



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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DOMAIN WINTER WINNING CAMP ASSIGNMENT

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Searching and Sorting :-

VERY EASY:

1.Searching a Number

Q1: Given an integer k and array arr. Your task is to return the position of the first occurrence of k in the given array and if element k is not present in the array then return -1.

Note: 1-based indexing is followed here.

CODE:

```
#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int findFirstOccurrence(int k, const vector<int>& arr) {

    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i) {

        if (arr[i] == k) {

            return i + 1; // 1-based indexing}

        return -1; // Element not found}

int main() {
```



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```
// Test case 1
```

```
int k1 = 16;
```

```
vector<int> arr1 = {9, 7, 16, 16, 4};
```

```
cout << "Output for Test Case 1: " << findFirstOccurrence(k1, arr1) << endl;
```

```
// Test case 2
```

```
int k2 = 98;
```

```
vector<int> arr2 = {1, 22, 57, 47, 34, 18, 66};
```

```
cout << "Output for Test Case 2: " << findFirstOccurrence(k2, arr2) << endl;
```

```
// Test case 3
```

```
int k3 = 9;
```

```
vector<int> arr3 = {1, 22, 57, 47, 34, 9, 66};
```

```
cout << "Output for Test Case 3: " << findFirstOccurrence(k3, arr3) << endl;
```

```
return 0;}
```

OUTPUT:

Output

```
Output for Test Case 1: 3
```

```
Output for Test Case 2: -1
```

```
Output for Test Case 3: 6
```



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EASY:

Minimum Number of Moves to Seat Everyone

Q2: There are n available seats and n students standing in a room. You are given an array `seats` of length n , where `seats[i]` is the position of the i th seat. You are also given the array `students` of length n , where `students[j]` is the position of the j th student.

You may perform the following move any number of times:

Increase or decrease the position of the i th student by 1 (i.e., moving the i th student from position x to $x + 1$ or $x - 1$)

Return the minimum number of moves required to move each student to a seat such that no two students are in the same seat.

Note that there may be multiple seats or students in the same position at the beginning.

CODE:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

int minMovesToSeat(vector<int>& seats, vector<int>& students) {
    // Sort both arrays to match each student with the closest seat
    sort(seats.begin(), seats.end());
    sort(students.begin(), students.end());

    int totalMoves = 0;

    // Calculate the total moves required
    for (int i = 0; i < seats.size(); ++i) {
        totalMoves += abs(seats[i] - students[i]);
    }

    return totalMoves;
}

int main() {
    // Example 1
    vector<int> seats1 = {3, 1, 5};
```



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```
vector<int> students1 = {2, 7, 4};  
cout << "Output for Example 1: " << minMovesToSeat(seats1, students1) << endl;  
  
// Example 2  
vector<int> seats2 = {4, 1, 5, 9};  
vector<int> students2 = {1, 3, 2, 6};  
cout << "Output for Example 2: " << minMovesToSeat(seats2, students2) << endl;  
  
return 0;  
}
```

OUTPUT:

Output

```
Output for Example 1: 4  
Output for Example 2: 7
```

Medium

Search in 2D Matrix.

Q3. You are given an $m \times n$ integer matrix with the following two properties:
Each row is sorted in non-decreasing order. The first integer of each row is greater than the last integer of the previous row. Given an integer target, return true if target is in matrix or false otherwise. You must write a solution in $O(\log(m * n))$ time complexity.

CODE:

```
#include <iostream>  
  
#include <vector>  
  
using namespace std;  
  
bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {  
  
    int m = matrix.size(); // Number of rows  
  
    int n = matrix[0].size(); // Number of columns  
  
    int left = 0, right = m * n - 1;
```



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// Binary search on the virtual 1D representation of the matrix

```
while (left <= right) {  
    int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;  
    int midValue = matrix[mid / n][mid % n]; // Convert 1D index to 2D index  
    if (midValue == target) {  
        return true; // Target found  
    } else if (midValue < target) {  
        left = mid + 1;  
    } else {  
        right = mid - 1; }  
}  
return false; // Target not found}
```

```
int main() {  
    // Example 1  
    vector<vector<int>> matrix1 = {{1, 3, 5, 7}, {10, 11, 16, 20}, {23, 30, 34, 60}};  
    int target1 = 3;  
    cout << "Output for Example 1: " << (searchMatrix(matrix1, target1) ? "true" : "false")  
    << endl;  
    // Example 2  
    vector<vector<int>> matrix2 = {{1, 3, 5, 7}, {10, 11, 16, 20}, {23, 30, 34, 60}};  
    int target2 = 13;  
    cout << "Output for Example 2: " << (searchMatrix(matrix2, target2) ? "true" : "false")  
    << endl;  
    return 0;}
```

OUTPUT:



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Output

Output for Example 1: true

Output for Example 2: false

Hard

Sort Items by Groups Respecting Dependencies

Q4: There are n items each belonging to zero or one of m groups where $\text{group}[i]$ is the group that the i -th item belongs to and it's equal to -1 if the i -th item belongs to no group. The items and the groups are zero indexed. A group can have no item belonging to it. Return a sorted list of the items such that: The items that belong to the same group are next to each other in the sorted list. There are some relations between these items where $\text{beforeItems}[i]$ is a list containing all the items that should come before the i -th item in the sorted array (to the left of the i -th item). Return any solution if there is more than one solution and return an empty list if there is no solution.

CODE:

```
class Solution:
```

```
    def sortItems(self, n: int, m: int, group: List[int], beforeItems: List[List[int]]) -> List[int]:
```

```
        groupId = m
```

```
        for i in range(n):
```

```
            if group[i] == -1:
```

```
                group[i] = groupId
```

```
                groupId += 1
```

```
        itemGraph = defaultdict(list)
```

```
        itemIndegree = [0] * n
```



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```
groupGraph = defaultdict(list) # Initialize groupGraph
```

```
groupIndegree = [0] * groupId
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    for prev in beforeItems[i]:
```

```
        itemGraph[prev].append(i)
```

```
        itemIndegree[i] += 1
```

```
    if group[i] != group[prev]:
```

```
        groupGraph[group[prev]].append(group[i])
```

```
        groupIndegree[group[i]] += 1
```

```
itemOrder = self.topologicalSort(itemGraph, itemIndegree)
```

```
groupOrder = self.topologicalSort(groupGraph, groupIndegree)
```

```
if not itemOrder or not groupOrder:
```

```
    return []
```

```
orderedGroups = defaultdict(list)
```

```
for item in itemOrder:
```

```
    orderedGroups[group[item]].append(item)
```

```
answerList = []
```

```
for groupIndex in groupOrder:
```



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```
answerList.extend(orderedGroups[groupIndex])
```

```
return answerList
```

```
def topologicalSort(self, graph: Dict[int, List[int]], indegree: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```

```
    visited = []
```

```
    stk = []
```

```
    for i in range(len(indegree)):
```

```
        if indegree[i] == 0:
```

```
            stk.append(i)
```

```
    while stk:
```

```
        curr = stk.pop()
```

```
        visited.append(curr)
```

```
        for n in graph[curr]:
```

```
            indegree[n] -= 1
```

```
            if indegree[n] == 0:
```

```
                stk.append(n)
```

```
    return visited if len(visited) == len(graph) else []
```




OUTPUT:

```
n =
```

```
8
```

```
m =
```

```
2
```

```
group =
```

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

```
beforeItems =
```

```
[[], [6], [5], [6], [3,6], [], [], []]
```

Very Hard

Find Minimum in Rotated Sorted Array II.

Q5: Suppose an array of length n sorted in ascending order is rotated between 1 and n times. For example, the array `nums = [0,1,4,4,5,6,7]` might become:

`[4,5,6,7,0,1,4]` if it was rotated 4 times.

`[0,1,4,4,5,6,7]` if it was rotated 7 times.

Notice that rotating an array `[a[0], a[1], a[2], ..., a[n-1]]` 1 time results in the array `[a[n-1], a[0], a[1], a[2], ..., a[n-2]]`.

Given the sorted rotated array `nums` that may contain duplicates, return the minimum element of this array.

You must decrease the overall operation steps as much as possible.



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CODE:

```
#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int findMin(vector<int>& nums) {

    int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;

    while (left < right) {

        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

        if (nums[mid] > nums[right]) {

            // Minimum must be in the right half

            left = mid + 1;

        } else if (nums[mid] < nums[right]) {

            // Minimum must be in the left half

            right = mid;

        } else {

            // nums[mid] == nums[right], reduce the search space

            right--;}}

    return nums[left];}

int main() {

    // Example 1
```



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```
vector<int> nums1 = {1, 3, 5};  
  
cout << "Minimum in Example 1: " << findMin(nums1) << endl;  
  
// Example 2  
  
vector<int> nums2 = {2, 2, 2, 0, 1};  
  
cout << "Minimum in Example 2: " << findMin(nums2) << endl;  
  
return 0;}
```

OUTPUT:

Output

```
Minimum in Example 1: 1  
Minimum in Example 2: 0
```