



# **Experiment 4**

## **Searching and sorting**

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## 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

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

## **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) {}}
```



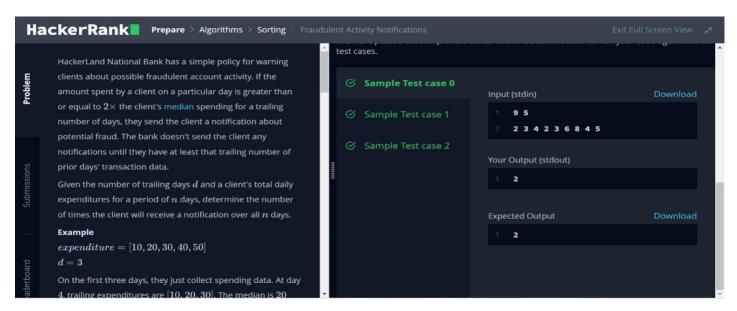


```
if (A[i] >= median2(D)) {
    ++result;
    }
    F[A[i - D]]--;
}

F[A[i]]++;
}

cout << result <<
endl; return 0;
}</pre>
```

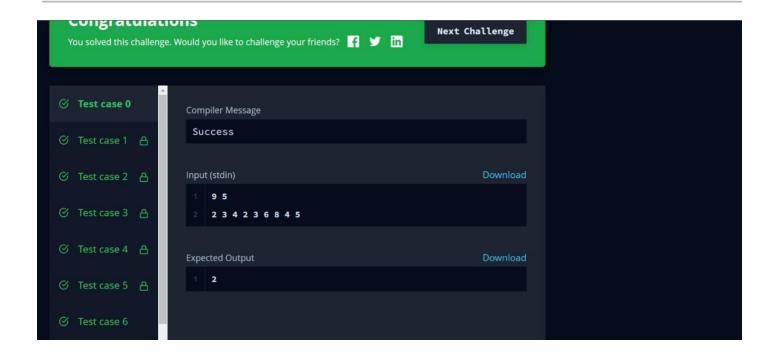
## **OUTPUT:-**

















## **Q2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

## **MISSING NUMBERS**

Prepare > Algorithms > Search > Missing Numbers

1012.571

Rank: 11:

# Missing Numbers \*

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.
- ullet The difference between the maximum and minimum numbers in the original list is less than or equal to 100.

### **Function Description**

Complete the missing Numbers 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 \le n, m \le 2 \times 10^5
```

- $n \leq m$
- $1 \le brr[i] \le 10^4$
- $max(brr) min(brr) \le 100$

## 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){</pre>
        xmax = tmp;
    }
    if (xmin > tmp){
       xmin = tmp;
    }
}
for (int i = xmin; i <= xmax; i++){</pre>
    if (A[i] > 0){
        cout << i << " ";
    }
}
return 0;
```

**OUTPUT:-**



}





