

Experiment 4

Searching and sorting

Student Name: Bhanu Pundir

UID: 20BCS1438

Branch: CSE

Section/Group:- 620-B

Semester: 5th

Date of Performance: 28 Nov 22

Subject Name: CC Lab

Subject Code: 20CSP-314

Aim/Overview of the practical:

Searching and sorting

Q1. HackerLand National Bank has a simple policy for warning clients about possible fraudulent account activity. If the amount spent by a client on a particular day is greater than or equal to 2X the client's median spending for a trailing number of days, they send the client a notification about potential fraud. The bank doesn't send the client any notifications until they have at least that trailing number of prior days' transaction data.

Given the number of trailing days d and a client's total daily expenditures for a period of n days, determine the number of times the client will receive a notification over all n days.

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers n and d , the number of days of transaction data, and the number of trailing days' data used to calculate median spending respectively.

The second line contains n space-separated non-negative integers where each integer i denotes $expenditure[i]$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $0 \leq expenditure[i] \leq 200$

Output Format**Sample Input 0**

STDIN	Function
9 5	expenditure[] size n =9, d = 5
2 3 4 2 3 6 8 4 5	expenditure = [2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 6, 8, 4, 5]

Sample Output 0

2

CODE:-

```
#include
<iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <map>
#include <set>
#include
<algorithm> using
namespace std;
#define MAXE 210
int A[200010];
int F[MAXE];
```

```
int median2(int D) { int p = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < MAXE;
        i++) { p += F[i];
        if (p * 2 > D) { return 2 * i;
    } else if (p * 2 == D) {
        for (int j = i + 1;
            ; j++) { if (F[j])
            {
                return i + j;
            }
        }
    }
}

return -1;
}
```

```
int main()
{ int N,
  D;
cin >> N >> D;
for (int i = 0; i < N;
    i++) { cin >> A[i];
}

int result = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < N;
    i++) { if (i >= D) {
```

```

if (A[i] >= median2(D)) {
    ++result;
}
F[A[i - D]]--;
}

F[A[i]]++;
}

cout << result <<
endl; return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:-

HackerRank
Prepare > Algorithms > Sorting > Fraudulent Activity Notifications
Exit Full Screen View

Problem

HackerLand National Bank has a simple policy for warning clients about possible fraudulent account activity. If the amount spent by a client on a particular day is greater than or equal to $2 \times$ the client's **median** spending for a trailing number of days, they send the client a notification about potential fraud. The bank doesn't send the client any notifications until they have at least that trailing number of prior days' transaction data.

Given the number of trailing days d and a client's total daily expenditures for a period of n days, determine the number of times the client will receive a notification over all n days.

Example

$expenditure = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$

$d = 3$

On the first three days, they just collect spending data. At day 4, trailing expenditures are $[10, 20, 30]$. The median is 20

Submissions

Leaderboard

test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Sample Test case 1

Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin)
Download

1 9 5
2 2 3 4 2 3 6 8 4 5

Your Output (stdout)

1 2

Expected Output
Download


1 2


Congratulations


You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?


[Next Challenge](#)


✓ Test case 0

✓ Test case 1 

✓ Test case 2 

✓ Test case 3 

✓ Test case 4 

✓ Test case 5 

✓ Test case 6

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin)

[Download](#)

```
1 9 5
2 2 3 4 2 3 6 8 4 5
```

Expected Output

[Download](#)

```
1 2
```

Q2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

MISSING NUMBERS

Prepare > Algorithms > Search > Missing Numbers

1012.571

Missing Numbers ★

Rank: 1121

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Editorial

Topics

Given two arrays of integers, find which elements in the second array are missing from the first array.

Example

$arr = [7, 2, 5, 3, 5, 3]$

$brr = [7, 2, 5, 4, 6, 3, 5, 3]$

The brr array is the original list. The numbers missing are $[4, 6]$.

Notes

- If a number occurs multiple times in the lists, you must ensure that the frequency of that number in both lists is the same. If that is not the case, then it is also a missing number.
- Return the missing numbers sorted ascending.
- Only include a missing number once, even if it is missing multiple times.
- The difference between the maximum and minimum numbers in the original list is less than or equal to 100.

Function Description

Complete the `missingNumbers` function in the editor below. It should return a sorted array of missing numbers.

`missingNumbers` has the following parameter(s):

- `int arr[n]`: the array with missing numbers
- `int brr[m]`: the original array of numbers

Input Format

There will be four lines of input:

n - the size of the first list, arr

The next line contains n space-separated integers $arr[i]$

m - the size of the second list, brr

The next line contains m space-separated integers $brr[i]$

Constraints

- $1 \leq n, m \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- $n \leq m$
- $1 \leq brr[i] \leq 10^4$
- $\max(brr) - \min(brr) \leq 100$

Sample Input

```
10
203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206
13
203 204 204 205 206 207 205 208 203 206 205 206 204
```

Sample Output

```
204 205 206
```

Code:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

const int maxn = 10000;

int A[maxn * 2 + 5];

int main ()
{
    int n, m;

    int xmin = maxn, xmax = -maxn;

    cin >> n;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
    int tmp;  
    cin >> tmp;  
    A[tmp]--;  
}  
cin >> m;  
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++){  
    int tmp;  
    cin >> tmp;  
    A[tmp]++;  
    if (xmax < tmp){  
        xmax = tmp;  
    }  
    if (xmin > tmp){  
        xmin = tmp;  
    }  
}  
for (int i = xmin; i <= xmax; i++){  
    if (A[i] > 0){  
        cout << i << " ";  
    }  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

OUTPUT:-

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#)

[Next Challenge](#)

✓ Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

✓ Test case 1 [🔒](#)

✓ Test case 2 [🔒](#)

✓ Test case 3 [🔒](#)

✓ Test case 4

Input (stdin)

[Download](#)

```
1 10
2 203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206
3 13
4 203 204 204 205 206 207 205 208 203 206 205 206 204
```

Expected Output

[Download](#)

```
1 204 205 206
```