size n using Radix Sort  
void sort(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Do counting sort for first digit in base n. Note that  
 // instead of passing digit number, exp (n^0 = 0) is passed.  
 countSort(arr, n, 1);  
  
 // Do counting sort for second digit in base n. Note that  
 // instead of passing digit number, exp (n^1 = n) is passed.  
 countSort(arr, n, n);  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printArr(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 // Since array size is 7, elements should be from 0 to 48  
 int arr[] = {40, 12, 45, 32, 33, 1, 22};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Given array is \n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
  
 sort(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "\nSorted array is \n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
40 12 45 32 33 1 22  
Sorted array is  
1 12 22 32 33 40 45

**How to sort if range is from 1 to n2?**  
 If range is from 1 to n n2, the above process can not be directly applied, it must be changed. Consider n = 100 and range from 1 to 10000. Since the base is 100, a digit must be from 0 to 99 and there should be 2 digits in the numbers. But the number 10000 has more than 2 digits. So to sort numbers in a range from 1 to n2, we can use following process.  
 1) Subtract all numbers by 1.  
 2) Since the range is now 0 to n2, do counting sort twice as done in the above implementation.  
 3) After the elements are sorted, add 1 to all numbers to obtain the original numbers.

**How to sort if range is from 0 to n^3 -1?**  
 Since there can be 3 digits in base n, we need to call counting sort 3 times.

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# Count all possible groups of size 2 or 3 that have sum as multiple of 3

Given an unsorted integer (positive values only) array of size ‘n’, we can form a group of two or three, the group should be such that the sum of all elements in that group is a multiple of 3. Count all possible number of groups that can be generated in this way.

Input: arr[] = {3, 6, 7, 2, 9}  
Output: 8  
// Groups are {3,6}, {3,9}, {9,6}, {7,2}, {3,6,9},  
// {3,7,2}, {7,2,6}, {7,2,9}  
  
  
Input: arr[] = {2, 1, 3, 4}  
Output: 4  
// Groups are {2,1}, {2,4}, {2,1,3}, {2,4,3}

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.***

The idea is to see remainder of every element when divided by 3. A set of elements can form a group only if sun of their remainders is multiple of 3. Since the task is to enumerate groups, we count all elements with different remainders.

1. Hash all elements in a count array based on remainder, i.e,   
 for all elements a[i], do c[a[i]%3]++;  
2. Now c[0] contains the number of elements which when divided  
 by 3 leave remainder 0 and similarly c[1] for remainder 1   
 and c[2] for 2.  
3. Now for group of 2, we have 2 possibilities  
 a. 2 elements of remainder 0 group. Such possibilities are   
 c[0]\*(c[0]-1)/2  
 b. 1 element of remainder 1 and 1 from remainder 2 group  
 Such groups are c[1]\*c[2].  
4. Now for group of 3,we have 4 possibilities  
 a. 3 elements from remainder group 0.  
 No. of such groups are c[0]C3  
 b. 3 elements from remainder group 1.  
 No. of such groups are c[1]C3  
 c. 3 elements from remainder group 2.  
 No. of such groups are c[2]C3  
 d. 1 element from each of 3 groups.   
 No. of such groups are c[0]\*c[1]\*c[2].  
5. Add all the groups in steps 3 and 4 to obtain the result.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
// Returns count of all possible groups that can be formed from elements  
// of a[].  
int findgroups(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create an array C[3] to store counts of elements with remainder  
 // 0, 1 and 2. c[i] would store count of elements with remainder i  
 int c[3] = {0}, i;  
  
 int res = 0; // To store the result  
  
 // Count elements with remainder 0, 1 and 2  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 c[arr[i]%3]++;  
  
 // Case 3.a: Count groups of size 2 from 0 remainder elements  
 res += ((c[0]\*(c[0]-1))>>1);  
  
 // Case 3.b: Count groups of size 2 with one element with 1  
 // remainder and other with 2 remainder  
 res += c[1] \* c[2];  
  
 // Case 4.a: Count groups of size 3 with all 0 remainder elements  
 res += (c[0] \* (c[0]-1) \* (c[0]-2))/6;  
  
 // Case 4.b: Count groups of size 3 with all 1 remainder elements  
 res += (c[1] \* (c[1]-1) \* (c[1]-2))/6;  
  
 // Case 4.c: Count groups of size 3 with all 2 remainder elements  
 res += ((c[2]\*(c[2]-1)\*(c[2]-2))/6);  
  
 // Case 4.c: Count groups of size 3 with different remainders  
 res += c[0]\*c[1]\*c[2];  
  
 // Return total count stored in res  
 return res;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 6, 7, 2, 9};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Required number of groups are %d\n", findgroups(arr,n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Required number of groups are 8

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

This article is contributed by [Amit Jain](http://in.linkedin.com/in/amitjainju). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Divide and Conquer | Set 5 (Strassen's Matrix Multiplication)

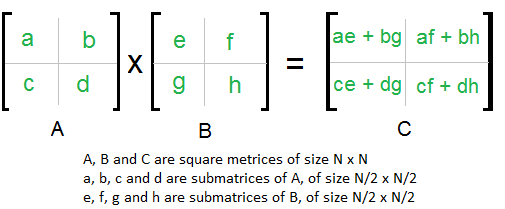
Given two square matrices A and B of size n x n each, find their multiplication matrix.

***Naive Method***  
 Following is a simple way to multiply two matrices.

void multiply(int A[][N], int B[][N], int C[][N])  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)  
 {  
 C[i][j] = 0;  
 for (int k = 0; k < N; k++)  
 {  
 C[i][j] += A[i][k]\*B[k][j];  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

Time Complexity of above method is O(N3).

***Divide and Conquer***  
 Following is simple Divide and Conquer method to multiply two square matrices.  
 1) Divide matrices A and B in 4 sub-matrices of size N/2 x N/2 as shown in the below diagram.  
 2) Calculate following values recursively. ae + bg, af + bh, ce + dg and cf + dh.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/strassen_new.png)

In the above method, we do 8 multiplications for matrices of size N/2 x N/2 and 4 additions. Addition of two matrices takes O(N2) time. So the time complexity can be written as

T(N) = 8T(N/2) + O(N2)   
  
From Master's Theorem, time complexity of above method is O(N3)  
which is unfortunately same as the above naive method.

***Simple Divide and Conquer also leads to O(N3), can there be a better way?***  
 In the above divide and conquer method, the main component for high time complexity is 8 recursive calls. The idea of **Strassen’s method** is to reduce the number of recursive calls to 7. Strassen’s method is similar to above simple divide and conquer method in the sense that this method also divide matrices to sub-matrices of size N/2 x N/2 as shown in the above diagram, but in Strassen’s method, the four sub-matrices of result are calculated using following formulae.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/stressen_formula_new_new.png)

**Time Complexity of Strassen’s Method**  
 Addition and Subtraction of two matrices takes O(N2) time. So time complexity can be written as

T(N) = 7T(N/2) + O(N2)  
  
From Master's Theorem, time complexity of above method is   
O(NLog7) which is approximately O(N2.8074)

Generally Strassen’s Method is not preferred for practical applications for following reasons.  
 1) The constants used in Strassen’s method are high and for a typical application Naive method works better.  
 2) For Sparse matrices, there are better methods especially designed for them.  
 3) The submatrices in recursion take extra space.  
 4) Because of the limited precision of computer arithmetic on noninteger values, larger errors accumulate in Strassen’s algorithm than in Naive Method (Source: [CLRS Book](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3rd/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg))

**References:**  
 [Introduction to Algorithms 3rd Edition by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3rd/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)  
 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOLebQ8nKHA>  
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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/strassens-matrix-multiplication/>

# Find if there is a subarray with 0 sum

Given an array of positive and negative numbers, find if there is a subarray (of size at-least one) with 0 sum.

Examples:

Input: {4, 2, -3, 1, 6}  
Output: true   
There is a subarray with zero sum from index 1 to 3.  
  
Input: {4, 2, 0, 1, 6}  
Output: true   
There is a subarray with zero sum from index 2 to 2.  
  
Input: {-3, 2, 3, 1, 6}  
Output: false  
There is no subarray with zero sum.

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.***

A **simple solution** is to consider all subarrays one by one and check the sum of every subarray. We can run two loops: the outer loop picks a starting point i and the inner loop tries all subarrays starting from i (See [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-subarray-with-given-sum/)for implementation). Time complexity of this method is O(n2).

We can also **use hashing**. The idea is to iterate through the array and for every element arr[i], calculate sum of elements form 0 to i (this can simply be done as sum += arr[i]). If the current sum has been seen before, then there is a zero sum array. Hashing is used to store the sum values, so that we can quickly store sum and find out whether the current sum is seen before or not.

Following is Java implementation of the above approach.

// A Java program to find if there is a zero sum subarray  
import java.util.HashMap;  
   
class ZeroSumSubarray {  
   
 // Returns true if arr[] has a subarray with sero sum  
 static Boolean printZeroSumSubarray(int arr[])  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashMap hM  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hM = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
   
 // Initialize sum of elements  
 int sum = 0;   
   
 // Traverse through the given array  
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)  
 {   
 // Add current element to sum  
 sum += arr[i];  
   
 // Return true in following cases  
 // a) Current element is 0  
 // b) sum of elements from 0 to i is 0  
 // c) sum is already present in hash map  
 if (arr[i] == 0 || sum == 0 || hM.get(sum) != null)   
 return true;  
   
 // Add sum to hash map  
 hM.put(sum, i);  
 }   
   
 // We reach here only when there is no subarray with 0 sum  
 return false;  
 }   
   
 public static void main(String arg[])  
 {  
 int arr[] = {4, 2, -3, 1, 6};  
 if (printZeroSumSubarray(arr))  
 System.out.println("Found a subarray with 0 sum");  
 else  
 System.out.println("No Subarray with 0 sum");   
 }   
}

Output:

Found a subarray with 0 sum

Time Complexity of this solution can be considered as O(n) under the assumption that we have good hashing function that allows insertion and retrieval operations in O(1) time.

**Exercise:**  
 Extend the above program to print starting and ending indexes of all subarrays with 0 sum.

This article is contributed by **Chirag Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-if-there-is-a-subarray-with-0-sum/>

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# Find the number of zeroes

Given an array of 1s and 0s which has all 1s first followed by all 0s. Find the number of 0s. Count the number of zeroes in the given array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0}  
Output: 2  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 0, 0, 0, 0}  
Output: 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {0, 0, 0}  
Output: 3  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1}  
Output: 0

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself in time complexity better than O(n).***

A **simple solution** is to traverse the input array. As soon as we find a 0, we return n – index of first 0. Here n is number of elements in input array. Time complexity of this solution would be O(n).

Since the input array is sorted, we can use [**Binary Search** to find the first occurrence](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-number-of-occurrences-in-a-sorted-array/) of 0. Once we have index of first element, we can return count as n – index of first zero.

// A divide and conquer solution to find count of zeroes in an array  
// where all 1s are present before all 0s  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
/\* if 0 is present in arr[] then returns the index of FIRST occurrence  
 of 0 in arr[low..high], otherwise returns -1 \*/  
int firstZero(int arr[], int low, int high)  
{  
 if (high >= low)  
 {  
 // Check if mid element is first 0  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2;  
 if (( mid == 0 || arr[mid-1] == 1) && arr[mid] == 0)  
 return mid;  
  
 if (arr[mid] == 1) // If mid element is not 0  
 return firstZero(arr, (mid + 1), high);  
 else // If mid element is 0, but not first 0  
 return firstZero(arr, low, (mid -1));  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// A wrapper over recursive function firstZero()  
int countZeroes(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Find index of first zero in given array  
 int first = firstZero(arr, 0, n-1);  
  
 // If 0 is not present at all, return 0  
 if (first == -1)  
 return 0;  
  
 return (n - first);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Count of zeroes is %d", countZeroes(arr, n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Count of zeroes is 5

Time Complexity: O(Logn) where n is number of elements in arr[].

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# Kth smallest element in a row-wise and column-wise sorted 2D array | Set 1

Given an n x n matrix, where every row and column is sorted in non-decreasing order. Find the kth smallest element in the given 2D array.

For example, consider the following 2D array.

10, 20, 30, 40  
 15, 25, 35, 45  
 24, 29, 37, 48  
 32, 33, 39, 50  
The 3rd smallest element is 20 and 7th smallest element is 30

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.***

The idea is to use min heap. Following are detailed step.  
 1) Build a min heap of elements from first row. A heap entry also stores row number and column number.  
 2) Do following k times.  
 …a) Get minimum element (or root) from min heap.  
 …b) Find row number and column number of the minimum element.  
 …c) Replace root with the next element from same column and min-heapify the root.  
 3) Return the last extracted root.

Following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// kth largest element in a 2d array sorted row-wise and column-wise  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A structure to store an entry of heap. The entry contains  
// a value from 2D array, row and column numbers of the value  
struct HeapNode {  
 int val; // value to be stored  
 int r; // Row number of value in 2D array  
 int c; // Column number of value in 2D array  
};  
  
// A utility function to swap two HeapNode items.  
void swap(HeapNode \*x, HeapNode \*y) {  
 HeapNode z = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = z;  
}  
  
// A utility function to minheapify the node harr[i] of a heap  
// stored in harr[]  
void minHeapify(HeapNode harr[], int i, int heap\_size)  
{  
 int l = i\*2 + 1;  
 int r = i\*2 + 2;  
 int smallest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l].val < harr[i].val)  
 smallest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r].val < harr[smallest].val)  
 smallest = r;  
 if (smallest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[smallest]);  
 minHeapify(harr, smallest, heap\_size);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to convert harr[] to a max heap  
void buildHeap(HeapNode harr[], int n)  
{  
 int i = (n - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 minHeapify(harr, i, n);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// This function returns kth smallest element in a 2D array mat[][]  
int kthSmallest(int mat[4][4], int n, int k)  
{  
 // k must be greater than 0 and smaller than n\*n  
 if (k <= 0 || k > n\*n)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Create a min heap of elements from first row of 2D array  
 HeapNode harr[n];  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 harr[i] = {mat[0][i], 0, i};  
 buildHeap(harr, n);  
  
 HeapNode hr;  
 for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)  
 {  
 // Get current heap root  
 hr = harr[0];  
  
 // Get next value from column of root's value. If the  
 // value stored at root was last value in its column,  
 // then assign INFINITE as next value  
 int nextval = (hr.r < (n-1))? mat[hr.r + 1][hr.c]: INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Update heap root with next value  
 harr[0] = {nextval, (hr.r) + 1, hr.c};  
  
 // Heapify root  
 minHeapify(harr, 0, n);  
 }  
  
 // Return the value at last extracted root  
 return hr.val;  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[4][4] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {25, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50},  
 };  
 cout << "7th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(mat, 4, 7);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

7th smallest element is 30

Time Complexity: The above solution involves following steps.  
 1) Build a min heap which takes O(n) time  
 2) Heapify k times which takes O(kLogn) time.  
 Therefore, overall time complexity is O(n + kLogn) time.

The above code can be optimized to build a heap of size k when k is smaller than n. In that case, the kth smallest element must be in first k rows and k columns.

We will soon be publishing more efficient algorithms for finding the kth smallest element.

This article is compiled by Ravi Gupta. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallest-element-in-a-row-wise-and-column-wise-sorted-2d-array-set-1/>

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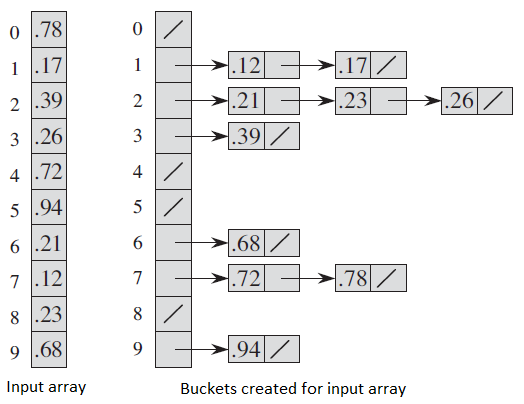
# Bucket Sort

Bucket sort is mainly useful when input is uniformly distributed over a range. For example, consider the following problem.   
 *Sort a large set of floating point numbers which are in range from 0.0 to 1.0 and are uniformly distributed across the range. How do we sort the numbers efficiently?*

A simple way is to apply a comparison based sorting algorithm. The [lower bound for Comparison based sorting algorithm](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/lower-bound-on-comparison-based-sorting-algorithms/) (Merge Sort, Heap Sort, Quick-Sort .. etc) is Ω(n Log n), i.e., they cannot do better than nLogn.  
 Can we sort the array in linear time? [Counting sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-sort/) can not be applied here as we use keys as index in counting sort. Here keys are floating point numbers.   
 The idea is to use bucket sort. Following is bucket algorithm.

bucketSort(arr[], n)  
1) Create n empty buckets (Or lists).  
2) Do following for every array element arr[i].  
.......a) Insert arr[i] into bucket[n\*array[i]]  
3) Sort individual buckets using insertion sort.  
4) Concatenate all sorted buckets.

Following diagram (taken from [CLRS book](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3rd/p/itmdvd93bzvrnc7b?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)) demonstrates working of bucket sort.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/BucketSort.png)

**Time Complexity:** If we assume that insertion in a bucket takes O(1) time then steps 1 and 2 of the above algorithm clearly take O(n) time. The O(1) is easily possible if we use a linked list to represent a bucket (In the following code, C++ vector is used for simplicity). Step 4 also takes O(n) time as there will be n items in all buckets.  
 The main step to analyze is step 3. This step also takes O(n) time on average if all numbers are uniformly distributed (please refer [CLRS book](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3rd/p/itmdvd93bzvrnc7b?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg) for more details)

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

// C++ program to sort an array using bucket sort  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
#include <vector>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to sort arr[] of size n using bucket sort  
void bucketSort(float arr[], int n)  
{  
 // 1) Create n empty buckets  
 vector<float> b[n];  
   
 // 2) Put array elements in different buckets  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 int bi = n\*arr[i]; // Index in bucket  
 b[bi].push\_back(arr[i]);  
 }  
  
 // 3) Sort individual buckets  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 sort(b[i].begin(), b[i].end());  
  
 // 4) Concatenate all buckets into arr[]  
 int index = 0;  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 for (int j = 0; j < b[i].size(); j++)  
 arr[index++] = b[i][j];  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above funtion \*/  
int main()  
{  
 float arr[] = {0.897, 0.565, 0.656, 0.1234, 0.665, 0.3434};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 bucketSort(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "Sorted array is \n";  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted array is  
0.1234 0.3434 0.565 0.656 0.665 0.897

**References:**  
 [Introduction to Algorithms 3rd Edition by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-3rd/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bucket_sort>  
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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/bucket-sort-2/>

# Divide and Conquer | Set 6 (Search in a Row-wise and Column-wise Sorted 2D Array)

Given an n x n matrix, where every row and column is sorted in increasing order. Given a key, how to decide whether this key is in the matrix.   
 [A linear time complexity is discussed in the previous post.](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-in-row-wise-and-column-wise-sorted-matrix/) This problem can also be a very good example for [divide and conquer algorithms](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/). Following is divide and conquer algorithm.

1) Find the middle element.  
 2) If middle element is same as key return.  
 3) If middle element is lesser than key then  
 ….3a) search submatrix on lower side of middle element  
 ….3b) Search submatrix on right hand side.of middle element  
 4) If middle element is greater than key then  
 ….4a) search vertical submatrix on left side of middle element  
 ….4b) search submatrix on right hand side.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/DaCMat3.jpg)

Following Java implementation of above algorithm.

// Java program for implementation of divide and conquer algorithm   
// to find a given key in a row-wise and column-wise sorted 2D array  
class SearchInMatrix  
{  
 public static void main(String[] args)  
 {  
 int[][] mat = new int[][] { {10, 20, 30, 40},   
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {27, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50}};  
 int rowcount = 4,colCount=4,key=50;  
 for (int i=0; i<rowcount; i++)  
 for (int j=0; j<colCount; j++)  
 search(mat, 0, rowcount-1, 0, colCount-1, mat[i][j]);  
 }  
  
 // A divide and conquer method to search a given key in mat[]  
 // in rows from fromRow to toRow and columns from fromCol to  
 // toCol  
 public static void search(int[][] mat, int fromRow, int toRow,   
 int fromCol, int toCol, int key)  
 {  
 // Find middle and compare with middle   
 int i = fromRow + (toRow-fromRow )/2;  
 int j = fromCol + (toCol-fromCol )/2;  
 if (mat[i][j] == key) // If key is present at middle  
 System.out.println("Found "+ key + " at "+ i +   
 " " + j);  
 else  
 {  
 // right-up quarter of matrix is searched in all cases.  
 // Provided it is different from current call  
 if (i!=toRow || j!=fromCol)  
 search(mat,fromRow,i,j,toCol,key);  
  
 // Special case for iteration with 1\*2 matrix  
 // mat[i][j] and mat[i][j+1] are only two elements.  
 // So just check second element  
 if (fromRow == toRow && fromCol + 1 == toCol)  
 if (mat[fromRow][toCol] == key)  
 System.out.println("Found "+ key+ " at "+   
 fromRow + " " + toCol);  
  
 // If middle key is lesser then search lower horizontal   
 // matrix and right hand side matrix  
 if (mat[i][j] < key)  
 {  
 // search lower horizontal if such matrix exists  
 if (i+1<=toRow)  
 search(mat, i+1, toRow, fromCol, toCol, key);  
 }  
  
 // If middle key is greater then search left vertical   
 // matrix and right hand side matrix  
 else  
 {  
 // search left vertical if such matrix exists  
 if (j-1>=fromCol)  
 search(mat, fromRow, toRow, fromCol, j-1, key);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

**Time complexity:**  
 We are given a n\*n matrix, the algorithm can be seen as recurring for 3 matrices of size n/2 x n/2. Following is recurrence for time complexity

T(n) = 3T(n/2) + O(1)

The solution of recurrence is O(n1.58) using [Master Method](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/analysis-algorithm-set-4-master-method-solving-recurrences/).  
 But the actual implementation calls for one submatrix of size n x n/2 or n/2 x n, and other submatrix of size n/2 x n/2.

This article is contributed by **Kaushik Lele**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Remove minimum elements from either side such that 2\*min becomes more than max

Given an unsorted array, trim the array such that twice of minimum is greater than maximum in the trimmed array. Elements should be removed either end of the array.

Number of removals should be minimum.

Examples:

arr[] = {4, 5, 100, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 200}  
Output: 4  
We need to remove 4 elements (4, 5, 100, 200)  
so that 2\*min becomes more than max.  
  
  
arr[] = {4, 7, 5, 6}  
Output: 0  
We don't need to remove any element as   
4\*2 > 7 (Note that min = 4, max = 8)  
  
arr[] = {20, 7, 5, 6}  
Output: 1  
We need to remove 20 so that 2\*min becomes  
more than max  
  
arr[] = {20, 4, 1, 3}  
Output: 3  
We need to remove any three elements from ends  
like 20, 4, 1 or 4, 1, 3 or 20, 3, 1 or 20, 4, 1

**Naive Solution:**  
 A naive solution is to try every possible case using recurrence. Following is the naive recursive algorithm. Note that the algorithm only returns minimum numbers of removals to be made, it doesn’t print the trimmed array. It can be easily modified to print the trimmed array as well.

// Returns minimum number of removals to be made in  
// arr[l..h]  
minRemovals(int arr[], int l, int h)  
1) Find min and max in arr[l..h]  
2) If 2\*min > max, then return 0.  
3) Else return minimum of "minRemovals(arr, l+1, h) + 1"  
 and "minRemovals(arr, l, h-1) + 1"

Following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility function to find minimum of two numbers  
int min(int a, int b) {return (a < b)? a : b;}  
  
// A utility function to find minimum in arr[l..h]  
int min(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int mn = arr[l];  
 for (int i=l+1; i<=h; i++)  
 if (mn > arr[i])  
 mn = arr[i];  
 return mn;  
}  
  
// A utility function to find maximum in arr[l..h]  
int max(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int mx = arr[l];  
 for (int i=l+1; i<=h; i++)  
 if (mx < arr[i])  
 mx = arr[i];  
 return mx;  
}  
  
// Returns the minimum number of removals from either end  
// in arr[l..h] so that 2\*min becomes greater than max.  
int minRemovals(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 // If there is 1 or less elements, return 0  
 // For a single element, 2\*min > max   
 // (Assumption: All elements are positive in arr[])  
 if (l >= h) return 0;  
  
 // 1) Find minimum and maximum in arr[l..h]  
 int mn = min(arr, l, h);  
 int mx = max(arr, l, h);  
  
 //If the property is followed, no removals needed  
 if (2\*mn > mx)  
 return 0;  
  
 // Otherwise remove a character from left end and recur,  
 // then remove a character from right end and recur, take  
 // the minimum of two is returned  
 return min(minRemovals(arr, l+1, h),  
 minRemovals(arr, l, h-1)) + 1;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 5, 100, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 200};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << minRemovals(arr, 0, n-1);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4

Time complexity: Time complexity of the above function can be written as following

T(n) = 2T(n-1) + O(n)

An upper bound on solution of above recurrence would be O(n x 2n).

**Dynamic Programming:**  
 The above recursive code exhibits many overlapping subproblems. For example minRemovals(arr, l+1, h-1) is evaluated twice. So Dynamic Programming is the choice to optimize the solution. Following is Dynamic Programming based solution.

#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility function to find minimum of two numbers  
int min(int a, int b) {return (a < b)? a : b;}  
  
// A utility function to find minimum in arr[l..h]  
int min(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int mn = arr[l];  
 for (int i=l+1; i<=h; i++)  
 if (mn > arr[i])  
 mn = arr[i];  
 return mn;  
}  
  
// A utility function to find maximum in arr[l..h]  
int max(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 int mx = arr[l];  
 for (int i=l+1; i<=h; i++)  
 if (mx < arr[i])  
 mx = arr[i];  
 return mx;  
}  
  
// Returns the minimum number of removals from either end  
// in arr[l..h] so that 2\*min becomes greater than max.  
int minRemovalsDP(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create a table to store solutions of subproblems  
 int table[n][n], gap, i, j, mn, mx;  
  
 // Fill table using above recursive formula. Note that the table  
 // is filled in diagonal fashion (similar to http://goo.gl/PQqoS),  
 // from diagonal elements to table[0][n-1] which is the result.  
 for (gap = 0; gap < n; ++gap)  
 {  
 for (i = 0, j = gap; j < n; ++i, ++j)  
 {  
 mn = min(arr, i, j);  
 mx = max(arr, i, j);  
 table[i][j] = (2\*mn > mx)? 0: min(table[i][j-1]+1,  
 table[i+1][j]+1);  
 }  
 }  
 return table[0][n-1];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {20, 4, 1, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << minRemovalsDP(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Time Complexity: O(n3) where n is the number of elements in arr[].

Further Optimizations:  
 The above code can be optimized in many ways.  
 **1)** We can avoid calculation of min() and/or max() when min and/or max is/are not changed by removing corner elements.

**2)** We can pre-process the array and build [segment tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/segment-tree-set-1-sum-of-given-range/)in O(n) time. After the segment tree is built, we can query range minimum and maximum in O(Logn) time. The overall time complexity is reduced to O(n2Logn) time.

**A O(n^2) Solution**  
 The idea is to find the maximum sized subarray such that 2\*min > max. We run two nested loops, the outer loop chooses a starting point and the inner loop chooses ending point for the current starting point. We keep track of longest subarray with the given property.

Following is C++ implementation of the above approach. Thanks to Richard Zhang for suggesting this solution.

// A O(n\*n) solution to find the minimum of elements to  
// be removed  
#include <iostream>  
#include <climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns the minimum number of removals from either end  
// in arr[l..h] so that 2\*min becomes greater than max.  
int minRemovalsDP(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Initialize starting and ending indexes of the maximum  
 // sized subarray with property 2\*min > max  
 int longest\_start = -1, longest\_end = 0;  
  
 // Choose different elements as starting point  
 for (int start=0; start<n; start++)  
 {  
 // Initialize min and max for the current start  
 int min = INT\_MAX, max = INT\_MIN;  
  
 // Choose different ending points for current start  
 for (int end = start; end < n; end ++)  
 {  
 // Update min and max if necessary  
 int val = arr[end];  
 if (val < min) min = val;  
 if (val > max) max = val;  
  
 // If the property is violated, then no  
 // point to continue for a bigger array  
 if (2 \* min <= max) break;  
  
 // Update longest\_start and longest\_end if needed  
 if (end - start > longest\_end - longest\_start ||  
 longest\_start == -1)  
 {  
 longest\_start = start;  
 longest\_end = end;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If not even a single element follow the property,  
 // then return n  
 if (longest\_start == -1) return n;  
  
 // Return the number of elements to be removed  
 return (n - (longest\_end - longest\_start + 1));  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 5, 100, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 200};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << minRemovalsDP(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

This article is contributed by **Rahul Jain**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/remove-minimum-elements-either-side-2min-max/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

Post navigation

[← Fab.com Pune Interview | Set 2](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/fab-com-pune-interview-set-2/) [Amazon Interview | Set 80 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-80/)

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# Smallest subarray with sum greater than a given value

Given an array of integers and a number x, find the smallest subarray with sum greater than the given value.

Examples:  
arr[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 0, 19}  
 x = 51  
Output: 3  
Minimum length subarray is {4, 45, 6}  
  
arr[] = {1, 10, 5, 2, 7}  
 x = 9  
Output: 1  
Minimum length subarray is {10}  
  
arr[] = {1, 11, 100, 1, 0, 200, 3, 2, 1, 250}  
 x = 280  
Output: 4  
Minimum length subarray is {100, 1, 0, 200}

A **simple solution** is to use two nested loops. The outer loop picks a starting element, the inner loop considers all elements (on right side of current start) as ending element. Whenever sum of elements between current start and end becomes more than the given number, update the result if current length is smaller than the smallest length so far.  
 Following is C++ implementation of simple approach.

# include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns length of smallest subarray with sum greater than x.  
// If there is no subarray with given sum, then returns n+1  
int smallestSubWithSum(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 // Initilize length of smallest subarray as n+1  
 int min\_len = n + 1;  
  
 // Pick every element as starting point  
 for (int start=0; start<n; start++)  
 {  
 // Initialize sum starting with current start  
 int curr\_sum = arr[start];  
  
 // If first element itself is greater  
 if (curr\_sum > x) return 1;  
  
 // Try different ending points for curremt start  
 for (int end=start+1; end<n; end++)  
 {  
 // add last element to current sum  
 curr\_sum += arr[end];  
  
 // If sum becomes more than x and length of  
 // this subarray is smaller than current smallest  
 // length, update the smallest length (or result)  
 if (curr\_sum > x && (end - start + 1) < min\_len)  
 min\_len = (end - start + 1);  
 }  
 }  
 return min\_len;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 19};  
 int x = 51;  
 int n1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr1, n1, x) << endl;  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 10, 5, 2, 7};  
 int n2 = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 x = 9;  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr2, n2, x) << endl;  
  
 int arr3[] = {1, 11, 100, 1, 0, 200, 3, 2, 1, 250};  
 int n3 = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 x = 280;  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr3, n3, x) << endl;  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3  
1  
4

Time Complexity: Time complexity of the above approach is clearly O(n2).

**Efficient Solution:** This problem can be solved in **O(n) time** using the idea used in [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-subarray-with-given-sum/)post. Thanks to Ankit and Nitin for suggesting this optimized solution.

// O(n) solution for finding smallest subarray with sum  
// greater than x  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns length of smallest subarray with sum greater than x.  
// If there is no subarray with given sum, then returns n+1  
int smallestSubWithSum(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 // Initialize current sum and minimum length  
 int curr\_sum = 0, min\_len = n+1;  
  
 // Initialize starting and ending indexes  
 int start = 0, end = 0;  
 while (end < n)  
 {  
 // Keep adding array elements while current sum  
 // is smaller than x  
 while (curr\_sum <= x && end < n)  
 curr\_sum += arr[end++];  
  
 // If current sum becomes greater than x.  
 while (curr\_sum > x && start < n)  
 {  
 // Update minimum length if needed  
 if (end - start < min\_len)  
 min\_len = end - start;  
  
 // remove starting elements  
 curr\_sum -= arr[start++];  
 }  
 }  
 return min\_len;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 19};  
 int x = 51;  
 int n1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr1, n1, x) << endl;  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 10, 5, 2, 7};  
 int n2 = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 x = 9;  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr2, n2, x) << endl;  
  
 int arr3[] = {1, 11, 100, 1, 0, 200, 3, 2, 1, 250};  
 int n3 = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 x = 280;  
 cout << smallestSubWithSum(arr3, n3, x);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3  
1  
4

This article is contributed by **Rahul Jain**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-length-subarray-sum-greater-given-value/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Count trailing zeroes in factorial of a number](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-trailing-zeroes-factorial-number/) [Amazon Interview | Set 83 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-83/)

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# Create a matrix with alternating rectangles of O and X

Write a code which inputs two numbers m and n and creates a matrix of size m x n (m rows and n columns) in which every elements is either X or 0. The Xs and 0s must be filled alternatively, the matrix should have outermost rectangle of Xs, then a rectangle of 0s, then a rectangle of Xs, and so on.

Examples:

Input: m = 3, n = 3  
Output: Following matrix   
X X X  
X 0 X  
X X X  
  
Input: m = 4, n = 5  
Output: Following matrix  
X X X X X  
X 0 0 0 X  
X 0 0 0 X  
X X X X X  
  
Input: m = 5, n = 5  
Output: Following matrix  
X X X X X  
X 0 0 0 X  
X 0 X 0 X  
X 0 0 0 X  
X X X X X  
  
Input: m = 6, n = 7  
Output: Following matrix  
X X X X X X X  
X 0 0 0 0 0 X  
X 0 X X X 0 X  
X 0 X X X 0 X  
X 0 0 0 0 0 X  
X X X X X X X

***We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.***

This question was asked in campus recruitment of Shreepartners Gurgaon. I followed the following approach.

**1)** Use the [code for Printing Matrix in Spiral form](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-a-given-matrix-in-spiral-form/).  
 **2)** Instead of printing the array, inserted the element ‘X’ or ‘0’ alternatively in the array.

Following is C implementation of the above approach.

#include <stdio.h>  
  
// Function to print alternating rectangles of 0 and X  
void fill0X(int m, int n)  
{  
 /\* k - starting row index  
 m - ending row index  
 l - starting column index  
 n - ending column index  
 i - iterator \*/  
 int i, k = 0, l = 0;  
  
 // Store given number of rows and columns for later use  
 int r = m, c = n;  
  
 // A 2D array to store the output to be printed  
 char a[m][n];  
 char x = 'X'; // Iniitialize the character to be stoed in a[][]  
  
 // Fill characters in a[][] in spiral form. Every iteration fills  
 // one rectangle of either Xs or Os  
 while (k < m && l < n)  
 {  
 /\* Fill the first row from the remaining rows \*/  
 for (i = l; i < n; ++i)  
 a[k][i] = x;  
 k++;  
  
 /\* Fill the last column from the remaining columns \*/  
 for (i = k; i < m; ++i)  
 a[i][n-1] = x;  
 n--;  
  
 /\* Fill the last row from the remaining rows \*/  
 if (k < m)  
 {  
 for (i = n-1; i >= l; --i)  
 a[m-1][i] = x;  
 m--;  
 }  
  
 /\* Print the first column from the remaining columns \*/  
 if (l < n)  
 {  
 for (i = m-1; i >= k; --i)  
 a[i][l] = x;  
 l++;  
 }  
  
 // Flip character for next iteration  
 x = (x == '0')? 'X': '0';  
 }  
  
 // Print the filled matrix  
 for (i = 0; i < r; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j = 0; j < c; j++)  
 printf("%c ", a[i][j]);  
 printf("\n");  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 puts("Output for m = 5, n = 6");  
 fill0X(5, 6);  
  
 puts("\nOutput for m = 4, n = 4");  
 fill0X(4, 4);  
  
 puts("\nOutput for m = 3, n = 4");  
 fill0X(3, 4);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Output for m = 5, n = 6  
X X X X X X  
X 0 0 0 0 X  
X 0 X X 0 X  
X 0 0 0 0 X  
X X X X X X  
  
Output for m = 4, n = 4  
X X X X  
X 0 0 X  
X 0 0 X  
X X X X  
  
Output for m = 3, n = 4  
X X X X  
X 0 0 X  
X X X X

Time Complexity: O(mn)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(mn)

Please suggest if someone has a better solution which is more efficient in terms of space and time.

This article is contributed by **Deepak Bisht**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/create-a-matrix-with-alternating-rectangles-of-0-and-x/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Find k closest elements to a given value

Given a sorted array arr[] and a value X, find the k closest elements to X in arr[].   
 Examples:

Input: K = 4, X = 35  
 arr[] = {12, 16, 22, 30, 35, 39, 42,   
 45, 48, 50, 53, 55, 56}  
Output: 30 39 42 45

Note that if the element is present in array, then it should not be in output, only the other closest elements are required.

In the following solutions, it is assumed that all elements of array are distinct.

A **simple solution** is to do linear search for k closest elements.  
 1) Start from the first element and search for the crossover point (The point before which elements are smaller than or equal to X and after which elements are greater). This step takes O(n) time.  
 2) Once we find the crossover point, we can compare elements on both sides of crossover point to print k closest elements. This step takes O(k) time.

The time complexity of the above solution is O(n).

An **Optimized Solution** is to find k elements in O(Logn + k) time. The idea is to use [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/) to find the crossover point. Once we find index of crossover point, we can print k closest elements in O(k) time.

#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to find the cross over point (the point before  
 which elements are smaller than or equal to x and after  
 which greater than x)\*/  
int findCrossOver(int arr[], int low, int high, int x)  
{  
 // Base cases  
 if (arr[high] <= x) // x is greater than all  
 return high;  
 if (arr[low] > x) // x is smaller than all  
 return low;  
  
 // Find the middle point  
 int mid = (low + high)/2; /\* low + (high - low)/2 \*/  
  
 /\* If x is same as middle element, then return mid \*/  
 if (arr[mid] <= x && arr[mid+1] > x)  
 return mid;  
  
 /\* If x is greater than arr[mid], then either arr[mid + 1]  
 is ceiling of x or ceiling lies in arr[mid+1...high] \*/  
 if(arr[mid] < x)  
 return findCrossOver(arr, mid+1, high, x);  
  
 return findCrossOver(arr, low, mid - 1, x);  
}  
  
// This function prints k closest elements to x in arr[].  
// n is the number of elements in arr[]  
void printKclosest(int arr[], int x, int k, int n)  
{  
 // Find the crossover point  
 int l = findCrossOver(arr, 0, n-1, x); // le  
 int r = l+1; // Right index to search  
 int count = 0; // To keep track of count of elements already printed  
  
 // If x is present in arr[], then reduce left index  
 // Assumption: all elements in arr[] are distinct  
 if (arr[l] == x) l--;  
  
 // Compare elements on left and right of crossover  
 // point to find the k closest elements  
 while (l >= 0 && r < n && count < k)  
 {  
 if (x - arr[l] < arr[r] - x)  
 printf("%d ", arr[l--]);  
 else  
 printf("%d ", arr[r++]);  
 count++;  
 }  
  
 // If there are no more elements on right side, then  
 // print left elements  
 while (count < k && l >= 0)  
 printf("%d ", arr[l--]), count++;  
  
 // If there are no more elements on left side, then  
 // print right elements  
 while (count < k && r < n)  
 printf("%d ", arr[r++]), count++;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] ={12, 16, 22, 30, 35, 39, 42,  
 45, 48, 50, 53, 55, 56};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 35, k = 4;  
 printKclosest(arr, x, 4, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

39 30 42 45

The time complexity of this method is O(Logn + k).

**Exercise:** Extend the optimized solution to work for duplicates also, i.e., to work for arrays where elements don’t have to be distinct.

This article is contributed by **Rahul Jain**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-k-closest-elements-given-value/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Can we use % operator on floating point numbers?](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/can-use-operator-floating-point-numbers/) [Check if binary representation of a number is palindrome →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-binary-representation-number-palindrome/)

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# Count number of binary strings without consecutive 1's

Given a positive integer N, count all possible distinct binary strings of length N such that there are no consecutive 1’s.

Examples:

Input: N = 2  
Output: 3  
// The 3 strings are 00, 01, 10  
  
Input: N = 3  
Output: 5  
// The 5 strings are 000, 001, 010, 100, 101

This problem can be solved using Dynamic Programming. Let a[i] be the number of binary strings of length i which do not contain any two consecutive 1’s and which end in 0. Similarly, let b[i] be the number of such strings which end in 1. We can append either 0 or 1 to a string ending in 0, but we can only append 0 to a string ending in 1. This yields the recurrence relation:

a[i] = a[i - 1] + b[i - 1]  
b[i] = a[i - 1]

The base cases of above recurrence are a[1] = b[1] = 1. The total number of strings of length i is just a[i] + b[i].

Following is C++ implementation of above solution. In the following implementation, indexes start from 0. So a[i] represents the number of binary strings for input length i+1. Similarly, b[i] represents binary strings for input length i+1.

// C++ program to count all distinct binary strings  
// without two consecutive 1's  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int countStrings(int n)  
{  
 int a[n], b[n];  
 a[0] = b[0] = 1;  
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 a[i] = a[i-1] + b[i-1];  
 b[i] = a[i-1];  
 }  
 return a[n-1] + b[n-1];  
}  
  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 cout << countStrings(3) << endl;  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

5

**Source:**  
 [courses.csail.mit.edu/6.006/oldquizzes/solutions/q2-f2009-sol.pdf](http://courses.csail.mit.edu/6.006/oldquizzes/solutions/q2-f2009-sol.pdf)

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-number-binary-strings-without-consecutive-1s/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

# Find next greater number with same set of digits

Given a number n, find the smallest number that has same set of digits as n and is greater than n. If x is the greatest possible number with its set of digits, then print “not possible”.

Examples:  
 For simplicity of implementation, we have considered input number as a string.

Input: n = "218765"  
Output: "251678"  
  
Input: n = "1234"  
Output: "1243"  
  
Input: n = "4321"  
Output: "Not Possible"  
  
Input: n = "534976"  
Output: "536479"

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

Following are few observations about the next greater number.  
 1) If all digits sorted in descending order, then output is always “Not Possible”. For example, 4321.  
 2) If all digits are sorted in ascending order, then we need to swap last two digits. For example, 1234.  
 3) For other cases, we need to process the number from rightmost side (why? because we need to find the smallest of all greater numbers)

You can now try developing an algorithm yourself.

Following is the algorithm for finding the next greater number.  
 **I)** Traverse the given number from rightmost digit, keep traversing till you find a digit which is smaller than the previously traversed digit. For example, if the input number is “534976”, we stop at **4** because 4 is smaller than next digit 9. If we do not find such a digit, then output is “Not Possible”.

**II)** Now search the right side of above found digit ‘d’ for the smallest digit greater than ‘d’. For “53**4**976″, the right side of 4 contains “976”. The smallest digit greater than 4 is **6**.

**III)** Swap the above found two digits, we get 53**6**97**4** in above example.

**IV)** Now sort all digits from position next to ‘d’ to the end of number. The number that we get after sorting is the output. For above example, we sort digits in bold 536**974**. We get “536**479**” which is the next greater number for input 534976.

Following is C++ implementation of above approach.

// C++ program to find the smallest number which greater than a given number  
// and has same set of digits as given number  
#include <iostream>  
#include <cstring>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Utility function to swap two digits  
void swap(char \*a, char \*b)  
{  
 char temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// Given a number as a char array number[], this function finds the  
// next greater number. It modifies the same array to store the result  
void findNext(char number[], int n)  
{  
 int i, j;  
  
 // I) Start from the right most digit and find the first digit that is  
 // smaller than the digit next to it.  
 for (i = n-1; i > 0; i--)  
 if (number[i] > number[i-1])  
 break;  
  
 // If no such digit is found, then all digits are in descending order  
 // means there cannot be a greater number with same set of digits  
 if (i==0)  
 {  
 cout << "Next number is not possible";  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // II) Find the smallest digit on right side of (i-1)'th digit that is  
 // greater than number[i-1]  
 int x = number[i-1], smallest = i;  
 for (j = i+1; j < n; j++)  
 if (number[j] > x && number[j] < number[smallest])  
 smallest = j;  
  
 // III) Swap the above found smallest digit with number[i-1]  
 swap(&number[smallest], &number[i-1]);  
  
 // IV) Sort the digits after (i-1) in ascending order  
 sort(number + i, number + n);  
  
 cout << "Next number with same set of digits is " << number;  
  
 return;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char digits[] = "534976";  
 int n = strlen(digits);  
 findNext(digits, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Next number with same set of digits is 536479

The above implementation can be optimized in following ways.  
 1) We can use binary search in step II instead of linear search.  
 2) In step IV, instead of doing simple sort, we can apply some clever technique to do it in linear time. Hint: We know that all digits are linearly sorted in reverse order except one digit which was swapped.

With above optimizations, we can say that the time complexity of this method is O(n).

This article is contributed by **Rahul Jain**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-next-greater-number-set-digits/>

# Maximum Sum Path in Two Arrays

Given two sorted arrays such the arrays may have some common elements. Find the sum of the maximum sum path to reach from beginning of any array to end of any of the two arrays. We can switch from one array to another array only at common elements.

Expected time complexity is O(m+n) where m is the number of elements in ar1[] and n is the number of elements in ar2[].

Examples:

Input: ar1[] = {2, 3, 7, 10, 12}, ar2[] = {1, 5, 7, 8}  
Output: 35  
35 is sum of 1 + 5 + 7 + 10 + 12.  
We start from first element of arr2 which is 1, then we  
move to 5, then 7. From 7, we switch to ar1 (7 is common)  
and traverse 10 and 12.  
  
Input: ar1[] = {10, 12}, ar2 = {5, 7, 9}  
Output: 22  
22 is sum of 10 and 12.  
Since there is no common element, we need to take all   
elements from the array with more sum.  
  
Input: ar1[] = {2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 15, 30, 34}  
 ar2[] = {1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19}  
Output: 122  
122 is sum of 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 30, 34

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to do something similar to merge process of [merge sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/). We need to calculate sums of elements between all common points for both arrays. Whenever we see a common point, we compare the two sums and add the maximum of two to the result. Following are detailed steps.

1) Initialize result as 0. Also initialize two variables sum1 and sum2 as 0. Here sum1 and sum2 are used to store sum of element in ar1[] and ar2[] respectively. These sums are between two common points.

2) Now run a loop to traverse elements of both arrays. While traversing compare current elements of ar1[] and ar2[].

    2.a) If current element of ar1[] is smaller than current element of ar2[], then update sum1, else if current element of ar2[] is smaller, then update sum2.

    2.b) If current element of ar1[] and ar2[] are same, then take the maximum of sum1 and sum2 and add it to the result. Also add the common element to the result.

Following is C++ implementation of above approach.

#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Utility function to find maximum of two integers  
int max(int x, int y) { return (x > y)? x : y; }  
  
// This function returns the sum of elements on maximum path  
// from beginning to end  
int maxPathSum(int ar1[], int ar2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // initialize indexes for ar1[] and ar2[]  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
  
 // Initialize result and current sum through ar1[] and ar2[].  
 int result = 0, sum1 = 0, sum2 = 0;  
  
 // Below 3 loops are similar to merge in merge sort  
 while (i < m && j < n)  
 {  
 // Add elements of ar1[] to sum1  
 if (ar1[i] < ar2[j])  
 sum1 += ar1[i++];  
  
 // Add elements of ar2[] to sum2  
 else if (ar1[i] > ar2[j])  
 sum2 += ar2[j++];  
  
 else // we reached a common point  
 {  
 // Take the maximum of two sums and add to result  
 result += max(sum1, sum2);  
  
 // Update sum1 and sum2 for elements after this  
 // intersection point  
 sum1 = 0, sum2 = 0;  
  
 // Keep updating result while there are more common  
 // elements  
 while (i < m && j < n && ar1[i] == ar2[j])  
 {  
 result = result + ar1[i++];  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Add remaining elements of ar1[]  
 while (i < m)  
 sum1 += ar1[i++];  
  
 // Add remaining elements of ar2[]  
 while (j < n)  
 sum2 += ar2[j++];  
  
 // Add maximum of two sums of remaining elements  
 result += max(sum1, sum2);  
  
 return result;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 15, 30, 34};  
 int ar2[] = {1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19};  
 int m = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 cout << maxPathSum(ar1, ar2, m, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

122

Time complexity: In every iteration of while loops, we process an element from either of the two arrays. There are total m + n elements. Therefore, time complexity is O(m+n).

This article is contributed by **Piyush Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-sum-path-across-two-arrays/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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[← Find Excel column name from a given column number](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-excel-column-name-given-number/) [Anagram Substring Search (Or Search for all permutations) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/anagram-substring-search-search-permutations/)

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# Search in an almost sorted array

Given an array which is sorted, but after sorting some elements are moved to either of the adjacent positions, i.e., arr[i] may be present at arr[i+1] or arr[i-1]. Write an efficient function to search an element in this array. Basically the element arr[i] can only be swapped with either arr[i+1] or arr[i-1].

For example consider the array {2, 3, 10, 4, 40}, 4 is moved to next position and 10 is moved to previous position.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {10, 3, 40, 20, 50, 80, 70}, key = 40  
Output: 2   
Output is index of 40 in given array  
  
Input: arr[] = {10, 3, 40, 20, 50, 80, 70}, key = 90  
Output: -1  
-1 is returned to indicate element is not present

A simple solution is to linearly search the given key in given array. Time complexity of this solution is O(n). We cab modify [binary search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/) to do it in O(Logn) time.

The idea is to compare the key with middle 3 elements, if present then return the index. If not present, then compare the key with middle element to decide whether to go in left half or right half. Comparing with middle element is enough as all the elements after mid+2 must be greater than element mid and all elements before mid-2 must be smaller than mid element.

Following is C++ implementation of this approach.

// C++ program to find an element in an almost sorted array  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
// A recursive binary search based function. It returns index of x in  
// given array arr[l..r] is present, otherwise -1  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r >= l)  
 {  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
  
 // If the element is present at one of the middle 3 positions  
 if (arr[mid] == x) return mid;  
 if (mid > l && arr[mid-1] == x) return (mid - 1);  
 if (mid < r && arr[mid+1] == x) return (mid + 1);  
  
 // If element is smaller than mid, then it can only be present  
 // in left subarray  
 if (arr[mid] > x) return binarySearch(arr, l, mid-2, x);  
  
 // Else the element can only be present in right subarray  
 return binarySearch(arr, mid+2, r, x);  
 }  
  
 // We reach here when element is not present in array  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main(void)  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 2, 10, 4, 40};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/ sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 4;  
 int result = binarySearch(arr, 0, n-1, x);  
 (result == -1)? printf("Element is not present in array")  
 : printf("Element is present at index %d", result);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Element is present at index 3

Time complexity of the above function is O(Logn).

This article is contributed by **Abhishek**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-almost-sorted-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Sort an array according to the order defined by another array

Given two arrays A1[] and A2[], sort A1 in such a way that the relative order among the elements will be same as those are in A2. For the elements not present in A2, append them at last in sorted order.

Input: A1[] = {2, 1, 2, 5, 7, 1, 9, 3, 6, 8, 8}  
 A2[] = {2, 1, 8, 3}  
Output: A1[] = {2, 2, 1, 1, 8, 8, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9}

The code should handle all cases like number of elements in A2[] may be more or less compared to A1[]. A2[] may have some elements which may not be there in A1[] and vice versa is also possible.

Source: [Amazon Interview | Set 110 (On-Campus)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-110-campus/)

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

**Method 1 (Using Sorting and Binary Search)**  
 Let size of A1[] be m and size of A2[] be n.  
 1) Create a temporary array temp of size m and copy contents of A1[] to it.  
 2) Create another array visited[] and initialize all entries in it as false. visited[] is used to mark those elements in temp[] which are copied to A1[].  
 3) Sort temp[]  
 4) Initialize the output index ind as 0.  
 5) Do following for every element of A2[i] in A2[]  
 …..a) Binary search for all occurrences of A2[i] in temp[], if present then copy all occurrences to A1[ind] and increment ind. Also mark the copied elements visited[]  
 6) Copy all unvisited elements from temp[] to A1[].

Time complexity: The steps 1 and 2 require O(m) time. Step 3 requires O(mLogm) time. Step 5 requires O(nLogm) time. Therefore overall time complexity is O(m + nLogm).

Thanks to [vivek](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-110-campus/)for suggesting this method. Following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// A C++ program to sort an array according to the order defined  
// by another array  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
/\* A Binary Search based function to find index of FIRST occurrence  
 of x in arr[]. If x is not present, then it returns -1 \*/  
int first(int arr[], int low, int high, int x, int n)  
{  
 if (high >= low)  
 {  
 int mid = low + (high-low)/2; /\* (low + high)/2; \*/  
 if ((mid == 0 || x > arr[mid-1]) && arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
 if (x > arr[mid])  
 return first(arr, (mid + 1), high, x, n);  
 return first(arr, low, (mid -1), x, n);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// Sort A1[0..m-1] according to the order defined by A2[0..n-1].  
void sortAccording(int A1[], int A2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // The temp array is used to store a copy of A1[] and visited[]  
 // is used mark the visited elements in temp[].  
 int temp[m], visited[m];  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 {  
 temp[i] = A1[i];  
 visited[i] = 0;  
 }  
  
 // Sort elements in temp  
 sort(temp, temp + m);  
  
 int ind = 0; // for index of output which is sorted A1[]  
  
 // Consider all elements of A2[], find them in temp[]  
 // and copy to A1[] in order.  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Find index of the first occurrence of A2[i] in temp  
 int f = first(temp, 0, m-1, A2[i], m);  
  
 // If not present, no need to proceed  
 if (f == -1) continue;  
  
 // Copy all occurrences of A2[i] to A1[]  
 for (int j = f; (j<m && temp[j]==A2[i]); j++)  
 {  
 A1[ind++] = temp[j];  
 visited[j] = 1;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Now copy all items of temp[] which are not present in A2[]  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 if (visited[i] == 0)  
 A1[ind++] = temp[i];  
}  
  
// Utility function to print an array  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function.  
int main()  
{  
 int A1[] = {2, 1, 2, 5, 7, 1, 9, 3, 6, 8, 8};  
 int A2[] = {2, 1, 8, 3};  
 int m = sizeof(A1)/sizeof(A1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(A2)/sizeof(A2[0]);  
 cout << "Sorted array is \n";  
 sortAccording(A1, A2, m, n);  
 printArray(A1, m);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted array is  
2 2 1 1 8 8 3 5 6 7 9

**Method 2 (Using Self-Balancing Binary Search Tree)**  
 We can also use a self balancing BST like [AVL Tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/avl-tree-set-1-insertion/), [Red Black Tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/red-black-tree-set-1-introduction-2/), etc. Following are detailed steps.  
 1) Create a self balancing BST of all elements in A1[]. In every node of BST, also keep track of count of occurrences of the key and a bool field visited which is initialized as false for all nodes.  
 2) Initialize the output index ind as 0.  
 3) Do following for every element of A2[i] in A2[]  
 …..a) Search for A2[i] in the BST, if present then copy all occurrences to A1[ind] and increment ind. Also mark the copied elements visited in the BST node.  
 4) Do an inorder traversal of BST and copy all unvisited keys to A1[].

Time Complexity of this method is same as the previous method. Note that in a self balancing Binary Search Tree, all operations require logm time.

**Method 3 (Use Hashing)**  
 1. Loop through A1[], store the count of every number in a HashMap (key: number, value: count of number) .  
 2. Loop through A2[], check if it is present in HashMap, if so, put in output array that many times and remove the number from HashMap.  
 3. Sort the rest of the numbers present in HashMap and put in output array.

Thanks to[Anurag Sigh](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-110-campus/) for suggesting this method.

The steps 1 and 2 on average take O(m+n) time under the assumption that we have a good hashing function that takes O(1) time for insertion and search on average. The third step takes O(pLogp) time where p is the number of elements remained after considering elements of A2[].

**Method 4 (By Writing a Customized Compare Method)**  
 We can also customize compare method of a sorting algorithm to solve the above problem. For example [qsort() in C allows us to pass our own customized compare method](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/comparator-function-of-qsort-in-c/).  
 1. If num1 and num2 both are in A2 then number with lower index in A2 will be treated smaller than other.  
 2. If only one of num1 or num2 present in A2, then that number will be treated smaller than the other which doesn’t present in A2.  
 3. If both are not in A2, then natural ordering will be taken.

Time complexity of this method is O(mnLogm) if we use a O(nLogn) time complexity sorting algorithm. We can improve time complexity to O(mLogm) by using a Hashing instead of doing linear search.

Following is C implementation of this method.

// A C++ program to sort an array according to the order defined  
// by another array  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
// A2 is made global here so that it can be accesed by compareByA2()  
// The syntax of qsort() allows only two parameters to compareByA2()  
int A2[5];  
int size = 5; // size of A2[]  
  
int search(int key)  
{  
 int i=0, idx = 0;  
 for (i=0; i<size; i++)  
 if (A2[i] == key)  
 return i;  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// A custom comapre method to compare elements of A1[] according  
// to the order defined by A2[].  
int compareByA2(const void \* a, const void \* b)  
{  
 int idx1 = search(\*(int\*)a);  
 int idx2 = search(\*(int\*)b);  
 if (idx1 != -1 && idx2 != -1)  
 return idx1 - idx2;  
 else if(idx1 != -1)  
 return -1;  
 else if(idx2 != -1)  
 return 1;  
 else  
 return ( \*(int\*)a - \*(int\*)b );  
}  
  
// This method mainly uses qsort to sort A1[] according to A2[]  
void sortA1ByA2(int A1[], int size1)  
{  
 qsort(A1, size1, sizeof (int), compareByA2);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  
{  
 int A1[] = {2, 1, 2, 5, 7, 1, 9, 3, 6, 8, 8, 7, 5, 6, 9, 7, 5};  
  
 //A2[] = {2, 1, 8, 3, 4};  
 A2[0] = 2;  
 A2[1] = 1;  
 A2[2] = 8;  
 A2[3] = 3;  
 A2[4] = 4;  
 int size1 = sizeof(A1)/sizeof(A1[0]);  
  
 sortA1ByA2(A1, size1);  
  
 printf("Sorted Array is ");  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<size1; i++)  
 printf("%d ", A1[i]);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted Array is 2 2 1 1 8 8 3 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 9 9

This method is based on comments by readers (Xinuo Chen, Pranay Doshi and javakurious) and compiled by Anurag Singh.

This article is compiled by **Piyush**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-array-according-order-defined-another-array/>

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# Rearrange array in alternating positive & negative items with O(1) extra space

Given an array of positive and negative numbers, arrange them in an alternate fashion such that every positive number is followed by negative and vice-versa maintaining the order of appearance.  
 Number of positive and negative numbers need not be equal. If there are more positive numbers they appear at the end of the array. If there are more negative numbers, they too appear in the end of the array.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, -4, -1, 4}  
Output: arr[] = {-4, 1, -1, 2, 3, 4}  
  
Input: arr[] = {-5, -2, 5, 2, 4, 7, 1, 8, 0, -8}  
output: arr[] = {-5, 5, -2, 2, -8, 4, 7, 1, 8, 0}

This question has been asked at many places (See [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-118-campus-internship/)and [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-set-114-campus-internship/))

The above problem can be easily solved if O(n) extra space is allowed. It becomes interesting due to the limitations that O(1) extra space and order of appearances.  
 The idea is to process array from left to right. While processing, find the first out of place element in the remaining unprocessed array. An element is out of place if it is negative and at odd index, or it is positive and at even index. Once we find an out of place element, we find the first element after it with opposite sign. We right rotate the subarray between these two elements (including these two).

Following is C++ implementation of above idea.

/\* C++ program to rearrange positive and negative integers in alternate  
 fashion while keeping the order of positive and negative numbers. \*/  
#include <iostream>  
#include <assert.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Utility function to right rotate all elements between [outofplace, cur]  
void rightrotate(int arr[], int n, int outofplace, int cur)  
{  
 char tmp = arr[cur];  
 for (int i = cur; i > outofplace; i--)  
 arr[i] = arr[i-1];  
 arr[outofplace] = tmp;  
}  
  
void rearrange(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int outofplace = -1;  
  
 for (int index = 0; index < n; index ++)  
 {  
 if (outofplace >= 0)  
 {  
 // find the item which must be moved into the out-of-place  
 // entry if out-of-place entry is positive and current  
 // entry is negative OR if out-of-place entry is negative  
 // and current entry is negative then right rotate  
 //  
 // [...-3, -4, -5, 6...] --> [...6, -3, -4, -5...]  
 // ^ ^  
 // | |  
 // outofplace --> outofplace  
 //  
 if (((arr[index] >= 0) && (arr[outofplace] < 0))  
 || ((arr[index] < 0) && (arr[outofplace] >= 0)))  
 {  
 rightrotate(arr, n, outofplace, index);  
  
 // the new out-of-place entry is now 2 steps ahead  
 if (index - outofplace > 2)  
 outofplace = outofplace + 2;  
 else  
 outofplace = -1;  
 }  
 }  
  
  
 // if no entry has been flagged out-of-place  
 if (outofplace == -1)  
 {  
 // check if current entry is out-of-place  
 if (((arr[index] >= 0) && (!(index & 0x01)))  
 || ((arr[index] < 0) && (index & 0x01)))  
 {  
 outofplace = index;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array 'arr[]' of size 'n'  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test abive function  
int main()  
{  
 //int arr[n] = {-5, 3, 4, 5, -6, -2, 8, 9, -1, -4};  
 //int arr[] = {-5, -3, -4, -5, -6, 2 , 8, 9, 1 , 4};  
 //int arr[] = {5, 3, 4, 2, 1, -2 , -8, -9, -1 , -4};  
 //int arr[] = {-5, 3, -4, -7, -1, -2 , -8, -9, 1 , -4};  
 int arr[] = {-5, -2, 5, 2, 4, 7, 1, 8, 0, -8};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 cout << "Given array is \n";  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 rearrange(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "Rearranged array is \n";  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
-5 -2 5 2 4 7 1 8 0 -8  
Rearranged array is  
-5 5 -2 2 -8 4 7 1 8 0

This article is contributed by [**Sandeep Joshi**](https://www.linkedin.com/pub/sandeep-joshi/97/57a/26b). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rearrange-array-alternating-positive-negative-items-o1-extra-space/>

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# Find the smallest positive integer value that cannot be represented as sum of any subset of a given array

Given a sorted array (sorted in non-decreasing order) of positive numbers, find the smallest positive integer value that cannot be represented as sum of elements of any subset of given set.   
 Expected time complexity is O(n).

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15};  
Output: 2  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1};  
Output: 5  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 3, 4};  
Output: 10  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40};  
Output: 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};  
Output: 22

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to start from value 1 and check all values one by one if they can sum to values in the given array. This solution is very inefficient as it reduces to [subset sum problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-subset-sum-problem/) which is a well known [NP Complete Problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/np-completeness-set-1/).

We can solve this problem **in O(n) time** using a simple loop. Let the input array be arr[0..n-1]. We initialize the result as 1 (smallest possible outcome) and traverse the given array. Let the smallest element that cannot be represented by elements at indexes from 0 to (i-1) be ‘res’, there are following two possibilities when we consider element at index i:

***1) We decide that ‘res’ is the final result***: If arr[i] is greater than ‘res’, then we found the gap which is ‘res’ because the elements after arr[i] are also going to be greater than ‘res’.

***2) The value of ‘res’ is incremented after considering arr[i]***: The value of ‘res’ is incremented by arr[i] (why? If elements from 0 to (i-1) can represent 1 to ‘res-1′, then elements from 0 to i can represent from 1 to ‘res + arr[i] – 1′ be adding ‘arr[i]’ to all subsets that represent 1 to ‘res’)

Following is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to find the smallest positive value that cannot be  
// represented as sum of subsets of a given sorted array  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns the smallest number that cannot be represented as sum  
// of subset of elements from set represented by sorted array arr[0..n-1]  
int findSmallest(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int res = 1; // Initialize result  
  
 // Traverse the array and increment 'res' if arr[i] is  
 // smaller than or equal to 'res'.  
 for (int i = 0; i < n && arr[i] <= res; i++)  
 res = res + arr[i];  
  
 return res;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {1, 3, 4, 5};  
 int n1 = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 cout << findSmallest(arr1, n1) << endl;  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 15};  
 int n2 = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 cout << findSmallest(arr2, n2) << endl;  
  
 int arr3[] = {1, 1, 1, 1};  
 int n3 = sizeof(arr3)/sizeof(arr3[0]);  
 cout << findSmallest(arr3, n3) << endl;  
  
 int arr4[] = {1, 1, 3, 4};  
 int n4 = sizeof(arr4)/sizeof(arr4[0]);  
 cout << findSmallest(arr4, n4) << endl;  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

2  
4  
5  
10

Time Complexity of above program is O(n).

This article is contributed by **Rahul Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-smallest-value-represented-sum-subset-given-array/>

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# Find the first repeating element in an array of integers

Given an array of integers, find the first repeating element in it. We need to find the element that occurs more than once and whose index of first occurrence is smallest.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {10, 5, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6}  
Output: 5 [5 is the first element that repeats]  
  
Input: arr[] = {6, 10, 5, 4, 9, 120, 4, 6, 10}  
Output: 6 [6 is the first element that repeats]

A **Simple Solution** is to use two nested loops. The outer loop picks an element one by one, the inner loop checks whether the element is repeated or not. Once we find an element that repeats, we break the loops and print the element. Time Complexity of this solution is O(n2)

We can **Use Sorting** to solve the problem in O(nLogn) time. Following are detailed steps.  
 1) Copy the given array to an auxiliary array temp[].  
 2) Sort the temp array using a O(nLogn) time sorting algorithm.  
 3) Scan the input array from left to right. For every element, [count its occurrences in temp[] using binary search](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-number-of-occurrences-in-a-sorted-array/). As soon as we find an element that occurs more than once, we return the element. This step can be done in O(nLogn) time.

We can **Use** [**Hashing**](http://geeksquiz.com/hashing-set-1-introduction/) to solve this in O(n) time on average. The idea is to traverse the given array from right to left and update the minimum index whenever we find an element that has been visited on right side. Thanks to Mohammad Shahid for suggesting this solution.

Following is Java implementation of this idea.

/\* Java program to find first repeating element in arr[] \*/  
import java.util.\*;  
  
class Main  
{  
 // This function prints the first repeating element in arr[]  
 static void printFirstRepeating(int arr[])  
 {  
 // Initialize index of first repeating element  
 int min = -1;  
  
 // Creates an empty hashset  
 HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();  
  
 // Traverse the input array from right to left  
 for (int i=arr.length-1; i>=0; i--)  
 {  
 // If element is already in hash set, update min  
 if (set.contains(arr[i]))  
 min = i;  
  
 else // Else add element to hash set  
 set.add(arr[i]);  
 }  
  
 // Print the result  
 if (min != -1)  
 System.out.println("The first repeating element is " + arr[min]);  
 else  
 System.out.println("There are no repeating elements");  
 }  
  
 // Driver method to test above method  
 public static void main (String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception  
 {  
 int arr[] = {10, 5, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6};  
 printFirstRepeating(arr);  
 }  
}

Output:

The first repeating element is 5

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-first-repeating-element-array-integers/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Hashing](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/hashing/)

# Find common elements in three sorted arrays

Given three arrays sorted in non-decreasing order, print all common elements in these arrays.

Examples:

ar1[] = {1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80}  
ar2[] = {6, 7, 20, 80, 100}  
ar3[] = {3, 4, 15, 20, 30, 70, 80, 120}  
Output: 20, 80  
  
ar1[] = {1, 5, 5}  
ar2[] = {3, 4, 5, 5, 10}  
ar3[] = {5, 5, 10, 20}  
Outptu: 5, 5

A simple solution is to first find [intersection of two arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/union-and-intersection-of-two-sorted-arrays-2/)and store the intersection in a temporary array, then find the intersection of third array and temporary array. Time complexity of this solution is O(n1 + n2 + n3) where n1, n2 and n3 are sizes of ar1[], ar2[] and ar3[] respectively.

The above solution requires extra space and two loops, we can find the common elements using a single loop and without extra space. The idea is similar to [intersection of two arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/union-and-intersection-of-two-sorted-arrays-2/). Like two arrays loop, we run a loop and traverse three arrays.  
 Let the current element traversed in ar1[] be x, in ar2[] be y and in ar3[] be z. We can have following cases inside the loop.  
 1) If x, y and z are same, we can simply print any of them as common element and move ahead in all three arrays.  
 2) Else If x y and y > z), we can simply move ahead in ar3[] as z cannot be a common element.

Following is C++ implementation of the above idea.

// C++ program to print common elements in three arrays  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// This function prints common elements in ar1  
int findCommon(int ar1[], int ar2[], int ar3[], int n1, int n2, int n3)  
{  
 // Initialize starting indexes for ar1[], ar2[] and ar3[]  
 int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0;  
  
 // Iterate through three arrays while all arrays have elements  
 while (i < n1 && j < n2 && k < n3)  
 {  
 // If x = y and y = z, print any of them and move ahead in all arrays  
 if (ar1[i] == ar2[j] && ar2[j] == ar3[k])  
 { cout << ar1[i] << " "; i++; j++; k++; }  
  
 // x < y  
 else if (ar1[i] < ar2[j])  
 i++;  
  
 // y < z  
 else if (ar2[j] < ar3[k])  
 j++;  
  
 // We reach here when x > y and z < y, i.e., z is smallest  
 else  
 k++;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80};  
 int ar2[] = {6, 7, 20, 80, 100};  
 int ar3[] = {3, 4, 15, 20, 30, 70, 80, 120};  
 int n1 = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n2 = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 int n3 = sizeof(ar3)/sizeof(ar3[0]);  
  
 cout << "Common Elements are ";  
 findCommon(ar1, ar2, ar3, n1, n2, n3);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Common Elements are 20 80

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n1 + n2 + n3). In worst case, the largest sized array may have all small elements and middle sized array has all middle elements.

This article is compiled by **Rahul Gupta** Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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# Given an n x n square matrix, find sum of all sub-squares of size k x k

Given an n x n square matrix, find sum of all sub-squares of size k x k where k is smaller than or equal to n.

Examples

Input:  
n = 5, k = 3  
arr[][] = { {1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {2, 2, 2, 2, 2},  
 {3, 3, 3, 3, 3},  
 {4, 4, 4, 4, 4},  
 {5, 5, 5, 5, 5},  
 };  
Output:  
 18 18 18  
 27 27 27  
 36 36 36  
  
  
Input:  
n = 3, k = 2  
arr[][] = { {1, 2, 3},  
 {4, 5, 6},  
 {7, 8, 9},  
 };  
Output:  
 12 16  
 24 28

A **Simple Solution** is to one by one pick starting point (leftmost-topmost corner) of all possible sub-squares. Once the starting point is picked, calculate sum of sub-square starting with the picked starting point.

Following is C++ implementation of this idea.

// A simple C++ program to find sum of all subsquares of size k x k  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Size of given matrix  
#define n 5  
  
// A simple function to find sum of all sub-squares of size k x k  
// in a given square matrix of size n x n  
void printSumSimple(int mat[][n], int k)  
{  
 // k must be smaller than or equal to n  
 if (k > n) return;  
  
 // row number of first cell in current sub-square of size k x k  
 for (int i=0; i<n-k+1; i++)  
 {  
 // column of first cell in current sub-square of size k x k  
 for (int j=0; j<n-k+1; j++)  
 {  
 // Calculate and print sum of current sub-square  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (int p=i; p<k+i; p++)  
 for (int q=j; q<k+j; q++)  
 sum += mat[p][q];  
 cout << sum << " ";  
 }  
  
 // Line separator for sub-squares starting with next row  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[n][n] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {2, 2, 2, 2, 2},  
 {3, 3, 3, 3, 3},  
 {4, 4, 4, 4, 4},  
 {5, 5, 5, 5, 5},  
 };  
 int k = 3;  
 printSumSimple(mat, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

18 18 18  
 27 27 27  
 36 36 36

Time complexity of above solution is O(k2n2). We can solve this problem in O(n2) time using a **Tricky Solution**. The idea is to preprocess the given square matrix. In the preprocessing step, calculate sum of all vertical strips of size k x 1 in a temporary square matrix stripSum[][]. Once we have sum of all vertical strips, we can calculate sum of first sub-square in a row as sum of first k strips in that row, and for remaining sub-squares, we can calculate sum in O(1) time by removing the leftmost strip of previous subsquare and adding the rightmost strip of new square.

Following is C++ implementation of this idea.

// An efficient C++ program to find sum of all subsquares of size k x k  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Size of given matrix  
#define n 5  
  
// A O(n^2) function to find sum of all sub-squares of size k x k  
// in a given square matrix of size n x n  
void printSumTricky(int mat[][n], int k)  
{  
 // k must be smaller than or equal to n  
 if (k > n) return;  
  
 // 1: PREPROCESSING  
 // To store sums of all strips of size k x 1  
 int stripSum[n][n];  
  
 // Go column by column  
 for (int j=0; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 // Calculate sum of first k x 1 rectangle in this column  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (int i=0; i<k; i++)  
 sum += mat[i][j];  
 stripSum[0][j] = sum;  
  
 // Calculate sum of remaining rectangles  
 for (int i=1; i<n-k+1; i++)  
 {  
 sum += (mat[i+k-1][j] - mat[i-1][j]);  
 stripSum[i][j] = sum;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // 2: CALCULATE SUM of Sub-Squares using stripSum[][]  
 for (int i=0; i<n-k+1; i++)  
 {  
 // Calculate and print sum of first subsquare in this row  
 int sum = 0;  
 for (int j = 0; j<k; j++)  
 sum += stripSum[i][j];  
 cout << sum << " ";  
  
 // Calculate sum of remaining squares in current row by  
 // removing the leftmost strip of previous sub-square and  
 // adding a new strip  
 for (int j=1; j<n-k+1; j++)  
 {  
 sum += (stripSum[i][j+k-1] - stripSum[i][j-1]);  
 cout << sum << " ";  
 }  
  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[n][n] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {2, 2, 2, 2, 2},  
 {3, 3, 3, 3, 3},  
 {4, 4, 4, 4, 4},  
 {5, 5, 5, 5, 5},  
 };  
 int k = 3;  
 printSumTricky(mat, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

18 18 18  
 27 27 27  
 36 36 36

This article is contributed by **Rahul Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-n-x-n-square-matrix-find-sum-sub-squares-size-k-x-k/>

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# Length of the largest subarray with contiguous elements | Set 1

Given an array of distinct integers, find length of the longest subarray which contains numbers that can be arranged in a continuous sequence.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {10, 12, 11};  
Output: Length of the longest contiguous subarray is 3  
  
Input: arr[] = {14, 12, 11, 20};  
Output: Length of the longest contiguous subarray is 2  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 56, 58, 57, 90, 92, 94, 93, 91, 45};  
Output: Length of the longest contiguous subarray is 5

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

The important thing to note in question is, it is given that all elements are distinct. If all elements are distinct, then a subarray has contiguous elements if and only if the difference between maximum and minimum elements in subarray is equal to the difference between last and first indexes of subarray. So the idea is to keep track of minimum and maximum element in every subarray.

The following is C++ implementation of above idea.

#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Utility functions to find minimum and maximum of  
// two elements  
int min(int x, int y) { return (x < y)? x : y; }  
int max(int x, int y) { return (x > y)? x : y; }  
  
// Returns length of the longest contiguous subarray  
int findLength(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int max\_len = 1; // Initialize result  
 for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++)  
 {  
 // Initialize min and max for all subarrays starting with i  
 int mn = arr[i], mx = arr[i];  
  
 // Consider all subarrays starting with i and ending with j  
 for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 // Update min and max in this subarray if needed  
 mn = min(mn, arr[j]);  
 mx = max(mx, arr[j]);  
  
 // If current subarray has all contiguous elements  
 if ((mx - mn) == j-i)  
 max\_len = max(max\_len, mx-mn+1);  
 }  
 }  
 return max\_len; // Return result  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 56, 58, 57, 90, 92, 94, 93, 91, 45};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Length of the longest contiguous subarray is "  
 << findLength(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Length of the longest contiguous subarray is 5

Time Complexity of the above solution is O(n2).

We will soon be covering solution for the problem where duplicate elements are allowed in subarray.

This article is contributed by **Arjun**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/length-largest-subarray-contiguous-elements-set-1/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Print all elements in sorted order from row and column wise sorted matrix

Given an n x n matrix, where every row and column is sorted in non-decreasing order. Print all elements of matrix in sorted order.

Example:

Input: mat[][] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {27, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50},  
 };  
  
Output:  
Elements of matrix in sorted order  
10 15 20 25 27 29 30 32 33 35 37 39 40 45 48 50

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

We can use [**Young Tableau**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_tableau) to solve the above problem. The idea is to consider given 2D array as Young Tableau and call extract minimum O(N)

// A C++ program to Print all elements in sorted order from row and  
// column wise sorted matrix  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
#define INF INT\_MAX  
#define N 4  
  
// A utility function to youngify a Young Tableau. This is different  
// from standard youngify. It assumes that the value at mat[0][0] is   
// infinite.  
void youngify(int mat[][N], int i, int j)  
{  
 // Find the values at down and right sides of mat[i][j]  
 int downVal = (i+1 < N)? mat[i+1][j]: INF;  
 int rightVal = (j+1 < N)? mat[i][j+1]: INF;  
  
 // If mat[i][j] is the down right corner element, return  
 if (downVal==INF && rightVal==INF)  
 return;  
  
 // Move the smaller of two values (downVal and rightVal) to   
 // mat[i][j] and recur for smaller value  
 if (downVal < rightVal)  
 {  
 mat[i][j] = downVal;  
 mat[i+1][j] = INF;  
 youngify(mat, i+1, j);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 mat[i][j] = rightVal;  
 mat[i][j+1] = INF;  
 youngify(mat, i, j+1);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to extract minimum element from Young tableau  
int extractMin(int mat[][N])  
{  
 int ret = mat[0][0];  
 mat[0][0] = INF;  
 youngify(mat, 0, 0);  
 return ret;  
}  
  
// This function uses extractMin() to print elements in sorted order  
void printSorted(int mat[][N])  
{  
 cout << "Elements of matrix in sorted order \n";  
 for (int i=0; i<N\*N; i++)  
 cout << extractMin(mat) << " ";  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[N][N] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {27, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50},  
 };  
 printSorted(mat);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Elements of matrix in sorted order  
10 15 20 25 27 29 30 32 33 35 37 39 40 45 48 50

Time complexity of extract minimum is O(N) and it is called O(N2) times. Therefore the overall time complexity is O(N3).

A **better solution** is to use the [approach used for merging k sorted arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-k-sorted-arrays/). The idea is to use a Min Heap of size N which stores elements of first column. The do extract minimum. In extract minimum, replace the minimum element with the next element of the row from which the element is extracted. Time complexity of this solution is O(N2LogN).

// C++ program to merge k sorted arrays of size n each.  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
#define N 4  
  
// A min heap node  
struct MinHeapNode  
{  
 int element; // The element to be stored  
 int i; // index of the row from which the element is taken  
 int j; // index of the next element to be picked from row  
};  
  
// Prototype of a utility function to swap two min heap nodes  
void swap(MinHeapNode \*x, MinHeapNode \*y);  
  
// A class for Min Heap  
class MinHeap  
{  
 MinHeapNode \*harr; // pointer to array of elements in heap  
 int heap\_size; // size of min heap  
public:  
 // Constructor: creates a min heap of given size  
 MinHeap(MinHeapNode a[], int size);  
  
 // to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
 void MinHeapify(int );  
  
 // to get index of left child of node at index i  
 int left(int i) { return (2\*i + 1); }  
  
 // to get index of right child of node at index i  
 int right(int i) { return (2\*i + 2); }  
  
 // to get the root  
 MinHeapNode getMin() { return harr[0]; }  
  
 // to replace root with new node x and heapify() new root  
 void replaceMin(MinHeapNode x) { harr[0] = x; MinHeapify(0); }  
};  
  
// This function prints elements of a given matrix in non-decreasing  
// order. It assumes that ma[][] is sorted row wise sorted.  
void printSorted(int mat[][N])  
{  
 // Create a min heap with k heap nodes. Every heap node  
 // has first element of an array  
 MinHeapNode \*harr = new MinHeapNode[N];  
 for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
 {  
 harr[i].element = mat[i][0]; // Store the first element  
 harr[i].i = i; // index of row  
 harr[i].j = 1; // Index of next element to be stored from row  
 }  
 MinHeap hp(harr, N); // Create the min heap  
  
 // Now one by one get the minimum element from min  
 // heap and replace it with next element of its array  
 for (int count = 0; count < N\*N; count++)  
 {  
 // Get the minimum element and store it in output  
 MinHeapNode root = hp.getMin();  
  
 cout << root.element << " ";  
  
 // Find the next elelement that will replace current  
 // root of heap. The next element belongs to same  
 // array as the current root.  
 if (root.j < N)  
 {  
 root.element = mat[root.i][root.j];  
 root.j += 1;  
 }  
 // If root was the last element of its array  
 else root.element = INT\_MAX; //INT\_MAX is for infinite  
  
 // Replace root with next element of array  
 hp.replaceMin(root);  
 }  
}  
  
// FOLLOWING ARE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF STANDARD MIN HEAP METHODS  
// FROM CORMEN BOOK  
// Constructor: Builds a heap from a given array a[] of given size  
MinHeap::MinHeap(MinHeapNode a[], int size)  
{  
 heap\_size = size;  
 harr = a; // store address of array  
 int i = (heap\_size - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 MinHeapify(i);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// A recursive method to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
// This method assumes that the subtrees are already heapified  
void MinHeap::MinHeapify(int i)  
{  
 int l = left(i);  
 int r = right(i);  
 int smallest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l].element < harr[i].element)  
 smallest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r].element < harr[smallest].element)  
 smallest = r;  
 if (smallest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[smallest]);  
 MinHeapify(smallest);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(MinHeapNode \*x, MinHeapNode \*y)  
{  
 MinHeapNode temp = \*x; \*x = \*y; \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[N][N] = { {10, 20, 30, 40},  
 {15, 25, 35, 45},  
 {27, 29, 37, 48},  
 {32, 33, 39, 50},  
 };  
 printSorted(mat);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

10 15 20 25 27 29 30 32 33 35 37 39 40 45 48 50

**Exercise:**  
 Above solutions work for a square matrix. Extend the above solutions to work for an M\*N rectangular matrix.

This article is contributed by **Varun**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-elements-sorted-order-row-column-wise-sorted-matrix/>

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# Find the closest pair from two sorted arrays

Given two sorted arrays and a number x, find the pair whose sum is closest to x and **the pair has an element from each array**.

We are given two arrays ar1[0…m-1] and ar2[0..n-1] and a number x, we need to find the pair ar1[i] + ar2[j] such that absolute value of (ar1[i] + ar2[j] – x) is minimum.

Example:

Input: ar1[] = {1, 4, 5, 7};  
 ar2[] = {10, 20, 30, 40};  
 x = 32   
Output: 1 and 30  
  
Input: ar1[] = {1, 4, 5, 7};  
 ar2[] = {10, 20, 30, 40};  
 x = 50   
Output: 7 and 40

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to run two loops. The outer loop considers every element of first array and inner loop checks for the pair in second array. We keep track of minimum difference between ar1[i] + ar2[j] and x.

We can do it **in O(n) time** using following steps.  
 1) Merge given two arrays into an auxiliary array of size m+n using [merge process of merge sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/). While merging keep another boolean array of size m+n to indicate whether the current element in merged array is from ar1[] or ar2[].

2) Consider the merged array and use the [linear time algorithm to find the pair with sum closest to x](http://geeksquiz.com/given-sorted-array-number-x-find-pair-array-whose-sum-closest-x/). One extra thing we need to consider only those pairs which have one element from ar1[] and other from ar2[], we use the boolean array for this purpose.

**Can we do it in a single pass and O(1) extra space?**  
 The idea is to start from left side of one array and right side of another array, and use the algorithm same as step 2 of above approach. Following is detailed algorithm.

1) Initialize a variable diff as infinite (Diff is used to store the   
 difference between pair and x). We need to find the minimum diff.  
2) Initialize two index variables l and r in the given sorted array.  
 (a) Initialize first to the leftmost index in ar1: l = 0  
 (b) Initialize second the rightmost index in ar2: r = n-1  
3) Loop while l = 0  
 (a) If abs(ar1[l] + ar2[r] - sum)   
Following is C++ implementation of this approach.  
   
// C++ program to find the pair from two sorted arays such  
// that the sum of pair is closest to a given number x  
#include <iostream>  
#include <climits>  
#include <cstdlib>  
using namespace std;  
  
// ar1[0..m-1] and ar2[0..n-1] are two given sorted arrays  
// and x is given number. This function prints the pair from  
// both arrays such that the sum of the pair is closest to x.  
void printClosest(int ar1[], int ar2[], int m, int n, int x)  
{  
 // Initialize the diff between pair sum and x.  
 int diff = INT\_MAX;  
  
 // res\_l and res\_r are result indexes from ar1[] and ar2[]  
 // respectively  
 int res\_l, res\_r;  
  
 // Start from left side of ar1[] and right side of ar2[]  
 int l = 0, r = n-1;  
 while (l<m && r>=0)  
 {  
 // If this pair is closer to x than the previously  
 // found closest, then update res\_l, res\_r and diff  
 if (abs(ar1[l] + ar2[r] - x) < diff)  
 {  
 res\_l = l;  
 res\_r = r;  
 diff = abs(ar1[l] + ar2[r] - x);  
 }  
  
 // If sum of this pair is more than x, move to smaller  
 // side  
 if (ar1[l] + ar2[r] > x)  
 r--;  
 else // move to the greater side  
 l++;  
 }  
  
 // Print the result  
 cout << "The closest pair is [" << ar1[res\_l] << ", "  
 << ar2[res\_r] << "] \n";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int ar1[] = {1, 4, 5, 7};  
 int ar2[] = {10, 20, 30, 40};  
 int m = sizeof(ar1)/sizeof(ar1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(ar2)/sizeof(ar2[0]);  
 int x = 38;  
 printClosest(ar1, ar2, m, n, x);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The closest pair is [7, 30]

This article is contributed by Harsh. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-two-sorted-arrays-number-x-find-pair-whose-sum-closest-x/>

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# Minimum Number of Platforms Required for a Railway/Bus Station

Given arrival and departure times of all trains that reach a railway station, find the minimum number of platforms required for the railway station so that no train waits.  
 We are given two arrays which represent arrival and departure times of trains that stop

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {9:00, 9:40, 9:50, 11:00, 15:00, 18:00}  
 dep[] = {9:10, 12:00, 11:20, 11:30, 19:00, 20:00}  
Output: 3  
There are at-most three trains at a time (time between 11:00 to 11:20)

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**  
 We need to find the maximum number of trains that are there on the given railway station at a time. A **Simple Solution** is to take every interval one by one and find the number of intervals that overlap with it. Keep track of maximum number of intervals that overlap with an interval. Finally return the maximum value. Time Complexity of this solution is O(n2).

We can solve the above problem **in O(nLogn) time**. The idea is to consider all evens in sorted order. Once we have all events in sorted order, we can trace the number of trains at any time keeping track of trains that have arrived, but not departed.

For example consider the above example.

arr[] = {9:00, 9:40, 9:50, 11:00, 15:00, 18:00}  
 dep[] = {9:10, 12:00, 11:20, 11:30, 19:00, 20:00}  
  
All events sorted by time.  
Total platforms at any time can be obtained by subtracting total   
departures from total arrivals by that time.  
 Time Event Type Total Platforms Needed at this Time   
 9:00 Arrival 1  
 9:10 Departure 0  
 9:40 Arrival 1  
 9:50 Arrival 2  
 11:00 Arrival 3   
 11:20 Departure 2  
 11:30 Departure 1  
 12:00 Departure 0  
 15:00 Arrival 1  
 18:00 Arrival 2   
 19:00 Departure 1  
 20:00 Departure 0  
  
Minimum Platforms needed on railway station = Maximum platforms   
 needed at any time   
 = 3

Following is C++ implementation of above approach. Note that the implementation doesn’t create a single sorted list of all events, rather it individually sorts arr[] and dep[] arrays, and then uses [merge process of merge sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/) to process them together as a single sorted array.

// Program to find minimum number of platforms required on a railway station  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns minimum number of platforms reqquired  
int findPlatform(int arr[], int dep[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort arrival and departure arrays  
 sort(arr, arr+n);  
 sort(dep, dep+n);  
  
 // plat\_needed indicates number of platforms needed at a time  
 int plat\_needed = 1, result = 1;  
 int i = 1, j = 0;  
  
 // Similar to merge in merge sort to process all events in sorted order  
 while (i < n && j < n)  
 {  
 // If next event in sorted order is arrival, increment count of  
 // platforms needed  
 if (arr[i] < dep[j])  
 {  
 plat\_needed++;  
 i++;  
 if (plat\_needed > result) // Update result if needed  
 result = plat\_needed;  
 }  
 else // Else decrement count of platforms needed  
 {  
 plat\_needed--;  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return result;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test methods of graph class  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {900, 940, 950, 1100, 1500, 1800};  
 int dep[] = {910, 1200, 1120, 1130, 1900, 2000};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Minimum Number of Platforms Required = "   
 << findPlatform(arr, dep, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Minimum Number of Platforms Required = 3

Algorithmic Paradigm: Dynamic Programming

Time Complexity: O(nLogn), assuming that a O(nLogn) sorting algorithm for sorting arr[] and dep[].

This article is contributed by **Shivam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-number-platforms-required-railwaybus-station/>

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# How to check if two given sets are disjoint?

Given two sets represented by two arrays, how to check if the given two sets are disjoint or not? It may be assumed that the given arrays have no duplicates.

**Difficulty Level:** Rookie

Input: set1[] = {12, 34, 11, 9, 3}  
 set2[] = {2, 1, 3, 5}  
Output: Not Disjoint  
3 is common in two sets.  
  
Input: set1[] = {12, 34, 11, 9, 3}  
 set2[] = {7, 2, 1, 5}  
Output: Yes, Disjoint  
There is no common element in two sets.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**  
 There are plenty of methods to solve this problem, it’s a good test to check how many solutions you can guess.

**Method 1 (Simple)**  
 Iterate through every element of first set and search it in other set, if any element is found, return false. If no element is found, return tree. Time complexity of this method is O(mn).

Following is C++ implementation of above idea.

// A Simple C++ program to check if two sets are disjoint  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns true if set1[] and set2[] are disjoint, else false  
bool areDisjoint(int set1[], int set2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // Take every element of set1[] and search it in set2  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 for (int j=0; j<n; j++)  
 if (set1[i] == set2[j])  
 return false;  
  
 // If no element of set1 is present in set2  
 return true;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int set1[] = {12, 34, 11, 9, 3};  
 int set2[] = {7, 2, 1, 5};  
 int m = sizeof(set1)/sizeof(set1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(set2)/sizeof(set2[0]);  
 areDisjoint(set1, set2, m, n)? cout << "Yes" : cout << " No";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Yes

**Method 2 (Use Sorting and Merging)**  
 1) Sort first and second sets.  
 2) Use merge like process to compare elements.

Following is C++ implementation of above idea.

// A Simple C++ program to check if two sets are disjoint  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns true if set1[] and set2[] are disjoint, else false  
bool areDisjoint(int set1[], int set2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // Sort the given two sets  
 sort(set1, set1+m);  
 sort(set2, set2+n);  
  
 // Check for same elements using merge like process  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
 while (i < m && j < n)  
 {  
 if (set1[i] < set2[j])  
 i++;  
 else if (set2[j] < set1[i])  
 j++;  
 else /\* if set1[i] == set2[j] \*/  
 return false;  
 }  
  
 return true;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int set1[] = {12, 34, 11, 9, 3};  
 int set2[] = {7, 2, 1, 5};  
 int m = sizeof(set1)/sizeof(set1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(set2)/sizeof(set2[0]);  
 areDisjoint(set1, set2, m, n)? cout << "Yes" : cout << " No";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Yes

Time complexity of above solution is O(mLogm + nLogn).

The above solution first sorts both sets, then takes O(m+n) time to find intersection. If we are given that the input sets are sorted, then this method is best among all.

**Method 3 (Use Sorting and Binary Search)**  
 This is similar to method 1. Instead of linear search, we use [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/).  
 1) Sort first set.  
 2) Iterate through every element of second set, and use binary search to search every element in first set. If element is found return it.

Time complexity of this method is O(mLogm + nLogm)

**Method 4 (Use Binary Search Tree)**  
 1) Create a self balancing binary search tree ([Red Black](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/red-black-tree-set-1-introduction-2/), [AVL](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/avl-tree-set-1-insertion/), [Splay](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/splay-tree-set-1-insert/), etc) of all elements in first set.  
 2) Iterate through all elements of second set and search every element in the above constructed Binary Search Tree. If element is found, return false.  
 3) If all elements are absent, return true.

Time complexity of this method is O(mLogm + nLogm).

**Method 5 (Use Hashing)**  
 1) Create an empty hash table.  
 2) Iterate through the first set and store every element in hash table.  
 3) Iterate through second set and check if any element is present in hash table. If present, then return false, else ignore the element.  
 4) If all elements of second set are not present in hash table, return true.

Following is Java implementation of this method.

/\* Java program to check if two sets are distinct or not \*/  
import java.util.\*;  
  
class Main  
{  
 // This function prints all distinct elements  
 static boolean areDisjoint(int set1[], int set2[])  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashset  
 HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();  
  
 // Traverse the first set and store its elements in hash  
 for (int i=0; i<set1.length; i++)  
 set.add(set1[i]);  
  
 // Traverse the second set and check if any element of it  
 // is already in hash or not.  
 for (int i=0; i<set2.length; i++)  
 if (set.contains(set2[i]))  
 return false;  
  
 return true;  
 }  
  
 // Driver method to test above method  
 public static void main (String[] args)  
 {  
 int set1[] = {10, 5, 3, 4, 6};  
 int set2[] = {8, 7, 9, 3};  
 if (areDisjoint(set1, set2)  
 System.out.println("Yes");  
 else  
 System.out.println("No");  
 }  
}

Output:

Yes

Time complexity of the above implementation is O(m+n) under the assumption that hash set operations like add() and contains() work in O(1) time.

This article is contributed by **Rajeev**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Time complexity of insertion sort when there are O(n) inversions?

**What is an inversion?**  
 Given an array arr[], a pair arr[i] and arr[j] forms an inversion if arr[i] j. For example, the array {1, 3, 2, 5} has one inversion (3, 2) and array {5, 4, 3} has inversions (5, 4), (5, 3) and (4, 3). We have discussed a [merge sort based algorithm to count inversions](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/counting-inversions/)

**What is the time complexity of** [**Insertion Sort**](http://geeksquiz.com/insertion-sort/) **when there are O(n) inversions?**  
 Consider the following function of insertion sort.

/\* Function to sort an array using insertion sort\*/  
void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i, key, j;  
 for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 key = arr[i];  
 j = i-1;  
   
 /\* Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are  
 greater than key, to one position ahead  
 of their current position \*/  
 while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)  
 {  
 arr[j+1] = arr[j];  
 j = j-1;  
 }  
 arr[j+1] = key;  
 }  
}

If we take a closer look at the insertion sort code, we can notice that every iteration of while loop reduces one inversion. The while loop executes only if i > j and arr[i] 2).

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/time-complexity-insertion-sort-inversions/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# K'th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 1

Given an array and a number k where k is smaller than size of array, we need to find the k’th smallest element in the given array. It is given that ll array elements are distinct.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 3  
Output: 7  
  
Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 4  
Output: 10

We have discussed a similar [problem to print k largest element](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/k-largestor-smallest-elements-in-an-array/)s.

**Method 1 (Simple Solution)**  
 A Simple Solution is to sort the given array using a O(nlogn) sorting algorithm like [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), [Heap Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/heap-sort/), etc and return the element at index k-1 in the sorted array. Time Complexity of this solution is O(nLogn).

// Simple C++ program to find k'th smallest element  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to return k'th smallest element in a given array  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Sort the given array  
 sort(arr, arr+n);  
  
 // Return k'th element in the sorted array  
 return arr[k-1];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 19};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 2;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

K'th smallest element is 5

**Method 2 (Using Min Heap – HeapSelect)**  
 We can find k’th smallest element in time complexity better than O(nLogn). A simple optomization is to create a [Min Heap](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-heap/)of the given n elements and call extractMin() k times.  
 The following is C++ implementation of above method.

// A C++ program to find k'th smallest element using min heap  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Prototype of a utility function to swap two integers  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y);  
  
// A class for Min Heap  
class MinHeap  
{  
 int \*harr; // pointer to array of elements in heap  
 int capacity; // maximum possible size of min heap  
 int heap\_size; // Current number of elements in min heap  
public:  
 MinHeap(int a[], int size); // Constructor  
 void MinHeapify(int i); //To minheapify subtree rooted with index i  
 int parent(int i) { return (i-1)/2; }  
 int left(int i) { return (2\*i + 1); }  
 int right(int i) { return (2\*i + 2); }  
  
 int extractMin(); // extracts root (minimum) element  
 int getMin() { return harr[0]; } // Returns minimum  
};  
  
MinHeap::MinHeap(int a[], int size)  
{  
 heap\_size = size;  
 harr = a; // store address of array  
 int i = (heap\_size - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 MinHeapify(i);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// Method to remove minimum element (or root) from min heap  
int MinHeap::extractMin()  
{  
 if (heap\_size == 0)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Store the minimum vakue.  
 int root = harr[0];  
  
 // If there are more than 1 items, move the last item to root  
 // and call heapify.  
 if (heap\_size > 1)  
 {  
 harr[0] = harr[heap\_size-1];  
 MinHeapify(0);  
 }  
 heap\_size--;  
  
 return root;  
}  
  
// A recursive method to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
// This method assumes that the subtrees are already heapified  
void MinHeap::MinHeapify(int i)  
{  
 int l = left(i);  
 int r = right(i);  
 int smallest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l] < harr[i])  
 smallest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r] < harr[smallest])  
 smallest = r;  
 if (smallest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[smallest]);  
 MinHeapify(smallest);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int temp = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// Function to return k'th smallest element in a given array  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Build a heap of n elements: O(n) time  
 MinHeap mh(arr, n);  
  
 // Do extract min (k-1) times  
 for (int i=0; i<k-1; i++)  
 mh.extractMin();  
  
 // Return root  
 return mh.getMin();  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 19};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 2;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

K'th smallest element is 5

Time complexity of this solution is O(n + kLogn).

**Method 3 (Using Max-Heap)**  
 We can also use Max Heap for finding the k’th smallest element. Following is algorithm.  
 1) Build a Max-Heap MH of the first k elements (arr[0] to arr[k-1]) of the given array. O(k)

2) For each element, after the k’th element (arr[k] to arr[n-1]), compare it with root of MH.  
 ……a) If the element is less than the root then make it root and call heapify for MH  
 ……b) Else ignore it.  
 // The step 2 is O((n-k)\*logk)

3) Finally, root of the MH is the kth smallest element.

Time complexity of this solution is O(k + (n-k)\*Logk)

The following is C++ implementation of above algorithm

// A C++ program to find k'th smallest element using max heap  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Prototype of a utility function to swap two integers  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y);  
  
// A class for Max Heap  
class MaxHeap  
{  
 int \*harr; // pointer to array of elements in heap  
 int capacity; // maximum possible size of max heap  
 int heap\_size; // Current number of elements in max heap  
public:  
 MaxHeap(int a[], int size); // Constructor  
 void maxHeapify(int i); //To maxHeapify subtree rooted with index i  
 int parent(int i) { return (i-1)/2; }  
 int left(int i) { return (2\*i + 1); }  
 int right(int i) { return (2\*i + 2); }  
  
 int extractMax(); // extracts root (maximum) element  
 int getMax() { return harr[0]; } // Returns maximum  
  
 // to replace root with new node x and heapify() new root  
 void replaceMax(int x) { harr[0] = x; maxHeapify(0); }  
};  
  
MaxHeap::MaxHeap(int a[], int size)  
{  
 heap\_size = size;  
 harr = a; // store address of array  
 int i = (heap\_size - 1)/2;  
 while (i >= 0)  
 {  
 maxHeapify(i);  
 i--;  
 }  
}  
  
// Method to remove maximum element (or root) from max heap  
int MaxHeap::extractMax()  
{  
 if (heap\_size == 0)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Store the maximum vakue.  
 int root = harr[0];  
  
 // If there are more than 1 items, move the last item to root  
 // and call heapify.  
 if (heap\_size > 1)  
 {  
 harr[0] = harr[heap\_size-1];  
 maxHeapify(0);  
 }  
 heap\_size--;  
  
 return root;  
}  
  
// A recursive method to heapify a subtree with root at given index  
// This method assumes that the subtrees are already heapified  
void MaxHeap::maxHeapify(int i)  
{  
 int l = left(i);  
 int r = right(i);  
 int largest = i;  
 if (l < heap\_size && harr[l] > harr[i])  
 largest = l;  
 if (r < heap\_size && harr[r] > harr[largest])  
 largest = r;  
 if (largest != i)  
 {  
 swap(&harr[i], &harr[largest]);  
 maxHeapify(largest);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to swap two elements  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int temp = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// Function to return k'th largest element in a given array  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Build a heap of first k elements: O(k) time  
 MaxHeap mh(arr, k);  
  
 // Process remaining n-k elements. If current element is  
 // smaller than root, replace root with current element  
 for (int i=k; i<n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] < mh.getMax())  
 mh.replaceMax(arr[i]);  
  
 // Return root  
 return mh.getMax();  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 19};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 4;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

K'th smallest element is 5

**Method 4 (QuickSelect)**  
 This is an optimization over method 1 if [QuickSort](http://geeksquiz.com/quick-sort/)is used as a sorting algorithm in first step. In QuickSort, we pick a pivot element, then move the pivot element to its correct position and partition the array around it. The idea is, not to do complete quicksort, but stop at the point where pivot itself is k’th smallest element. Also, not to recur for both left and right sides of pivot, but recur for one of them according to the position of pivot. The worst case time complexity of this method is O(n2), but it works in O(n) on average.

#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r);  
  
// This function returns k'th smallest element in arr[l..r] using  
// QuickSort based method. ASSUMPTION: ALL ELEMENTS IN ARR[] ARE DISTINCT  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int l, int r, int k)  
{  
 // If k is smaller than number of elements in array  
 if (k > 0 && k <= r - l + 1)  
 {  
 // Partition the array around last element and get  
 // position of pivot element in sorted array  
 int pos = partition(arr, l, r);  
  
 // If position is same as k  
 if (pos-l == k-1)  
 return arr[pos];  
 if (pos-l > k-1) // If position is more, recur for left subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, l, pos-1, k);  
  
 // Else recur for right subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, pos+1, r, k-pos+l-1);  
 }  
  
 // If k is more than number of elements in array  
 return INT\_MAX;  
}  
  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// Standard partition process of QuickSort(). It considers the last  
// element as pivot and moves all smaller element to left of it  
// and greater elements to right  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r)  
{  
 int x = arr[r], i = l;  
 for (int j = l; j <= r - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
 return i;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 3;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(arr, 0, n-1, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

K'th smallest element is 5

There are two more solutions which are better than above discussed ones: One solution is to do randomized version of quickSelect() and other solution is worst case linear time algorithm (see the following posts).

[K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 2 (Expected Linear Time)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-2-expected-linear-time/)  
 [K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 3 (Worst Case Linear Time)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-3-worst-case-linear-time/)

**References:**  
 <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~eppstein/161/960125.html>  
 <http://www.cs.rit.edu/~ib/Classes/CS515_Spring12-13/Slides/022-SelectMasterThm.pdf>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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[← Time complexity of insertion sort when there are O(n) inversions?](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/time-complexity-insertion-sort-inversions/) [Amazon Interview Experience | Set 151 (For SDE) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-experience-set-151-sde/)

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# K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 2 (Expected Linear Time)

We recommend to read following post as a prerequisite of this post.

[K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 1](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array/)

Given an array and a number k where k is smaller than size of array, we need to find the k’th smallest element in the given array. It is given that ll array elements are distinct.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 3  
Output: 7  
  
Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 4  
Output: 10

We have discussed three different solutions [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array/).

In this post method 4 is discussed which is mainly an extension of method 3 (QuickSelect) discussed in the [previous](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array/)post. The idea is to randomly pick a pivot element. To implement randomized partition, we use a random function, [rand()](http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/cstdlib/rand/) to generate index between l and r, swap the element at randomly generated index with the last element, and finally call the standard partition process which uses last element as pivot.

Following is C++ implementation of above Randomized QuickSelect.

// C++ implementation of randomized quickSelect  
#include<iostream>  
#include<climits>  
#include<cstdlib>  
using namespace std;  
  
int randomPartition(int arr[], int l, int r);  
  
// This function returns k'th smallest element in arr[l..r] using  
// QuickSort based method. ASSUMPTION: ALL ELEMENTS IN ARR[] ARE DISTINCT  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int l, int r, int k)  
{  
 // If k is smaller than number of elements in array  
 if (k > 0 && k <= r - l + 1)  
 {  
 // Partition the array around a random element and  
 // get position of pivot element in sorted array  
 int pos = randomPartition(arr, l, r);  
  
 // If position is same as k  
 if (pos-l == k-1)  
 return arr[pos];  
 if (pos-l > k-1) // If position is more, recur for left subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, l, pos-1, k);  
  
 // Else recur for right subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, pos+1, r, k-pos+l-1);  
 }  
  
 // If k is more than number of elements in array  
 return INT\_MAX;  
}  
  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// Standard partition process of QuickSort(). It considers the last  
// element as pivot and moves all smaller element to left of it and  
// greater elements to right. This function is used by randomPartition()  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r)  
{  
 int x = arr[r], i = l;  
 for (int j = l; j <= r - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
 return i;  
}  
  
// Picks a random pivot element between l and r and partitions  
// arr[l..r] arount the randomly picked element using partition()  
int randomPartition(int arr[], int l, int r)  
{  
 int n = r-l+1;  
 int pivot = rand() % n;  
 swap(&arr[l + pivot], &arr[r]);  
 return partition(arr, l, r);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 3;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is " << kthSmallest(arr, 0, n-1, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

K'th smallest element is 5

**Time Complexity:**  
 The worst case time complexity of the above solution is still O(n2). In worst case, the randomized function may always pick a corner element. The expected time complexity of above randomized QuickSelect is Θ(n), see [CLRS book](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-english-3rd/p/itmdwxyrafdburzg?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg) or [MIT video lecture](http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-046j-introduction-to-algorithms-sma-5503-fall-2005/video-lectures/lecture-6-order-statistics-median/) for proof. The assumption in the analysis is, random number generator is equally likely to generate any number in the input range.

**Sources:**  
 [MIT Video Lecture on Order Statistics, Median](http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-046j-introduction-to-algorithms-sma-5503-fall-2005/video-lectures/lecture-6-order-statistics-median/)  
 [Introduction to Algorithms by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L.](http://www.flipkart.com/introduction-algorithms-8120340078/p/itmczynzhyhxv2gs?pid=9788120340077&affid=sandeepgfg)

This article is contributed by **Shivam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-2-expected-linear-time/>

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# Find Index of 0 to be replaced with 1 to get longest continuous sequence of 1s in a binary array

Given an array of 0s and 1s, find the position of 0 to be replaced with 1 to get longest continuous sequence of 1s. Expected time complexity is O(n) and auxiliary space is O(1).  
 Example:

Input:   
 arr[] = {1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1}  
Output:  
 Index 9  
Assuming array index starts from 0, replacing 0 with 1 at index 9 causes  
the maximum continuous sequence of 1s.  
  
Input:   
 arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 0}  
Output:  
 Index 4

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to traverse the array, for every 0, count the number of 1s on both sides of it. Keep track of maximum count for any 0. Finally return index of the 0 with maximum number of 1s around it. The time complexity of this solution is O(n2).

Using an **Efficient Solution**, the problem can solved in O(n) time. The idea is to keep track of three indexes, current index (*curr*), previous zero index (*prev\_zero*) and previous to previous zero index (*prev\_prev\_zero*). Traverse the array, if current element is 0, calculate the difference between *curr* and *prev\_prev\_zero* (This difference minus one is the number of 1s around the prev\_zero). If the difference between *curr* and *prev\_prev\_zero* is more than maximum so far, then update the maximum. Finally return index of the prev\_zero with maximum difference.

Following is C++ implementation of the above algorithm.

// C++ program to find Index of 0 to be replaced with 1 to get  
// longest continuous sequence of 1s in a binary array  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns index of 0 to be replaced with 1 to get longest  
// continuous sequence of 1s. If there is no 0 in array, then  
// it returns -1.  
int maxOnesIndex(bool arr[], int n)  
{  
 int max\_count = 0; // for maximum number of 1 around a zero  
 int max\_index; // for storing result  
 int prev\_zero = -1; // index of previous zero  
 int prev\_prev\_zero = -1; // index of previous to previous zero  
  
 // Traverse the input array  
 for (int curr=0; curr<n; ++curr)  
 {  
 // If current element is 0, then calculate the difference  
 // between curr and prev\_prev\_zero  
 if (arr[curr] == 0)  
 {  
 // Update result if count of 1s around prev\_zero is more  
 if (curr - prev\_prev\_zero > max\_count)  
 {  
 max\_count = curr - prev\_prev\_zero;  
 max\_index = prev\_zero;  
 }  
  
 // Update for next iteration  
 prev\_prev\_zero = prev\_zero;  
 prev\_zero = curr;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Check for the last encountered zero  
 if (n-prev\_prev\_zero > max\_count)  
 max\_index = prev\_zero;  
  
 return max\_index;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 bool arr[] = {1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Index of 0 to be replaced is "  
 << maxOnesIndex(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Index of 0 to be replaced is 9

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

This article is contributed by **Ankur Singh**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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# K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 3 (Worst Case Linear Time)

We recommend to read following posts as a prerequisite of this post.

[K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 1](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array/)  
 [K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 2 (Expected Linear Time)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-2-expected-linear-time/)

Given an array and a number k where k is smaller than size of array, we need to find the k’th smallest element in the given array. It is given that ll array elements are distinct.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 3  
Output: 7  
  
Input: arr[] = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15}  
 k = 4  
Output: 10

In [previous post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-2-expected-linear-time/), we discussed an expected linear time algorithm. In this post, a worst case linear time method is discussed. *The idea in this new method is similar to quickSelect(), we get worst case linear time by selecting a pivot that divides array in a balanced way (there are not very few elements on one side and many on other side)*. After the array is divided in a balanced way, we apply the same steps as used in quickSelect() to decide whether to go left or right of pivot.

Following is complete algorithm.

kthSmallest(arr[0..n-1], k)  
1) Divide arr[] into ⌈n/5rceil; groups where size of each group is 5   
 except possibly the last group which may have less than 5 elements.   
  
2) Sort the above created ⌈n/5⌉ groups and find median   
 of all groups. Create an auxiliary array 'median[]' and store medians   
 of all ⌈n/5⌉ groups in this median array.  
  
// Recursively call this method to find median of median[0..⌈n/5⌉-1]  
3) medOfMed = kthSmallest(median[0..⌈n/5⌉-1], ⌈n/10⌉)  
  
4) Partition arr[] around medOfMed and obtain its position.  
 pos = partition(arr, n, medOfMed)  
  
5) If pos == k return medOfMed   
6) If pos < k return kthSmallest(arr[l..pos-1], k)   
7) If poa > k return kthSmallest(arr[pos+1..r], k-pos+l-1)

In above algorithm, last 3 steps are same as algorithm in [previous post](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-2-expected-linear-time/). The first four steps are used to obtain a good point for partitioning the array (to make sure that there are not too many elements either side of pivot).

Following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ implementation of worst case linear time algorithm  
// to find k'th smallest element  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r, int k);  
  
// A simple function to find median of arr[]. This is called  
// only for an array of size 5 in this program.  
int findMedian(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 sort(arr, arr+n); // Sort the array  
 return arr[n/2]; // Return middle element  
}  
  
// Returns k'th smallest element in arr[l..r] in worst case  
// linear time. ASSUMPTION: ALL ELEMENTS IN ARR[] ARE DISTINCT  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int l, int r, int k)  
{  
 // If k is smaller than number of elements in array  
 if (k > 0 && k <= r - l + 1)  
 {  
 int n = r-l+1; // Number of elements in arr[l..r]  
  
 // Divide arr[] in groups of size 5, calculate median  
 // of every group and store it in median[] array.  
 int i, median[(n+4)/5]; // There will be floor((n+4)/5) groups;  
 for (i=0; i<n/5; i++)  
 median[i] = findMedian(arr+l+i\*5, 5);  
 if (i\*5 < n) //For last group with less than 5 elements  
 {  
 median[i] = findMedian(arr+l+i\*5, n%5);   
 i++;  
 }   
  
 // Find median of all medians using recursive call.  
 // If median[] has only one element, then no need  
 // of recursive call  
 int medOfMed = (i == 1)? median[i-1]:  
 kthSmallest(median, 0, i-1, i/2);  
  
 // Partition the array around a random element and  
 // get position of pivot element in sorted array  
 int pos = partition(arr, l, r, medOfMed);  
  
 // If position is same as k  
 if (pos-l == k-1)  
 return arr[pos];  
 if (pos-l > k-1) // If position is more, recur for left  
 return kthSmallest(arr, l, pos-1, k);  
  
 // Else recur for right subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, pos+1, r, k-pos+l-1);  
 }  
  
 // If k is more than number of elements in array  
 return INT\_MAX;  
}  
  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// It searches for x in arr[l..r], and partitions the array   
// around x.  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 // Search for x in arr[l..r] and move it to end  
 int i;  
 for (i=l; i<r; i++)  
 if (arr[i] == x)  
 break;  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
  
 // Standard partition algorithm  
 i = l;  
 for (int j = l; j <= r - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
 return i;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above methods  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 3, 5, 7, 4, 19, 26};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]), k = 3;  
 cout << "K'th smallest element is "  
 << kthSmallest(arr, 0, n-1, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

K'th smallest element is 5

**Time Complexity:**  
 The worst case time complexity of the above algorithm is O(n). Let us analyze all steps.

The steps 1) and 2) take O(n) time as finding median of an array of size 5 takes O(1) time and there are n/5 arrays of size 5.  
 The step 3) takes T(n/5) time. The step 4 is standard partition and takes O(n) time.  
 The interesting steps are 6) and 7). At most, one of them is executed. These are recursive steps. What is the worst case size of these recursive calls. The answer is maximum number of elements greater than medOfMed (obtained in step 3) or maximum number of elements smaller than medOfMed.  
 *How many elements are greater than medOfMed and how many are smaller?*  
 At least half of the medians found in step 2 are greater than or equal to medOfMed. Thus, at least half of the n/5 groups contribute 3 elements that are greater than medOfMed, except for the one group that has fewer than 5 elements. Therefore, the number of elements greater than medOfMed is at least.  
 [](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/a.png)

Similarly, the number of elements that are less than medOfMed is at least 3n/10 – 6. In the worst case, the function recurs for at most n – (3n/10 – 6) which is 7n/10 + 6 elements.

Note that 7n/10 + 6 20 and that any input of 80 or fewer elements requires O(1) time. We can therefore obtain the recurrence  
 [](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/b.png)

We show that the running time is linear by substitution. Assume that T(n) cn for some constant c and all n > 80. Substituting this inductive hypothesis into the right-hand side of the recurrence yields

T(n)   
since we can pick c large enough so that c(n/10 - 7) is larger than the function described by the O(n) term for all n > 80. The worst-case running time of is therefore linear (Source: http://staff.ustc.edu.cn/~csli/graduate/algorithms/book6/chap10.htm ).  
Note that the above algorithm is linear in worst case, but the constants are very high for this algorithm. Therefore, this algorithm doesn't work well in practical situations, randomized quickSelect works much better and preferred.  
Sources:  
  
MIT Video Lecture on Order Statistics, Median  
  
Introduction to Algorithms by Clifford Stein, Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L.  
  
http://staff.ustc.edu.cn/~csli/graduate/algorithms/book6/chap10.htm  
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# Why is Binary Search preferred over Ternary Search?

The following is a simple recursive **Binary Search** function in C++ taken from [here](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/).

// A recursive binary search function. It returns location of x in  
// given array arr[l..r] is present, otherwise -1  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r >= l)  
 {  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
   
 // If the element is present at the middle itself  
 if (arr[mid] == x) return mid;  
   
 // If element is smaller than mid, then it can only be present  
 // in left subarray  
 if (arr[mid] > x) return binarySearch(arr, l, mid-1, x);  
   
 // Else the element can only be present in right subarray  
 return binarySearch(arr, mid+1, r, x);  
 }  
   
 // We reach here when element is not present in array  
 return -1;  
}

The following is a simple recursive **Ternary Search** function in C++.

// A recursive ternary search function. It returns location of x in  
// given array arr[l..r] is present, otherwise -1  
int ternarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r >= l)  
 {  
 int mid1 = l + (r - l)/3;  
 int mid2 = mid1 + (r - l)/3;  
  
 // If x is present at the mid1  
 if (arr[mid1] == x) return mid1;  
  
 // If x is present at the mid2  
 if (arr[mid2] == x) return mid2;  
  
 // If x is present in left one-third  
 if (arr[mid1] > x) return ternarySearch(arr, l, mid1-1, x);  
  
 // If x is present in right one-third  
 if (arr[mid2] < x) return ternarySearch(arr, mid2+1, r, x);  
  
 // If x is present in middle one-third  
 return ternarySearch(arr, mid1+1, mid2-1, x);  
 }  
 // We reach here when element is not present in array  
 return -1;  
}

**Which of the above two does less comparisons in worst case?**  
 From the first look, it seems the ternary search does less number of comparisons as it makes Log3n recursive calls, but binary search makes Log2n recursive calls. Let us take a closer look.  
 The following is recursive formula for counting comparisons in worst case of Binary Search.

T(n) = T(n/2) + 2, T(1) = 1

The following is recursive formula for counting comparisons in worst case of Ternary Search.

T(n) = T(n/3) + 4, T(1) = 1

In binary search, there are 2Log2n + 1 comparisons in worst case. In ternary search, there are 4Log3n + 1 comparisons in worst case.

Therefore, the comparison of Ternary and Binary Searches boils down the comparison of expressions 2Log3n and Log2n . The value of 2Log3n can be written as (2 / Log23) \* Log2n . Since the value of (2 / Log23) is more than one, Ternary Search does more comparisons than Binary Search in worst case.

**Exercise:**  
 Why Merge Sort divides input array in two halves, why not in three or more parts?

This article is contributed by **Anmol**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/binary-search-preferred-ternary-search/>

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# Flood fill Algorithm - how to implement fill() in paint?

In MS-Paint, when we take the brush to a pixel and click, the color of the region of that pixel is replaced with a new selected color. Following is the problem statement to do this task.   
 Given a 2D screen, location of a pixel in the screen and a color, replace color of the given pixel and all adjacent same colored pixels with the given color.

**Example:**

Input:  
 screen[M][N] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1},  
 {1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1},  
 };  
 x = 4, y = 4, newColor = 3  
The values in the given 2D screen indicate colors of the pixels.  
x and y are coordinates of the brush, newColor is the color that  
should replace the previous color on screen[x][y] and all surrounding  
pixels with same color.  
  
Output:  
Screen should be changed to following.  
 screen[M][N] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1},  
 {1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1},  
 };

[**Flood Fill Algorithm:**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood_fill)  
 The idea is simple, we first replace the color of current pixel, then recur for 4 surrounding points. The following is detailed algorithm.

// A recursive function to replace previous color 'prevC' at '(x, y)'   
// and all surrounding pixels of (x, y) with new color 'newC' and  
floodFil(screen[M][N], x, y, prevC, newC)  
1) If x or y is outside the screen, then return.  
2) If color of screen[x][y] is not same as prevC, then return  
3) Recur for north, south, east and west.  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x+1, y, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x-1, y, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x, y+1, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x, y-1, prevC, newC);

The following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// A C++ program to implement flood fill algorithm  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Dimentions of paint screen  
#define M 8  
#define N 8  
  
// A recursive function to replace previous color 'prevC' at '(x, y)'   
// and all surrounding pixels of (x, y) with new color 'newC' and  
void floodFillUtil(int screen[][N], int x, int y, int prevC, int newC)  
{  
 // Base cases  
 if (x < 0 || x >= M || y < 0 || y >= N)  
 return;  
 if (screen[x][y] != prevC)  
 return;  
  
 // Replace the color at (x, y)  
 screen[x][y] = newC;  
  
 // Recur for north, east, south and west  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x+1, y, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x-1, y, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x, y+1, prevC, newC);  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x, y-1, prevC, newC);  
}  
  
// It mainly finds the previous color on (x, y) and  
// calls floodFillUtil()  
void floodFill(int screen[][N], int x, int y, int newC)  
{  
 int prevC = screen[x][y];  
 floodFillUtil(screen, x, y, prevC, newC);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int screen[M][N] = {{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1},  
 {1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1},  
 };  
 int x = 4, y = 4, newC = 3;  
 floodFill(screen, x, y, newC);  
  
 cout << "Updated screen after call to floodFill: \n";  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 cout << screen[i][j] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}

Output:

Updated screen after call to floodFill:  
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0  
1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1  
1 3 3 3 3 0 1 0  
1 1 1 3 3 0 1 0  
1 1 1 3 3 3 3 0  
1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1  
1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1

**References:**  
 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood_fill>

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# Nuts & Bolts Problem (Lock & Key problem)

Given a set of n nuts of different sizes and n bolts of different sizes. There is a one-one mapping between nuts and bolts. Match nuts and bolts efficiently.  
 **Constraint:** Comparison of a nut to another nut or a bolt to another bolt is not allowed. It means nut can only be compared with bolt and bolt can only be compared with nut to see which one is bigger/smaller.

Other way of asking this problem is, given a box with locks and keys where one lock can be opened by one key in the box. We need to match the pair.

**Brute force Way:** Start with the first bolt and compare it with each nut until we find a match. In the worst case we require n comparisons. Doing this for all bolts gives us O(n^2) complexity.

**Quick Sort Way:** We can use quick sort technique to solve this. We represent nuts and bolts in character array for understanding the logic.

Nuts represented as array of character  
 char nuts[] = {‘@’, ‘#’, ‘$’, ‘%’, ‘^’, ‘&’}

Bolts represented as array of character  
 char bolts[] = {‘$’, ‘%’, ‘&’, ‘^’, ‘@’, ‘#’}

This algorithm first performs a partition by picking last element of bolts array as pivot, rearrange the array of nuts and returns the partition index ‘i’ such that all nuts smaller than nuts[i] are on the left side and all nuts greater than nuts[i] are on the right side. Next using the nuts[i] we can partition the array of bolts. Partitioning operations can easily be implemented in O(n). This operation also makes nuts and bolts array nicely partitioned. Now we apply this partitioning recursively on the left and right sub-array of nuts and bolts.

As we apply partitioning on nuts and bolts both so the total time complexity will be Θ(2\*nlogn) = Θ(nlogn) on average.

Here for the sake of simplicity we have chosen last element always as pivot. We can do randomized quick sort too.

A Java based implementation of idea is below:

// Java program to solve nut and bolt problem using Quick Sort  
public class NutsAndBoltsMatch  
{  
 //Driver method  
 public static void main(String[] args)  
 {  
 // Nuts and bolts are represented as array of characters  
 char nuts[] = {'@', '#', '$', '%', '^', '&'};  
 char bolts[] = {'$', '%', '&', '^', '@', '#'};  
  
 // Method based on quick sort which matches nuts and bolts  
 matchPairs(nuts, bolts, 0, 5);  
  
 System.out.println("Matched nuts and bolts are : ");  
 printArray(nuts);  
 printArray(bolts);  
 }  
  
 // Method to print the array  
 private static void printArray(char[] arr) {  
 for (char ch : arr){  
 System.out.print(ch + " ");  
 }  
 System.out.print("\n");  
 }  
  
 // Method which works just like quick sort  
 private static void matchPairs(char[] nuts, char[] bolts, int low,  
 int high)  
 {  
 if (low < high)  
 {  
 // Choose last character of bolts array for nuts partition.  
 int pivot = partition(nuts, low, high, bolts[high]);  
  
 // Now using the partition of nuts choose that for bolts  
 // partition.  
 partition(bolts, low, high, nuts[pivot]);  
  
 // Recur for [low...pivot-1] & [pivot+1...high] for nuts and  
 // bolts array.  
 matchPairs(nuts, bolts, low, pivot-1);  
 matchPairs(nuts, bolts, pivot+1, high);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Similar to standard partition method. Here we pass the pivot element  
 // too instead of choosing it inside the method.  
 private static int partition(char[] arr, int low, int high, char pivot)  
 {  
 int i = low;  
 char temp1, temp2;  
 for (int j = low; j < high; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] < pivot){  
 temp1 = arr[i];  
 arr[i] = arr[j];  
 arr[j] = temp1;  
 i++;  
 } else if(arr[j] == pivot){  
 temp1 = arr[j];  
 arr[j] = arr[high];  
 arr[high] = temp1;  
 j--;  
 }  
 }  
 temp2 = arr[i];  
 arr[i] = arr[high];  
 arr[high] = temp2;  
  
 // Return the partition index of an array based on the pivot   
 // element of other array.  
 return i;  
 }  
}

Output:

Matched nuts and bolts are :  
# $ % & @ ^  
# $ % & @ ^

This article is contributed by **Kumar Gautam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nuts-bolts-problem-lock-key-problem/>

# Given a matrix of 'O' and 'X', find the largest subsquare surrounded by 'X'

Given a matrix where every element is either ‘O’ or ‘X’, find the largest subsquare surrounded by ‘X’.

In the below article, it is assumed that the given matrix is also square matrix. The code given below can be easily extended for rectangular matrices.

Examples:

Input: mat[N][N] = { {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'O'},  
 };  
Output: 3  
The square submatrix starting at (1, 1) is the largest  
submatrix surrounded by 'X'  
  
Input: mat[M][N] = { {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 };  
Output: 4  
The square submatrix starting at (0, 2) is the largest  
submatrix surrounded by 'X'

A **Simple Solution** is to consider every square submatrix and check whether is has all corner edges filled with ‘X’. The time complexity of this solution is O(N4).

We can solve this problem **in O(N3) time** using extra space. The idea is to create two auxiliary arrays hor[N][N] and ver[N][N]. The value stored in hor[i][j] is the number of horizontal continuous ‘X’ characters till mat[i][j] in mat[][]. Similarly, the value stored in ver[i][j] is the number of vertical continuous ‘X’ characters till mat[i][j] in mat[][]. Following is an example.

mat[6][6] = X O X X X X  
 X O X X O X  
 X X X O O X  
 O X X X X X  
 X X X O X O  
 O O X O O O  
  
hor[6][6] = 1 0 1 2 3 4  
 1 0 1 2 0 1  
 1 2 3 0 0 1  
 0 1 2 3 4 5  
 1 2 3 0 1 0  
 0 0 1 0 0 0  
  
ver[6][6] = 1 0 1 1 1 1  
 2 0 2 2 0 2  
 3 1 3 0 0 3  
 0 2 4 1 1 4  
 1 3 5 0 2 0  
 0 0 6 0 0 0

Once we have filled values in hor[][] and ver[][], we start from the bottommost-rightmost corner of matrix and move toward the leftmost-topmost in row by row manner. For every visited entry mat[i][j], we compare the values of hor[i][j] and ver[i][j], and pick the smaller of two as we need a square. Let the smaller of two be ‘small’. After picking smaller of two, we check if both ver[][] and hor[][] for left and up edges respectively. If they have entries for the same, then we found a subsquare. Otherwise we try for small-1.

Below is C++ implementation of the above idea.

// A C++ program to find the largest subsquare  
// surrounded by 'X' in a given matrix of 'O' and 'X'  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Size of given matrix is N X N  
#define N 6  
  
// A utility function to find minimum of two numbers  
int getMin(int x, int y) { return (x<y)? x: y; }  
  
// Returns size of maximum size subsquare matrix  
// surrounded by 'X'  
int findSubSquare(int mat[][N])  
{  
 int max = 1; // Initialize result  
  
 // Initialize the left-top value in hor[][] and ver[][]  
 int hor[N][N], ver[N][N];  
 hor[0][0] = ver[0][0] = (mat[0][0] == 'X');  
  
 // Fill values in hor[][] and ver[][]  
 for (int i=0; i<N; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 {  
 if (mat[i][j] == 'O')  
 ver[i][j] = hor[i][j] = 0;  
 else  
 {  
 hor[i][j] = (j==0)? 1: hor[i][j-1] + 1;  
 ver[i][j] = (i==0)? 1: ver[i-1][j] + 1;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Start from the rightmost-bottommost corner element and find  
 // the largest ssubsquare with the help of hor[][] and ver[][]  
 for (int i = N-1; i>=1; i--)  
 {  
 for (int j = N-1; j>=1; j--)  
 {  
 // Find smaller of values in hor[][] and ver[][]  
 // A Square can only be made by taking smaller  
 // value  
 int small = getMin(hor[i][j], ver[i][j]);  
  
 // At this point, we are sure that there is a right  
 // vertical line and bottom horizontal line of length  
 // at least 'small'.  
  
 // We found a bigger square if following conditions  
 // are met:  
 // 1)If side of square is greater than max.  
 // 2)There is a left vertical line of length >= 'small'  
 // 3)There is a top horizontal line of length >= 'small'  
 while (small > max)  
 {  
 if (ver[i][j-small+1] >= small &&  
 hor[i-small+1][j] >= small)  
 {  
 max = small;  
 }  
 small--;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return max;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };  
 cout << findSubSquare(mat);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4

This article is contributed by **Anuj**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Sort an array in wave form

Given an unsorted array of integers, sort the array into a wave like array. An array ‘arr[0..n-1]’ is sorted in wave form if arr[0] >= arr[1] = arr[3] = …..

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {10, 5, 6, 3, 2, 20, 100, 80}  
 Output: arr[] = {10, 5, 6, 2, 20, 3, 100, 80} OR  
 {20, 5, 10, 2, 80, 6, 100, 3} OR  
 any other array that is in wave form  
  
 Input: arr[] = {20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2}  
 Output: arr[] = {20, 8, 10, 4, 6, 2} OR  
 {10, 8, 20, 2, 6, 4} OR  
 any other array that is in wave form  
  
 Input: arr[] = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20}  
 Output: arr[] = {4, 2, 8, 6, 20, 10} OR  
 any other array that is in wave form  
  
 Input: arr[] = {3, 6, 5, 10, 7, 20}  
 Output: arr[] = {6, 3, 10, 5, 20, 7} OR  
 any other array that is in wave form

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to use sorting. First sort the input array, then swap all adjacent elements.

For example, let the input array be {3, 6, 5, 10, 7, 20}. After sorting, we get {3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 20}. After swapping adjacent elements, we get {5, 3, 7, 6, 20, 10}. Below is C++ implementation of this simple approach.

// A C++ program to sort an array in wave form using a sorting function  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility method to swap two numbers.  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int temp = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// This function sorts arr[0..n-1] in wave form, i.e.,   
// arr[0] >= arr[1] <= arr[2] >= arr[3] <= arr[4] >= arr[5]..  
void sortInWave(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort the input array  
 sort(arr, arr+n);  
  
 // Swap adjacent elements  
 for (int i=0; i<n-1; i += 2)  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[i+1]);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 90, 49, 2, 1, 5, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 sortInWave(arr, n);  
 cout << "Sorted array \n";  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted array  
2 1 10 5 49 23 90

The time complexity of the above solution is O(nLogn) if a O(nLogn) sorting algorithm like [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), [Heap Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/heap-sort/), .. etc is used.

This can be done in **O(n) time by doing a single traversal** of given array. The idea is based on the fact that if we make sure that all even positioned (at index 0, 2, 4, ..) elements are greater than their adjacent odd elements, we don’t need to worry about odd positioned element. Following are simple steps.  
 1) Traverse all even positioned elements of input array, and do following.  
 ….a) If current element is smaller than previous odd element, swap previous and current.  
 ….b) If current element is smaller than next odd element, swap next and current.

Below is C++ implementation of above simple algorithm.

// A O(n) program to sort an input array in wave form  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A utility method to swap two numbers.  
void swap(int \*x, int \*y)  
{  
 int temp = \*x;  
 \*x = \*y;  
 \*y = temp;  
}  
  
// This function sorts arr[0..n-1] in wave form, i.e., arr[0] >=   
// arr[1] <= arr[2] >= arr[3] <= arr[4] >= arr[5] ....  
void sortInWave(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Traverse all even elements  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i+=2)  
 {  
 // If current even element is smaller than previous  
 if (i>0 && arr[i-1] > arr[i] )  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[i-1]);  
  
 // If current even element is smaller than next  
 if (i<n-1 && arr[i] < arr[i+1] )  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[i + 1]);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 90, 49, 2, 1, 5, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 sortInWave(arr, n);  
 cout << "Sorted array \n";  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted array  
90 10 49 1 5 2 23

This article is contributed by **Shivam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-array-wave-form-2/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Adobe Interview Experience | Set 19 (For MTS)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/adobe-interview-experience-set-19-mts/) [Amazon Interview Experience | Set 162 →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-experience-set-162/)

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# Given a binary string, count number of substrings that start and end with 1.

Given a binary string, count number of substrings that start and end with 1. For example, if the input string is “00100101”, then there are three substrings “1001”, “100101” and “101”.

Source: [Amazon Interview Experience | Set 162](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-experience-set-162/)

**Difficulty Level:** Rookie

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to run two loops. Outer loops picks every 1 as starting point and inner loop searches for ending 1 and increments count whenever it finds 1.

// A simple C++ program to count number of substrings starting and ending  
// with 1  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int countSubStr(char str[])  
{  
 int res = 0; // Initialize result  
  
 // Pick a starting point  
 for (int i=0; str[i] !='\0'; i++)  
 {  
 if (str[i] == '1')  
 {  
 // Search for all possible ending point  
 for (int j=i+1; str[j] !='\0'; j++)  
 if (str[j] == '1')  
 res++;  
 }  
 }  
 return res;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char str[] = "00100101";  
 cout << countSubStr(str);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3

Time Complexity of the above solution is O(n2). We can find count **in O(n) using a single traversal** of input string. Following are steps.  
 a) Count the number of 1’s. Let the count of 1’s be m.  
 b) Return m(m-1)/2  
 The idea is to count total number of possible pairs of 1’s.

// A O(n) C++ program to count number of substrings starting and ending  
// with 1  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int countSubStr(char str[])  
{  
 int m = 0; // Count of 1's in input string  
  
 // Travers input string and count of 1's in it  
 for (int i=0; str[i] !='\0'; i++)  
 {  
 if (str[i] == '1')  
 m++;  
 }  
  
 // Return count of possible pairs among m 1's  
 return m\*(m-1)/2;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char str[] = "00100101";  
 cout << countSubStr(str);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3

This article is contributed by **Shivam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-binary-string-count-number-substrings-start-end-1/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Check if a given array contains duplicate elements within k distance from each other

Given an unsorted array that may contain duplicates. Also given a number k which is smaller than size of array. Write a function that returns true if array contains duplicates within k distance.

Examples:

Input: k = 3, arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4}  
Output: false  
All duplicates are more than k distance away.  
  
Input: k = 3, arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5}  
Output: true  
1 is repeated at distance 3.  
  
Input: k = 3, arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}  
Output: false  
  
Input: k = 3, arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 4}  
Output: true

A **Simple Solution** is to run two loops. The outer loop picks every element ‘arr[i]’ as a starting element, the inner loop compares all elements which are within k distance of ‘arr[i]’. The time complexity of this solution is O(kn).

We can solve this problem **in Θ(n) time using Hashing.** The idea is to one by add elements to hash. We also remove elements which are at more than k distance from current element. Following is detailed algorithm.

1) Create an empty hashtable.  
 2) Traverse all elements from left from right. Let the current element be ‘arr[i]’  
 ….a) If current element ‘arr[i]’ is present in hashtable, then return true.  
 ….b) Else add arr[i] to hash and remove arr[i-k] from hash if i is greater than or equal to k

/\* Java program to Check if a given array contains duplicate   
 elements within k distance from each other \*/  
import java.util.\*;  
  
class Main  
{  
 static boolean checkDuplicatesWithinK(int arr[], int k)  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashset  
 HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();  
  
 // Traverse the input array  
 for (int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)  
 {  
 // If already present n hash, then we found   
 // a duplicate within k distance  
 if (set.contains(arr[i]))  
 return true;  
  
 // Add this item to hashset  
 set.add(arr[i]);  
  
 // Remove the k+1 distant item  
 if (i >= k)  
 set.remove(arr[i-k]);  
 }  
 return false;  
 }  
  
 // Driver method to test above method  
 public static void main (String[] args)  
 {  
 int arr[] = {10, 5, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6};  
 if (checkDuplicatesWithinK(arr, 3))  
 System.out.println("Yes");  
 else  
 System.out.println("No");  
 }  
}

Output:

Yes

This article is contributed by **Anuj**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/check-given-array-contains-duplicate-elements-within-k-distance/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Hashing](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/hashing/)

# Given a matrix of ‘O’ and ‘X’, replace 'O' with 'X' if surrounded by 'X'

Given a matrix where every element is either ‘O’ or ‘X’, replace ‘O’ with ‘X’ if surrounded by ‘X’. A ‘O’ (or a set of ‘O’) is considered to be by surrounded by ‘X’ if there are ‘X’ at locations just below, just above, just left and just right of it.

Examples:

Input: mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };  
Output: mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };

Input: mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'O', 'O', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'X', 'O', 'O'}  
 };

Input: mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'}  
 {'X', 'X', 'O', 'O'}  
 };

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

This is mainly an application of [Flood-Fill algorithm](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/flood-fill-algorithm-implement-fill-paint/). The main difference here is that a ‘O’ is not replaced by ‘X’ if it lies in region that ends on a boundary. Following are simple steps to do this special flood fill.

**1)** Traverse the given matrix and replace all ‘O’ with a special character ‘-‘.

**2)** Traverse four edges of given matrix and call [floodFill(‘-‘, ‘O’)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/flood-fill-algorithm-implement-fill-paint/) for every ‘-‘ on edges. The remaining ‘-‘ are the characters that indicate ‘O’s (in the original matrix) to be replaced by ‘X’.

**3)** Traverse the matrix and replace all ‘-‘s with ‘X’s.  
   
 **Let us see steps of above algorithm with an example.** Let following be the input matrix.

mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };

**Step 1:** Replace all ‘O’ with ‘-‘.

mat[M][N] = {{'X', '-', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', '-', 'X', 'X', '-', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', '-', '-', 'X'},  
 {'-', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', '-', 'X', '-'},  
 {'-', '-', 'X', '-', '-', '-'},  
 };

**Step 2:** Call floodFill(‘-‘, ‘O’) for all edge elements with value equals to ‘-‘

mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', '-', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', '-', '-', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };

**Step 3:** Replace all ‘-‘ with ‘X’.

mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };

The following is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// A C++ program to replace all 'O's with 'X''s if surrounded by 'X'  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Size of given matrix is M X N  
#define M 6  
#define N 6  
  
  
// A recursive function to replace previous value 'prevV' at '(x, y)'  
// and all surrounding values of (x, y) with new value 'newV'.  
void floodFillUtil(char mat[][N], int x, int y, char prevV, char newV)  
{  
 // Base cases  
 if (x < 0 || x >= M || y < 0 || y >= N)  
 return;  
 if (mat[x][y] != prevV)  
 return;  
  
 // Replace the color at (x, y)  
 mat[x][y] = newV;  
  
 // Recur for north, east, south and west  
 floodFillUtil(mat, x+1, y, prevV, newV);  
 floodFillUtil(mat, x-1, y, prevV, newV);  
 floodFillUtil(mat, x, y+1, prevV, newV);  
 floodFillUtil(mat, x, y-1, prevV, newV);  
}  
  
// Returns size of maximum size subsquare matrix  
// surrounded by 'X'  
int replaceSurrounded(char mat[][N])  
{  
 // Step 1: Replace all 'O' with '-'  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++)  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 if (mat[i][j] == 'O')  
 mat[i][j] = '-';  
  
 // Call floodFill for all '-' lying on edges  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++) // Left side  
 if (mat[i][0] == '-')  
 floodFillUtil(mat, i, 0, '-', 'O');  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++) // Right side  
 if (mat[i][N-1] == '-')  
 floodFillUtil(mat, i, N-1, '-', 'O');  
 for (int i=0; i<N; i++) // Top side  
 if (mat[0][i] == '-')  
 floodFillUtil(mat, 0, i, '-', 'O');  
 for (int i=0; i<N; i++) // Bottom side  
 if (mat[M-1][i] == '-')  
 floodFillUtil(mat, M-1, i, '-', 'O');  
  
 // Step 3: Replace all '-' with 'X'  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++)  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 if (mat[i][j] == '-')  
 mat[i][j] = 'X';  
  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 char mat[][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 };  
 replaceSurrounded(mat);  
  
  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 cout << mat[i][j] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

X O X O X X   
X O X X X X   
X X X X X X   
O X X X X X   
X X X O X O   
O O X O O O

Time Complexity of the above solution is O(MN). Note that every element of matrix is processed at most three times.

This article is contributed by **Anmol**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-matrix-o-x-replace-o-x-surrounded-x/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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# Find the missing number in Arithmetic Progression

Given an array that represents elements of arithmetic progression in order. One element is missing in the progression, find the missing number.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14}  
Output: 6  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 31};  
Output: 26

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to linearly traverse the array and find the missing number. Time complexity of this solution is O(n).

We can solve this problem **in O(Logn) time** using [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/). The idea is to go to the middle element. Check if the difference between middle and next to middle is equal to diff or not, if not then the missing element lies between mid and mid+1. If the middle element is equal to n/2th term in Arithmetic Series (Let n be the number of elements in input array), then missing element lies in right half. Else element lies in left half.

Following is C implementation of above idea.

// A C program to find the missing number in a given  
// arithmetic progression  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <limits.h>  
  
// A binary search based recursive function that returns  
// the missing element in arithmetic progression  
int findMissingUtil(int arr[], int low, int high, int diff)  
{  
 // There must be two elements to find the missing  
 if (high <= low)  
 return INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Find index of middle element  
 int mid = low + (high - low)/2;  
  
 // The element just after the middle element is missing.  
 // The arr[mid+1] must exist, because we return when  
 // (low == high) and take floor of (high-low)/2  
 if (arr[mid+1] - arr[mid] != diff)  
 return (arr[mid] + diff);  
  
 // The element just before mid is missing  
 if (mid > 0 && arr[mid] - arr[mid-1] != diff)  
 return (arr[mid-1] + diff);  
  
 // If the elements till mid follow AP, then recur  
 // for right half  
 if (arr[mid] == arr[0] + mid\*diff)  
 return findMissingUtil(arr, mid+1, high, diff);  
  
 // Else recur for left half  
 return findMissingUtil(arr, low, mid-1, diff);  
}  
  
// The function uses findMissingUtil() to find the missing  
// element in AP. It assumes that there is exactly one missing  
// element and may give incorrect result when there is no missing  
// element or more than one missing elements.  
// This function also assumes that the difference in AP is an  
// integer.  
int findMissing(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // If exactly one element is missing, then we can find  
 // difference of arithmetic progression using following  
 // formula. Example, 2, 4, 6, 10, diff = (10-2)/4 = 2.  
 // The assumption in formula is that the difference is  
 // an integer.  
 int diff = (arr[n-1] - arr[0])/n;  
  
 // Binary search for the missing number using above  
 // calculated diff  
 return findMissingUtil(arr, 0, n-1, diff);  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to check above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("The missing element is %d", findMissing(arr, n));  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The missing element is 6

**Exercise:**  
 Solve the same problem for Geometrical Series. What is the time complexity of your solution? What about Fibonacci Series?

This article is contributed by **Harshit Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-missing-number-arithmetic-progression/>

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# Factorial of a large number

**How to compute factorial of 100 using a C/C++ program?**  
 Factorial of 100 has 158 digits. It is not possible to store these many digits even if we use long long int. Following is a simple solution where we use an array to store individual digits of the result. The idea is to use basic mathematics for multiplication.

The following is detailed algorithm for finding factorial.

***factorial(n)***  
 1) Create an array ‘res[]’ of MAX size where MAX is number of maximum digits in output.  
 2) Initialize value stored in ‘res[]’ as 1 and initialize ‘res\_size’ (size of ‘res[]’) as 1.  
 3) Do following for all numbers from x = 2 to n.  
 ……a) Multiply x with res[] and update res[] and res\_size to store the multiplication result.

***How to multiply a number ‘x’ with the number stored in res[]?***  
 The idea is to use simple school mathematics. We one by one multiply x with every digit of res[]. The important point to note here is digits are multiplied from rightmost digit to leftmost digit. If we store digits in same order in res[], then it becomes difficult to update res[] without extra space. That is why res[] is maintained in reverse way, i.e., digits from right to left are stored.

***multiply(res[], x)***  
 1) Initialize carry as 0.  
 2) Do following for i = 0 to res\_size – 1  
 ….a) Find value of res[i] \* x + carry. Let this value be prod.  
 ….b) Update res[i] by storing last digit of prod in it.  
 ….c) Update carry by storing remaining digits in carry.  
 3) Put all digits of carry in res[] and increase res\_size by number of digits in carry.

Example to show working of multiply(res[], x)  
A number 5189 is stored in res[] as following.  
res[] = {9, 8, 1, 5}  
x = 10  
  
Initialize carry = 0;  
  
i = 0, prod = res[0]\*x + carry = 9\*10 + 0 = 90.  
res[0] = 0, carry = 9  
  
i = 1, prod = res[1]\*x + carry = 8\*10 + 9 = 89  
res[1] = 9, carry = 8  
  
i = 2, prod = res[2]\*x + carry = 1\*10 + 8 = 18  
res[2] = 8, carry = 1  
  
i = 3, prod = res[3]\*x + carry = 5\*10 + 1 = 51  
res[3] = 1, carry = 5  
  
res[4] = carry = 5  
  
res[] = {0, 9, 8, 1, 5}

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ program to compute factorial of big numbers  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Maximum number of digits in output  
#define MAX 500  
  
int multiply(int x, int res[], int res\_size)  
  
// This function finds factorial of large numbers and prints them  
void factorial(int n)  
{  
 int res[MAX];  
  
 // Initialize result  
 res[0] = 1;  
 int res\_size = 1;  
  
 // Apply simple factorial formula n! = 1 \* 2 \* 3 \* 4...\*n  
 for (int x=2; x<=n; x++)  
 res\_size = multiply(x, res, res\_size);  
  
 cout << "Factorial of given number is \n";  
 for (int i=res\_size-1; i>=0; i--)  
 cout << res[i];  
}  
  
// This function multiplies x with the number represented by res[].  
// res\_size is size of res[] or number of digits in the number represented  
// by res[]. This function uses simple school mathematics for multiplication.  
// This function may value of res\_size and returns the new value of res\_size  
int multiply(int x, int res[], int res\_size)  
{  
 int carry = 0; // Initialize carry  
  
 // One by one multiply n with individual digits of res[]  
 for (int i=0; i<res\_size; i++)  
 {  
 int prod = res[i] \* x + carry;  
 res[i] = prod % 10; // Store last digit of 'prod' in res[]  
 carry = prod/10; // Put rest in carry  
 }  
  
 // Put carry in res and increase result size  
 while (carry)  
 {  
 res[res\_size] = carry%10;  
 carry = carry/10;  
 res\_size++;  
 }  
 return res\_size;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 factorial(100);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Factorial of given number is  
9332621544394415268169923885626670049071596826438162146859296389  
5217599993229915608941463976156518286253697920827223758251185210  
916864000000000000000000000000

The above approach can be optimized in many ways. We will soon be discussing optimized solution for same.

This article is contributed by **Harshit Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/factorial-large-number/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [MathematicalAlgo](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/mathematicalalgo/)

# Weighted Job Scheduling

Given N jobs where every job is represented by following three elements of it.  
 1) Start Time  
 2) Finish Time.  
 3) Profit or Value Associated.  
 Find the maximum profit subset of jobs such that no two jobs in the subset overlap.

Example:

Input: Number of Jobs n = 4  
 Job Details {Start Time, Finish Time, Profit}  
 Job 1: {1, 2, 50}   
 Job 2: {3, 5, 20}  
 Job 3: {6, 19, 100}  
 Job 4: {2, 100, 200}  
Output: The maximum profit is 250.  
We can get the maximum profit by scheduling jobs 1 and 4.  
Note that there is longer schedules possible Jobs 1, 2 and 3   
but the profit with this schedule is 20+50+100 which is less than 250.

A simple version of this problem is discussed [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/greedy-algorithms-set-1-activity-selection-problem/)where every job has same profit or value. The [Greedy Strategy for activity selection](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/greedy-algorithms-set-1-activity-selection-problem/) doesn’t work here as the longer schedule may have smaller profit or value.

The above problem can be solved using following recursive solution.

1) First sort jobs according to finish time.  
2) Now apply following recursive process.   
 // Here arr[] is array of n jobs  
 findMaximumProfit(arr[], n)  
 {  
 a) if (n == 1) return arr[0];  
 b) Return the maximum of following two profits.  
 (i) Maximum profit by excluding current job, i.e.,   
 findMaximumProfit(arr, n-1)  
 (ii) Maximum profit by including the current job   
 }  
  
How to find the profit including current job?  
The idea is to find the latest job before the current job (in   
sorted array) that doesn't conflict with current job 'arr[n-1]'.   
Once we find such a job, we recur for all jobs till that job and  
add profit of current job to result.  
In the above example, "job 1" is the latest non-conflicting  
for "job 4" and "job 2" is the latest non-conflicting for "job 3".

The following is C++ implementation of above naive recursive method.

// C++ program for weighted job scheduling using Naive Recursive Method  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A job has start time, finish time and profit.  
struct Job  
{  
 int start, finish, profit;  
};  
  
// A utility function that is used for sorting events  
// according to finish time  
bool myfunction(Job s1, Job s2)  
{  
 return (s1.finish < s2.finish);  
}  
  
// Find the latest job (in sorted array) that doesn't  
// conflict with the job[i]. If there is no compatible job,  
// then it returns -1.  
int latestNonConflict(Job arr[], int i)  
{  
 for (int j=i-1; j>=0; j--)  
 {  
 if (arr[j].finish <= arr[i-1].start)  
 return j;  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// A recursive function that returns the maximum possible  
// profit from given array of jobs. The array of jobs must  
// be sorted according to finish time.  
int findMaxProfitRec(Job arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Base case  
 if (n == 1) return arr[n-1].profit;  
  
 // Find profit when current job is inclueded  
 int inclProf = arr[n-1].profit;  
 int i = latestNonConflict(arr, n);  
 if (i != -1)  
 inclProf += findMaxProfitRec(arr, i+1);  
  
 // Find profit when current job is excluded  
 int exclProf = findMaxProfitRec(arr, n-1);  
  
 return max(inclProf, exclProf);  
}  
  
// The main function that returns the maximum possible  
// profit from given array of jobs  
int findMaxProfit(Job arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort jobs according to finish time  
 sort(arr, arr+n, myfunction);  
  
 return findMaxProfitRec(arr, n);  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 Job arr[] = {{3, 10, 20}, {1, 2, 50}, {6, 19, 100}, {2, 100, 200}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "The optimal profit is " << findMaxProfit(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The optimal profit is 250

The above solution may contain many overlapping subproblems. For example if lastNonConflicting() always returns previous job, then findMaxProfitRec(arr, n-1) is called twice and the time complexity becomes O(n\*2n). As another example when lastNonConflicting() returns previous to previous job, there are two recursive calls, for n-2 and n-1. In this example case, recursion becomes same as Fibonacci Numbers.  
 So this problem has both properties of Dynamic Programming, [Optimal Substructure](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-2-optimal-substructure-property/)and [Overlapping Subproblems](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-1/).  
 Like other Dynamic Programming Problems, we can solve this problem by making a table that stores solution of subproblems.

Below is C++ implementation based on Dynamic Programming.

// C++ program for weighted job scheduling using Dynamic Programming.  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A job has start time, finish time and profit.  
struct Job  
{  
 int start, finish, profit;  
};  
  
// A utility function that is used for sorting events  
// according to finish time  
bool myfunction(Job s1, Job s2)  
{  
 return (s1.finish < s2.finish);  
}  
  
// Find the latest job (in sorted array) that doesn't  
// conflict with the job[i]  
int latestNonConflict(Job arr[], int i)  
{  
 for (int j=i-1; j>=0; j--)  
 {  
 if (arr[j].finish <= arr[i].start)  
 return j;  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// The main function that returns the maximum possible  
// profit from given array of jobs  
int findMaxProfit(Job arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort jobs according to finish time  
 sort(arr, arr+n, myfunction);  
  
 // Create an array to store solutions of subproblems. table[i]  
 // stores the profit for jobs till arr[i] (including arr[i])  
 int \*table = new int[n];  
 table[0] = arr[0].profit;  
  
 // Fill entries in M[] using recursive property  
 for (int i=1; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Find profit including the current job  
 int inclProf = arr[i].profit;  
 int l = latestNonConflict(arr, i);  
 if (l != -1)  
 inclProf += table[l];  
  
 // Store maximum of including and excluding  
 table[i] = max(inclProf, table[i-1]);  
 }  
  
 // Store result and free dynamic memory allocated for table[]  
 int result = table[n-1];  
 delete[] table;  
  
 return result;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 Job arr[] = {{3, 10, 20}, {1, 2, 50}, {6, 19, 100}, {2, 100, 200}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "The optimal profit is " << findMaxProfit(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The optimal profit is 250

Time Complexity of the above Dynamic Programming Solution is O(n2). Note that the above solution can be optimized to O(nLogn) using Binary Search in latestNonConflict() instead of linear search. Thanks to Garvit for suggesting this optimization.

**References:**  
 <http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse521/13wi/slides/06dp-sched.pdf>

This article is contributed by Shivam. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/weighted-job-scheduling/>

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# Fill two instances of all numbers from 1 to n in a specific way

Given a number n, create an array of size 2n such that the array contains 2 instances of every number from 1 to n, and the number of elements between two instances of a number i is equal to i. If such a configuration is not possible, then print the same.

Examples:

Input: n = 3  
Output: res[] = {3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2}  
  
Input: n = 2  
Output: Not Possible  
  
Input: n = 4  
Output: res[] = {4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2}

**We strongly recommend to minimize the browser and try this yourself first.**

One solution is to Backtracking. The idea is simple, we place two instances of n at a place, then recur for n-1. If recurrence is successful, we return true, else we backtrack and try placing n at different location. Following is C implementation of the idea.

// A backtracking based C Program to fill two instances of all numbers   
// from 1 to n in a specific way  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdbool.h>  
  
// A recursive utility function to fill two instances of numbers from   
// 1 to n in res[0..2n-1]. 'curr' is current value of n.  
bool fillUtil(int res[], int curr, int n)  
{  
 // If current number becomes 0, then all numbers are filled  
 if (curr == 0) return true;  
  
 // Try placing two instances of 'curr' at all possible locations  
 // till solution is found  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<2\*n-curr-1; i++)  
 {  
 // Two 'curr' should be placed at 'curr+1' distance  
 if (res[i] == 0 && res[i + curr + 1] == 0)  
 {  
 // Plave two instances of 'curr'  
 res[i] = res[i + curr + 1] = curr;  
  
 // Recur to check if the above placement leads to a solution  
 if (fillUtil(res, curr-1, n))  
 return true;  
  
 // If solution is not possible, then backtrack  
 res[i] = res[i + curr + 1] = 0;  
 }  
 }  
 return false;  
}  
  
// This function prints the result for input number 'n' using fillUtil()  
void fill(int n)  
{  
 // Create an array of size 2n and initialize all elements in it as 0  
 int res[2\*n], i;  
 for (i=0; i<2\*n; i++)  
 res[i] = 0;  
  
 // If solution is possible, then print it.  
 if (fillUtil(res, n, n))  
 {  
 for (i=0; i<2\*n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", res[i]);  
 }  
 else  
 puts("Not Possible");  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 fill(7);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

7 3 6 2 5 3 2 4 7 6 5 1 4 1

The above solution may not be the best possible solution. There seems to be a pattern in the output. I an Looking for a better solution from other geeks.

This article is contributed by **Asif**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/fill-two-instances-numbers-1-n-specific-way/>

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# Can QuickSort be implemented in O(nLogn) worst case time complexity?

The worst case time complexity of a typical implementation of [QuickSort](http://geeksquiz.com/quick-sort/)is O(n2). The worst case occurs when the picked pivot is always an extreme (smallest or largest) element. This happens when input array is sorted or reverse sorted and either first or last element is picked as pivot.

Although randomized QuickSort works well even when the array is sorted, there is still possibility that the randomly picked element is always an extreme. Can the worst case be reduced to O(nLogn)?

The answer is yes, we can achieve O(nLogn) worst case. The idea is based on the fact that the [median element of an unsorted array can be found in linear time](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-3-worst-case-linear-time/). So we find the median first, then partition the array around the median element.

Following is C++ implementation based on above idea. Most of the functions in below progran are copied from [K’th Smallest/Largest Element in Unsorted Array | Set 3 (Worst Case Linear Time)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kth-smallestlargest-element-unsorted-array-set-3-worst-case-linear-time/)

/\* A worst case O(nLogn) implementation of quicksort \*/  
#include<cstring>  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
#include<climits>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Following functions are taken from http://goo.gl/ih05BF  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r, int k);  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int l, int r, int k);  
  
/\* A O(nLogn) time complexity function for sorting arr[l..h] \*/  
void quickSort(int arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 if (l < h)  
 {  
 // Find size of current subarray  
 int n = h-l+1;  
  
 // Find median of arr[].  
 int med = kthSmallest(arr, l, h, n/2);  
  
 // Partition the array around median  
 int p = partition(arr, l, h, med);  
  
 // Recur for left and right of partition  
 quickSort(arr, l, p - 1);  
 quickSort(arr, p + 1, h);  
 }  
}  
  
// A simple function to find median of arr[]. This is called  
// only for an array of size 5 in this program.  
int findMedian(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 sort(arr, arr+n); // Sort the array  
 return arr[n/2]; // Return middle element  
}  
  
// Returns k'th smallest element in arr[l..r] in worst case  
// linear time. ASSUMPTION: ALL ELEMENTS IN ARR[] ARE DISTINCT  
int kthSmallest(int arr[], int l, int r, int k)  
{  
 // If k is smaller than number of elements in array  
 if (k > 0 && k <= r - l + 1)  
 {  
 int n = r-l+1; // Number of elements in arr[l..r]  
  
 // Divide arr[] in groups of size 5, calculate median  
 // of every group and store it in median[] array.  
 int i, median[(n+4)/5]; // There will be floor((n+4)/5) groups;  
 for (i=0; i<n/5; i++)  
 median[i] = findMedian(arr+l+i\*5, 5);  
 if (i\*5 < n) //For last group with less than 5 elements  
 {  
 median[i] = findMedian(arr+l+i\*5, n%5);  
 i++;  
 }  
  
 // Find median of all medians using recursive call.  
 // If median[] has only one element, then no need  
 // of recursive call  
 int medOfMed = (i == 1)? median[i-1]:  
 kthSmallest(median, 0, i-1, i/2);  
  
 // Partition the array around a random element and  
 // get position of pivot element in sorted array  
 int pos = partition(arr, l, r, medOfMed);  
  
 // If position is same as k  
 if (pos-l == k-1)  
 return arr[pos];  
 if (pos-l > k-1) // If position is more, recur for left  
 return kthSmallest(arr, l, pos-1, k);  
  
 // Else recur for right subarray  
 return kthSmallest(arr, pos+1, r, k-pos+l-1);  
 }  
  
 // If k is more than number of elements in array  
 return INT\_MAX;  
}  
  
void swap(int \*a, int \*b)  
{  
 int temp = \*a;  
 \*a = \*b;  
 \*b = temp;  
}  
  
// It searches for x in arr[l..r], and partitions the array  
// around x.  
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 // Search for x in arr[l..r] and move it to end  
 int i;  
 for (i=l; i<r; i++)  
 if (arr[i] == x)  
 break;  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
  
 // Standard partition algorithm  
 i = l;  
 for (int j = l; j <= r - 1; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] <= x)  
 {  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
 swap(&arr[i], &arr[r]);  
 return i;  
}  
  
/\* Function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int arr[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1000, 10, 7, 8, 9, 30, 900, 1, 5, 6, 20};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 quickSort(arr, 0, n-1);  
 cout << "Sorted array is\n";  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Sorted array is  
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30 900 1000

**How is QuickSort implemented in practice – is above approach used?**  
 Although worst case time complexity of the above approach is O(nLogn), it is never used in practical implementations. The hidden constants in this approach are high compared to normal Quicksort. Following are some techniques used in practical implementations of QuickSort.  
 1) Randomly picking up to make worst case less likely to occur (Randomized QuickSort)  
 2) Calling insertion sort for small sized arrays to reduce recursive calls.  
 3) QuickSort is [tail recursive](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-recursion/), so tail call optimizations is done.

So the approach discussed above is more of a theoretical approach with O(nLogn) worst case time complexity.

This article is compiled by **Shivam**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/can-quicksort-implemented-onlogn-worst-case-time-complexity/>

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# Find a common element in all rows of a given row-wise sorted matrix

Given a matrix where every row is sorted in increasing order. Write a function that finds and returns a common element in all rows. If there is no common element, then returns -1.

Example:

Input: mat[4][5] = { {1, 2, 3, 4, 5},  
 {2, 4, 5, 8, 10},  
 {3, 5, 7, 9, 11},  
 {1, 3, 5, 7, 9},  
 };  
Output: 5

A **O(m\*n\*n) simple solution** is to take every element of first row and search it in all other rows, till we find a common element. Time complexity of this solution is O(m\*n\*n) where m is number of rows and n is number of columns in given matrix. This can be improved to O(m\*n\*Logn) if we use [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/) instead of linear search.

We can solve this problem **in O(mn) time** using the approach similar to merge of [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/). The idea is to start from the last column of every row. If elements at all last columns are same, then we found the common element. Otherwise we find the minimum of all last columns. Once we find a minimum element, we know that all other elements in last columns cannot be a common element, so we reduce last column index for all rows except for the row which has minimum value. We keep repeating these steps till either all elements at current last column don’t become same, or a last column index reaches 0.

Below is C implementation of above idea.

// A C program to find a common element in all rows of a  
// row wise sorted array  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// Specify number of rows and columns  
#define M 4  
#define N 5  
  
// Returns common element in all rows of mat[M][N]. If there is no  
// common element, then -1 is returned  
int findCommon(int mat[M][N])  
{  
 // An array to store indexes of current last column  
 int column[M];  
 int min\_row; // To store index of row whose current  
 // last element is minimum  
  
 // Initialize current last element of all rows  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<M; i++)  
 column[i] = N-1;  
  
 min\_row = 0; // Initialize min\_row as first row  
  
 // Keep finding min\_row in current last column, till either  
 // all elements of last column become same or we hit first column.  
 while (column[min\_row] >= 0)  
 {  
 // Find minimum in current last column  
 for (i=0; i<M; i++)  
 {  
 if (mat[i][column[i]] < mat[min\_row][column[min\_row]] )  
 min\_row = i;  
 }  
  
 // eq\_count is count of elements equal to minimum in current last  
 // column.  
 int eq\_count = 0;  
  
 // Travers current last column elements again to update it  
 for (i=0; i<M; i++)  
 {  
 // Decrease last column index of a row whose value is more  
 // than minimum.  
 if (mat[i][column[i]] > mat[min\_row][column[min\_row]])  
 {  
 if (column[i] == 0)  
 return -1;  
  
 column[i] -= 1; // Reduce last column index by 1  
 }  
 else  
 eq\_count++;  
 }  
  
 // If equal count becomes M, return the value  
 if (eq\_count == M)  
 return mat[min\_row][column[min\_row]];  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[M][N] = { {1, 2, 3, 4, 5},  
 {2, 4, 5, 8, 10},  
 {3, 5, 7, 9, 11},  
 {1, 3, 5, 7, 9},  
 };  
 int result = findCommon(mat);  
 if (result == -1)  
 printf("No common element");  
 else  
 printf("Common element is %d", result);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Common element is 5

**Explanation for working of above code**  
 Let us understand working of above code for following example.

Initially entries in last column array are N-1, i.e., {4, 4, 4, 4}  
     {1, 2, 3, 4, **5**},  
     {2, 4, 5, 8, **10**},  
     {3, 5, 7, 9, **11**},  
     {1, 3, 5, 7, **9**},

The value of min\_row is 0, so values of last column index for rows with value greater than 5 is reduced by one. So column[] becomes {4, 3, 3, 3}.  
     {1, 2, 3, 4, **5**},  
     {2, 4, 5, **8**, 10},  
     {3, 5, 7, **9**, 11},  
     {1, 3, 5, **7**, 9},

The value of min\_row remains 0 and and value of last column index for rows with value greater than 5 is reduced by one. So column[] becomes {4, 2, 2, 2}.  
     {1, 2, 3, 4, **5**},  
     {2, 4, **5**, 8, 10},  
     {3, 5, **7**, 9, 11},  
     {1, 3, **5**, 7, 9},

The value of min\_row remains 0 and value of last column index for rows with value greater than 5 is reduced by one. So colomun[] becomes {4, 2, 1, 2}.  
     {1, 2, 3, 4, **5**},  
     {2, 4, **5**, 8, 10},  
     {3, **5**, 7, 9, 11},  
     {1, 3, **5**, 7, 9},

Now all values in current last columns of all rows is same, so 5 is returned.

**A Hashing Based Solution**  
 We can also use hashing. This solution works even if the rows are not sorted. It can be used to print all common elements.

Step1: Create a Hash Table with all key as distinct elements   
 of row1. Value for all these will be 0.  
  
Step2:   
For i = 1 to M-1  
 For j = 0 to N-1  
 If (mat[i][j] is already present in Hash Table)  
 If (And this is not a repetition in current row.  
 This can be checked by comparing HashTable value with  
 row number)  
 Update the value of this key in HashTable with current   
 row number  
  
Step3: Iterate over HashTable and print all those keys for   
 which value = M

Time complexity of the above hashing based solution is O(MN) under the assumption that search and insert in HashTable take O(1) time. Thanks to Nishant for suggesting this solution in a comment below.

**Exercise:** Given n sorted arrays of size m each, find all common elements in all arrays in O(mn) time.

This article is contributed by **Anand Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-common-element-rows-row-wise-sorted-matrix/>

# Find position of an element in a sorted array of infinite numbers

Suppose you have a sorted array of infinite numbers, how would you search an element in the array?

Source: Amazon Interview Experience.

Since array is sorted, the first thing clicks into mind is binary search, but the problem here is that we don’t know size of array.  
 If the array is infinite, that means we don’t have proper bounds to apply binary search. So in order to find position of key, first we find bounds and then apply binary search algorithm.

Let low be pointing to 1st element and high pointing to 2nd element of array, Now compare key with high index element,  
 ->if it is greater than high index element then copy high index in low index and double the high index.  
 ->if it is smaller, then apply binary search on high and low indices found.  
 Below is the C++ implementation of above algorithm

// C++ program to demonstrate working of an algorithm that finds  
// an element in an array of infinite size  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Simple binary search algorithm  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r>=l)  
 {  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
 if (arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
 if (arr[mid] > x)  
 return binarySearch(arr, l, mid-1, x);  
 return binarySearch(arr, mid+1, r, x);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// function takes an infinite size array and a key to be  
// searched and returns its position if found else -1.  
// We don't know size of arr[] and we can assume size to be  
// infinite in this function.  
// NOTE THAT THIS FUNCTION ASSUMES arr[] TO BE OF INFINITE SIZE  
// THEREFORE, THERE IS NO INDEX OUT OF BOUND CHECKING  
int findPos(int arr[], int key)  
{  
 int l = 0, h = 1;  
 int val = arr[0];  
  
 // Find h to do binary search  
 while (val < key)  
 {  
 l = h; // store previous high  
 h = 2\*h; // double high index  
 val = arr[h]; // update new val  
 }  
  
 // at this point we have updated low and high indices,  
 // thus use binary search between them  
 return binarySearch(arr, l, h, key);  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 90, 100, 130, 140, 160, 170};  
 int ans = findPos(arr, 10);  
 if (ans==-1)  
 cout << "Element not found";  
 else  
 cout << "Element found at index " << ans;  
 return 0;  
}  
// C++ program to demonstrate working of an algorithm that finds  
// an element in an array of infinite size  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Simple binary search algorithm  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r>=l)  
 {  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
 if (arr[mid] == x)  
 return mid;  
 if (arr[mid] > x)  
 return binarySearch(arr, l, mid-1, x);  
 return binarySearch(arr, mid+1, r, x);  
 }  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// function takes an infinite size array and a key to be  
// searched and returns its position if found else -1.  
// We don't know size of arr[] and we can assume size to be  
// infinite in this function.  
// NOTE THAT THIS FUNCTION ASSUMES arr[] TO BE OF INFINITE SIZE  
int findPos(int arr[], int key)  
{  
 int l = 0, h = 1;  
 int val = arr[0];  
  
 // Find h to do binary search  
 while (val < key)  
 {  
 l = h; // store previous high  
 h = 2\*h; // double high index  
 val = arr[h]; // update new val  
 }  
  
 // at this point we have updated low and high indices,  
 // thus use binary search between them  
 return binarySearch(arr, l, h, key);  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 90, 100, 130, 140, 160, 170};  
 int ans = findPos(arr, 10);  
 if (ans==-1)  
 cout << "Element not found";  
 else  
 cout << "Element found at index " << ans;  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Element found at index 4

Let p be the position of element to be searched. Number of steps for finding high index ‘h’ is O(Log p). The value of ‘h’ must be less than 2\*p. The number of elements between h/2 and h must be O(p). Therefore, time complexity of Binary Search step is also O(Log p) and overall time complexity is 2\*O(Log p) which is O(Log p).

This article is contributed by **Gaurav Sharma**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-position-element-sorted-array-infinite-numbers/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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# Rearrange an array such that 'arr[j]' becomes 'i' if 'arr[i]' is 'j'

Given an array of size n where all elements are in range from 0 to n-1, change contents of arr[] so that arr[i] = j is changed to arr[j] = i.

Examples:

Example 1:  
Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 0, 2};  
Output: arr[] = {2, 0, 3, 1};  
Explanation for the above output.  
Since arr[0] is 1, arr[1] is changed to 0  
Since arr[1] is 3, arr[3] is changed to 1  
Since arr[2] is 0, arr[0] is changed to 2  
Since arr[3] is 2, arr[2] is changed to 3  
  
Example 2:  
Input: arr[] = {2, 0, 1, 4, 5, 3};  
Output: arr[] = {1, 2, 0, 5, 3, 4};  
  
Example 3:  
Input: arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3};  
Output: arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3};  
  
Example 4:  
Input: arr[] = {3, 2, 1, 0};  
Output: arr[] = {3, 2, 1, 0};

A **Simple Solution** is to create a temporary array and one by one copy ‘i’ to ‘temp[arr[i]]’ where i varies from 0 to n-1.

Below is C implementation of the above idea.

// A simple C program to rearrange contents of arr[]   
// such that arr[j] becomes j if arr[i] is j  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// A simple method to rearrange 'arr[0..n-1]' so that 'arr[j]'  
// becomes 'i' if 'arr[i]' is 'j'  
void rearrangeNaive(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create an auxiliary array of same size  
 int temp[n], i;  
  
 // Store result in temp[]  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 temp[arr[i]] = i;  
  
 // Copy temp back to arr[]  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i] = temp[i];  
}  
  
// A utility function to print contents of arr[0..n-1]  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// Drive program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 0, 2};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 printf("Given array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 rearrangeNaive(arr, n);  
  
 printf("Modified array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
1 3 0 2  
Modified array is  
2 0 3 1

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n) and auxiliary space needed is O(n).

**Can we solve this in O(n) time and O(1) auxiliary space?**  
 The idea is based on the fact that the modified array is basically a permutation of input array. We can find the target permutation by storing the next item before updating it.

Let us consider array ‘{1, 3, 0, 2}’ for example. We start with i = 0, arr[i] is 1. So we go to arr[1] and change it to 0 (because i is 0). Before we make the change, we store old value of arr[1] as the old value is going to be our new index i. In next iteration, we have i = 3, arr[3] is 2, so we change arr[2] to 3. Before making the change we store next i as old value of arr[2].

The below code gives idea about this approach.

// This function works only when output is a permutation  
// with one cycle.  
void rearrangeUtil(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // 'val' is the value to be stored at 'arr[i]'  
 int val = 0; // The next value is determined  
 // using current index  
 int i = arr[0]; // The next index is determined  
 // using current value  
  
 // While all elements in cycle are not processed  
 while (i != 0)  
 {  
 // Store value at index as it is going to be  
 // used as next index  
 int new\_i = arr[i];  
  
 // Update arr[]  
 arr[i] = val;  
  
 // Update value and index for next iteration  
 val = i;  
 i = new\_i;  
 }  
  
 arr[0] = val; // Update the value at arr[0]  
}

**The above function doesn’t work for inputs like {2, 0, 1, 4, 5, 3}**; as there are two cycles. One cycle is (2, 0, 1) and other cycle is (4, 5, 3).  
 How to handle multiple cycles with the O(1) space constraint?  
 The idea is to process all cycles one by one. To check whether an element is processed or not, we change the value of processed items arr[i] as -arr[i]. Since 0 can not be made negative, we first change all arr[i] to arr[i] + 1. In the end, we make all values positive and subtract 1 to get old values back.

// A space efficient C program to rearrange contents of  
// arr[] such that arr[j] becomes j if arr[i] is j  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// A utility function to rearrange elements in the cycle  
// starting at arr[i]. This function assumes values in  
// arr[] be from 1 to n. It changes arr[j-1] to i+1  
// if arr[i-1] is j+1  
void rearrangeUtil(int arr[], int n, int i)  
{  
 // 'val' is the value to be stored at 'arr[i]'  
 int val = -(i+1); // The next value is determined  
 // using current index  
 i = arr[i] - 1; // The next index is determined  
 // using current value  
  
 // While all elements in cycle are not processed  
 while (arr[i] > 0)  
 {  
 // Store value at index as it is going to be  
 // used as next index  
 int new\_i = arr[i] - 1;  
  
 // Update arr[]  
 arr[i] = val;  
  
 // Update value and index for next iteration  
 val = -(i + 1);  
 i = new\_i;  
 }  
}  
  
// A space efficient method to rearrange 'arr[0..n-1]'  
// so that 'arr[j]' becomes 'i' if 'arr[i]' is 'j'  
void rearrange(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Increment all values by 1, so that all elements  
 // can be made negative to mark them as visited  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i]++;  
  
 // Process all cycles  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Process cycle starting at arr[i] if this cycle is  
 // not already processed  
 if (arr[i] > 0)  
 rearrangeUtil(arr, n, i);  
 }  
  
 // Change sign and values of arr[] to get the original  
 // values back, i.e., values in range from 0 to n-1  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i] = (-arr[i]) - 1;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print contents of arr[0..n-1]  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("%d ", arr[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// Drive program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 0, 1, 4, 5, 3};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 printf("Given array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 rearrange(arr, n);  
  
 printf("Modified array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
2 0 1 4 5 3  
Modified array is  
1 2 0 5 3 4

The time complexity of this method seems to be more than O(n) at first look. If we take a closer look, we can notice that no element is processed more than constant number of times.

This article is contributed by **Arun Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Count number of islands where every island is row-wise and column-wise separated

Given a rectangular matrix which has only two possible values ‘X’ and ‘O’. The values ‘X’ always appear in form of rectangular islands and these islands are always row-wise and column-wise separated by at least one line of ‘O’s. Note that islands can only be diagonally adjacent. Count the number of islands in the given matrix.

Examples:

mat[M][N] = {{'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'}  
 };  
Output: Number of islands is 3  
  
mat[M][N] = {{'X', 'O', 'O', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'O', 'X', 'X', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'O', 'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'X', 'O', 'X', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'O', 'O', 'X', 'X'},  
 };  
Output: Number of islands is 4

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to count all top-leftmost corners of given matrix. We can check if a ‘X’ is top left or not by checking following conditions.  
 1) A ‘X’ is top of rectangle if the cell just above it is a ‘O’  
 2) A ‘X’ is leftmost of rectangle if the cell just left of it is a ‘O’

Note that we must check for both conditions as there may be more than one top cells and more than one leftmost cells in a rectangular island. Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// A C++ program to count the number of rectangular  
// islands where every island is separated by a line  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Size of given matrix is M X N  
#define M 6  
#define N 3  
  
// This function takes a matrix of 'X' and 'O'  
// and returns the number of rectangular islands  
// of 'X' where no two islands are row-wise or  
// column-wise adjacent, the islands may be diagonaly  
// adjacent  
int countIslands(int mat[][N])  
{  
 int count = 0; // Initialize result  
  
 // Traverse the input matrix  
 for (int i=0; i<M; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<N; j++)  
 {  
 // If current cell is 'X', then check  
 // whether this is top-leftmost of a  
 // rectangle. If yes, then increment count  
 if (mat[i][j] == 'X')  
 {  
 if ((i == 0 || mat[i-1][j] == 'O') &&  
 (j == 0 || mat[i][j-1] == 'O'))  
 count++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 return count;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[M][N] = {{'O', 'O', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'O', 'O', 'X'},  
 {'X', 'X', 'O'}  
 };  
 cout << "Number of rectangular islands is "  
 << countIslands(mat);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Number of rectangular islands is 3

Time complexity of this solution is O(MN).

This article is contributed by **Udit Gupta**. If you like GeeksforGeeks and would like to contribute, you can also write an article and mail your article to contribute@geeksforgeeks.org. See your article appearing on the GeeksforGeeks main page and help other Geeks.

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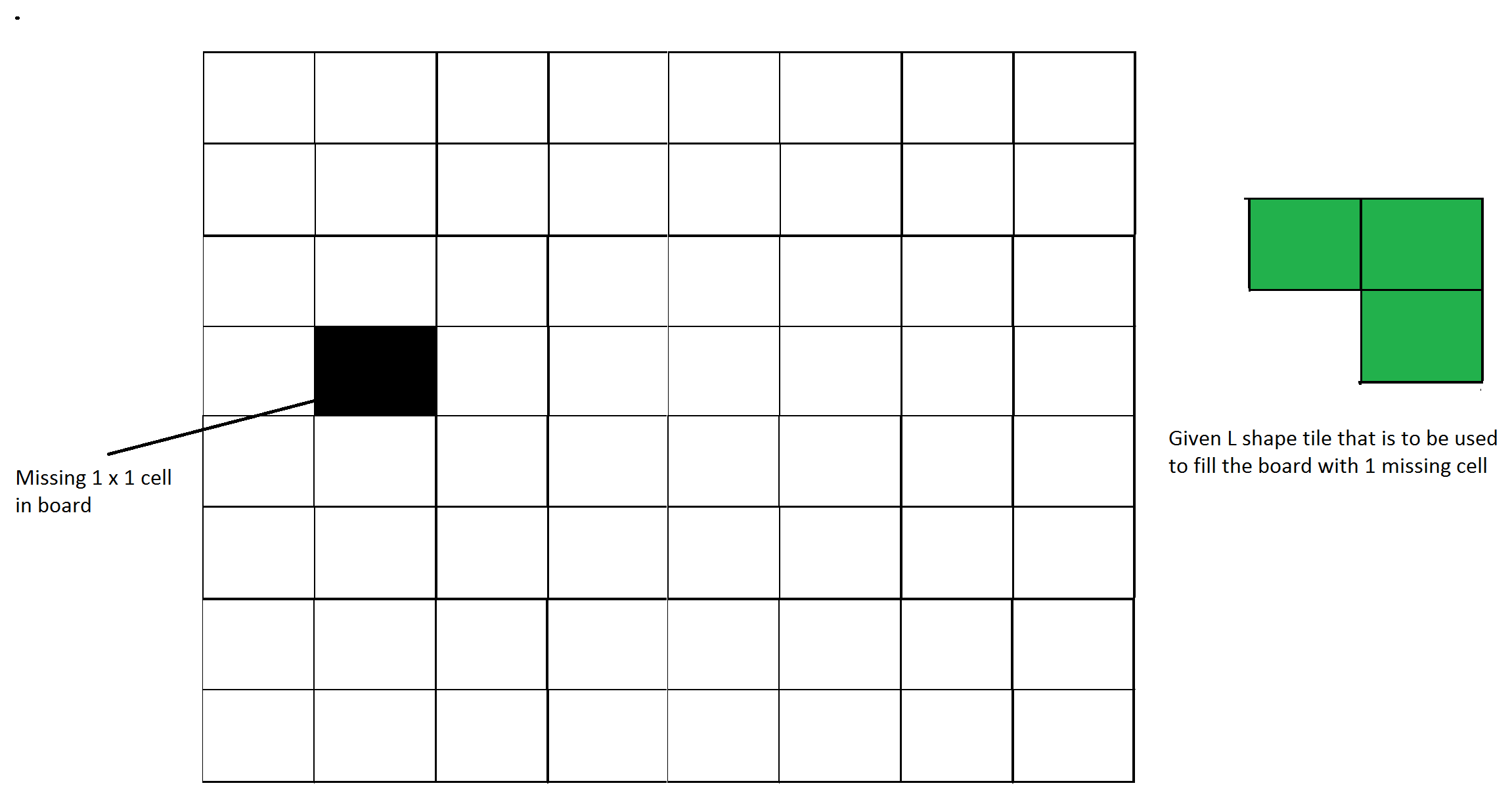
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# Divide and Conquer | Set 6 (Tiling Problem)

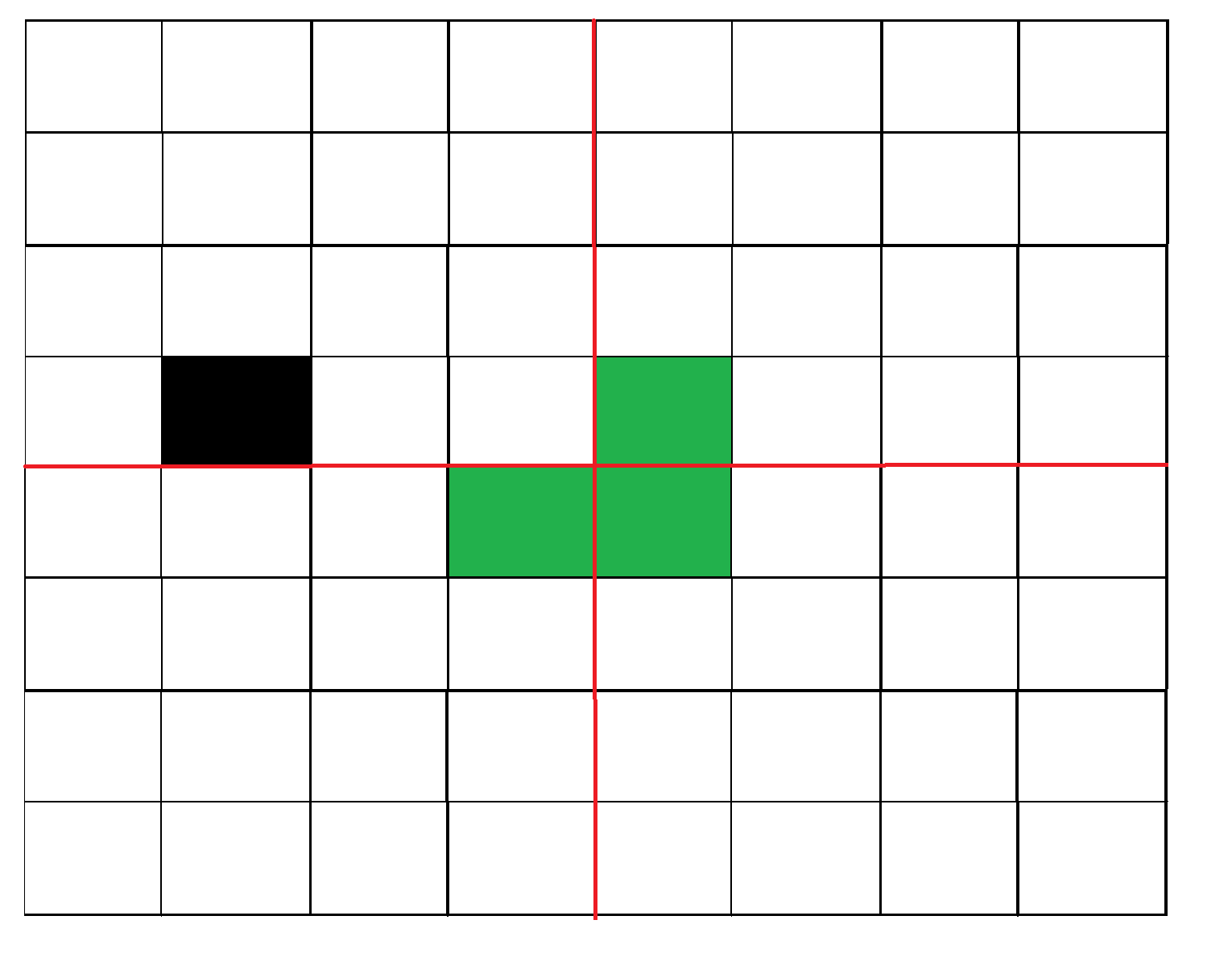
Given a n by n board where n is of form 2k where k >= 1 (Basically n is a power of 2 with minimum value as 2). The board has one missing cell (of size 1 x 1). Fill the board using L shaped tiles. A L shaped tile is a 2 x 2 square with one cell of size 1×1 missing.

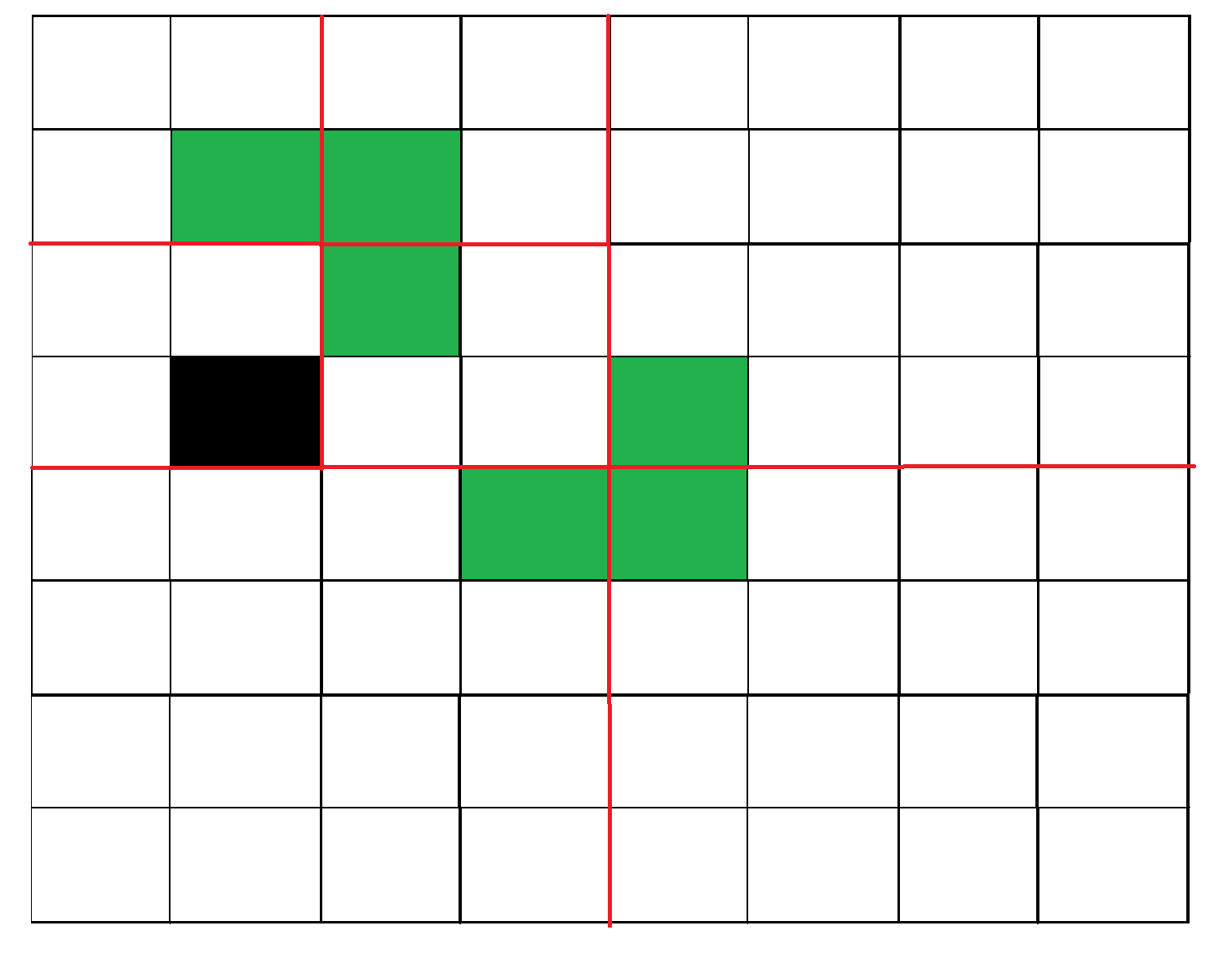
[](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-6-tiling-problem/tiles2/)  
 Figure 1: An example input

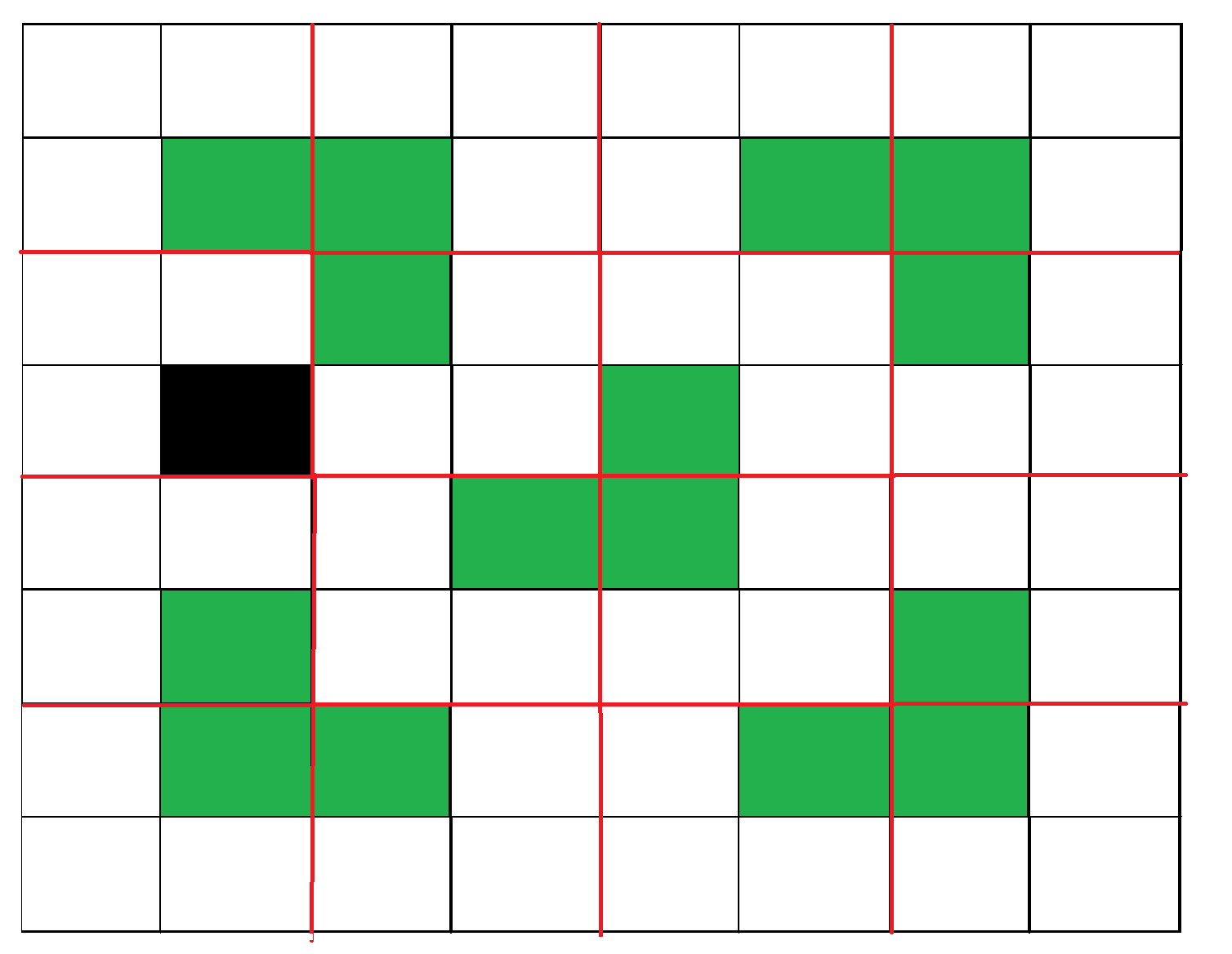
This problem can be solved using Divide and Conquer. Below is the recursive algorithm.

// n is size of given square, p is location of missing cell  
Tile(int n, Point p)  
  
1) Base case: n = 2, A 2 x 2 square with one cell missing is nothing   
 but a tile and can be filled with a single tile.  
  
2) Place a L shaped tile at the center such that it does not cover  
 the n/2 \* n/2 subsquare that has a missing square. Now all four   
 subsquares of size n/2 x n/2 have a missing cell (a cell that doesn't  
 need to be filled). See figure 2 below.  
  
3) Solve the problem recursively for following four. Let p1, p2, p3 and  
 p4 be positions of the 4 missing cells in 4 squares.  
 a) Tile(n/2, p1)  
 b) Tile(n/2, p2)  
 c) Tile(n/2, p3)  
 d) Tile(n/2, p3)

The below diagrams show working of above algorithm

[](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-6-tiling-problem/tiles3/)  
 Figure 2: After placing first tile

[](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-6-tiling-problem/tiles4/)  
 Figure 3: Recurring for first subsquare.

[](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-6-tiling-problem/tiles5/)  
 Figure 4: Shows first step in all four subsquares.

**Time Complexity:**  
 Recurrence relation for above recursive algorithm can be written as below. C is a constant.  
 T(n) = 4T(n/2) + C  
 The above recursion can be solved using [Master Method](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/analysis-algorithm-set-4-master-method-solving-recurrences/)and time complexity is O(n2)

**How does this work?**  
 The working of Divide and Conquer algorithm can be proved using Mathematical Induction. Let the input square be of size 2k x 2k where k >=1.  
 Base Case: We know that the problem can be solved for k = 1. We have a 2 x 2 square with one cell missing.  
 Induction Hypothesis: Let the problem can be solved for k-1.  
 Now we need to prove to prove that the problem can be solved for k if it can be solved for k-1. For k, we put a L shaped tile in middle and we have four subsqures with dimension 2k-1 x 2k-1 as shown in figure 2 above. So if we can solve 4 subsquares, we can solve the complete square.

**References:**  
 <http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~sanjay/cs3230/dandc.pdf>

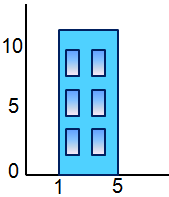
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Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Divide and Conquer](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/divide-and-conquer/)

Given n rectangular buildings in a 2-dimensional city, computes the skyline of these buildings, eliminating hidden lines. The main task is to view buildings from a side and remove all sections that are not visible.

[](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-7-the-skyline-problem/building/)

All buildings share common bottom and every **building** is represented by triplet (left, ht, right)

‘left': is x coordinated of left side (or wall).  
 ‘right': is x coordinate of right side  
 ‘ht': is height of building.

For example, the building on right side (the figure is taken from [here](http://www.cs.ucf.edu/~sarahb/COP3503/Lectures/DivideAndConquer.ppt)) is represented as (1, 11, 5)

A **skyline** is a collection of rectangular strips. A rectangular **strip** is represented as a pair (left, ht) where left is x coordinate of left side of strip and ht is height of strip.

Examples:

Input: Array of buildings  
 { (1,11,5), (2,6,7), (3,13,9), (12,7,16), (14,3,25),  
 (19,18,22), (23,13,29), (24,4,28) }  
Output: Skyline (an array of rectangular strips)  
 A strip has x coordinate of left side and height   
 (1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (16, 3), (19, 18),   
 (22, 3), (25, 0)  
The below figure (taken from here) demonstrates input and output.   
The left side shows buildings and right side shows skyline.  
  
  
  
Consider following as another example when there is only one  
building  
Input: {(1, 11, 5)}  
Output: (1, 11), (5, 0)

A **Simple Solution** is to initialize skyline or result as empty, then one by one add buildings to skyline. A building is added by first finding the overlapping strip(s). If there are no overlapping strips, the new building adds new strip(s). If overlapping strip is found, then height of the existing strip may increase. Time complexity of this solution is O(n2)

We can find Skyline in Θ(nLogn) time using [**Divide and Conquer**](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-1-find-closest-pair-of-points/). The idea is similar to [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), divide the given set of buildings in two subsets. Recursively construct skyline for two halves and finally merge the two skylines.

How to Merge two Skylines?  
 The idea is similar to merge of merge sort, start from first strips of two skylines, compare x coordinates. Pick the strip with smaller x coordinate and add it to result. The height of added strip is considered as maximum of current heights from skyline1 and skyline2.  
 Example to show working of merge:

Height of new Strip is always obtained by takin maximum of following  
 (a) Current height from skyline1, say 'h1'.   
 (b) Current height from skyline2, say 'h2'  
 h1 and h2 are initialized as 0. h1 is updated when a strip from  
 SkyLine1 is added to result and h2 is updated when a strip from   
 SkyLine2 is added.  
   
 Skyline1 = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (16, 0)}  
 Skyline2 = {(14, 3), (19, 18), (22, 3), (23, 13), (29, 0)}  
 Result = {}  
 h1 = 0, h2 = 0  
   
 Compare (1, 11) and (14, 3). Since first strip has smaller left x,  
 add it to result and increment index for Skyline1.   
 h1 = 11, New Height = max(11, 0)   
 Result = {(1, 11)}  
  
 Compare (3, 13) and (14, 3). Since first strip has smaller left x,  
 add it to result and increment index for Skyline1  
 h1 = 13, New Height = max(13, 0)  
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13)}   
   
 Similarly (9, 0) and (12, 7) are added.  
 h1 = 7, New Height = max(7, 0) = 7  
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7)}  
  
 Compare (16, 0) and (14, 3). Since second strip has smaller left x,   
 it is added to result.  
 h2 = 3, New Height = max(7, 3) = 7  
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (14, 7)}  
  
 Compare (16, 0) and (19, 18). Since first strip has smaller left x,   
 it is added to result.  
 h1 = 0, New Height = max(0, 3) = 3  
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (14, 3), (16, 3)}  
  
Since Skyline1 has no more items, all remaining items of Skyline2   
are added   
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (14, 3), (16, 3),   
 (19, 18), (22, 3), (23, 13), (29, 0)}  
  
One observation about above output is, the strip (16, 3) is redundant  
(There is already an strip of same height). We remove all redundant   
strips.   
 Result = {(1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (14, 3), (19, 18),   
 (22, 3), (23, 13), (29, 0)}  
  
In below code, redundancy is handled by not appending a strip if the   
previous strip in result has same height.

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// A divide and conquer based C++ program to find skyline of given  
// buildings  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A structure for building  
struct Building  
{  
 int left; // x coordinate of left side  
 int ht; // height  
 int right; // x coordinate of right side  
};  
  
// A strip in skyline  
class Strip  
{  
 int left; // x coordinate of left side  
 int ht; // height  
public:  
 Strip(int l=0, int h=0)  
 {  
 left = l;  
 ht = h;  
 }  
 friend class SkyLine;  
};  
  
// Skyline: To represent Output (An array of strips)  
class SkyLine  
{  
 Strip \*arr; // Array of strips  
 int capacity; // Capacity of strip array  
 int n; // Actual number of strips in array  
public:  
 ~SkyLine() { delete[] arr; }  
 int count() { return n; }  
  
 // A function to merge another skyline  
 // to this skyline  
 SkyLine\* Merge(SkyLine \*other);  
  
 // Constructor  
 SkyLine(int cap)  
 {  
 capacity = cap;  
 arr = new Strip[cap];  
 n = 0;  
 }  
  
 // Function to add a strip 'st' to array  
 void append(Strip \*st)  
 {  
 // Check for redundant strip, a strip is  
 // redundant if it has same height or left as previous  
 if (n>0 && arr[n-1].ht == st->ht)  
 return;  
 if (n>0 && arr[n-1].left == st->left)  
 {  
 arr[n-1].ht = max(arr[n-1].ht, st->ht);  
 return;  
 }  
  
 arr[n] = \*st;  
 n++;  
 }  
  
 // A utility function to print all strips of  
 // skyline  
 void print()  
 {  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 cout << " (" << arr[i].left << ", "  
 << arr[i].ht << "), ";  
 }  
 }  
};  
  
// This function returns skyline for a given array of buildings  
// arr[l..h]. This function is similar to mergeSort().  
SkyLine \*findSkyline(Building arr[], int l, int h)  
{  
 if (l == h)  
 {  
 SkyLine \*res = new SkyLine(2);  
 res->append(new Strip(arr[l].left, arr[l].ht));  
 res->append(new Strip(arr[l].right, 0));  
 return res;  
 }  
  
 int mid = (l + h)/2;  
  
 // Recur for left and right halves and merge the two results  
 SkyLine \*sl = findSkyline(arr, l, mid);  
 SkyLine \*sr = findSkyline(arr, mid+1, h);  
 SkyLine \*res = sl->Merge(sr);  
  
 // To avoid memory leak  
 delete sl;  
 delete sr;  
  
 // Return merged skyline  
 return res;  
}  
  
// Similar to merge() in MergeSort  
// This function merges another skyline 'other' to the skyline  
// for which it is called. The function returns pointer to  
// the resultant skyline  
SkyLine \*SkyLine::Merge(SkyLine \*other)  
{  
 // Create a resultant skyline with capacity as sum of two  
 // skylines  
 SkyLine \*res = new SkyLine(this->n + other->n);  
  
 // To store current heights of two skylines  
 int h1 = 0, h2 = 0;  
  
 // Indexes of strips in two skylines  
 int i = 0, j = 0;  
 while (i < this->n && j < other->n)  
 {  
 // Compare x coordinates of left sides of two  
 // skylines and put the smaller one in result  
 if (this->arr[i].left < other->arr[j].left)  
 {  
 int x1 = this->arr[i].left;  
 h1 = this->arr[i].ht;  
  
 // Choose height as max of two heights  
 int maxh = max(h1, h2);  
  
 res->append(new Strip(x1, maxh));  
 i++;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 int x2 = other->arr[j].left;  
 h2 = other->arr[j].ht;  
 int maxh = max(h1, h2);  
 res->append(new Strip(x2, maxh));  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If there are strips left in this skyline or other  
 // skyline  
 while (i < this->n)  
 {  
 res->append(&arr[i]);  
 i++;  
 }  
 while (j < other->n)  
 {  
 res->append(&other->arr[j]);  
 j++;  
 }  
 return res;  
}  
  
// drive program  
int main()  
{  
 Building arr[] = {{1, 11, 5}, {2, 6, 7}, {3, 13, 9},  
 {12, 7, 16}, {14, 3, 25}, {19, 18, 22},  
 {23, 13, 29}, {24, 4, 28}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 // Find skyline for given buildings and print the skyline  
 SkyLine \*ptr = findSkyline(arr, 0, n-1);  
 cout << " Skyline for given buildings is \n";  
 ptr->print();  
 return 0;  
}

Skyline for given buildings is  
 (1, 11), (3, 13), (9, 0), (12, 7), (16, 3), (19, 18),   
 (22, 3), (23, 13), (29, 0),

Time complexity of above recursive implementation is same as Merge Sort.

T(n) = T(n/2) + Θ(n)

Solution of above recurrence is Θ(nLogn)

**References:**  
 <http://faculty.kfupm.edu.sa/ics/darwish/stuff/ics353handouts/Ch4Ch5.pdf>  
 <www.cs.ucf.edu/~sarahb/COP3503/Lectures/DivideAndConquer.ppt>

This article is contributed **Abhay Rathi**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/divide-and-conquer-set-7-the-skyline-problem/>

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# Given a sorted and rotated array, find if there is a pair with a given sum

Given an array that is sorted and then rotated around an unknown point. Find if array has a pair with given sum ‘x’. It may be assumed that all elements in array are distinct.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {11, 15, 6, 8, 9, 10}, x = 16  
Output: true  
There is a pair (6, 10) with sum 16  
  
Input: arr[] = {11, 15, 26, 38, 9, 10}, x = 35  
Output: true  
There is a pair (26, 9) with sum 35  
  
Input: arr[] = {11, 15, 26, 38, 9, 10}, x = 45  
Output: false  
There is no pair with sum 45.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

We have discussed a [O(n) solution for a sorted array (See steps 2, 3 and 4 of Method 1)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/write-a-c-program-that-given-a-set-a-of-n-numbers-and-another-number-x-determines-whether-or-not-there-exist-two-elements-in-s-whose-sum-is-exactly-x/). We can extend this solution for rotated array as well. The idea is to first find the maximum element in array which is the pivot point also and the element just before maximum is the minimum element. Once we have indexes maximum and minimum elements, we use similar meet in middle algorithm (as discussed [here in method 1](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/write-a-c-program-that-given-a-set-a-of-n-numbers-and-another-number-x-determines-whether-or-not-there-exist-two-elements-in-s-whose-sum-is-exactly-x/)) to find if there is a pair. The only thing new here is indexes are incremented and decremented in rotational manner using modular arithmetic.

Following is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to find a pair with a given sum in a sorted and  
// rotated array  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// This function returns true if arr[0..n-1] has a pair  
// with sum equals to x.  
bool pairInSortedRotated(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 // Find the pivot element  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<n-1; i++)  
 if (arr[i] > arr[i+1])  
 break;  
 int l = (i+1)%n; // l is now index of minimum element  
 int r = i; // r is now index of maximum element  
  
 // Keep moving either l or r till they meet  
 while (l != r)  
 {  
 // If we find a pair with sum x, we return true  
 if (arr[l] + arr[r] == x)  
 return true;  
  
 // If current pair sum is less, move to the higher sum  
 if (arr[l] + arr[r] < x)  
 l = (l + 1)%n;  
 else // Move to the lower sum side  
 r = (n + r - 1)%n;  
 }  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {11, 15, 6, 8, 9, 10};  
 int sum = 16;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 if (pairInSortedRotated(arr, n, sum))  
 cout << "Array has two elements with sum 16";  
 else  
 cout << "Array doesn't have two elements with sum 16 ";  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Array has two elements with sum 16

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n). The step to find the pivot can be optimized to O(Logn) using the Binary Search approach discussed [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-minimum-element-in-a-sorted-and-rotated-array/).

**Exercise:**  
 1) Extend the above solution to work for arrays with duplicates allowed.

2) Extend the above solution to find all pairs.

This article is contributed by **Himanshu Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-a-sorted-and-rotated-array-find-if-there-is-a-pair-with-a-given-sum/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Group multiple occurrence of array elements ordered by first occurrence

Given an unsorted array with repetitions, the task is to group multiple occurrence of individual elements. The grouping should happen in a way that the order of first occurrences of all elements is maintained.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {5, 3, 5, 1, 3, 3}  
Output: {5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 1}  
  
Input: arr[] = {4, 6, 9, 2, 3, 4, 9, 6, 10, 4}  
Output: {4, 4, 4, 6, 6, 9, 9, 2, 3, 10}

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

**Simple Solution** is to use nested loops. The outer loop traverses array elements one by one. The inner loop checks if this is first occurrence, if yes, then the inner loop prints it and all other occurrences.

// A simple C++ program to group multiple occurrences of individual  
// array elements  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// A simple method to group all occurrences of individual elements  
void groupElements(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Initialize all elements as not visited  
 bool \*visited = new bool[n];  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 visited[i] = false;  
  
 // Traverse all elements  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Check if this is first occurrence  
 if (!visited[i])  
 {  
 // If yes, print it and all subsequent occurrences  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i] == arr[j])  
 {  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 visited[j] = true;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 delete [] visited;   
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 6, 9, 2, 3, 4, 9, 6, 10, 4};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 groupElements(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4 4 4 6 6 9 9 2 3 10

Time complexity of the above method is O(n2).

**Binary Search Tree based Method:** The time complexity can be improved to O(nLogn) using self-balancing binary search tree like [Red-Black Tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/red-black-tree-set-1-introduction-2/) or [AVL tree](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/avl-tree-set-1-insertion/). Following is complete algorithm.  
 1) Create an empty Binary Search Tree (BST). Every BST node is going to contain an array element and its count.  
 2) Traverse the input array and do following for every element.  
 ……..a) If element is not present in BST, then insert it with count as 0.  
 ……..b) If element is present, then increment count in corresponding BST node.  
 3) Traverse the array again and do following for every element.  
 …….. If element is present in BST, then do following  
 ……….a) Get its count and print the element ‘count’ times.  
 ……….b) Delete the element from BST.

Time Complexity of the above solution is O(nLogn).

**Hashing based Method:** We can also use hashing. The idea is to replace Binary Search Tree with a Hash Map in above algorithm.

Below is Java Implementation of hashing based solution.

/\* Java program to group multiple occurrences of individual array elements \*/  
import java.util.HashMap;  
  
class Main  
{  
 // A hashing based method to group all occurrences of individual elements  
 static void orderedGroup(int arr[])  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashmap  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hM = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
  
 // Traverse the array elements, and store count for every element  
 // in HashMap  
 for (int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)  
 {  
 // Check if element is already in HashMap  
 Integer prevCount = hM.get(arr[i]);  
 if (prevCount == null)   
 prevCount = 0;  
   
 // Increment count of element element in HashMap   
 hM.put(arr[i], prevCount + 1);  
 }  
  
 // Traverse array again   
 for (int i=0; i<arr.length; i++)  
 {   
 // Check if this is first occurrence  
 Integer count = hM.get(arr[i]);   
 if (count != null)  
 {  
 // If yes, then print the element 'count' times  
 for (int j=0; j<count; j++)  
 System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
   
 // And remove the element from HashMap.  
 hM.remove(arr[i]);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Driver method to test above method  
 public static void main (String[] args)  
 {  
 int arr[] = {10, 5, 3, 10, 10, 4, 1, 3};  
 orderedGroup(arr);  
 }  
}

Output:

10 10 10 5 3 3 4 1

Time Complexity of the above hashing based solution is Θ(n) under the assumption that insert, search and delete operations on HashMap take O(1) time.

This article is contributed by **Himanshu Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/group-multiple-occurrence-of-array-elements-ordered-by-first-occurrence/>

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# Iterative Merge Sort

Following is a typical recursive implementation of [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/) that uses last element as pivot.

/\* Recursive C program for merge sort \*/  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to merge the two haves arr[l..m] and arr[m+1..r] of array arr[] \*/  
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r);  
  
/\* l is for left index and r is right index of the sub-array  
 of arr to be sorted \*/  
void mergeSort(int arr[], int l, int r)  
{  
 if (l < r)  
 {  
 int m = l+(r-l)/2; //Same as (l+r)/2 but avoids overflow for large l & h  
 mergeSort(arr, l, m);  
 mergeSort(arr, m+1, r);  
 merge(arr, l, m, r);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to merge the two haves arr[l..m] and arr[m+1..r] of array arr[] \*/  
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r)  
{  
 int i, j, k;  
 int n1 = m - l + 1;  
 int n2 = r - m;  
  
 /\* create temp arrays \*/  
 int L[n1], R[n2];  
  
 /\* Copy data to temp arrays L[] and R[] \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)  
 L[i] = arr[l + i];  
 for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)  
 R[j] = arr[m + 1+ j];  
  
 /\* Merge the temp arrays back into arr[l..r]\*/  
 i = 0;  
 j = 0;  
 k = l;  
 while (i < n1 && j < n2)  
 {  
 if (L[i] <= R[j])  
 {  
 arr[k] = L[i];  
 i++;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 arr[k] = R[j];  
 j++;  
 }  
 k++;  
 }  
  
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of L[], if there are any \*/  
 while (i < n1)  
 {  
 arr[k] = L[i];  
 i++;  
 k++;  
 }  
  
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of R[], if there are any \*/  
 while (j < n2)  
 {  
 arr[k] = R[j];  
 j++;  
 k++;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int A[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", A[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 printf("Given array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, arr\_size);  
  
 mergeSort(arr, 0, arr\_size - 1);  
  
 printf("\nSorted array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, arr\_size);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
12 11 13 5 6 7  
  
Sorted array is  
5 6 7 11 12 13

**Iterative Merge Sort:**  
 The above function is recursive, so uses [function call stack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Call_stack) to store intermediate values of l and h. The function call stack stores other bookkeeping information together with parameters. Also, function calls involve overheads like storing activation record of the caller function and then resuming execution. Unlike [Iterative QuickSort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/iterative-quick-sort/), the iterative MergeSort doesn’t require explicit auxiliary stack.  
 The above function can be easily converted to iterative version. Following is iterative Merge Sort.

/\* Iterative C program for merge sort \*/  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
/\* Function to merge the two haves arr[l..m] and arr[m+1..r] of array arr[] \*/  
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r);  
  
// Utility function to find minimum of two integers  
int min(int x, int y) { return (x<y)? x :y; }  
  
  
/\* Iterative mergesort function to sort arr[0...n-1] \*/  
void mergeSort(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int curr\_size; // For current size of subarrays to be merged  
 // curr\_size varies from 1 to n/2  
 int left\_start; // For picking starting index of left subarray  
 // to be merged  
  
 // Merge subarrays in bottom up manner. First merge subarrays of  
 // size 1 to create sorted subarrays of size 2, then merge subarrays  
 // of size 2 to create sorted subarrays of size 4, and so on.  
 for (curr\_size=1; curr\_size<=n-1; curr\_size = 2\*curr\_size)  
 {  
 // Pick starting point of different subarrays of current size  
 for (left\_start=0; left\_start<n-1; left\_start += 2\*curr\_size)  
 {  
 // Find ending point of left subarray. mid+1 is starting   
 // point of right  
 int mid = left\_start + curr\_size - 1;  
  
 int right\_end = min(left\_start + 2\*curr\_size - 1, n-1);  
  
 // Merge Subarrays arr[left\_start...mid] & arr[mid+1...right\_end]  
 merge(arr, left\_start, mid, right\_end);  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to merge the two haves arr[l..m] and arr[m+1..r] of array arr[] \*/  
void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r)  
{  
 int i, j, k;  
 int n1 = m - l + 1;  
 int n2 = r - m;  
  
 /\* create temp arrays \*/  
 int L[n1], R[n2];  
  
 /\* Copy data to temp arrays L[] and R[] \*/  
 for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)  
 L[i] = arr[l + i];  
 for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)  
 R[j] = arr[m + 1+ j];  
  
 /\* Merge the temp arrays back into arr[l..r]\*/  
 i = 0;  
 j = 0;  
 k = l;  
 while (i < n1 && j < n2)  
 {  
 if (L[i] <= R[j])  
 {  
 arr[k] = L[i];  
 i++;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 arr[k] = R[j];  
 j++;  
 }  
 k++;  
 }  
  
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of L[], if there are any \*/  
 while (i < n1)  
 {  
 arr[k] = L[i];  
 i++;  
 k++;  
 }  
  
 /\* Copy the remaining elements of R[], if there are any \*/  
 while (j < n2)  
 {  
 arr[k] = R[j];  
 j++;  
 k++;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Function to print an array \*/  
void printArray(int A[], int size)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < size; i++)  
 printf("%d ", A[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 printf("Given array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 mergeSort(arr, n);  
  
 printf("\nSorted array is \n");  
 printArray(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
12 11 13 5 6 7  
  
Sorted array is  
5 6 7 11 12 13

Time complexity of above iterative function is same as recursive, i.e., Θ(nLogn).

**References:**  
 <http://csg.sph.umich.edu/abecasis/class/2006/615.09.pdf>

This article is contributed by **Shivam Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Print missing elements that lie in range 0 - 99

Given an array of integers print the missing elements that lie in range 0-99. If there are more than one missing, collate them, otherwise just print the number.

Note that the input array may not be sorted and may contain numbers outside the range [0-99], but only this range is to be considered for printing missing elements.

Examples

Input: {88, 105, 3, 2, 200, 0, 10}  
 Output: 1  
 4-9  
 11-87  
 89-99  
  
  
 Input: {9, 6, 900, 850, 5, 90, 100, 99}  
 Output: 0-4  
 7-8  
 10-89  
 91-98

Expected time complexity O(n), where n is the size of the input array.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to use a boolean array of size 100 to keep track of array elements that lie in range 0 to 99. We first traverse input array and mark such present elements in the boolean array. Once all present elements are marked, the boolean array is used to print missing elements.

Following is C implementation of above idea.

// C program for print missing elements  
#include<stdio.h>  
#define LIMIT 100  
  
// A O(n) function to print missing elements in an array  
void printMissing(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Initialize all number from 0 to 99 as NOT seen  
 bool seen[LIMIT] = {false};  
  
 // Mark present elements in range [0-99] as seen  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 if (arr[i] < LIMIT)  
 seen[arr[i]] = true;  
  
 // Print missing element  
 int i = 0;  
 while (i < LIMIT)  
 {  
 // If i is missing  
 if (seen[i] == false)  
 {  
 // Find if there are more missing elements after i  
 int j = i+1;  
 while (j < LIMIT && seen[j] == false)  
 j++;  
  
 // Print missing single or range  
 (i+1 == j)? printf("%d\n", i): printf("%d-%d\n", i, j-1);  
  
 // Update u  
 i = j;  
 }  
 else  
 i++;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {88, 105, 3, 2, 200, 0, 10};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printMissing(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1  
4-9  
11-87  
89-99

Time complexity of the above program is O(n).

This article is contributed by [Vignesh Narayanan](https://sites.google.com/a/asu.edu/vignesh-narayanan/) and [Sowmya Sampath](https://sites.google.com/a/usc.edu/sowmya/). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-missing-elements-that-lie-in-range-0-99/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Design a data structure that supports insert, delete, search and getRandom in constant time

Design a data structure that supports following operations in Θ(1) time.

insert(x): Inserts an item x to the data structure if not already present.

remove(x): Removes an item x from the data structure if present.

search(x): Searches an item x in the data structure.

getRandom(): Returns a random element from current set of elements

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

We can use [hashing](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/hashing/)to support first 3 operations in Θ(1) time. How to do the 4th operation? The idea is to use a resizable array (ArrayList in Java, vector in C) together with hashing. [Resizable arrays support insert in Θ(1) amortized time complexity](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/analysis-algorithm-set-5-amortized-analysis-introduction/). To implement getRandom(), we can simply pick a random number from 0 to size-1 (size is number of current elements) and return the element at that index. The hash map stores array values as keys and array indexes as values.

Following are detailed operations.

***insert(x)***  
 1) Check if x is already present by doing a hash map lookup.  
 2) If not present, then insert it at the end of the array.  
 3) Add in hash table also, x is added as key and last array index as index.

***remove(x)***  
 1) Check if x is present by doing a hash map lookup.  
 2) If present, then find its index and remove it from hash map.  
 3) Swap the last element with this element in array and remove the last element.  
 Swapping is done because the last element can be removed in O(1) time.  
 4) Update index of last element in hash map.

***getRandom()***  
 1) Generate a random number from 0 to last index.  
 2) Return the array element at the randomly generated index.

***search(x)***  
 Do a lookup for x in hash map.

Below is Java implementation of the data structure.

/\* Java program to design a data structure that support folloiwng operations  
 in Theta(n) time  
 a) Insert  
 b) Delete  
 c) Search  
 d) getRandom \*/  
import java.util.\*;  
  
// class to represent the required data structure  
class MyDS  
{  
 ArrayList<Integer> arr; // A resizable array  
  
 // A hash where keys are array elements and vlaues are  
 // indexes in arr[]  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hash;  
  
 // Constructor (creates arr[] and hash)  
 public MyDS()  
 {  
 arr = new ArrayList<Integer>();  
 hash = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
 }  
  
 // A Theta(1) function to add an element to MyDS  
 // data structure  
 void add(int x)  
 {  
 // If ekement is already present, then noting to do  
 if (hash.get(x) != null)  
 return;  
  
 // Else put element at the end of arr[]  
 int s = arr.size();  
 arr.add(x);  
  
 // And put in hash also  
 hash.put(x, s);  
 }  
  
 // A Theta(1) function to remove an element from MyDS  
 // data structure  
 void remove(int x)  
 {  
 // Check if element is present  
 Integer index = hash.get(x);  
 if (index == null)  
 return;  
  
 // If present, then remove element from hash  
 hash.remove(x);  
  
 // Swap element with last element so that remove from  
 // arr[] can be done in O(1) time  
 int size = arr.size();  
 Integer last = arr.get(size-1);  
 Collections.swap(arr, index, size-1);  
  
 // Remove last element (This is O(1))  
 arr.remove(size-1);  
  
 // Update hash table for new index of last element  
 hash.put(last, index);  
 }  
  
 // Returns a random element from MyDS  
 int getRandom()  
 {  
 // Find a random index from 0 to size - 1  
 Random rand = new Random(); // Choose a different seed  
 int index = rand.nextInt(arr.size());  
  
 // Return element at randomly picked index  
 return arr.get(index);  
 }  
  
 // Returns index of element if element is present, otherwise null  
 Integer search(int x)  
 {  
 return hash.get(x);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver class  
class Main  
{  
 public static void main (String[] args)  
 {  
 MyDS ds = new MyDS();  
 ds.add(10);  
 ds.add(20);  
 ds.add(30);  
 ds.add(40);  
 System.out.println(ds.search(30));  
 ds.remove(20);  
 ds.add(50);  
 System.out.println(ds.search(50));  
 System.out.println(ds.getRandom());  
 }  
}

Output:

2  
3  
40

This article is contributed by **Manish Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/design-a-data-structure-that-supports-insert-delete-search-and-getrandom-in-constant-time/>

# Maximum profit by buying and selling a share at most twice

In a daily share trading, a buyer buys shares in the morning and sells it on same day. If the trader is allowed to make at most 2 transactions in a day, where as second transaction can only start after first one is complete (Sell->buy->sell->buy). Given stock prices throughout day, find out maximum profit that a share trader could have made.

Examples:

Input: price[] = {10, 22, 5, 75, 65, 80}  
Output: 87  
Trader earns 87 as sum of 12 and 75  
Buy at price 10, sell at 22, buy at 5 and sell at 80  
  
Input: price[] = {2, 30, 15, 10, 8, 25, 80}  
Output: 100  
Trader earns 100 as sum of 28 and 72  
Buy at price 2, sell at 30, buy at 8 and sell at 80  
  
Input: price[] = {100, 30, 15, 10, 8, 25, 80};  
Output: 72  
Buy at price 8 and sell at 80.  
  
Input: price[] = {90, 80, 70, 60, 50}  
Output: 0  
Not possible to earn.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to to consider every index ‘i’ and do following

Max profit with at most two transactions =  
 MAX {max profit with one transaction and subarray price[0..i] +  
 max profit with one transaction and aubarray price[i+1..n-1] }  
i varies from 0 to n-1.

Maximum possible using one transaction can be calculated using following O(n) algorithm  
  [Maximum difference between two elements such that larger element appears after the smaller number](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-difference-between-two-elements/)

Time complexity of above simple solution is O(n2).

We can do this O(n) using following **Efficient Solution**. The idea is to store maximum possible profit of every subarray and solve the problem in following two phases.

**1)** Create a table profit[0..n-1] and initialize all values in it 0.

**2)** Traverse price[] from right to left and update profit[i] such that profit[i] stores maximum profit achievable from one transaction in subarray price[i..n-1]

**3)** Traverse price[] from left to right and update profit[i] such that profit[i] stores maximum profit such that profit[i] contains maximum achievable profit from two transactions in subarray price[0..i].

**4)** Return profit[n-1]

To do step 1, we need to keep track of maximum price from right to left side and to do step 2, we need to keep track of minimum price from left to right. Why we traverse in reverse directions? The idea is to save space, in second step, we use same array for both purposes, maximum with 1 transaction and maximum with 2 transactions. After an iteration i, the array profit[0..i] contains maximum profit with 2 transactions and profit[i+1..n-1] contains profit with two transactions.

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to find maximum possible profit with at most  
// two transactions  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns maximum profit with two transactions on a given  
// list of stock prices, price[0..n-1]  
int maxProfit(int price[], int n)  
{  
 // Create profit array and initialize it as 0  
 int \*profit = new int[n];  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 profit[i] = 0;  
  
 /\* Get the maximum profit with only one transaction  
 allowed. After this loop, profit[i] contains maximum  
 profit from price[i..n-1] using at most one trans. \*/  
 int max\_price = price[n-1];  
 for (int i=n-2;i>=0;i--)  
 {  
 // max\_price has maximum of price[i..n-1]  
 if (price[i] > max\_price)  
 max\_price = price[i];  
  
 // we can get profit[i] by taking maximum of:  
 // a) previous maximum, i.e., profit[i+1]  
 // b) profit by buying at price[i] and selling at  
 // max\_price  
 profit[i] = max(profit[i+1], max\_price-price[i]);  
 }  
  
 /\* Get the maximum profit with two transactions allowed  
 After this loop, profit[n-1] contains the result \*/  
 int min\_price = price[0];  
 for (int i=1; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // min\_price is minimum price in price[0..i]  
 if (price[i] < min\_price)  
 min\_price = price[i];  
  
 // Maximum profit is maximum of:  
 // a) previous maximum, i.e., profit[i-1]  
 // b) (Buy, Sell) at (min\_price, price[i]) and add  
 // profit of other trans. stored in profit[i]  
 profit[i] = max(profit[i-1], profit[i] +  
 (price[i]-min\_price) );  
 }  
 int result = profit[n-1];  
  
 delete [] profit; // To avoid memory leak  
  
 return result;  
}  
  
// Drive program  
int main()  
{  
 int price[] = {2, 30, 15, 10, 8, 25, 80};  
 int n = sizeof(price)/sizeof(price[0]);  
 cout << "Maximum Profit = " << maxProfit(price, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Maximum Profit = 100

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n).

Algorithmic Paradigm: Dynamic Programming

This article is contributed by **Amit Jaiswal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/maximum-profit-by-buying-and-selling-a-share-at-most-twice/>

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Writing code in comment? Please use [code.geeksforgeeks.org](http://code.geeksforgeeks.org/), generate link and share the link here.

# Pythagorean Triplet in an array

Given an array of integers, write a function that returns true if there is a triplet (a, b, c) that satisfies a2 + b2 = c2.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {3, 1, 4, 6, 5}  
Output: True  
There is a Pythagorean triplet (3, 4, 5).  
  
Input: arr[] = {10, 4, 6, 12, 5}  
Output: False  
There is no Pythagorean triplet.

**Method 1 (Naive)**  
 A simple solution is to run three loops, three loops pick three array elements and check if current three elements form a Pythagorean Triplet.

Below is C++ implementation of simple solution.

// A C++ program that returns true if there is a Pythagorean  
// Triplet in a given aray.  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns true if there is Pythagorean triplet in ar[0..n-1]  
bool isTriplet(int ar[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 for (int k=j+1; k<n; k++)  
 {  
 // Calculate square of array elements  
 int x = ar[i]\*ar[i], y = ar[j]\*ar[j], z = ar[k]\*ar[k];  
  
 if (x == y + z || y == x + z || z == x + y)  
 return true;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we reach here, no triplet found  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int ar[] = {3, 1, 4, 6, 5};  
 int ar\_size = sizeof(ar)/sizeof(ar[0]);  
 isTriplet(ar, ar\_size)? cout << "Yes": cout << "No";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Yes

Time Complexity of the above solution is O(n3).

**Method 2 (Use Sorting)**  
 We can solve this in O(n2) time by sorting the array first.

1) Do square of every element in input array. This step takes O(n) time.

2) Sort the squared array in increasing order. This step takes O(nLogn) time.

3) To find a triplet (a, b, c) such that a = b + c, do following.

1. Fix ‘a’ as last element of sorted array.
2. Now search for pair (b, c) in subarray between first element and ‘a’. A pair (b, c) with given sum can be found in O(n) time using meet in middle algorithm discussed in method 1 of [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/write-a-c-program-that-given-a-set-a-of-n-numbers-and-another-number-x-determines-whether-or-not-there-exist-two-elements-in-s-whose-sum-is-exactly-x/)post.
3. If no pair found for current ‘a’, then move ‘a’ one position back and repeat step 3.b.

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// A C++ program that returns true if there is a Pythagorean  
// Triplet in a given array.  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns true if there is a triplet with following property  
// A[i]\*A[i] = A[j]\*A[j] + A[k]\*[k]  
// Note that this function modifies given array  
bool isTriplet(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Square array elements  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i] = arr[i]\*arr[i];  
  
 // Sort array elements  
 sort(arr, arr + n);  
  
 // Now fix one element one by one and find the other two  
 // elements  
 for (int i = n-1; i >= 2; i--)  
 {  
 // To find the other two elements, start two index  
 // variables from two corners of the array and move  
 // them toward each other  
 int l = 0; // index of the first element in arr[0..i-1]  
 int r = i-1; // index of the last element in arr[0..i-1]  
 while (l < r)  
 {  
 // A triplet found  
 if (arr[l] + arr[r] == arr[i])  
 return true;  
  
 // Else either move 'l' or 'r'  
 (arr[l] + arr[r] < arr[i])? l++: r--;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we reach here, then no triplet found  
 return false;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {3, 1, 4, 6, 5};  
 int arr\_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 isTriplet(arr, arr\_size)? cout << "Yes": cout << "No";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Yes

Time complexity of this method is O(n2).

This article is contributed by **Harshit Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-pythagorean-triplet-in-an-unsorted-array/>

# Find Union and Intersection of two unsorted arrays

Given two unsorted arrays that represent two sets (elements in every array are distinct), find union and intersection of two arrays.

For example, if the input arrays are:  
 arr1[] = {7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6}  
 arr2[] = {3, 8, 6, 20, 7}  
 Then your program should print Union as {1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20} and Intersection as {3, 6}. Note that the elements of union and intersection can be printed in any order.

**Method 1 (Naive)**  
 ***Union:***  
 1) Initialize union U as empty.  
 2) Copy all elements of first array to U.  
 3) Do following for every element x of second array:  
 …..a) If x is not present in first array, then copy x to U.  
 4) Return U.

***Intersection:***  
 1) Initialize intersection I as empty.  
 2) Do following for every element x of first array  
 …..a) If x is present in second array, then copy x to I.  
 4) Return I.

Time complexity of this method is O(mn) for both operations. Here m and n are number of elements in arr1[] and arr2[] respectively.

**Method 2 (Use Sorting)**  
 1) Sort arr1[] and arr2[]. This step takes O(mLogm + nLogn) time.  
 2) Use [O(m + n) algorithms to find union and intersection of two sorted arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/union-and-intersection-of-two-sorted-arrays-2/).

Overall time complexity of this method is O(mLogm + nLogn).

**Method 3 (Use Sorting and Searching)**  
 ***Union:***  
 1) Initialize union U as empty.  
 2) Find smaller of m and n and sort the smaller array.  
 3) Copy the smaller array to U.  
 4) For every element x of larger array, do following  
 …….b) Binary Search x in smaller array. If x is not present, then copy it to U.  
 5) Return U.

***Intersection:***  
 1) Initialize intersection I as empty.  
 2) Find smaller of m and n and sort the smaller array.  
 3) For every element x of larger array, do following  
 …….b) Binary Search x in smaller array. If x is present, then copy it to I.  
 4) Return I.

Time complexity of this method is min(mLogm + nLogm, mLogn + nLogn) which can also be written as O((m+n)Logm, (m+n)Logn). This approach works much better than the previous approach when difference between sizes of two arrays is significant.

Thanks to [use\_the\_force](https://disqus.com/by/use_the_force/) for suggesting this method in a comment [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/union-and-intersection-of-two-sorted-arrays-2/).

Below is C++ implementation of this method.

// A C++ program to print union and intersection of two unsorted arrays  
#include <iostream>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x);  
  
// Prints union of arr1[0..m-1] and arr2[0..n-1]  
void printUnion(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // Before finding union, make sure arr1[0..m-1] is smaller  
 if (m > n)  
 {  
 int \*tempp = arr1;  
 arr1 = arr2;  
 arr2 = tempp;  
  
 int temp = m;  
 m = n;  
 n = temp;  
 }  
  
 // Now arr1[] is smaller  
  
 // Sort the first array and print its elements (these two  
 // steps can be swapped as order in output is not important)  
 sort(arr1, arr1 + m);  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 cout << arr1[i] << " ";  
  
 // Search every element of bigger array in smaller array  
 // and print the element if not found  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 if (binarySearch(arr1, 0, m-1, arr2[i]) == -1)  
 cout << arr2[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// Prints intersection of arr1[0..m-1] and arr2[0..n-1]  
void printIntersection(int arr1[], int arr2[], int m, int n)  
{  
 // Before finding intersection, make sure arr1[0..m-1] is smaller  
 if (m > n)  
 {  
 int \*tempp = arr1;  
 arr1 = arr2;  
 arr2 = tempp;  
  
 int temp = m;  
 m = n;  
 n = temp;  
 }  
  
 // Now arr1[] is smaller  
  
 // Sort smaller array arr1[0..m-1]  
 sort(arr1, arr1 + m);  
  
 // Search every element of bigger array in smaller array  
 // and print the element if found  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 if (binarySearch(arr1, 0, m-1, arr2[i]) != -1)  
 cout << arr2[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// A recursive binary search function. It returns location of x in  
// given array arr[l..r] is present, otherwise -1  
int binarySearch(int arr[], int l, int r, int x)  
{  
 if (r >= l)  
 {  
 int mid = l + (r - l)/2;  
  
 // If the element is present at the middle itself  
 if (arr[mid] == x) return mid;  
  
 // If element is smaller than mid, then it can only be present  
 // in left subarray  
 if (arr[mid] > x) return binarySearch(arr, l, mid-1, x);  
  
 // Else the element can only be present in right subarray  
 return binarySearch(arr, mid+1, r, x);  
 }  
  
 // We reach here when element is not present in array  
 return -1;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr1[] = {7, 1, 5, 2, 3, 6};  
 int arr2[] = {3, 8, 6, 20, 7};  
 int m = sizeof(arr1)/sizeof(arr1[0]);  
 int n = sizeof(arr2)/sizeof(arr2[0]);  
 cout << "Union of two arrays is \n";  
 printUnion(arr1, arr2, m, n);  
 cout << "\nIntersection of two arrays is \n";  
 printIntersection(arr1, arr2, m, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Union of two arrays is  
3 6 7 8 20 1 5 2  
Intersection of two arrays is  
7 3 6

**Method 4 (Use Hashing)**  
 ***Union:***  
 1) Initialize union U as empty.  
 1) Initialize an empty hash table.  
 2) Iterate through first array and put every element of first array in the hash table, and in U.  
 4) For every element x of second array, do following  
 …….a) Search x in the hash table. If x is not present, then copy it to U.  
 5) Return U.

***Intersection:***  
 1) Initialize intersection I as empty.  
 2) In initialize an empty hash table.  
 3) Iterate through first array and put every element of first array in the hash table.  
 4) For every element x of second array, do following  
 …….a) Search x in the hash table. If x is present, then copy it to I.  
 5) Return I.

Time complexity of this method is Θ(m+n) under the assumption that hash table search and insert operations take Θ(1) time.

Please write comments if you find any bug in above codes/algorithms, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-union-and-intersection-of-two-unsorted-arrays/>

# Why Quick Sort preferred for Arrays and Merge Sort for Linked Lists?

**Why is** [**Quick Sort**](http://geeksquiz.com/quick-sort/)**preferred for arrays?**  
 Below are recursive and iterative implementations of Quick Sort and Merge Sort for arrays.

[Recursive Quick Sort for array.](http://geeksquiz.com/quick-sort/)  
 [Iterative Quick Sort for arrays.](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/iterative-quick-sort/)  
 [Recursive Merge Sort for arrays](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/)  
 [Iterative Merge Sort for arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/iterative-merge-sort/)

Quick Sort in its general form is an in-place sort (i.e. it doesn’t require any extra storage) whereas merge sort requires O(N) extra storage, N denoting the array size which may be quite expensive. Allocating and de-allocating the extra space used for merge sort increases the running time of the algorithm. Comparing average complexity we find that both type of sorts have O(NlogN) average complexity but the constants differ. For arrays, merge sort loses due to the use of extra O(N) storage space.

Most practical implementations of Quick Sort use randomized version. The randomized version has expected time complexity of O(nLogn). The worst case is possible in randomized version also, but worst case doesn’t occur for a particular pattern (like sorted array) and randomized Quick Sort works well in practice.

Quick Sort is also a cache friendly sorting algorithm as it has good [locality of reference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Locality_of_reference) when used for arrays.

Quick Sort is also [tail recursive](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-recursion/), therefore tail call optimizations is done.

**Why is** [**Merge Sort**](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/)**preferred for Linked Lists?**  
 Below are implementations of Quicksort and Mergesort for singly and doubly linked lists.

[Quick Sort for Doubly Linked List](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/quicksort-for-linked-list)  
 [Quick Sort for Singly Linked List](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/quicksort-on-singly-linked-list/)  
 [Merge Sort for Singly Linked List](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-sort-for-linked-list/)  
 [Merge Sort for Doubly Linked List](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-sort-for-doubly-linked-list/)

In case of [linked lists](http://geeksquiz.com/linked-list-set-1-introduction/) the case is different mainly due to difference in memory allocation of arrays and linked lists. Unlike arrays, linked list nodes may not be adjacent in memory. Unlike array, in [linked list](http://geeksquiz.com/linked-list-set-1-introduction/), we can insert items in the middle in O(1) extra space and O(1) time. Therefore merge operation of merge sort can be implemented without extra space for linked lists.

In arrays, we can do random access as elements are continuous in memory. Let us say we have an integer (4-byte) array A and let the address of A[0] be x then to access A[i], we can directly access the memory at (x + i\*4). Unlike arrays, we can not do random access in linked list. Quick Sort requires a lot of this kind of access. In linked list to access i’th index, we have to travel each and every node from the head to i’th node as we don’t have continuous block of memory. Therefore, the overhead increases for quick sort. Merge sort accesses data sequentially and the need of random access is low.

Thanks to [**Sayan Mukhopadhyay**](https://www.facebook.com/Sayan.mukherjee11) for providing initial draft for above article. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/why-quick-sort-preferred-for-arrays-and-merge-sort-for-linked-lists/>

# Find the largest pair sum in an unsorted array

Given an unsorted of distinct integers, find the largest pair sum in it. For example, the largest pair sum in {12, 34, 10, 6, 40} is 74.

Difficulty Level: Rookie  
 Expected Time Complexity: O(n) [Only one traversal of array is allowed]

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

This problem mainly boils down to finding the largest and second largest element in array. We can find the largest and second largest in O(n) time by traversing array once.

1) Initialize both first and second largest  
 first = max(arr[0], arr[1])  
 second = min(arr[0], arr[1])  
2) Loop through remaining elements (from 3rd to end)  
 a) If the current element is greater than first, then update first   
 and second.   
 b) Else if the current element is greater than second then update   
 second  
3) Return (first + second)

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ program to find largest pair sum in a given array  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
/\* Function to return largest pair sum. Assumes that   
 there are at-least two elements in arr[] \*/  
int findLargestSumPair(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Initialize first and second largest element  
 int first, second;  
 if (arr[0] > arr[1])  
 {  
 first = arr[0];  
 second = arr[1];  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 first = arr[1];  
 second = arr[0];  
 }  
  
 // Traverse remaining array and find first and second largest  
 // elements in overall array  
 for (int i = 2; i<n; i ++)  
 {  
 /\* If current element is greater than first then update both  
 first and second \*/  
 if (arr[i] > first)  
 {  
 second = first;  
 first = arr[i];  
 }  
  
 /\* If arr[i] is in between first and second then update second \*/  
 else if (arr[i] > second && arr[i] != first)  
 second = arr[i];  
 }  
 return (first + second);  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test above function \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {12, 34, 10, 6, 40};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Max Pair Sum is " << findLargestSumPair(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Max Pair Sum is 74

Time complexity of above solution is O(n).

This article is contributed by **Rishabh**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-largest-pair-sum-in-an-unsorted-array/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# How to efficiently sort a big list dates in 20's

Given a big list of dates in 20’s, how to efficiently sort the list.

Example:

Input:  
 Date arr[] = {{20, 1, 2014},  
 {25, 3, 2010},  
 { 3, 12, 2000},  
 {18, 11, 2001},  
 {19, 4, 2015},  
 { 9, 7, 2005}}  
  
Output:  
 Date arr[] = {{ 3, 12, 2000},  
 {18, 11, 2001},  
 { 9, 7, 2005},  
 {25, 3, 2010},  
 {20, 1, 2014},  
 {19, 4, 2015}}

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A Simple Solution is to use a O(nLogn) algorithm like [Merge Sort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/). We can sort the list in O(n) time using [Radix Sort](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/radix-sort/). In a typical Radix Sort implementation, we first sort by last digit, then by second last digit, and so on. Here we sort in following order.  
 1) First sort by day using counting sort  
 2) Then sort by month using counting sort  
 3) Finally sort by year using counting sort

As the number of days, months and years are fixed, all three steps take O(n) time. Therefore, overall time complexity is O(n).

Below is C implementation of above idea. Note that the implementation doesn’t do any error handing to keep the code simple.

// C program to sort an array of dates using Radix Sort  
#include <stdio.h>  
struct Date  
{  
 int d, m, y;  
};  
  
// Prototypes  
void countSortDay(Date arr[], int n);  
void countSortMonth(Date arr[], int n);  
void countSortYear(Date arr[], int n);  
  
// The main function that sorts array of dates  
// using Radix Sort  
void radixSortDates(Date arr[], int n)  
{  
 // First sort by day  
 countSortDay(arr, n);  
  
 // Then by month  
 countSortMonth(arr, n);  
  
 // Finally by year  
 countSortYear(arr, n);  
}  
  
// A function to do counting sort of arr[] according to  
// day  
void countSortDay(Date arr[], int n)  
{  
 Date output[n]; // output array  
 int i, count[31] = {0};  
  
 // Store count of occurrences in count[]  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 count[arr[i].d - 1]++;  
  
 // Change count[i] so that count[i] now contains  
 // actual position of this day in output[]  
 for (i=1; i<31; i++)  
 count[i] += count[i-1];  
  
 // Build the output array  
 for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--)  
 {  
 output[count[arr[i].d - 1] - 1] = arr[i];  
 count[arr[i].d - 1]--;  
 }  
  
 // Copy the output array to arr[], so that arr[] now  
 // contains sorted numbers according to curent digit  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
// A function to do counting sort of arr[] according to  
// month.  
void countSortMonth(Date arr[], int n)  
{  
 Date output[n]; // output array  
 int i, count[12] = {0};  
  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 count[arr[i].m - 1]++;  
 for (i = 1; i < 12; i++)  
 count[i] += count[i - 1];  
 for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--)  
 {  
 output[count[arr[i].m - 1] - 1] = arr[i];  
 count[arr[i].m - 1]--;  
 }  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 arr[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
// A function to do counting sort of arr[] according to  
// year.  
void countSortYear(Date arr[], int n)  
{  
 Date output[n]; // output array  
 int i, count[1000] = {0};  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 count[arr[i].y - 2000]++;  
 for (i = 1; i < 1000; i++)  
 count[i] += count[i - 1];  
 for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)  
 {  
 output[count[arr[i].y - 2000] - 1] = arr[i];  
 count[arr[i].y - 2000]--;  
 }  
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 arr[i] = output[i];  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void print(Date arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("{%2d, %2d, %d}\n",  
 arr[i].d, arr[i].m, arr[i].y);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 Date arr[] = {{20, 1, 2014}, {25, 3, 2010},  
 {3, 12, 2000}, {18, 11, 2001},  
 {19, 4, 2015}, {9, 7, 2005}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printf("Input Dates\n");  
 print(arr, n);  
 radixSortDates(arr, n);  
 printf("\nSorted Dates\n");  
 print(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Input Dates  
{20, 1, 2014}  
{25, 3, 2010}  
{ 3, 12, 2000}  
{18, 11, 2001}  
{19, 4, 2015}  
{ 9, 7, 2005}  
  
Sorted Dates  
{ 3, 12, 2000}  
{18, 11, 2001}  
{ 9, 7, 2005}  
{25, 3, 2010}  
{20, 1, 2014}  
{19, 4, 2015}

This article is contributed by **Rajeev**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-efficiently-sort-a-big-list-dates-in-20s/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

Post navigation

[← Snapdeal Interview Experience | Set 14 (On-Campus for Software Engineer 1)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/snapdeal-interview-experience-set-14-on-campus-for-software-engineer-1/) [Basic and Extended Euclidean algorithms →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/basic-and-extended-euclidean-algorithms/)

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# Sort an almost sorted array where only two elements are swapped

Given an almost sorted array where only two elements are swapped, how to sort the array efficiently?

Example

Input: arr[] = {10, 20, 60, 40, 50, 30}   
// 30 and 60 are swapped  
Output: arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}  
  
Input: arr[] = {10, 20, 40, 30, 50, 60}   
// 30 and 40 are swapped  
Output: arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 5, 3}  
// 3 and 5 are swapped  
Output: arr[] = {1, 3, 5}

Expected time complexity is O(n) and only one swap operation to fix the array.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to traverse from rightmost side and find the first out of order element (element which is smaller than previous element). Once first element is found, find the other our of order element by traversing the array toward left side.

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C program to sort using one swap  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
// This function sorts an array that can be sorted  
// by single swap  
void sortByOneSwap(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Travers the given array from rightmost side  
 for (int i = n-1; i > 0; i--)  
 {  
 // Check if arr[i] is not in order  
 if (arr[i] < arr[i-1])  
 {  
 // Find the other element to be  
 // swapped with arr[i]  
 int j = i-1;  
 while (j>=0 && arr[i] < arr[j])  
 j--;  
  
 // Swap the pair  
 swap(arr[i], arr[j+1]);  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function ot print an array of size n  
void printArray(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int i;  
 for (i=0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test insertion sort \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 30, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 cout << "Given array is \n";  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 sortByOneSwap(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "Sorted array is \n";  
 printArray(arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Given array is  
10 30 20 40 50 60 70  
Sorted array is  
10 20 30 40 50 60 70

The above program works in O(n) time and swaps only one element.

Source: <http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/index.php?qa=24&qa_1=two-elements-sorted-array-are-swapped-how-sort-the-array-again>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-an-almost-sorted-array-where-only-two-elements-are-swapped/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Find the nearest smaller numbers on left side in an array

Given an array of integers, find the nearest smaller number for every element such that the smaller element is on left side.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 6, 4, 10, 2, 5}  
Output: {\_, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2}  
First element ('1') has no element on left side. For 6,   
there is only one smaller element on left side '1'.   
For 10, there are three smaller elements on left side (1,  
6 and 4), nearest among the three elements is 4.  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 0, 2, 5}  
Output: {\_, 1, \_, 0, 2}

Expected time complexity is O(n).

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to use two nested loops. The outer loop starts from second element, the inner loop goes to all elements on left side of the element picked by outer loop and stops as soon as it finds a smaller element.

// C++ implementation of simple algorithm to find  
// smaller element on left side  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Prints smaller elements on left side of every element  
void printPrevSmaller(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Always print empty or '\_' for first element  
 cout << "\_, ";  
  
 // Start from second element  
 for (int i=1; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // look for smaller element on left of 'i'  
 int j;  
 for (j=i-1; j>=0; j--)  
 {  
 if (arr[j] < arr[i])  
 {  
 cout << arr[j] << ", ";  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If there is no smaller element on left of 'i'  
 if (j == -1)  
 cout << "\_, " ;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test insertion sort \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 0, 2, 5};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printPrevSmaller(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

\_, 3, \_, 2, 5,

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n2).

There can be an **Efficient Solution** that works in O(n) time. The idea is to use a stack. Stack is used to maintain a subsequence of the values that have been processed so far and are smaller than any later value that has already been processed.

Below is stack based algorithm

Let input sequence be 'arr[]' and size of array be 'n'  
  
1) Create a new empty stack S  
  
2) For every element 'arr[i]' in the input sequence 'arr[]',  
 where 'i' goes from 0 to n-1.  
 a) while S is nonempty and the top element of   
 S is greater than or equal to 'arr[i]':  
 pop S  
   
 b) if S is empty:  
 'arr[i]' has no preceding smaller value  
 c) else:  
 the nearest smaller value to 'arr[i]' is   
 the top element of S  
  
 d) push 'arr[i]' onto S

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ implementation of simple algorithm to find  
// smaller element on left side  
#include <iostream>  
#include <stack>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Prints smaller elements on left side of every element  
void printPrevSmaller(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create an empty stack  
 stack<int> S;  
  
 // Traverse all array elements  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Keep removing top element from S while the top  
 // element is greater than or equal to arr[i]  
 while (!S.empty() && S.top() >= arr[i])  
 S.pop();  
  
 // If all elements in S were greater than arr[i]  
 if (S.empty())  
 cout << "\_, ";  
 else //Else print the nearest smaller element  
 cout << S.top() << ", ";  
  
 // Push this element  
 S.push(arr[i]);  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test insertion sort \*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 3, 0, 2, 5};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printPrevSmaller(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

\_, 1, \_, 0, 2,

Time complexity of above program is O(n) as every element is pushed and popped at most once to the stack. So overall constant number of operations are performed per element.

This article is contributed by Ashish Kumar Singh. Please write comments if you find the above codes/algorithms incorrect, or find other ways to solve the same problem.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-nearest-smaller-numbers-on-left-side-in-an-array/>

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# Count frequencies of all elements in array in O(1) extra space and O(n) time

Given an unsorted array of n integers which can contain integers from 1 to n. Some elements can be repeated multiple times and some other elements can be absent from the array. Count frequency of all elements that are present and print the missing elements.

**Examples:**

Input: arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 2, 5}  
Output: Below are frequencies of all elements  
 1 -> 0  
 2 -> 2  
 3 -> 2  
 4 -> 0  
 5 -> 1  
  
Input: arr[] = {4, 4, 4, 4}  
Output: Below are frequencies of all elements  
 1 -> 0  
 2 -> 0  
 3 -> 0  
 4 -> 4

A **Simple Solution** is to create a count array of size n as the elements are in range from 1 to n. This solution works in O(n) time, but requires O(n) extra space.

**How to do it in O(1) extra space and O(n) time?**

Below are two methods to solve this in O(n) time and O(1) extra space. Both method modify given array to achieve O(1) extra space.

**Method 1 (By making elements negative)**  
 The idea is to traverse the given array, use elements as index and store their counts at the index. For example, when we see element 7, we go to index 6 and store the count. There are few problems to handle, one is the counts can get mixed with the elements, this is handled by storing the counts as negative. Other problem is loosing the element which is replaced by count, this is handled by first storing the element to be replaced at current index.

Algorithm:  
1) Initialize i as 0  
2) Do following while i 0)  
 (i) arr[i] = arr[elementIndex];  
  
 // After storing arr[elementIndex], change it  
 // to store initial count of 'arr[i]'  
 (ii) arr[elementIndex] = -1;  
  
 d) else   
 // If this is NOT first occurrence of arr[i],  
 // then increment its count.  
 (i) arr[elementIndex]--;  
  
 // And initialize arr[i] as 0 means the element  
 // 'i+1' is not seen so far  
 (ii) arr[i] = 0;  
 (iii) i++;  
  
3) Now -arr[i] stores count of i+1.

Below is C++ implementation of the above approach.

// C++ program to print frequencies of all array  
// elements in O(1) extra space and O(n) time  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to find counts of all elements present in  
// arr[0..n-1]. The array elements must be range from  
// 1 to n  
void findCounts(int \*arr, int n)  
{  
 // Traverse all array elements  
 int i = 0;  
 while (i<n)  
 {  
 // If this element is already processed,  
 // then nothing to do  
 if (arr[i] <= 0)  
 {  
 i++;  
 continue;  
 }  
  
 // Find index corresponding to this element  
 // For example, index for 5 is 4  
 int elementIndex = arr[i]-1;  
  
 // If the elementIndex has an element that is not  
 // processed yet, then first store that element  
 // to arr[i] so that we don't loose anything.  
 if (arr[elementIndex] > 0)  
 {  
 arr[i] = arr[elementIndex];  
  
 // After storing arr[elementIndex], change it  
 // to store initial count of 'arr[i]'  
 arr[elementIndex] = -1;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // If this is NOT first occurrence of arr[i],  
 // then increment its count.  
 arr[elementIndex]--;  
  
 // And initialize arr[i] as 0 means the element  
 // 'i+1' is not seen so far  
 arr[i] = 0;  
 i++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 printf("\nBelow are counts of all elements\n");  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 printf("%d -> %d\n", i+1, abs(arr[i]));  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 2, 5};  
 findCounts(arr, sizeof(arr)/ sizeof(arr[0]));  
  
 int arr1[] = {1};  
 findCounts(arr1, sizeof(arr1)/ sizeof(arr1[0]));  
  
 int arr3[] = {4, 4, 4, 4};  
 findCounts(arr3, sizeof(arr3)/ sizeof(arr3[0]));  
  
 int arr2[] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 1};  
 findCounts(arr2, sizeof(arr2)/ sizeof(arr2[0]));  
  
 int arr4[] = {3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3};  
 findCounts(arr4, sizeof(arr4)/ sizeof(arr4[0]));  
  
 int arr5[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11};  
 findCounts(arr5, sizeof(arr5)/ sizeof(arr5[0]));  
  
 int arr6[] = {11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};  
 findCounts(arr6, sizeof(arr6)/ sizeof(arr6[0]));  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 0  
2 -> 2  
3 -> 2  
4 -> 0  
5 -> 1  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 1  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 0  
2 -> 0  
3 -> 0  
4 -> 4  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 3  
2 -> 0  
3 -> 2  
4 -> 0  
5 -> 2  
6 -> 0  
7 -> 2  
8 -> 0  
9 -> 2  
10 -> 0  
11 -> 0  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 0  
2 -> 0  
3 -> 11  
4 -> 0  
5 -> 0  
6 -> 0  
7 -> 0  
8 -> 0  
9 -> 0  
10 -> 0  
11 -> 0  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 1  
2 -> 1  
3 -> 1  
4 -> 1  
5 -> 1  
6 -> 1  
7 -> 1  
8 -> 1  
9 -> 1  
10 -> 1  
11 -> 1  
  
Below are counts of all elements  
1 -> 1  
2 -> 1  
3 -> 1  
4 -> 1  
5 -> 1  
6 -> 1  
7 -> 1  
8 -> 1  
9 -> 1  
10 -> 1  
11 -> 1

**How does above program work?**  
 Let us take below example to see step by step processing of  
 above program:  
 arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 2, 5}

**i = 0, arr[i] = 2, arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] > 0, find elementIndex.  
 elementIndex = arr[i] – 1 = 2 – 1 = 1,  
 arr[elementIndex] or arr[1] is 3  
 Since arr[elementIndex] is postive,  
 arr[i] = arr[elementIndex] = 3  
 arr[elementIndex] = -1 // 2 is seen 1 times so far  
 i is not changed.

**i = 0, arr[i] = 3, arr[] = {3, -1, 3, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] > 0, find elementIndex.  
 elementIndex = arr[i] – 1 = 3 – 1 = 2  
 arr[elementIndex] or arr[2] is 3  
 Since arr[elementIndex] is postive  
 arr[i] = arr[elementIndex] = 3  
 arr[elementIndex] = -1 // 3 is seen 1 times so far  
 i is not changed.

**i = 0, arr[i] = 3, arr[] = {3, -1, -1, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] > 0, find elementIndex.  
 elementIndex = arr[i] – 1 = 3 – 1 = 2  
 arr[elementIndex] or arr[2] is -1  
 Since arr[elementIndex] is negative  
 arr[elementIndex] = arr[elementIndex] – 1  
 = -2 // 3 is seen 2 times so far  
 arr[i] = 0 // 1 is not seen so far  
 i is incremented

**i = 1, arr[i] = -1, arr[] = {0, -1, -2, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] is negative, increment i

**i = 2, arr[i] = -2, arr[] = {0, -1, -2, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] is negative, increment i

**i = 3, arr[i] = 2, arr[] = {0, -1, -2, 2, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] > 0, we find elementIndex.  
 elementIndex = arr[i] – 1 = 2 – 1 = 1  
 arr[elementIndex] or arr[1] is -1  
 Since arr[elementIndex] is negative  
 arr[elementIndex] = arr[elementIndex] – 1  
 = -2 // 2 is seen 2 times so far  
 arr[i] = 0 // 4 is not seen so far  
 i is incremented

**i = 4, arr[i] = 5, arr[] = {0, -2, -2, 0, 5}**  
 Since arr[i] > 0, we find elementIndex.  
 elementIndex = arr[i] – 1 = 5 – 1 = 4  
 arr[elementIndex] or arr[4] is 5  
 Since arr[elementIndex] is postive  
 arr[i] = arr[elementIndex] = 4  
 arr[elementIndex] = -1 // 5 is seen 1 times so far  
 i is not changed.

**i = 1, arr[i] = -1, arr[] = {0, -2, -2, 0, -1}**  
 Since arr[i] is negative, increment i

**Method 2 (By adding n to keep track of counts)**

1) Subtract 1 from every element so that the elements  
 become in range from 0 to n-1  
 for (int j =0; j   
Below is C++ implementation of above idea.  
   
// C++ program to print frequencies of all array  
// elements in O(1) extra space and O(n) time  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to find counts of all elements present in  
// arr[0..n-1]. The array elements must be range from  
// 1 to n  
void printfrequency(int arr[],int n)  
{  
 // Subtract 1 from every element so that the elements  
 // become in range from 0 to n-1  
 for (int j =0; j<n; j++)  
 arr[j] = arr[j]-1;  
  
 // Use every element arr[i] as index and add 'n' to  
 // element present at arr[i]%n to keep track of count of  
 // occurrences of arr[i]  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 arr[arr[i]%n] = arr[arr[i]%n] + n;  
  
 // To print counts, simply print the number of times n  
 // was added at index corresponding to every element  
 for (int i =0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << i + 1 << " -> " << arr[i]/n << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {2, 3, 3, 2, 5};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printfrequency(arr,n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

1 -> 0  
2 -> 2  
3 -> 2  
4 -> 0  
5 -> 1

Thanks to Vivek Kumar for suggesting this solution in a comment below.

This article is contributed by Shubham Gupta. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Generate all possible sorted arrays from alternate elements of two given sorted arrays

Given two sorted arrays A and B, generate all possible arrays such that first element is taken from A then from B then from A and so on in increasing order till the arrays exhausted. The generated arrays should end with an element from B.

For Example   
A = {10, 15, 25}  
B = {1, 5, 20, 30}  
  
The resulting arrays are:  
 10 20  
 10 20 25 30  
 10 30  
 15 20  
 15 20 25 30  
 15 30  
 25 30

**Source:** [Microsoft Interview Question](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/251/asked-in-microsoft)

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to use recursion. In the recursive function, a flag is passed to indicate whether current element in output should be taken from ‘A’ or ‘B’. Below is C++ implementation.

#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
void printArr(int arr[], int n);  
  
/\* Function to generates and prints all sorted arrays from alternate elements of  
 'A[i..m-1]' and 'B[j..n-1]'  
 If 'flag' is true, then current element is to be included from A otherwise  
 from B.  
 'len' is the index in output array C[]. We print output array each time  
 before including a character from A only if length of output array is  
 greater than 0. We try than all possible combinations \*/  
void generateUtil(int A[], int B[], int C[], int i, int j, int m, int n,  
 int len, bool flag)  
{  
 if (flag) // Include valid element from A  
 {  
 // Print output if there is at least one 'B' in output array 'C'  
 if (len)  
 printArr(C, len+1);  
  
 // Recur for all elements of A after current index  
 for (int k = i; k < m; k++)  
 {  
 if (!len)  
 {  
 /\* this block works for the very first call to include  
 the first element in the output array \*/  
 C[len] = A[k];  
  
 // don't increment lem as B is included yet  
 generateUtil(A, B, C, k+1, j, m, n, len, !flag);  
 }  
 else /\* include valid element from A and recur \*/  
 {  
 if (A[k] > C[len])  
 {  
 C[len+1] = A[k];  
 generateUtil(A, B, C, k+1, j, m, n, len+1, !flag);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 else /\* Include valid element from B and recur \*/  
 {  
 for (int l = j; l < n; l++)  
 {  
 if (B[l] > C[len])  
 {  
 C[len+1] = B[l];  
 generateUtil(A, B, C, i, l+1, m, n, len+1, !flag);  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Wrapper function \*/  
void generate(int A[], int B[], int m, int n)  
{  
 int C[m+n]; /\* output array \*/  
 generateUtil(A, B, C, 0, 0, m, n, 0, true);  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printArr(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int A[] = {10, 15, 25};  
 int B[] = {5, 20, 30};  
 int n = sizeof(A)/sizeof(A[0]);  
 int m = sizeof(B)/sizeof(B[0]);  
 generate(A, B, n, m);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

10 20  
10 20 25 30  
10 30  
15 20  
15 20 25 30  
15 30  
25 30

This article is contributed by [Gaurav Ahirwar](https://www.facebook.com/COOL.DUDE.BORN.NUD3?fref=ts). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above\

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/generate-all-possible-sorted-arrays-from-alternate-elements-of-two-given-arrays/>

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# Find the point where maximum intervals overlap

Consider a big party where a log register for guest’s entry and exit times is maintained. Find the time at which there are maximum guests in the party. Note that entries in register are not in any order.

Example:

Input: arrl[] = {1, 2, 9, 5, 5}  
 exit[] = {4, 5, 12, 9, 12}  
First guest in array arrives at 1 and leaves at 4,   
second guest arrives at 2 and leaves at 5, and so on.  
  
Output: 5  
There are maximum 3 guests at time 5.

**We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

Below is a **Simple Method** to solve this problem.

1) Traverse all intervals and find min and max time (time at which first guest arrives and time at which last guest leaves)

2) Create a count array of size ‘max – min + 1′. Let the array be count[].

3) For each interval [x, y], run a loop for i = x to y and do following in loop.  
      count[i – min]++;

4) Find the index of maximum element in count array. Let this index be ‘max\_index’, return max\_index + min.

Above solution requires O(max-min+1) extra space. Also time complexity of above solution depends on lengths of intervals. In worst case, if all intervals are from ‘min’ to ‘max’, then time complexity becomes O((max-min+1)\*n) where n is number of intervals.

An **Efficient Solution** is to use sorting n O(nLogn) time. The idea is to consider all events (all arrivals and exits) in sorted order. Once we have all events in sorted order, we can trace the number of guests at any time keeping track of guests that have arrived, but not exited.

Consider the above example.

arr[] = {1, 2, 10, 5, 5}  
 dep[] = {4, 5, 12, 9, 12}  
  
Below are all events sorted by time. Note that in sorting, if two  
events have same time, then arrival is preferred over exit.  
 Time Event Type Total Number of Guests Present  
------------------------------------------------------------  
 1 Arrival 1  
 2 Arrival 2  
 4 Exit 1  
 5 Arrival 2  
 5 Arrival 3 // Max Guests  
 5 Exit 2  
 9 Exit 1  
 10 Arrival 2   
 12 Exit 1  
 12 Exit 0

Total number of guests at any time can be obtained by subtracting  
 total exits from total arrivals by that time.

So maximum guests are three at time 5.

Following is C++ implementation of above approach. Note that the implementation doesn’t create a single sorted list of all events, rather it individually sorts arr[] and dep[] arrays, and then uses merge process of merge sort to process them together as a single sorted array.

// Program to find maximum guest at any time in a party  
#include<iostream>  
#include<algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
void findMaxGuests(int arrl[], int exit[], int n)  
{  
 // Sort arrival and exit arrays  
 sort(arrl, arrl+n);  
 sort(exit, exit+n);  
  
 // guests\_in indicates number of guests at a time  
 int guests\_in = 1, max\_guests = 1, time = arrl[0];  
 int i = 1, j = 0;  
  
 // Similar to merge in merge sort to process  
 // all events in sorted order  
 while (i < n && j < n)  
 {  
 // If next event in sorted order is arrival,  
 // increment count of guests  
 if (arrl[i] <= exit[j])  
 {  
 guests\_in++;  
  
 // Update max\_guests if needed  
 if (guests\_in > max\_guests)  
 {  
 max\_guests = guests\_in;  
 time = arrl[i];  
 }  
 i++; //increment index of arrival array  
 }  
 else // If event is exit, decrement count  
 { // of guests.  
 guests\_in--;  
 j++;  
 }  
 }  
  
 cout << "Maximum Number of Guests = " << max\_guests  
 << " at time " << time;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arrl[] = {1, 2, 10, 5, 5};  
 int exit[] = {4, 5, 12, 9, 12};  
 int n = sizeof(arrl)/sizeof(arrl[0]);  
 findMaxGuests(arrl, exit, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Maximum Number of Guests = 3 at time 5

Time Complexity of this method is O(nLogn).

Thanks to Gaurav Ahirwar for suggesting this method.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-point-where-maximum-intervals-overlap/>

# Find a pair with maximum product in array of Integers

Given an array with both +ive and -ive integers, return a pair with highest product.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {1, 4, 3, 6, 7, 0}   
Output: {6,7}   
  
Input: arr[] = {-1, -3, -4, 2, 0, -5}   
Output: {-4,-5}

Source: <http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/446/return-a-pair-with-maximum-product-in-array-of-integers/>

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to consider every pair and keep track maximum product. Below is C++ implementation of this simple solution.

// A simple C++ program to find max product pair in  
// an array of integers  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to find maximum product pair in arr[0..n-1]  
void maxProduct(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 if (n < 2)  
 {  
 cout << "No pairs exists\n";  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // Initialize max product pair  
 int a = arr[0], b = arr[1];  
  
 // Traverse through every possible pair  
 // and keep track of max product  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++)  
 if (arr[i]\*arr[j] > a\*b)  
 a = arr[i], b = arr[j];  
  
 cout << "Max product pair is {" << a << ", "  
 << b << "}";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 4, 3, 6, 7, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 maxProduct(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Max product pair is {6, 7}

Time Complexity: O(n2)

A **Better Solution** is to use sorting. Below are detailed steps.  
 1) Sort input array in increasing order.  
 2) If all elements are positive, then return product of last two numbers.  
 3) Else return maximum of products of first two and last two numbers.  
 Time complexity of this solution is O(nLog n). Thanks to Rahul Jain for suggesting this method.

An **Efficient Solution** can solve the above problem in single traversal of input array. The idea is to traverse the input array and keep track of following four values.  
 a) Maximum positive value  
 b) Second maximum positive value  
 c) Maximum negative value i.e., a negative value with maximum absolute value  
 d) Second maximum negative value.  
 At the end of the loop, compare the products of first two and last two and print the maximum of two products. Below is C++ implementation of this idea.

// A O(n) C++ program to find maximum product pair in an array  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Function to find maximum product pair in arr[0..n-1]  
void maxProduct(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 if (n < 2)  
 {  
 cout << "No pairs exists\n";  
 return;  
 }  
  
 if (n == 2)  
 {  
 cout << arr[0] << " " << arr[1] << endl;  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // Iniitialize maximum and second maximum  
 int posa = INT\_MIN, posb = INT\_MIN;  
  
 // Iniitialize minimum and second minimum  
 int nega = INT\_MIN, negb = INT\_MIN;  
  
 // Traverse given array  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 // Update maximum and second maximum if needed  
 if (arr[i] > posa)  
 {  
 posb = posa;  
 posa = arr[i];  
 }  
 else if (arr[i] > posb)  
 posb = arr[i];  
  
 // Update minimum and second minimum if needed  
 if (arr[i] < 0 && abs(arr[i]) > abs(nega))  
 {  
 negb = nega;  
 nega = arr[i];  
 }  
 else if(arr[i] < 0 && abs(arr[i]) > abs(negb))  
 negb = arr[i];  
 }  
  
 if (nega\*negb > posa\*posb)  
 cout << "Max product pair is {" << nega << ", "  
 << negb << "}";  
 else  
 cout << "Max product pair is {" << posa << ", "  
 << posb << "}";  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 4, 3, 6, 7, 0};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 maxProduct(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Max product pair is {6, 7}

Time complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

Thanks to Gaurav Ahirwar for suggesting this method.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# How to sort a big array with many repetitions?

Consider a big array where elements are from a small set and in any range, i.e. there are many repetitions. How to efficiently sort the array?

Example:   
Input: arr[] = {100, 12, 100, 1, 1, 12, 100, 1, 12, 100, 1, 1}  
Output: arr[] = {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 12, 12, 12, 100, 100, 100, 100}

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Basic Sorting** algorithm like [MergeSort](http://geeksquiz.com/merge-sort/), [HeapSort](http://geeksquiz.com/heap-sort/)would take O(nLogn) time where n is number of elements, can we do better?

A **Better Solution** is to use Self-Balancing Binary Search Tree like [AVL](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/avl-tree-set-1-insertion/)or [Red-Black](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/red-black-tree-set-1-introduction-2/) to sort in O(n Log m) time where m is number of distinct elements. The idea is to extend tree node to have count of keys also.

struct Node  
{  
 int key;  
 struct Node \*left. \*right;  
 int count; // Added to handle duplicates  
  
 // Other tree node info for balancing like height in AVL  
}

Below is complete algorithm using AVL tree.  
 1) Create an empty AVL Tree with count as an additional field.  
 2) Traverse input array and do following for every element ‘arr[i]’  
 …..a) If arr[i] is not present in tree, then insert it and initialize count as 1  
 …..b) Else increment its count in tree.  
 3) Do Inorder Traversal of tree. While doing inorder put every key its count times in arr[].

The 2nd step takes O(n Log m) time and 3rd step takes O(n) time. So overall time complexity is O(n Log m)

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to sort an array using AVL tree  
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// An AVL tree Node  
struct Node  
{  
 int key;  
 struct Node \*left, \*right;  
 int height, count;  
};  
  
// Function to isnert a key in AVL Tree, if key is already present,  
// then it increments count in key's node.  
struct Node\* insert(struct Node\* Node, int key);  
  
// This function puts inorder traversal of AVL Tree in arr[]  
void inorder(int arr[], struct Node \*root, int \*index\_ptr);  
  
// An AVL tree based sorting function for sorting an array with  
// duplicates  
void sort(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Create an empty AVL Tree  
 struct Node \*root = NULL;  
  
 // Insert all nodes one by one in AVL tree. The insert function  
 // increments count if key is already present  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 root = insert(root, arr[i]);  
  
 // Do inorder traversal to put elements back in sorted order  
 int index = 0;  
 inorder(arr, root, &index);  
}  
  
// This function puts inorder traversal of AVL Tree in arr[]  
void inorder(int arr[], struct Node \*root, int \*index\_ptr)  
{  
 if (root != NULL)  
 {  
 // Recur for left child  
 inorder(arr, root->left, index\_ptr);  
  
 // Put all occurrences of root's key in arr[]  
 for (int i=0; i<root->count; i++)  
 {  
 arr[\*index\_ptr] = root->key;  
 (\*index\_ptr)++;  
 }  
  
 // Recur for right child  
 inorder(arr, root->right, index\_ptr);  
 }  
}  
  
// A utility function to get height of the tree  
int height(struct Node \*N)  
{  
 if (N == NULL)  
 return 0;  
 return N->height;  
}  
  
// Helper function that allocates a new Node  
struct Node\* newNode(int key)  
{  
 struct Node\* node = new Node;  
 node->key = key;  
 node->left = node->right = NULL;  
 node->height = node->count = 1;  
 return(node);  
}  
  
// A utility function to right rotate subtree rooted  
// with y.  
struct Node \*rightRotate(struct Node \*y)  
{  
 struct Node \*x = y->left;  
 struct Node \*T2 = x->right;  
  
 // Perform rotation  
 x->right = y;  
 y->left = T2;  
  
 // Update heights  
 y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right))+1;  
 x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right))+1;  
  
 // Return new root  
 return x;  
}  
  
// A utility function to left rotate subtree rooted with x  
struct Node \*leftRotate(struct Node \*x)  
{  
 struct Node \*y = x->right;  
 struct Node \*T2 = y->left;  
  
 // Perform rotation  
 y->left = x;  
 x->right = T2;  
  
 // Update heights  
 x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right))+1;  
 y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right))+1;  
  
 // Return new root  
 return y;  
}  
  
// Get Balance factor of Node N  
int getBalance(struct Node \*N)  
{  
 if (N == NULL)  
 return 0;  
 return height(N->left) - height(N->right);  
}  
  
// Function to isnert a key in AVL Tree, if key is already  
// present, then it increments count in key's node.  
struct Node\* insert(struct Node\* Node, int key)  
{  
 /\* 1. Perform the normal BST rotation \*/  
 if (Node == NULL)  
 return (newNode(key));  
  
 // If key already exists in BST, icnrement count and return  
 if (key == Node->key)  
 {  
 (Node->count)++;  
 return Node;  
 }  
  
 /\* Otherwise, recur down the tree \*/  
 if (key < Node->key)  
 Node->left = insert(Node->left, key);  
 else  
 Node->right = insert(Node->right, key);  
  
 /\* 2. Update height of this ancestor Node \*/  
 Node->height = max(height(Node->left), height(Node->right)) + 1;  
  
 /\* 3. Get the balance factor of this ancestor Node to  
 check whether this Node became unbalanced \*/  
 int balance = getBalance(Node);  
  
 // If this Node becomes unbalanced, then there are 4 cases  
  
 // Left Left Case  
 if (balance > 1 && key < Node->left->key)  
 return rightRotate(Node);  
  
 // Right Right Case  
 if (balance < -1 && key > Node->right->key)  
 return leftRotate(Node);  
  
 // Left Right Case  
 if (balance > 1 && key > Node->left->key)  
 {  
 Node->left = leftRotate(Node->left);  
 return rightRotate(Node);  
 }  
  
 // Right Left Case  
 if (balance < -1 && key < Node->right->key)  
 {  
 Node->right = rightRotate(Node->right);  
 return leftRotate(Node);  
 }  
  
 /\* return the (unchanged) Node pointer \*/  
 return Node;  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printArr(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << ", ";  
 cout << endl;  
}  
  
/\* Drier program to test above function\*/  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {100, 12, 100, 1, 1, 12, 100, 1, 12, 100, 1, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 cout << "Input array is\n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
  
 sort(arr, n);  
  
 cout << "Sorted array is\n";  
 printArr(arr, n);  
}

Output:

Input array is  
100, 12, 100, 1, 1, 12, 100, 1, 12, 100, 1, 1,  
Sorted array is  
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 12, 12, 12, 100, 100, 100, 100,

We can also use[Binary Heap](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-heap/)to solve in O(n Log m) time.

We can also use [**Hashing**](http://geeksquiz.com/hashing-set-1-introduction/)**to solve above problem in O(n + m Log m) time**.  
 1) Create an empty hash table. Input array values are stores as key and their counts are stored as value in hash table.  
 2) For every element ‘x’ of arr[], do following  
 …..a) If x ix present in hash table, increment its value  
 …..b) Else insert x with value equals to 1.  
 3) Consider all keys of hash table and sort them.  
 4) Traverse all sorted keys and print every key its value times.

Time complexity of 2nd step is O(n) under the assumption that hash search and insert take O(1) time. Step 3 takes O(m Log m) time where m is total number of distinct keys in input array. Step 4 takes O(n) time. So overall time complexity is O(n + m Log m).

This article is contributed by Ankur. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

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# Find the element that appears once in a sorted array

Given a sorted array in which all elements appear twice (one after one) and one element appears only once. Find that element in O(log n) complexity.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8}  
Output: 4  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8}  
Output: 8

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to traverse the array from left to right. Since the array is sorted, we can easily figure out the required element.

An **Efficient Solution** can find the required element in O(Log n) time. The idea is to use [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/). Below is an observation in input array.  
 All elements before the required have first occurrence at even index (0, 2, ..) and next occurrence at odd index (1, 3, …). And all elements after the required element have first occurrence at odd index and next occurrence at even index.

1) Find the middle index, say ‘mid’.

2) If ‘mid’ is even, then compare arr[mid] and arr[mid + 1]. If both are same, then the required element after ‘mid’ else before mid.

3) If ‘mid’ is odd, then compare arr[mid] and arr[mid – 1]. If both are same, then the required element after ‘mid’ else before mid.

Below is C implementation based on above idea.

// C program to find the element that appears only once  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// A Binary Search based function to find the element  
// that appears only once  
void search(int \*arr, int low, int high)  
{  
 // Base cases  
 if (low > high)  
 return;  
  
 if (low==high)  
 {  
 printf("The required element is %d ", arr[low]);  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // Find the middle point  
 int mid = (low + high) / 2;  
  
 // If mid is even and element next to mid is  
 // same as mid, then output element lies on  
 // right side, else on left side  
 if (mid%2 == 0)  
 {  
 if (arr[mid] == arr[mid+1])  
 search(arr, mid+2, high);  
 else  
 search(arr, low, mid);  
 }  
 else // If mid is odd  
 {  
 if (arr[mid] == arr[mid-1])  
 search(arr, mid-2, high);  
 else  
 search(arr, low, mid-1);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6};  
 int len = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 search(arr, 0, len-1);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The required element is 2

Time Complexity: O(Log n)

This article is contributed by Mehboob Elahi. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Find the odd appearing element in O(Log n) time

Given an array where all elements appear even number of times except one. All repeating occurrences of elements appear in pairs and these pairs are not adjacent (there cannot be more than two consecutive occurrences of any element). Find the element that appears odd number of times.

Note that input like {2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1} is valid as all repeating occurrences occur in pairs and these pairs are not adjacent. Input like {2, 1, 2} is invalid as repeating elements don’t appear in pairs. Also, input like {1, 2, 2, 2, 2} is invalid as two pairs of 2 are adjacent. Input like {2, 2, 2, 1} is also invalid as there are three consecutive occurrences of 2.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 13, 1, 1, 40, 40, 13, 13}  
Output: 13  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 600, 600, 4, 4}  
Output: 3

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solutio**n is to sort the array and then traverse the array from left to right. Since the array is sorted, we can easily figure out the required element. Time complexity of this solution is O(n Log n)

A **Better Solution** is to do XOR of all elements, result of XOR would give the odd appearing element. Time complexity of this solution is O(n). See [XOR based solution for add apearing](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-number-occurring-odd-number-of-times/) for more details.

An **Efficient Solution** can find the required element in O(Log n) time. The idea is to use Binary Search. Below is an observation in input array.  
 Since the element appears odd number of times, there must be a single occurrence of the element. For example, in {2, 1, 1, 2, 2), the first 2 is the odd occurrence. So the idea is to find this odd occurrence using [Binary Search](http://geeksquiz.com/binary-search/).  
 All elements before the odd occurrence have first occurrence at even index (0, 2, ..) and next occurrence at odd index (1, 3, …). And all elements afterhave first occurrence at odd index and next occurrence at even index.

1) Find the middle index, say ‘mid’.

2) If ‘mid’ is even, then compare arr[mid] and arr[mid + 1]. If both are same, then there is an odd occurrence of the element after ‘mid’ else before mid.

3) If ‘mid’ is odd, then compare arr[mid] and arr[mid – 1]. If both are same, then there is an odd occurrence after ‘mid’ else before mid.

Below is C implementation based on above idea.

// C program to find the element that appears odd number of time  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
// A Binary Search based function to find the element  
// that appears odd times  
void search(int \*arr, int low, int high)  
{  
 // Base cases  
 if (low > high)  
 return;  
 if (low==high)  
 {  
 printf("The required element is %d ", arr[low]);  
 return;  
 }  
  
 // Find the middle point  
 int mid = (low+high)/2;  
  
 // If mid is even and element next to mid is  
 // same as mid, then output element lies on  
 // right side, else on left side  
 if (mid%2 == 0)  
 {  
 if (arr[mid] == arr[mid+1])  
 search(arr, mid+2, high);  
 else  
 search(arr, low, mid);  
 }  
 else // If mid is odd  
 {  
 if (arr[mid] == arr[mid-1])  
 search(arr, mid+1, high);  
 else  
 search(arr, low, mid-1);  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 13, 1, 1, 40, 40};  
 int len = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 search(arr, 0, len-1);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The required element is 13

Time Complexity: O(Log n)

This article is contributed by Mehboob Elahi. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-element-that-odd-number-of-times-in-olog-n-time/>

# Find sum of all elements in a matrix except the elements in row and/or column of given cell?

Given a 2D matrix and a set of cell indexes e.g., an array of (i, j) where i indicates row and j column. For every given cell index (i, j), find sums of all matrix elements except the elements present in i’th row and/or j’th column.

Example:  
mat[][] = { {1, 1, 2}  
 {3, 4, 6}  
 {5, 3, 2} }  
Array of Cell Indexes: {(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1)}  
Output: 15, 10, 16

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

**Source:** <http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/622/select-column-matrix-then-find-remaining-elements-matrices?show=625#a625>

A **Naive Solution** is to one by once consider all given cell indexes. For every cell index (i, j), find the sum of matrix elements that are not present either at i’th row or at j’th column. Below is C++ implementation of the Naive approach.

#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 3  
using namespace std;  
  
// A structure to represent a cell index  
struct Cell  
{   
 int r; // r is row, varies from 0 to R-1  
 int c; // c is column, varies from 0 to C-1  
};  
  
// A simple solution to find sums for a given array of cell indexes  
void printSums(int mat[][C], struct Cell arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Iterate through all cell indexes  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 int sum = 0, r = arr[i].r, c = arr[i].c;  
  
 // Compute sum for current cell index  
 for (int j=0; j<R; j++)  
 for (int k=0; k<C; k++)  
 if (j != r && k != c)  
 sum += mat[j][k];  
 cout << sum << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[][C] = {{1, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 6}, {5, 3, 2}};  
 struct Cell arr[] = {{0, 0}, {1, 1}, {0, 1}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printSums(mat, arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

15  
10  
16

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n \* R \* C) where n is number of given cell indexes and R x C is matrix size.

An **Efficient Solution** can compute all sums in O(R x C + n) time. The idea is to precompute total sum, row and column sums before processing the given array of indexes. Below are details  
 1. Calculate sum of matrix, call it sum.  
 2. Calculate sum of individual rows and columns. (row[] and col[])  
 3. For a cell index (i, j), the desired sum will be “sum- row[i] – col[j] + arr[i][j]”

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// An efficient C++ program to compute sum for given array of cell indexes  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 3  
using namespace std;  
  
// A structure to represent a cell index  
struct Cell  
{  
 int r; // r is row, varies from 0 to R-1  
 int c; // c is column, varies from 0 to C-1  
};  
  
void printSums(int mat[][C], struct Cell arr[], int n)  
{  
 int sum = 0;  
 int row[R] = {};  
 int col[C] = {};  
  
 // Compute sum of all elements, sum of every row and sum every column  
 for (int i=0; i<R; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<C; j++)  
 {  
 sum += mat[i][j];  
 col[j] += mat[i][j];  
 row[i] += mat[i][j];  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Compute the desired sum for all given cell indexes  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 int ro = arr[i].r, co = arr[i].c;  
 cout << sum - row[ro] - col[co] + mat[ro][co] << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int mat[][C] = {{1, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 6}, {5, 3, 2}};  
 struct Cell arr[] = {{0, 0}, {1, 1}, {0, 1}};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printSums(mat, arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

15  
10  
16

Time Complexity: O(R x C + n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(R + C)

Thanks to [Gaurav Ahirwar](https://www.facebook.com/COOL.DUDE.BORN.NUD3?fref=ts&ref=br_tf) for suggesting this efficient solution [here](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/622/select-column-matrix-then-find-remaining-elements-matrices?show=625#a625).

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-sum-of-all-elements-in-a-matrix-except-the-elements-in-given-row-andor-column-2/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Matrix](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/matrix/)

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# Rotate Matrix Elements

Given a matrix, clockwise rotate elements in it.

**Examples:**

Input  
1 2 3  
4 5 6  
7 8 9  
  
Output:  
4 1 2  
7 5 3  
8 9 6  
  
For 4\*4 matrix  
Input:  
1 2 3 4   
5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12  
13 14 15 16  
  
Output:  
5 1 2 3  
9 10 6 4  
13 11 7 8  
14 15 16 12

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to use loops similar to the [program for printing a matrix in spiral form](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/print-a-given-matrix-in-spiral-form/). One by one rotate all rings of elements, starting from the outermost. To rotate a ring, we need to do following.  
     1) Move elements of top row.  
     2) Move elements of last column.  
     3) Move elements of bottom row.  
     4) Move elements of first column.  
 Repeat above steps for inner ring while there is an inner ring.

Below is C++ implementation of above idea. Thanks to Gaurav Ahirwar for suggesting below solution [here](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/917/rotate-the-matrix-elements/).

// C++ program to rotate a matrix  
  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 4  
#define C 4  
using namespace std;  
  
// A function to rotate a matrix mat[][] of size R x C.  
// Initially, m = R and n = C  
void rotatematrix(int m, int n, int mat[R][C])  
{  
 int row = 0, col = 0;  
 int prev, curr;  
  
 /\*  
 row - Staring row index  
 m - ending row index  
 col - starting column index  
 n - ending column index  
 i - iterator  
 \*/  
 while (row < m && col < n)  
 {  
  
 if (row + 1 == m || col + 1 == n)  
 break;  
  
 // Store the first element of next row, this  
 // element will replace first element of current  
 // row  
 prev = mat[row + 1][col];  
  
 /\* Move elements of first row from the remaining rows \*/  
 for (int i = col; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 curr = mat[row][i];  
 mat[row][i] = prev;  
 prev = curr;  
 }  
 row++;  
  
 /\* Move elements of last column from the remaining columns \*/  
 for (int i = row; i < m; i++)  
 {  
 curr = mat[i][n-1];  
 mat[i][n-1] = prev;  
 prev = curr;  
 }  
 n--;  
  
 /\* Move elements of last row from the remaining rows \*/  
 if (row < m)  
 {  
 for (int i = n-1; i >= col; i--)  
 {  
 curr = mat[m-1][i];  
 mat[m-1][i] = prev;  
 prev = curr;  
 }  
 }  
 m--;  
  
 /\* Move elements of first column from the remaining rows \*/  
 if (col < n)  
 {  
 for (int i = m-1; i >= row; i--)  
 {  
 curr = mat[i][col];  
 mat[i][col] = prev;  
 prev = curr;  
 }  
 }  
 col++;  
 }  
  
 // Print rotated matrix  
 for (int i=0; i<R; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<C; j++)  
 cout << mat[i][j] << " ";  
 cout << endl;  
 }  
}  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 // Test Case 1  
 int a[R][C] = { {1, 2, 3, 4},  
 {5, 6, 7, 8},  
 {9, 10, 11, 12},  
 {13, 14, 15, 16} };  
  
 // Tese Case 2  
 /\* int a[R][C] = {{1, 2, 3},  
 {4, 5, 6},  
 {7, 8, 9}  
 };  
 \*/ rotatematrix(R, C, a);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

5 1 2 3  
9 10 6 4  
13 11 7 8  
14 15 16 12

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### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rotate-matrix-elements/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Matrix](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/matrix/)

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# Search an element in an array where difference between adjacent elements is 1

Given an array where difference between adjacent elements is 1, write an algorithm to search for an element in the array and return the position of the element (return the first occurrence).

Examples:

Let element to be searched be x  
  
Input: arr[] = {8, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3}   
 x = 3  
Output: Element 3 found at index 7  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4}  
 x = 5  
Output: Element 5 found at index 4

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Approach** is to traverse the given array one by one and compare every element with given element ‘x’. If matches, then return index.

The above solution can be **Optimized** using the fact that difference between all adjacent elements is 1. The idea is to start comparing from the leftmost element and find the difference between current array element and x. Let this difference be ‘diff’. From the given property of array, we always know that x must be at-least ‘diff’ away, so instead of searching one by one, we jump ‘diff’. Thanks to [RajnishKrJha](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/user/RajnishKrJha)for suggesting this solution [here](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/1048/amazon-interview-question).

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to search an element in an array where  
// difference between all elements is 1  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// x is the elmenet to be searched in arr[0..n-1]  
int search(int arr[], int n, int x)  
{  
 // Travers the given array starting from  
 // leftmost element  
 int i = 0;  
 while (i<n)  
 {  
 // If x is found at index i  
 if (arr[i] == x)  
 return i;  
  
 // Jump the difference between current  
 // array element and x  
 i = i + abs(arr[i]-x);  
 }  
  
 cout << "number is not present!";  
 return -1;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {8 ,7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3 };  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 int x = 3;  
 cout << "Element " << x << " is present at index "  
 << search(arr,n,3);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Element 3 is present at index 7

This article is contributed by **Rishabh**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/search-an-element-in-an-array-where-difference-between-adjacent-elements-is-1/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Count distinct elements in every window of size k

Given an array of size n and an integer k, return the of count of distinct numbers in all windows of size k.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3};  
 k = 4  
Output:  
3  
4  
4  
3  
  
Explanation:  
First window is {1, 2, 1, 3}, count of distinct numbers is 3  
Second window is {2, 1, 3, 4} count of distinct numbers is 4  
Third window is {1, 3, 4, 2} count of distinct numbers is 4  
Fourth window is {3, 4, 2, 3} count of distinct numbers is 3

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

Source: [Microsoft Interview Question](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/1137/counting-factorial-numbers-in-c)

A **Simple Solution** is to traverse the given array, consider every window in it and count distinct elements in the window. Below is C++ implementation of simple solution.

// Simple C++ program to count distinct elements in every  
// window of size k  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Counts distinct elements in window of size k  
int countWindowDistinct(int win[], int k)  
{  
 int dist\_count = 0;  
  
 // Traverse the  
 for (int i=0; i<k; i++)  
 {  
 // Check if element arr[i] exists in arr[0..i-1]  
 int j;  
 for (j=0; j<i; j++)  
 if (win[i] == win[j])  
 break;  
 if (j==i)  
 dist\_count++;  
 }  
 return dist\_count;  
}  
  
// Counts distinct elements in all windows of size k  
void countDistinct(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Traverse through every window  
 for (int i=0; i<=n-k; i++)  
 cout << countWindowDistinct(arr+i, k) << endl;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3}, k = 4;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 countDistinct(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3  
4  
4  
3

Time complexity of the above solution is O(nk2). We can improve time complexity to O(nkLok) by modifying countWindowDistinct() to use sorting. The function can further be optimized to use [hashing to find distinct elements](http://geeksquiz.com/print-distinct-elements-given-integer-array/) in a window. With hashing the time complexity becomes O(nk). Below is a different approach that works in O(n) time.

An **Efficient Solution** is to use the count of previous window, while sliding the window. The idea is to create a hash map that stores elements of current widow. When we slide the window, we remove an element from hash and add an element. We also keep track of distinct elements. Below is algorithm.

1) Create an empty hash map. Let hash map be hM

2) Initialize distinct element count ‘dist\_count’ as 0.

3) Traverse through first window and insert elements of first window to hM. The elements are used as key and their counts as value in hM. Also keep updating ‘dist\_count’

4) Print ‘dist\_count’ for first window.

3) Traverse through remaining array (or other windows).  
 ….a) Remove the first element of previous window.  
 …….If the removed element appeared only once  
 …………..remove it from hM and do “dist\_count–”  
 …….Else (appeared multiple times in hM)  
 …………..decrement its count in hM

….a) Add the current element (last element of new window)  
 …….If the added element is not present in hM  
 …………..add it to hM and do “dist\_count++”  
 …….Else (the added element appeared multiple times)  
 …………..increment its count in hM

Below is Java implementation of above approach.

// An efficient Java program to count distinct elements in  
// every window of size k  
import java.util.HashMap;  
  
class CountDistinctWindow  
{  
 static void countDistinct(int arr[], int k)  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashMap hM  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hM =  
 new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
  
 // initialize distinct element count for  
 // current window  
 int dist\_count = 0;  
  
 // Traverse the first window and store count  
 // of every element in hash map  
 for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)  
 {  
 if (hM.get(arr[i]) == null)  
 {  
 hM.put(arr[i], 1);  
 dist\_count++;  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 int count = hM.get(arr[i]);  
 hM.put(arr[i], count+1);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Print count of first window  
 System.out.println(dist\_count);  
  
 // Traverse through the remaining array  
 for (int i = k; i < arr.length; i++)  
 {  
  
 // Remove first element of previous window  
 // If there was only one occurrence, then  
 // reduce distinct count.  
 if (hM.get(arr[i-k]) == 1)  
 {  
 hM.remove(arr[i-k]);  
 dist\_count--;  
 }  
 else // reduce count of the removed element  
 {  
 int count = hM.get(arr[i-k]);  
 hM.put(arr[i-k], count-1);  
 }  
  
 // Add new element of current window  
 // If this element appears first time,  
 // increment distinct element count  
 if (hM.get(arr[i]) == null)  
 {  
 hM.put(arr[i], 1);  
 dist\_count++;  
 }  
 else // Increment distinct element count  
 {  
 int count = hM.get(arr[i]);  
 hM.put(arr[i], count+1);  
 }  
  
 // Print count of current window  
 System.out.println(dist\_count);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Driver method  
 public static void main(String arg[])  
 {  
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3};  
 int k = 4;  
 countDistinct(arr, k);  
 }  
}

Output:

3  
4  
4  
3

Time complexity of the above solution is O(n).

This article is contributed by **Piyush**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-distinct-elements-in-every-window-of-size-k/>

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# Collect maximum points in a grid using two traversals

Given a matrix where every cell represents points. How to collect maximum points using two traversals under following conditions?

Let the dimensions of given grid be R x C.

1) The first traversal starts from top left corner, i.e., (0, 0) and should reach left bottom corner, i.e., (R-1, 0). The second traversal starts from top right corner, i.e., (0, C-1) and should reach bottom right corner, i.e., (R-1, C-1)/

2) From a point (i, j), we can move to (i+1, j+1) or (i+1, j+1) or (i+1, j)

3) A traversal gets all points of a particular cell through which it passes. If one traversal has already collected points of a cell, then the other traversal gets no points if goes through that cell again.

Input :  
 int arr[R][C] = {{3, 6, 8, 2},  
 {5, 2, 4, 3},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 };  
  
 Output: 73  
  
Explanation :  
  
First traversal collects total points of value 3 + 2 + 20 + 1 + 1 = 27  
  
Second traversal collects total points of value 2 + 4 + 10 + 20 + 10 = 46.  
Total Points collected = 27 + 46 = 73.

Source: <http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/1485/running-through-the-grid-to-get-maximum-nutritional-value>

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**  
 The idea is to do both traversals concurrently. We start first from (0, 0) and second traversal from (0, C-1) simultaneously. The important thing to note is, at any particular step both traversals will be in same row as in all possible three moves, row number is increased. Let (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) denote current positions of first and second traversals respectively. Thus at any time x1 will be equal to x2 as both of them move forward but variation is possible along y. Since variation in y could occur in 3 ways no change (y), go left (y – 1), go right (y + 1). So in total 9 combinations among y1, y2 are possible. The 9 cases as mentioned below after base cases.

Both traversals always move forward along x  
Base Cases:  
// If destinations reached  
if (x == R-1 && y1 == 0 && y2 == C-1)  
maxPoints(arr, x, y1, y2) = arr[x][y1] + arr[x][y2];  
  
// If any of the two locations is invalid (going out of grid)  
if input is not valid  
maxPoints(arr, x, y1, y2) = -INF (minus infinite)  
  
// If both traversals are at same cell, then we count the value of cell  
// only once.  
If y1 and y2 are same  
 result = arr[x][y1]  
Else  
 result = arr[x][y1] + arr[x][y2]   
  
result += max { // Max of 9 cases  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1+1, y2),   
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1+1, y2+1),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1+1, y2-1),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1-1, y2),   
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1-1, y2+1),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1-1, y2-1),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1, y2),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1, y2+1),  
 maxPoints(arr, x+1, y1, y2-1)   
 }

The above recursive solution has many subproblems that are solved again and again. Therefore, we can use Dynamic Programming to solve the above problem more efficiently. Below is [memoization](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-1/) (Memoization is alternative to table based iterative solution in Dynamic Programming) based implementation. In below implementation, we use a memoization table ‘mem’ to keep track of already solved problems.

// A Memoization based program to find maximum collection  
// using two traversals of a grid  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
#define R 5  
#define C 4  
  
// checks whether a given input is valid or not  
bool isValid(int x, int y1, int y2)  
{  
 return (x >= 0 && x < R && y1 >=0 &&  
 y1 < C && y2 >=0 && y2 < C);  
}  
  
// Driver function to collect max value  
int getMaxUtil(int arr[R][C], int mem[R][C][C], int x, int y1, int y2)  
{  
 /\*---------- BASE CASES -----------\*/  
 // if P1 or P2 is at an invalid cell  
 if (!isValid(x, y1, y2)) return INT\_MIN;  
  
 // if both traversals reach their destinations  
 if (x == R-1 && y1 == 0 && y2 == C-1)  
 return arr[x][y1] + arr[x][y2];  
  
 // If both traversals are at last row but not at their destination  
 if (x == R-1) return INT\_MIN;  
  
 // If subproblem is already solved  
 if (mem[x][y1][y2] != -1) return mem[x][y1][y2];  
  
 // Initialize answer for this subproblem  
 int ans = INT\_MIN;  
  
 // this variable is used to store gain of current cell(s)  
 int temp = (y1 == y2)? arr[x][y1]: arr[x][y1] + arr[x][y2];  
  
 /\* Recur for all possible cases, then store and return the  
 one with max value \*/  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1, y2-1));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1, y2+1));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1, y2));  
  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1-1, y2));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1-1, y2-1));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1-1, y2+1));  
  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1+1, y2));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1+1, y2-1));  
 ans = max(ans, temp + getMaxUtil(arr, mem, x+1, y1+1, y2+1));  
  
 return (mem[x][y1][y2] = ans);  
}  
  
// This is mainly a wrapper over recursive function getMaxUtil().  
// This function creates a table for memoization and calls  
// getMaxUtil()  
int geMaxCollection(int arr[R][C])  
{  
 // Create a memoization table and initialize all entries as -1  
 int mem[R][C][C];  
 memset(mem, -1, sizeof(mem));  
  
 // Calculation maximum value using memoization based function  
 // getMaxUtil()  
 return getMaxUtil(arr, mem, 0, 0, C-1);  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above functions  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[R][C] = {{3, 6, 8, 2},  
 {5, 2, 4, 3},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 {1, 1, 20, 10},  
 };  
 cout << "Maximum collection is " << geMaxCollection(arr);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Maximum collection is 73

Thanks to Gaurav Ahirwar for suggesting above problem and solution [here](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/1485/running-through-the-grid-to-get-maximum-nutritional-value).

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/collect-maximum-points-in-a-grid-using-two-traversals/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/), [Matrix](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/matrix/)

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[← Amazon Interview Experience | Set 213 (Off-Campus for SDE1)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-experience-set-213-off-campus-for-sde1/) [Amazon Interview Experience | 214 (On-Campus) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/amazon-interview-experience-214-on-campus/)

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# Find minimum number of coins that make a given value

Given a value V, if we want to make change for V cents, and we have infinite supply of each of C = { C1, C2, .. , Cm} valued coins, what is the minimum number of coins to make the change?

Examples:

Input: coins[] = {25, 10, 5}, V = 30  
Output: Minimum 2 coins required  
We can use one coin of 25 cents and one of 5 cents   
  
Input: coins[] = {9, 6, 5, 1}, V = 11  
Output: Minimum 2 coins required  
We can use one coin of 6 cents and 1 coin of 5 cents

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

This problem is a variation of the problem discussed [Coin Change Problem](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-7-coin-change/). Here instead of finding total number of possible solutions, we need to find the solution with minimum number of coins.

The minimum number of coins for a value V can be computed using below recursive formula.

If V == 0, then 0 coins required.  
If V > 0  
 minCoin(coins[0..m-1], V) = min {1 + minCoins(V-coin[i])}   
 where i varies from 0 to m-1   
 and coin[i]   
Below is recursive solution based on above recursive formula.  
   
// A Naive recursive C++ program to find minimum of coins  
// to make a given change V  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// m is size of coins array (number of different coins)  
int minCoins(int coins[], int m, int V)  
{  
 // base case  
 if (V == 0) return 0;  
  
 // Initialize result  
 int res = INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Try every coin that has smaller value than V  
 for (int i=0; i<m; i++)  
 {  
 if (coins[i] <= V)  
 {  
 int sub\_res = minCoins(coins, m, V-coins[i]);  
  
 // Check for INT\_MAX to avoid overflow and see if  
 // result can minimized  
 if (sub\_res != INT\_MAX && sub\_res + 1 < res)  
 res = sub\_res + 1;  
 }  
 }  
 return res;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int coins[] = {9, 6, 5, 1};  
 int m = sizeof(coins)/sizeof(coins[0]);  
 int V = 11;  
 cout << "Minimum coins required is "  
 << minCoins(coins, m, V);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Minimum coins required is 2

The time complexity of above solution is exponential. If we draw the complete recursion tree, we can observer that many subproblems are solved again and again. For example, when we start from V = 11, we can reach 6 by subtracting one 5 times and by subtracting 5 one times. So the subproblem for 6 is called twice.  
 Since same suproblems are called again, this problem has Overlapping Subprolems property. So the min coins problem has both properties (see [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12635)and [this](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/12819)) of a dynamic programming problem. Like other typical [Dynamic Programming(DP) problems](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/archives/tag/dynamic-programming), recomputations of same subproblems can be avoided by constructing a temporary array table[][] in bottom up manner. Below is Dynamic Programming based solution.

// A Dynamic Programming based C++ program to find minimum of coins  
// to make a given change V  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// m is size of coins array (number of different coins)  
int minCoins(int coins[], int m, int V)  
{  
 // table[i] will be storing the minimum number of coins  
 // required for i value. So table[V] will have result  
 int table[V+1];  
  
 // Base case (If given value V is 0)  
 table[0] = 0;  
  
 // Initialize all table values as Infinite  
 for (int i=1; i<=V; i++)  
 table[i] = INT\_MAX;  
  
 // Compute minimum coins required for all  
 // values from 1 to V  
 for (int i=1; i<=V; i++)  
 {  
 // Go through all coins smaller than i  
 for (int j=0; j<m; j++)  
 if (coins[j] <= i)  
 {  
 int sub\_res = table[i-coins[j]];  
 if (sub\_res != INT\_MAX && sub\_res + 1 < table[i])  
 table[i] = sub\_res + 1;  
 }  
 }  
 return table[V];  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int coins[] = {9, 6, 5, 1};  
 int m = sizeof(coins)/sizeof(coins[0]);  
 int V = 11;  
 cout << "Minimum coins required is "  
 << minCoins(coins, m, V);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Minimum coins required is 2

Time complexity of the above solution is O(mV).

Thanks to Goku for suggesting above solution in a comment [here](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-7-coin-change/) and thanks to Vignesh Mohan for suggesting this problem and initial solution.

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### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-minimum-number-of-coins-that-make-a-change/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/)

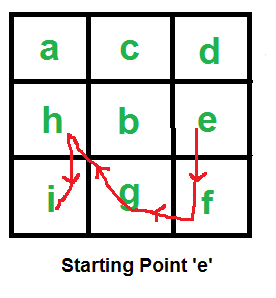
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# Find length of the longest consecutive path from a given starting character

Given a matrix of characters. Find length of the longest path from a given character, such that all characters in the path are consecutive to each other, i.e., every character in path is next to previous in alphabetical order. It is allowed to move in all 8 directions from a cell.

[](http://d2hc1qfcrygj4j.cloudfront.net//wp-content/uploads/matrix.png)

Example

Input: mat[][] = { {a, c, d},  
 {h, b, e},  
 {i, g, f}}  
 Starting Point = 'e'  
  
Output: 5  
If starting point is 'e', then longest path with consecutive   
characters is "e f g h i".  
  
Input: mat[R][C] = { {b, e, f},  
 {h, d, a},  
 {i, c, a}};  
 Starting Point = 'b'  
  
Output: 1  
'c' is not present in all adjacent cells of 'b'

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

The idea is to first search given starting character in the given matrix. Do Depth First Search (DFS) from all occurrences to find all consecutive paths. While doing DFS, we may encounter many subproblems again and again. So we use dynamic programming to store results of subproblems.

Below is C++ implementation of above idea.

// C++ program to find the longest consecutive path  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 3  
using namespace std;  
  
// tool matrices to recur for adjacent cells.  
int x[] = {0, 1, 1, -1, 1, 0, -1, -1};  
int y[] = {1, 0, 1, 1, -1, -1, 0, -1};  
  
// dp[i][j] Stores length of longest consecutive path  
// starting at arr[i][j].  
int dp[R][C];  
  
// check whether mat[i][j] is a valid cell or not.  
bool isvalid(int i, int j)  
{  
 if (i < 0 || j < 0 || i >= R || j >= C)  
 return false;  
 return true;  
}  
  
// Check whether current character is adjacent to previous  
// character (character processed in parent call) or not.  
bool isadjacent(char prev, char curr)  
{  
 return ((curr - prev) == 1);  
}  
  
// i, j are the indices of the current cell and prev is the  
// character processed in the parent call.. also mat[i][j]  
// is our current character.  
int getLenUtil(char mat[R][C], int i, int j, char prev)  
{  
 // If this cell is not valid or current character is not  
 // adjacent to previous one (e.g. d is not adjacent to b )  
 // or if this cell is already included in the path than return 0.  
 if (!isvalid(i, j) || !isadjacent(prev, mat[i][j]))  
 return 0;  
  
 // If this subproblem is already solved , return the answer  
 if (dp[i][j] != -1)  
 return dp[i][j];  
  
 int ans = 0; // Initialize answer  
  
 // recur for paths with differnt adjacent cells and store  
 // the length of longest path.  
 for (int k=0; k<8; k++)  
 ans = max(ans, 1 + getLenUtil(mat, i + x[k],  
 j + y[k], mat[i][j]));  
  
 // save the answer and return  
 return dp[i][j] = ans;  
}  
  
// Returns length of the longest path with all characters consecutive  
// to each other. This function first initializes dp array that  
// is used to store results of subproblems, then it calls  
// recursive DFS based function getLenUtil() to find max length path  
int getLen(char mat[R][C], char s)  
{  
 memset(dp, -1, sizeof dp);  
 int ans = 0;  
  
 for (int i=0; i<R; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<C; j++)  
 {  
 // check for each possible starting point  
 if (mat[i][j] == s) {  
  
 // recur for all eight adjacent cells  
 for (int k=0; k<8; k++)  
 ans = max(ans, 1 + getLenUtil(mat,  
 i + x[k], j + y[k], s));  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 return ans;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main() {  
  
 char mat[R][C] = { {'a','c','d'},  
 { 'h','b','a'},  
 { 'i','g','f'}};  
  
 cout << getLen(mat, 'a') << endl;  
 cout << getLen(mat, 'e') << endl;  
 cout << getLen(mat, 'b') << endl;  
 cout << getLen(mat, 'f') << endl;  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4  
0  
3  
4

Thanks to [Gaurav Ahirwar](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/user/Mr.Lazy) for above solution.

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### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-length-of-the-longest-consecutive-path-in-a-character-matrix/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Dynamic Programming](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/dynamic-programming/), [Matrix](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/matrix/)

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[← Fiberlink (maas360) Interview Experience | Set 4 (Off-Campus)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/fiberlink-maas360-interview-experience-set-4-off-campus/) [Goldman Sachs Interview Experience | Set 10 (On-Campus) →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/goldman-sachs-interview-experience-set-10-on-campus/)

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# Convert array into Zig-Zag fashion

Given an array of distinct elements, rearrange the elements of array in zig-zag fashion in O(n) time. The converted array should be in form a c e

Example:   
Input: arr[] = {4, 3, 7, 8, 6, 2, 1}  
Output: arr[] = {3, 7, 4, 8, 2, 6, 1}  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 4, 3, 2}  
Output: arr[] = {1, 4, 2, 3}

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to first sort the array. After sorting, exclude the first element, swap the remaining elements in pairs. (i.e. keep arr[0] as it is, swap arr[1] and arr[2], swap arr[3] and arr[4], and so on). Time complexity is O(nlogn) since we need to sort the array first.

We can convert in O(n) time using an **Efficient Approach**. The idea is to use modified one pass of bubble sort. Maintain a flag for representing which order(i.e. ) currently we need. If the current two elements are not in that order then swap those elements otherwise not.  
 Let us see the main logic using three consecutive elements A, B, C. Suppose we are processing B and C currently and the current relation is ‘ C. Since current relation is ‘‘ i.e., A must be greater than B. So, the relation is A > B and B > C. We can deduce A > C. So if we swap B and C then the relation is A > C and C A C B

Refer [this](http://geeksquiz.com/converting-an-array-of-integers-into-zig-zag-fashion/)for more explanation.

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm

// C++ program to sort an array in Zig-Zag form  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Program for zig-zag conversion of array  
void zigZag(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Flag true indicates relation "<" is expected,  
 // else ">" is expected. The first expected relation  
 // is "<"  
 bool flag = true;  
  
 for (int i=0; i<=n-2; i++)  
 {  
 if (flag) /\* "<" relation expected \*/  
 {  
 /\* If we have a situation like A > B > C,  
 we get A > B < C by swapping B and C \*/  
 if (arr[i] > arr[i+1])  
 swap(arr[i], arr[i+1]);  
 }  
 else /\* ">" relation expected \*/  
 {  
 /\* If we have a situation like A < B < C,  
 we get A < C > B by swapping B and C \*/  
 if (arr[i] < arr[i+1])  
 swap(arr[i], arr[i+1]);  
 }  
 flag = !flag; /\* flip flag \*/  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {4, 3, 7, 8, 6, 2, 1};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 zigZag(arr, n);  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 cout << arr[i] << " ";  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

3 7 4 8 2 6 1

Time complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

This article is contributed by **Siva Krishna Aleti**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/convert-array-into-zig-zag-fashion/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# 3-Way QuickSort

In [simple QuickSort](http://geeksquiz.com/quick-sort/) algorithm, we select an element as pivot, partition the array around pivot and recur for subarrays on left and right of pivot.   
 Consider an array which has many redundant elements. For example, {1, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4}. If 4 is picked as pivot in Simple QuickSort, we fix only one 4 and recursively process remaining occurrences.

The idea of 3 way QuickSort is to process all occurrences of pivot.

In 3 Way QuickSort, an array arr[l..r] is divided in 3 parts:  
a) arr[l..i] elements less than pivot.  
b) arr[i+1..j-1] elements equal to pivot.  
c) arr[j..r] elements greater than pivot.

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ program for 3-way quick sort  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
/\* This function partitions a[] in three parts  
 a) a[l..i] contains all elements smaller than pivot  
 b) a[i+1..j-1] contains all occurrences of pivot  
 c) a[j..r] contains all elements greater than pivot \*/  
void partition(int a[], int l, int r, int &i, int &j)  
{  
 i = l-1, j = r;  
 int p = l-1, q = r;  
 int v = a[r];  
  
 while (true)  
 {  
 // From left, find the first element greater than  
 // or equal to v. This loop will definitely terminate  
 // as v is last element  
 while (a[++i] < v);  
  
 // From right, find the first element smaller than or  
 // equal to v  
 while (v < a[--j])  
 if (j == l)  
 break;  
  
 // If i and j cross, then we are don  
 if (i >= j) break;  
  
 // Swap, so that smaller goes on left greater goes on right  
 swap(a[i], a[j]);  
  
 // Move all same left occurrence of pivot to beginning of  
 // array and keep count using p  
 if (a[i] == v)  
 {  
 p++;  
 swap(a[p], a[i]);  
 }  
  
 // Move all same right occurrence of pivot to end of array  
 // and keep count using q  
 if (a[j] == v)  
 {  
 q--;  
 swap(a[j], a[q]);  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Move pivot element to its correct index  
 swap(a[i], a[r]);  
  
 // Move all left same occurrences from beginning  
 // to adjacent to arr[i]  
 j = i-1;  
 for (int k = l; k < p; k++, j--)  
 swap(a[k], a[j]);  
  
 // Move all right same occurrences from end  
 // to adjacent to arr[i]  
 i = i+1;  
 for (int k = r-1; k > q; k--, i++)  
 swap(a[i], a[k]);  
}  
  
// 3-way partition based quick sort  
void quicksort(int a[], int l, int r)  
{  
 if (r <= l) return;  
  
 int i, j;  
  
 // Note that i and j are passed as reference  
 partition(a, l, r, i, j);  
  
 // Recur  
 quicksort(a, l, j);  
 quicksort(a, i, r);  
}  
  
// A utility function to print an array  
void printarr(int a[], int n)  
{  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
 printf("%d ", a[i]);  
 printf("\n");  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int a[] = {4, 9, 4, 4, 1, 9, 4, 4, 9, 4, 4, 1, 4};  
 int size = sizeof(a) / sizeof(int);  
 printarr(a, size);  
 quicksort(a, 0, size - 1);  
 printarr(a, size);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

4 9 4 4 1 9 4 4 9 4 4 1 4  
1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 9 9 9

Thanks to [Utkarsh](http://qa.geeksforgeeks.org/user/utkarsh111)for suggesting above implementation.

**Reference:**  
 <http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/lectures/23DemoPartitioning.pdf>  
 <http://www.sorting-algorithms.com/quick-sort-3-way>

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/3-way-quicksort/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/) Tags: [Sorting](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tag/sorting/)

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[← Accolite Interview Experience | Set 6 (On-Campus)](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/accolite-interview-experience-set-6-on-campus/) [Find maximum average subarray of k length →](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-maximum-average-subarray-of-k-length/)

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# Find maximum average subarray of k length

Given an array with positive and negative numbers, find the maximum average subarray of given length.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 12, -5, -6, 50, 3}, k = 4  
Output: Maximum average subarray of length 4 begins  
 at index 1.  
Maximum average is (12 - 5 - 6 + 50)/4 = 51/4

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to run two loops. The outer loop picks starting point, the inner loop goes till length ‘k’ from the starting point and computes average of elements. Time complexity of this solution is O(n\*k).

A **Better Solution** is to create an auxiliary array of size n. Store cumulative sum of elements in this array. Let the array be csum[]. csum[i] stores sum of elements from arr[0] to arr[i]. Once we have csum[] array with us, we can compute sum between two indexes in O(1) time.  
 Below is C++ implementation of this idea. One observation is, a subarray of given length has maximum average if it has maximum sum. So we can avoid floating point arithmetic by just comparing sum.

// C++ program to find maximum average subarray  
// of given length.  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns beginning index of maximum average  
// subarray of length 'k'  
int findMaxAverage(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Check if 'k' is valid  
 if (k > n)  
 return -1;  
  
 // Create and fill array to store cumulative  
 // sum. csum[i] stores sum of arr[0] to arr[i]  
 int \*csum = new int[n];  
 csum[0] = arr[0];  
 for (int i=1; i<n; i++)  
 csum[i] = csum[i-1] + arr[i];  
  
 // Initialize max\_sm as sum of first subarray  
 int max\_sum = csum[k-1], max\_end = k-1;  
  
 // Find sum of other subarrays and update  
 // max\_sum if required.  
 for (int i=k; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 int curr\_sum = csum[i] - csum[i-k];  
 if (curr\_sum > max\_sum)  
 {  
 max\_sum = curr\_sum;  
 max\_end = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 delete [] csum; // To avoid memory leak  
  
 // Return starting index  
 return max\_end - k + 1;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 12, -5, -6, 50, 3};  
 int k = 4;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "The maximum average subarray of "  
 "length "<< k << " begins at index "  
 << findMaxAverage(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The maximum average subarray of length 4 begins at index 1

Time Complexity of above solution is O(n), but it requires O(n) auxiliary space.

We can avoid need of extra space by using below **Efficient Method**.  
 1) Compute sum of first ‘k’ elements, i.e., elements arr[0..k-1]. Let this sum be ‘sum’. Initialize ‘max\_sum’ as ‘sum’  
 2) Do following for every element arr[i] where i varies from ‘k’ to ‘n-1′  
 …….a) Remove arr[i-k] from sum and add arr[i], i.e., do sum += arr[i] – arr[i-k]  
 …….b) If new sum becomes more than max\_sum so far, update max\_sum.  
 3) Return ‘max\_sum’

// C++ program to find maximum average subarray  
// of given length.  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns beginning index of maximum average  
// subarray of length 'k'  
int findMaxAverage(int arr[], int n, int k)  
{  
 // Check if 'k' is valid  
 if (k > n)  
 return -1;  
  
 // Compute sum of first 'k' elements  
 int sum = arr[0];  
 for (int i=1; i<k; i++)  
 sum += arr[i];  
  
 int max\_sum = sum, max\_end = k-1;  
  
 // Compute sum of remaining subarrays  
 for (int i=k; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 int sum = sum + arr[i] - arr[i-k];  
 if (sum > max\_sum)  
 {  
 max\_sum = sum;  
 max\_end = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Return starting index  
 return max\_end - k + 1;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {1, 12, -5, -6, 50, 3};  
 int k = 4;  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "The maximum average subarray of "  
 "length "<< k << " begins at index "  
 << findMaxAverage(arr, n, k);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

The maximum average subarray of length 4 begins at index 1

Time complexity of this method is also O(n), but it requires constant extra space.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-maximum-average-subarray-of-k-length/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

# Minimum Initial Points to Reach Destination

Given a grid with each cell consisting of positive, negative or no points i.e, zero points. We can move across a cell only if we have positive points ( > 0 ). Whenever we pass through a cell, points in that cell are added to our overall points. We need to find minimum initial points to reach cell (m-1, n-1) from (0, 0).

Constraints :

* From a cell (i, j) we can move to (i+1, j) or (i, j+1).
* We cannot move from (i, j) if your overall points at (i, j) is
* We have to reach at (n-1, m-1) with minimum positive points i.e., > 0.

Input: points[m][n] = { {-2, -3, 3},   
 {-5, -10, 1},   
 {10, 30, -5}   
 };  
Output: 7  
Explanation:   
7 is the minimum value to reach destination with   
positive throughout the path. Below is the path.  
  
(0,0) -> (0,1) -> (0,2) -> (1, 2) -> (2, 2)  
  
We start from (0, 0) with 7, we reach(0, 1)   
with 5, (0, 2) with 2, (1, 2) with 5, (2, 2)  
with and finally we have 1 point (we needed   
greater than 0 points at the end).

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

At the first look, this problem looks similar [Max/Min Cost Path](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-programming-set-6-min-cost-path/), but maximum overall points gained will not guarantee the minimum initial points. Also, it is compulsory in the current problem that the points never drops to zero or below. For instance, Suppose following two paths exists from source to destination cell.

We can solve this problem through bottom-up table filling dynamic programing technique.

* To begin with, we should maintain a 2D array dp of the same size as the grid, where dp[i][j] represents the minimum points that guarantees the continuation of the journey to destination before entering the cell (i, j). It’s but obvious that dp[0][0] is our final solution. Hence, for this problem, we need to fill the table from the bottom right corner to left top.
* Now, let us decide minimum points needed to leave cell (i, j) (remember we are moving from bottom to up). There are only two paths to choose: (i+1, j) and (i, j+1). Of course we will choose the cell that the player can finish the rest of his journey with a smaller initial points. Therefore we have: **min\_Points\_on\_exit = min(dp[i+1][j], dp[i][j+1])**

Now we know how to compute min\_Points\_on\_exit, but we need to fill the table dp[][] to get the solution in dp[0][0].

**How to compute dp[i][j]?**  
      The value of dp[i][j] can be written as below.

dp[i][j] = max(min\_Points\_on\_exit – points[i][j], 1)

Let us see how above expression covers all cases.

* If points[i][j] == 0, then nothing is gained in this cell; the player can leave the cell with the same points as he enters the room with, i.e. dp[i][j] = min\_Points\_on\_exit.
* If dp[i][j] If dp[i][j] > 0, then the player could enter (i, j) with points as little as min\_Points\_on\_exit – points[i][j]. since he could gain “points[i][j]” points in this cell. However, the value of min\_Points\_on\_exit – points[i][j] might drop to 0 or below in this situation. When this happens, we must clip the value to 1 in order to make sure dp[i][j] stays positive:  
   dp[i][j] = max(min\_Points\_on\_exit – points[i][j], 1).

Finally return dp[0][0] which is our answer.

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// C++ program to find minimum initial points to reach destination  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 3  
using namespace std;  
  
int minInitialPoints(int points[][C])  
{  
 // dp[i][j] represents the minimum initial points player  
 // should have so that when starts with cell(i, j) successfully  
 // reaches the destination cell(m-1, n-1)  
 int dp[R][C];  
 int m = R, n = C;  
  
 // Base case  
 dp[m-1][n-1] = points[m-1][n-1] > 0? 1:  
 abs(points[m-1][n-1]) + 1;  
  
 // Fill last row and last column as base to fill  
 // entire table  
 for (int i = m-2; i >= 0; i--)  
 dp[i][n-1] = max(dp[i+1][n-1] - points[i][n-1], 1);  
 for (int j = n-2; j >= 0; j--)  
 dp[m-1][j] = max(dp[m-1][j+1] - points[m-1][j], 1);  
  
 // fill the table in bottom-up fashion  
 for (int i=m-2; i>=0; i--)  
 {  
 for (int j=n-2; j>=0; j--)  
 {  
 int min\_points\_on\_exit = min(dp[i+1][j], dp[i][j+1]);  
 dp[i][j] = max(min\_points\_on\_exit - points[i][j], 1);  
 }  
 }  
  
 return dp[0][0];  
}  
  
// Driver Program  
int main()  
{  
  
 int points[R][C] = { {-2,-3,3},  
 {-5,-10,1},  
 {10,30,-5}  
 };  
 cout << "Minimum Initial Points Required: "  
 << minInitialPoints(points);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Minimum Initial Points Required: 7

This article is contributed by [Gaurav Ahirwar](http://sudo%20aptitude%20install%20build-essential). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimum-positive-points-to-reach-destination/>

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# Find the largest rectangle of 1's with swapping of columns allowed

Given a matrix with 0 and 1’s, find the largest rectangle of all 1’s in the matrix. The rectangle can be formed by swapping any pair of columns of given matrix.

**Example:**

Input: bool mat[][] = { {0, 1, 0, 1, 0},  
 {0, 1, 0, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 0, 1, 0}  
 };  
Output: 6  
The largest rectangle's area is 6. The rectangle   
can be formed by swapping column 2 with 3  
The matrix after swapping will be  
 0 0 1 1 0  
 0 0 1 1 1  
 1 0 1 1 0  
  
  
Input: bool mat[R][C] = { {0, 1, 0, 1, 0},  
 {0, 1, 1, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 0, 1},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}  
 };  
Output: 9

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**  
 The idea is to use an auxiliary matrix to store count of consecutive 1’s in every column. Once we have these counts, we sort all rows of auxiliary matrix in non-increasing order of counts. Finally traverse the sorted rows to find the maximum area.

Below are detailed steps for first example mentioned above.

**Step 1:** First of all, calculate no. of consecutive 1’s in every column. An auxiliary array hist[][] is used to store the counts of consecutive 1’s. So for the above first example, contents of hist[R][C] would be

0 1 0 1 0  
 0 2 0 2 1  
 1 3 0 3 0

Time complexity of this step is O(R\*C)

**Step 2:** Sort the rows in non-increasing fashion. After sorting step the matrix hist[][] would be

1 1 0 0 0  
 2 2 1 0 0  
 3 3 1 0 0

This step can be done in O(R \* (R + C)). Since we know that the values are in range from 0 to R, we can use counting sort for every row.

**Step 3:** Traverse each row of hist[][] and check for the max area. Since every row is sorted by count of 1’s, current area can be calculated by multiplying column number with value in hist[i][j]. This step also takes O(R \* C) time.

Below is C++ implementation based of above idea.

// C++ program to find the largest rectangle of 1's with swapping  
// of columns allowed.  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
#define R 3  
#define C 5  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns area of the largest rectangle of 1's  
int maxArea(bool mat[R][C])  
{  
 // An auxiliary array to store count of consecutive 1's  
 // in every column.  
 int hist[R+1][C+1];  
  
 // Step 1: Fill the auxiliary array hist[][]  
 for (int i=0; i<C; i++)  
 {  
 // First row in hist[][] is copy of first row in mat[][]  
 hist[0][i] = mat[0][i];  
  
 // Fill remaining rows of hist[][]  
 for (int j=1; j<R; j++)  
 hist[j][i] = (mat[j][i]==0)? 0: hist[j-1][i]+1;  
 }  
  
  
 // Step 2: Sort rows of hist[][] in non-increasing order  
 for (int i=0; i<R; i++)  
 {  
 int count[R+1] = {0};  
  
 // counting occurrence  
 for (int j=0; j<C; j++)  
 count[hist[i][j]]++;  
  
 // Traverse the count array from right side  
 int col\_no = 0;  
 for (int j=R; j>=0; j--)  
 {  
 if (count[j] > 0)  
 {  
 for (int k=0; k<count[j]; k++)  
 {  
 hist[i][col\_no] = j;  
 col\_no++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Step 3: Traverse the sorted hist[][] to find maximum area  
 int curr\_area, max\_area = 0;  
 for (int i=0; i<R; i++)  
 {  
 for (int j=0; j<C; j++)  
 {  
 // Since values are in decreasing order,  
 // The area ending with cell (i, j) can  
 // be obtained by multiplying column number  
 // with value of hist[i][j]  
 curr\_area = (j+1)\*hist[i][j];  
 if (curr\_area > max\_area)  
 max\_area = curr\_area;  
 }  
 }  
 return max\_area;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 bool mat[R][C] = { {0, 1, 0, 1, 0},  
 {0, 1, 0, 1, 1},  
 {1, 1, 0, 1, 0}  
 };  
 cout << "Area of the largest rectangle is " << maxArea(mat);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Area of the largest rectangle is 6

**Time complexity** of above solution is O(R \* (R + C)) where R is number of rows and C is number of columns in input matrix.

**Extra space**: O(R \* C)

This article is contributed by **Shivprasad Choudhary**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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# Find maximum of minimum for every window size in a given array

Given an integer array of size n, find the maximum of the minimum’s of every window size in the array. Note that window size varies from 1 to n.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 50, 10, 70, 30}  
Output: 70, 30, 20, 10, 10, 10, 10  
  
First element in output indicates maximum of minimums of all   
windows of size 1.  
Minimums of windows of size 1 are {10}, {20}, {30}, {50}, {10},  
{70} and {30}. Maximum of these minimums is 70  
  
Second element in output indicates maximum of minimums of all   
windows of size 2.  
Minimums of windows of size 2 are {10}, {20}, {30}, {10}, {10},  
and {30}. Maximum of these minimums is 30  
  
Third element in output indicates maximum of minimums of all   
windows of size 3.  
Minimums of windows of size 3 are {10}, {20}, {10}, {10} and {10}.   
Maximum of these minimums is 20  
  
Similarly other elements of output are computed.

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to go through all windows of every size, find maximum of all windows. Below is C++ implementation of this idea.

// A naive method to find maximum of minimum of all windows of  
// different sizes  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
void printMaxOfMin(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Consider all windows of different sizes starting  
 // from size 1  
 for (int k=1; k<=n; k++)  
 {  
 // Initialize max of min for current window size k  
 int maxOfMin = arr[0];  
  
 // Traverse through all windows of current size k  
 for (int i = 0; i <= n-k; i++)  
 {  
 // Find minimum of current window  
 int min = arr[i];  
 for (int j = 1; j < k; j++)  
 {  
 if (arr[i+j] < min)  
 min = arr[i+j];  
 }  
  
 // Update maxOfMin if required  
 if (min > maxOfMin)  
 maxOfMin = min;  
 }  
  
 // Print max of min for current window size  
 cout << maxOfMin << " ";  
 }  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 50, 10, 70, 30};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printMaxOfMin(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

70 30 20 10 10 10 10

Time complexity of above solution can be upper bounded by O(n3).

We can solve this problem in O(n) time using an **Efficient Solution**. The idea is to extra space. Below are detailed steps.  
 **Step 1:** Find indexes of next smaller and previous smaller for every element. Next smaller is the largest element on right side of arr[i] such that the element is smaller than arr[i]. Similarly, previous smaller element is on left side/  
 If there is no smaller element on right side, then next smaller is n. If there is no smaller on left side, then previous smaller is -1.

For input {10, 20, 30, 50, 10, 70, 30}, array of indexes of next smaller is {7, 4, 4, 4, 7, 6, 7}.  
 For input {10, 20, 30, 50, 10, 70, 30}, array of indexes of previous smaller is {-1, 0, 1, 2, -1, 4, 4}

This step can be done in O(n) time using the approach discussed in [next greater element](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/next-greater-element/).

**Step 2:** Once we have indexes of next and previous smaller, we know that arr[i] is a minimum of a window of length “right[i] – left[i] – 1″. Lengths of windows for which the elements are minimum are {7, 3, 2, 1, 7, 1, 2}. This array indicates, first element is minimum in window of size 7, second element is minimum in window of size 1, and so on.

Create an auxiliary array ans[n+1] to store the result. Values in ans[] can be filled by iterating through right[] and left[]

for (int i=0; i   
We get the ans[] array as {0, 70, 30, 20, 0, 0, 0, 10}. Note that ans[0] or answer for length 0 is useless.  
Step 3:Some entries in ans[] are 0 and yet to be filled. For example, we know maximum of minimum for lengths 1, 2, 3 and 7 are 70, 30, 20 and 10 respectively, but we don't know the same for lengths 4, 5 and 6.  
  
Below are few important observations to fill remaining entries  
  
a) Result for length i, i.e. ans[i] would always be greater or same as result for length i+1, i.e., an[i+1].  
  
b) If ans[i] is not filled it means there is no direct element which is minimum of length i and therefore either the element of length ans[i+1], or ans[i+2], and so on is same as ans[i]  
  
So we fill rest of the entries using below loop.  
   
 for (int i=n-1; i>=1; i--)  
 ans[i] = max(ans[i], ans[i+1]);

Below is C++ implementation of above algorithm.

// An efficient C++ program to find maximum of all minimums of  
// windows of different sizes  
#include <iostream>  
#include<stack>  
using namespace std;  
  
void printMaxOfMin(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 stack<int> s; // Used to find previous and next smaller  
  
 // Arrays to store previous and next smaller  
 int left[n+1];   
 int right[n+1];   
  
 // Initialize elements of left[] and right[]  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 left[i] = -1;  
 right[i] = n;  
 }  
  
 // Fill elements of left[] using logic discussed on  
 // http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/next-greater-element/  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 while (!s.empty() && arr[s.top()] >= arr[i])  
 s.pop();  
  
 if (!s.empty())  
 left[i] = s.top();  
  
 s.push(i);  
 }  
  
 // Empty the stack as stack is going to be used for right[]  
 while (!s.empty())  
 s.pop();  
  
 // Fill elements of right[] using same logic  
 for (int i = n-1 ; i>=0 ; i-- )  
 {  
 while (!s.empty() && arr[s.top()] >= arr[i])  
 s.pop();  
  
 if(!s.empty())  
 right[i] = s.top();  
  
 s.push(i);  
 }  
  
 // Create and initialize answer array  
 int ans[n+1];  
 for (int i=0; i<=n; i++)  
 ans[i] = 0;  
  
 // Fill answer array by comparing minimums of all  
 // lengths computed using left[] and right[]  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // length of the interval  
 int len = right[i] - left[i] - 1;  
  
 // arr[i] is a possible answer for this length   
 // 'len' interval, check if arr[i] is more than  
 // max for 'len'  
 ans[len] = max(ans[len], arr[i]);  
 }  
  
 // Some entries in ans[] may not be filled yet. Fill   
 // them by taking values from right side of ans[]  
 for (int i=n-1; i>=1; i--)  
 ans[i] = max(ans[i], ans[i+1]);  
  
 // Print the result  
 for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)  
 cout << ans[i] << " ";  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 50, 10, 70, 30};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 printMaxOfMin(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

70 30 20 10 10 10 10

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(n)

This article is contributed by [**Ekta Goel**](https://www.linkedin.com/pub/ekta-goel/75/12a/3a6). Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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Given an array of integers, find length of the largest subarray with sum equals to 0.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = {15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23};  
Output: 5  
The largest subarray with 0 sum is -2, 2, -8, 1, 7  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 2, 3}  
Output: 0  
There is no subarray with 0 sum  
  
Input: arr[] = {1, 0, 3}  
Output: 1

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **simple solution** is to consider all subarrays one by one and check the sum of every subarray. We can run two loops: the outer loop picks a starting point i and the inner loop tries all subarrays starting from i. Time complexity of this method is O(n2).

Below are implementations of this solution.

# C/C++

/\* A simple C++ program to find largest subarray with 0 sum \*/  
#include<bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns length of the largest subarray with 0 sum  
int maxLen(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 int max\_len = 0; // Initialize result  
  
 // Pick a starting point  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
 {  
 // Initialize currr\_sum for every starting point  
 int curr\_sum = 0;  
  
 // try all subarrays starting with 'i'  
 for (int j = i; j < n; j++)  
 {  
 curr\_sum += arr[j];  
  
 // If curr\_sum becomes 0, then update max\_len  
 // if required  
 if (curr\_sum == 0)  
 max\_len = max(max\_len, j-i+1);  
 }  
 }  
 return max\_len;  
}  
  
// Driver program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is "   
 << maxLen(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

# Python

# Python program to find the length of largest subarray with 0 sum  
  
# returns the length  
def maxLen(arr):  
   
 # initialize result  
 max\_len = 0  
  
 # pick a starting point  
 for i in range(len(arr)):  
   
 # initialize sum for every starting point  
 curr\_sum = 0  
   
 # try all subarrays starting with 'i'  
 for j in range(i, len(arr)):  
   
 curr\_sum += arr[j]  
  
 # if curr\_sum becomes 0, then update max\_len  
 if curr\_sum == 0:  
 max\_len = max(max\_len, j-i+1)  
  
 return max\_len  
  
  
# test array  
arr = [15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 13]  
  
print "Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is %d" % maxLen(arr)

Output:

Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is 5

We can **Use Hashing** to solve this problem in O(n) time. The idea is to iterate through the array and for every element arr[i], calculate sum of elements form 0 to i (this can simply be done as sum += arr[i]). If the current sum has been seen before, then there is a zero sum array. Hashing is used to store the sum values, so that we can quickly store sum and find out whether the current sum is seen before or not.

Following are implementations of the above approach.

# Java

// A Java program to find maximum length subarray with 0 sum  
import java.util.HashMap;  
  
class MaxLenZeroSumSub {  
  
 // Returns length of the maximum length subarray with 0 sum  
 static int maxLen(int arr[])  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashMap hM  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hM = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
  
 int sum = 0; // Initialize sum of elements  
 int max\_len = 0; // Initialize result  
  
 // Traverse through the given array  
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)  
 {  
 // Add current element to sum  
 sum += arr[i];  
  
 if (arr[i] == 0 && max\_len == 0)  
 max\_len = 1;  
  
 if (sum == 0)  
 max\_len = i+1;  
  
 // Look this sum in hash table  
 Integer prev\_i = hM.get(sum);  
  
 // If this sum is seen before, then update max\_len  
 // if required  
 if (prev\_i != null)  
 max\_len = Math.max(max\_len, i-prev\_i);  
 else // Else put this sum in hash table  
 hM.put(sum, i);  
 }  
  
 return max\_len;  
 }  
  
 // Drive method  
 public static void main(String arg[])  
 {  
 int arr[] = {15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23};  
 System.out.println("Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is "  
 + maxLen(arr));  
 }  
}

# C++

// C++ program to find the length of largest subarray with 0 sum  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns Length of the required subarray  
int maxLen(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Map to store the previous sums  
 map<int, int> presum;  
  
 int sum = 0; // Initialise the sum of elements  
 int max\_len = 0; // Initialise result  
  
 // Traverse through the given array  
 for(int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 // Add current element to sum  
 sum += arr[i];  
  
 if (arr[i]==0 && max\_len==0)  
 max\_len = 1;  
 if (sum == 0)  
 max\_len = i+1;  
  
 // Look for this sum in Hash table  
 if(presum.find(sum) != presum.end())  
 {  
 // If this sum is seen before, then update max\_len  
 max\_len = max(max\_len, i-presum[sum]);  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 // Else insert this sum with index in hash table  
 presum[sum] = i;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return max\_len;  
}  
  
// Driver Program to test above function  
int main()  
{  
 int arr[] = {15, -2, 2, -8, 1, 7, 10, 23};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
  
 cout<<"Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is "<< maxLen(arr, n);  
  
 return 0;  
}

Output:

Length of the longest 0 sum subarray is 5

Time Complexity of this solution can be considered as O(n) under the assumption that we have good hashing function that allows insertion and retrieval operations in O(1) time.

This article is contributed by **Rahul Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-the-largest-subarray-with-0-sum/>

# Given an array of pairs, find all symmetric pairs in it

Two pairs (a, b) and (c, d) are said to be symmetric if c is equal to b and a is equal to d. For example (10, 20) and (20, 10) are symmetric. Given an array of pairs find all symmetric pairs in it.

It may be assumed that first elements of all pairs are distinct.

Example:

Input: arr[] = {{11, 20}, {30, 40}, {5, 10}, {40, 30}, {10, 5}}  
Output: Following pairs have symmetric pairs  
 (30, 40)  
 (5, 10)

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to go through every pair, and check every other pair for symmetric. This solution requires O(n2) time.

A **Better Solution** is to use sorting. Sort all pairs by first element. For every pair, do binary search for second element in the given array, i.e., check if second element of this pair exists as first element in array. If found, then compare first element of pair with second element. Time Complexity of this solution is O(nLogn).

An **Efficient Solution** is to use Hashing. First element of pair is used as key and second element is used as value. The idea is traverse all pairs one by one. For every pair, check if its second element is in hash table. If yes, then compare the first element with value of matched entry of hash table. If the value and the first element match, then we found symmetric pairs. Else, insert first element as key and second element as value.

Following is Java implementation of this idea.

// A Java program to find all symmetric pairs in a given array of pairs  
import java.util.HashMap;  
   
class SymmetricPairs {  
   
 // Print all pairs that have a symmetric counterpart  
 static void findSymPairs(int arr[][])  
 {  
 // Creates an empty hashMap hM  
 HashMap<Integer, Integer> hM = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();  
   
 // Traverse through the given array  
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)  
 {  
 // First and second elements of current pair  
 int first = arr[i][0];  
 int sec = arr[i][1];  
   
 // Look for second element of this pair in hash  
 Integer val = hM.get(sec);  
   
 // If found and value in hash matches with first  
 // element of this pair, we found symmetry  
 if (val != null && val == first)  
 System.out.println("(" + sec + ", " + first + ")");  
   
 else // Else put sec element of this pair in hash  
 hM.put(first, sec);  
 }  
 }  
   
 // Drive method  
 public static void main(String arg[])  
 {  
 int arr[][] = new int[5][2];  
 arr[0][0] = 11; arr[0][1] = 20;  
 arr[1][0] = 30; arr[1][1] = 40;  
 arr[2][0] = 5; arr[2][1] = 10;  
 arr[3][0] = 40; arr[3][1] = 30;  
 arr[4][0] = 10; arr[4][1] = 5;  
 findSymPairs(arr);  
 }  
}

Output:

Following pairs have symmetric pairs  
(30, 40)  
(5, 10)

Time Complexity of this solution is O(n) under the assumption that hash search and insert methods work in O(1) time.

This article is contributed by **Shivam Agrawal**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/given-an-array-of-pairs-find-all-symmetric-pairs-in-it/>

Given an array, only rotation operation is allowed on array. We can rotate the array as many times as we want. Return the maximum possbile of summation of i\*arr[i].

Example:

Input: arr[] = {1, 20, 2, 10}  
Output: 72  
We can 72 by rotating array twice.  
{2, 10, 1, 20}  
20\*3 + 1\*2 + 10\*1 + 2\*0 = 72  
  
Input: arr[] = {10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};  
Output: 330  
We can 330 by rotating array 9 times.  
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};  
0\*1 + 1\*2 + 2\*3 ... 9\*10 = 330

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is to find all rotations one by one, check sum of every rotation and return the maximum sum. Time complexity of this solution is O(n2).

We can solve this problem in O(n) time using an **Efficient Solution**.  
 Let Rj be value of i\*arr[i] with j rotations. The idea is to calculate next rotation value from previous rotation, i.e., calculate Rj from Rj-1. We can calculate initial value of result as R0, then keep calculating next rotation values.

**How to efficiently calculate Rj from Rj-1?**  
 This can be done in O(1) time. Below are details.

Let us calculate initial value of i\*arr[i] with no rotation  
R0 = 0\*arr[0] + 1\*arr[1] +...+ (n-1)\*arr[n-1]  
  
After 1 rotation arr[n-1], becomes first element of array,   
arr[0] becomes second element, arr[1] becomes third element  
and so on.  
R1 = 0\*arr[n-1] + 1\*arr[0] +...+ (n-1)\*arr[n-2]  
  
R1 - R0 = arr[0] + arr[1] + ... + arr[n-2] - (n-1)\*arr[n-1]  
  
After 2 rotations arr[n-2], becomes first element of array,   
arr[n-1] becomes second element, arr[0] becomes third element  
and so on.  
R2 = 0\*arr[n-2] + 1\*arr[n-1] +...+ (n?1)\*arr[n-3]  
  
R2 - R1 = arr[0] + arr[1] + ... + arr[n-3] - (n-1)\*arr[n-2] + arr[n-1]  
  
If we take a closer look at above values, we can observe   
below pattern  
  
Rj - Rj-1 = arrSum - n \* arr[n-j]  
  
Where arrSum is sum of all array elements, i.e.,   
  
arrSum = &Sum; arr[i]  
 i  
Below is complete algorithm:  
   
1) Compute sum of all array elements. Let this sum be 'arrSum'.  
  
2) Compute R0 by doing i\*arr[i] for given array.   
 Let this value be currVal.  
  
3) Initialize result: maxVal = currVal // maxVal is result.  
  
// This loop computes Rj from Rj-1   
4) Do following for j = 1 to n-1  
......a) currVal = currVal + arrSum-n\*arr[n-j];  
......b) If (currVal > maxVal)  
 maxVal = currVal   
  
5) Return maxVal

Below are C++ and Python implementations of above idea.

# C++

// C++ program to find max value of i\*arr[i]  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// Returns max possible value of i\*arr[i]  
int maxSum(int arr[], int n)  
{  
 // Find array sum and i\*arr[i] with no rotation  
 int arrSum = 0; // Stores sum of arr[i]  
 int currVal = 0; // Stores sum of i\*arr[i]  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 {  
 arrSum = arrSum + arr[i];  
 currVal = currVal+(i\*arr[i]);  
 }  
  
 // Initialize result as 0 rotation sum  
 int maxVal = currVal;  
  
 // Try all rotations one by one and find  
 // the maximum rotation sum.  
 for (int j=1; j<n; j++)  
 {  
 currVal = currVal + arrSum-n\*arr[n-j];  
 if (currVal > maxVal)  
 maxVal = currVal;  
 }  
  
 // Return result  
 return maxVal;  
}  
  
// Driver program  
int main(void)  
{  
 int arr[] = {10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};  
 int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);  
 cout << "\nMax sum is " << maxSum(arr, n);  
 return 0;  
}

# Python

'''Python program to find maximum value of Sum(i\*arr[i])'''  
  
# returns max possible value of Sum(i\*arr[i])  
def maxSum(arr):  
  
 # stores sum of arr[i]  
 arrSum = 0   
  
 # stores sum of i\*arr[i]  
 currVal = 0  
   
 n = len(arr)  
  
 for i in range(0, n):  
 arrSum = arrSum + arr[i]  
 currVal = currVal + (i\*arr[i])  
  
 # initialize result  
 maxVal = currVal  
  
 # try all rotations one by one and find the maximum   
 # rotation sum  
 for j in range(1, n):  
 currVal = currVal + arrSum-n\*arr[n-j]  
 if currVal > maxVal:  
 maxVal = currVal  
  
 # return result  
 return maxVal  
  
# test maxsum(arr) function  
arr = [10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]  
print "Max sum is: ", maxSum(arr)

Output:

Max sum is 330

Time Complexity: O(n)  
 Auxiliary Space: O(1)

This article is contributed by **Nitesh Singh**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-maximum-value-of-sum-iarri-with-only-rotations-on-given-array-allowed/>

Category: [Arrays](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/category/c-arrays/)

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Given a square boolean matrix mat[n][n], find k such that all elements in k’th row are 0 and all elements in k’th column are 1. The value of mat[k][k] can be anything (either 0 or 1). If no such k exists, return -1.

Examples:

Input: bool mat[n][n] = { {1, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 0},  
 };  
Output: 0  
All elements in 0'th row are 0 and all elements in   
0'th column are 1. mat[0][0] is 1 (can be any value)  
  
  
Input: bool mat[n][n] = {{0, 1, 1, 0, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}};  
Output: 1  
All elements in 1'st row are 0 and all elements in   
1'st column are 1. mat[1][1] is 0 (can be any value)  
  
  
Input: bool mat[n][n] = {{0, 1, 1, 0, 1},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 0, 0},  
 {1, 0, 1, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}};  
Output: -1  
There is no k such that k'th row elements are 0 and  
k'th column elements are 1.

Expected time complexity is O(n)

**We strongly recommend you to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.**

A **Simple Solution** is check all rows one by one. If we find a row ‘i’ such that all elements of this row are 0 except mat[i][i] which may be either 0 or 1, then we check all values in column ‘i’. If all values are 1 in the column, then we return i. Time complexity of this solution is O(n2).

An **Efficient Solution** can solve this problem in O(n) time. The solution is based on below facts.  
 1) There can be at most one k that can be qualified to be an answer (Why? Note that if k’th row has all 0’s probably except mat[k][k], then no column can have all 1′)s.  
 2) If we traverse the given matrix from a corner (preferably from top right and bottom left), we can quickly discard complete row or complete column based on below rules.  
 ….a) If mat[i][j] is 0 and i != j, then column j cannot be the solution.  
 ….b) If mat[i][j] is 1 and i != j, then row i cannot be the solution.

Below is complete algorithm based on above observations.

1) Start from top right corner, i.e., i = 0, j = n-1.   
 Initialize result as -1.  
  
2) Do following until we find the result or reach outside the matrix.  
  
......a) If mat[i][j] is 0, then check all elements on left of j in current row.   
.........If all elements on left of j are also 0, then set result as i. Note   
.........that i may not be result, but if there is a result, then it must be i   
.........(Why? we reach mat[i][j] after discarding all rows above it and all   
.........columns on right of it)  
  
.........If all left side elements of i'th row are not 0, them this row cannot   
.........be a solution, increment i.  
  
......b) If mat[i][j] is 1, then check all elements below i in current column.   
.........If all elements below i are 1, then set result as j. Note that j may  
......... not be result, but if there is a result, then it must be j   
  
.........If all elements of j'th column are not 1, them this column cannot be a  
.........solution decrement j.  
  
3) If result is -1, return it.   
  
4) Else check validity of result by checking all row and column  
 elements of result

Below is C++ implementation based on above idea.

# C++

// C++ program to find i such that all entries in i'th row are 0  
// and all entries in i't column are 1  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
#define n 5  
  
int find(bool arr[n][n])  
{  
 // Start from top-most rightmost corner  
 // (We could start from other corners also)  
 int i=0, j=n-1;  
  
 // Initialize result  
 int res = -1;  
  
 // Find the index (This loop runs at most 2n times, we either  
 // increment row number or decrement column number)  
 while (i<n && j>=0)  
 {  
 // If current element is 0, then this row may be a solution  
 if (arr[i][j] == 0)  
 {  
 // Check for all elements in this row  
 while (j >= 0 && (arr[i][j] == 0 || i == j))  
 j--;  
  
 // If all values are 0, then store this row as result  
 if (j == -1)  
 {  
 res = i;  
 break;  
 }  
  
 // We reach here if we found a 1 in current row, so this  
 // row cannot be a solution, increment row number  
 else i++;  
 }  
 else // If current element is 1  
 {  
 // Check for all elements in this column  
 while (i<n && (arr[i][j] == 1 || i == j))  
 i++;  
  
 // If all elements are 1  
 if (i == n)  
 {  
 res = j;  
 break;  
 }  
  
 // We reach here if we found a 0 in current column, so this  
 // column cannot be a solution, increment column number  
 else j--;  
 }  
 }  
  
 // If we could not find result in above loop, then result doesn't exist  
 if (res == -1)  
 return res;  
  
 // Check if above computed res is valid  
 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
 if (res != i && arr[i][res] != 1)  
 return -1;  
 for (int j=0; j<n; j++)  
 if (res != j && arr[res][j] != 0)  
 return -1;  
  
 return res;  
}  
  
  
/\* Driver program to test above functions \*/  
int main()  
{  
 bool mat[n][n] = {{0, 0, 1, 1, 0},  
 {0, 0, 0, 1, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 0},  
 {0, 0, 0, 0, 0},  
 {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}};  
 cout << find(mat);  
  
 return 0;  
}

# Python

''' Python program to find k such that all elements in k'th row   
 are 0 and k'th column are 1'''  
  
def find(arr):  
  
 # store length of the array  
 n = len(arr)  
  
 # start from top right-most corner   
 i = 0  
 j = n - 1  
   
 # initialise result  
 res = -1  
  
 # find the index (This loop runs at most 2n times, we   
 # either increment row number or decrement column number)  
 while i < n and j >= 0:  
  
 # if the current element is 0, then this row may be a solution  
 if arr[i][j] == 0:  
  
 # check for all the elements in this row  
 while j >= 0 and (arr[i][j] == 0 or i == j):  
 j -= 1  
  
 # if all values are 0, update result as row number   
 if j == -1:  
 res = i  
 break  
  
 # if found a 1 in current row, the row can't be a   
 # solution, increment row number  
 else: i += 1  
  
 # if the current element is 1  
 else:  
  
 #check for all the elements in this column  
 while i < n and (arr[i][j] == 1 or i == j):  
 i +=1  
  
 # if all elements are 1, update result as col number  
 if i == n:  
 res = j  
 break  
  
 # if found a 0 in current column, the column can't be a  
 # solution, decrement column number  
 else: j -= 1  
  
 # if we couldn't find result in above loop, result doesn't exist  
 if res == -1:  
 return res  
  
 # check if the above computed res value is valid  
 for i in range(0, n):  
 if res != i and arr[i][res] != 1:  
 return -1  
 for j in range(0, j):  
 if res != j and arr[res][j] != 0:  
 return -1;  
   
 return res;  
  
# test find(arr) function  
arr = [ [0,0,1,1,0],  
 [0,0,0,1,0],  
 [1,1,1,1,0],  
 [0,0,0,0,0],  
 [1,1,1,1,1] ]  
  
print find(arr)

Output:

3

Time complexity of this solution is O(n). Note that we traverse at most 2n elements in the main while loop.

This article is contributed by **Ashish Gupta**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

### Source

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-k-such-that-all-elements-in-kth-row-are-0-and-kth-column-are-1-in-a-boolean-matrix/>

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