1. To rotate an array to d places:
   1. Left: reverse 0 to d – 1, reverse d to n – 1, reverse the total array
   2. RightL reverse first n – d, reverse rest d, reverse the total array
2. Find 2nd largest:
   1. Take 2 variable, largest and slargest. Make largest = a[0], slargest = INT\_MIN. Then traverse the array from index 1. If any number that is found greater than largest, then assign value of largest to slargest and value of array to largest, else if largest is strictly greater than the array value then assign the greater value between slargest and array to slargest.
3. Remove duplicate from sorted array:
   1. Take 2 pointers i=0, j=0. Traverse through the array till I < n. Then if any number found such that arr[j]!=arr[i] then increment j and assign the value at i at index j.
4. Max consequetive 1’s after flipping k 0’s:
   1. Take 2 pointers, i=0, j=0, maxConsOne=0, flipped=0. If flipped==k and arr[j]==0 then move the pointer i to the value after first 0, and decrement the value of flipped by 1. Else if arr[j]==0 then increment the value of flipped and assign the maximum of maxConsOne and j-i+1 to maxConsOne.
5. int i = 0, j = 0,  maxConsOne = 0, flipped = 0;
6. while(j < nums.size()){
7. if(nums[j] == 0 && flipped == k){
8. flipped--;
9. while(nums[i])
10. i++;
11. i++;
12. }else{
13. if(!nums[j])
14. flipped++;
15. maxConsOne = max(maxConsOne, j - i + 1);
16. j++;
17. }
18. }
19. return maxConsOne;
20. Find the number that occure once in an array while all the other numbers occur twice.
    1. Calculate xor of all numbers, the final value will be the answer. Because a number cancels out itself while doing XOR.
21. 2 sum problem when duplicate elements are present in the array.
    1. While traversing through the array, first check if the map contains (target – nums[i]), if yes then return {i, map[target-nums[i]]}. It’ll support for duplicate element as we are checking the remaining value first and then we are inserting the value in map, so if 2 same element will be the answer then when the 2nd duplicate element will be encountered it first check that the remaing value(which is same as itself) is present in the map or not.
22. vector<int> twoSum(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
23. map<int, int> check;
24. for(int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++){
25. int a = nums[i];
26. int remaining = target - nums[i];
27. if(check.find(remaining) != check.end())
28. return {i, check[remaining]};
29. check[a] = i;
30. }
31. return {0, 0};
32. }
    1. Another method is by taking 2 pointer.
33. vector<int> twoSum(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
34. vector<int> temp;
35. temp.insert(temp.end(), nums.begin(), nums.end());
36. sort(temp.begin(), temp.end());
37. int i = 0, j = temp.size() - 1;
38. while(i < j){
39. int sum = temp[i] + temp[j];
40. if(sum == target)
41. break;
42. else if(sum > target)
43. j--;
44. else i++;
45. }
46. vector<int>::iterator left = find(nums.begin(), nums.end(), temp[i]);
47. vector<int>::iterator right = find(nums.begin(), nums.end(), temp[j]);
48. if(left == right)
49. right = find(left + 1, nums.end(), temp[j]);
50. i = left - nums.begin();
51. j = right - nums.begin();
52. return {i, j};
53. }
54. Find majority element which occurs more than half of size of array
    1. As the number occurs more than half of size of array, so it’s frequency – sum of all frequencies of the other numbers > 0. So take 2 variable, count and candidate. Initialize count to be 0 initially. When count==0 then assign the candidate to the current value of array. If the candidate==num then count++ else count--. In this way all the rest element will cancel out their count and the majority element will be assigned to the candidte variable at the end.
55. int majorityElement(vector<int>& nums) {
56. int count = 0, candidate;
57. for(int num: nums){
58. if(count == 0) candidate = num;
59. if(num == candidate) count++;
60. else count--;
61. }
62. return candidate;
63. }
64. Largest sum of a subarray in an array
65. int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
66. int prev = INT\_MIN, sum = 0;
67. for(int num:nums){
68. sum += num;
69. prev = max(sum, prev);
70. if(sum < 0)
71. sum = 0;
72. }
73. return prev;
74. }
75. Find the maximum among the sum of smallest ans 2nd smallest element of all possible subarray of an array. Take any subarray of an array of any length, find sum of it’s smallest and 2nd smallest element. Like this find sum of all possible subarrays and return the maximum of them.
    1. As we need smallest and 2nd smallest so we don’t need an subarray having length more than 2. If we take a subarray of length 3, then it’s advantage should be of adding the first and last element, then the middle element must be greater for the first and last element to be smallest and 2nd smallest, so with this why shouldn’t we take the (first and middle) or (middle and last) which will give the maximum sum.
76. long long pairWithMaxSum(long long arr[], long long N){
77. long long sum = arr[0] + arr[1];
78. for(long long i = 1; i < N - 1; i++){
79. long long s = arr[i] + arr[i + 1];
80. sum = max(s, sum);
81. }
82. return sum;
83. }
84. Maximum profit of buying and selling stock.
85. int maxProfit(vector<int>& prices) {
86. int min\_price = INT\_MAX;
87. int max\_profit = INT\_MIN;
88. for(int price: prices){
89. min\_price = min(min\_price, price);
90. max\_profit = max(max\_profit, price - min\_price);
91. }
92. return max\_profit;
93. }
94. Given an array, You have to find an array such that every element of this will be greater than or equal to all the elements of to the right of it.
95. vector<int> leaders(int a[], int n){
96. int leader = a[n - 1];
97. vector<int> leader\_array;
98. leader\_array.push\_back(leader);
100. for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--){
101. if(a[i] >= leader){
102. leader = a[i];
103. leader\_array.push\_back(leader);
104. }
105. }
106. reverse(leader\_array.begin(), leader\_array.end());
108. return leader\_array;
109. }
110. Given an unsorted array. We have to find length of longest consequitive numbers that present in that array.
     1. Take a set and insert all elements of the array in it. Then traverse through the array, now check (num – 1) is present in the set or not, if not present then start counting for the next consequetive numbers of num in the set. As the loop continue only if the (num – 1) is not present in the set, so for all the consequetive elements present in the array, the loop will be skipped except once. So, this algorithm will be of O(N).
111. int longestConsecutive(vector<int>& nums) {
112. //You can also use check.find() method
113. set<int> check;
114. for(int num: nums)
115. check.insert(num);
117. int maxLen = 0;
118. for(int num: nums){
119. if(!check.count(num - 1)){
120. int currentNum = num;
121. int currentLen = 1;
122. while(check.count(currentNum + 1)){
123. currentNum++;
124. currentLen++;
125. }
126. maxLen = max(maxLen, currentLen);
127. }
128. }
129. return maxLen;
130. }
131. Given matrix has some 0’s. Convert all the values of the rows and columns to 0 that passes through the 0’s.
132. void setZeroes(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {
133. int rows = matrix.size(), cols = matrix[0].size();
134. bool col0 = false;
135. //We are assigning to j >= 1, see both the loops.
136. for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++){
137. if(matrix[i][0] == 0) col0 = true;
138. for(int j = 1; j < cols; j++){
139. if(matrix[i][j] == 0){
140. matrix[i][0] = 0;
141. matrix[0][j] = 0;
142. }
143. }
144. }
145. for(int i = rows - 1; i >= 0; i--){
146. for(int j = cols - 1; j >= 1; j--){
147. if(matrix[i][0] == 0 || matrix[0][j] == 0)
148. matrix[i][j] = 0;
149. }
150. if(col0) matrix[i][0] = 0;
151. }
152. }
153. Rotate an array by 90 degrees clockwise.
154. void rotate(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {
155. int n = matrix.size();
156. for(int i = 0; i < n / 2; i++){
157. for(int j = i; j < n - i - 1; j++){
158. int temp = matrix[i][j];
159. matrix[i][j] = matrix[n - 1 - j][i];
160. matrix[n - 1 - j][i] = matrix[n - 1 - i][n - 1 - j];
161. matrix[n - 1 - i][n - 1 - j] = matrix[j][n - 1 - i];
162. matrix[j][n - 1 - i] = temp;
163. }
164. }
165. }
166. /\* --------------- OR --------------- \*/
167. /\* --------------- Transpose and rotate every row --------------- \*/
168. void rotate(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {
169. int n = matrix.size();
170. for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
171. for(int j = i; j < n; j++)
172. swap(matrix[i][j], matrix[j][i]);
173. }
174. for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
175. reverse(matrix[i].begin(), matrix[i].end());
176. }