

Experiment-5

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Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: KPIT-901/B **Semester:** 6th **Date of Performance:** 18/01/25

Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab - 2 Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim: Divide and Conquer

1. Problem: 88. Merge Sorted Array.

2. Problem: 347. Top K Frequent Elements.

2. Objective:

- 1. Merge two sorted arrays nums1 and nums2 in-place without using extra space.
- 2. Find the k most frequent elements in an array using an optimized approach.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
1.)
class Solution {
  public:
  void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m, vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
    int i = m - 1;
    int j = n - 1;
    int k = m + n - 1;

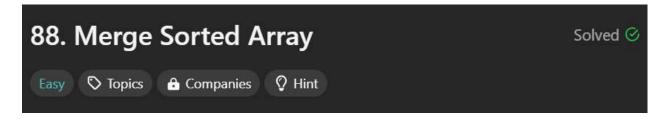
    while (j >= 0)
    if (i >= 0 && nums1[i] > nums2[j])
      nums1[k--] = nums1[i--];
    else
```

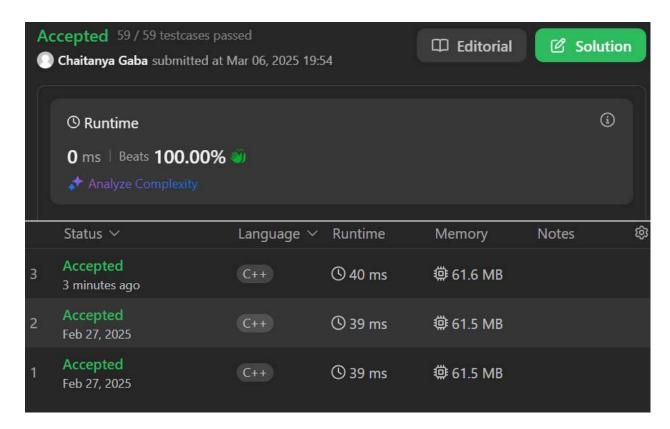
```
nums1[k--] = nums2[j--];
 }
};
   2.)
struct T {
  int num;
  int freq;
 };
 class Solution {
 public:
  vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
   const int n = nums.size();
   vector<int> ans;
   unordered_map<int, int> count;
   auto compare = [](const T& a, const T& b) { return a.freq > b.freq; };
   priority queue<T, vector<T>, decltype(compare)> minHeap(compare);
   for (const int num: nums)
    ++count[num];
   for (const auto& [num, freq]: count) {
     minHeap.emplace(num, freq);
```

```
if (minHeap.size() > k)
    minHeap.pop();
}
while (!minHeap.empty())
    ans.push_back(minHeap.top().num), minHeap.pop();
    return ans;
}
```

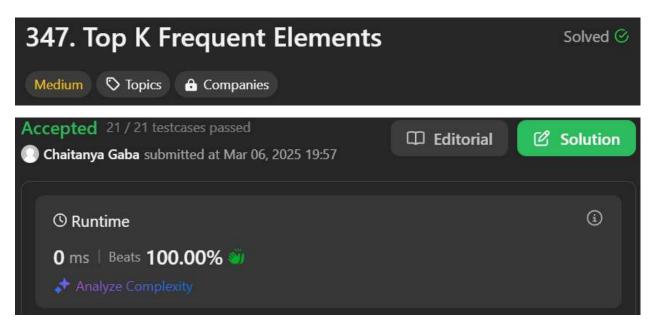
4. Output:

1.





2.



	Status 🗸	Language 🗸	Runtime	Memory	Notes	©
3	Accepted 3 minutes ago	C++	() 40 ms	₽ 61.6 MB		
2	Accepted Feb 27, 2025	C++	() 39 ms	₽ 61.5 MB		
1	Accepted Feb 27, 2025	C++	(\$\) 39 ms	ڜ 61.5 MB		

5. Time Complexity:

- 1. O(m+n)
- 2. O(n)

6. Space Complexity:

- 1. O(1)
- 2. O(n)

7. Learning Outcome:

- 1. Efficient merging using the two-pointer technique.
- 2. Modifying arrays in-place to optimize space.
- 3. Working with sorted arrays efficiently.
- 4. Hash maps for frequency counting.
- 5. Bucket sort for frequency-based grouping.
- 6. Optimized O(n) approach instead of sorting (O(n log n)).