<u>EXPERIMENT 4</u>

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Subject Name: Advanced Programming **Subject Code:** 22ITP-351

Aim:

Merge Sorted Array

nums1[k] = nums2[j];

j--;

```
Source code:
class Solution {
public:
  void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m, vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
    int i = m - 1; // Last element in the valid part of nums1
    int j = n - 1; // Last element in nums2
    int k = m + n - 1; // Last position in nums1 (extended array)
    // Merge nums1 and nums2 from the end to the front
    while (i \ge 0 \&\& j \ge 0) {
       if (nums1[i] > nums2[j]) {
         nums1[k] = nums1[i];
         i--:
       } else {
         nums1[k] = nums2[i];
       k--;
    // If there are remaining elements in nums2, copy them over to nums1
     while (i \ge 0)
```

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```
k--;
}
}

Testcase >_ Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2 • Case 3

Input

nums1 =
[1,2,3,0,0,0]

m =
3
```

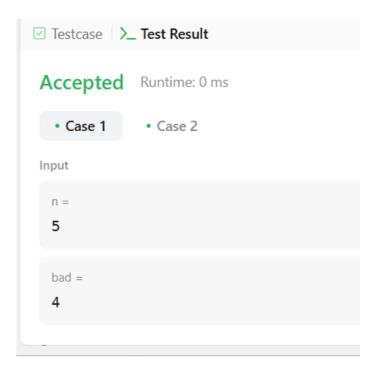
Aim: First Bad Version

CODE:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int firstBadVersion(int n) {
        int left = 1, right = n;
        while (left < right) {
            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2; // Calculate mid safely
            if (isBadVersion(mid)) {
                right = mid; // If mid is bad, the first bad version is at mid or earlier
            } else {
                left = mid + 1; // If mid is good, the first bad version is later
            }
        }
}</pre>
```

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```
return left;
}
};
```



AIM: Sort Colors

```
CODE:
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm> // For swap

using namespace std;

class Solution {
  public:
    void sortColors(vector<int>& nums) {
      int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.size() - 1;

    while (mid <= high) {
      if (nums[mid] == 0) {
            // Swap 0 to the left part
            swap(nums[low], nums[mid]);
    }
```

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```
low++:
                                                                                   mid++;
                                                                ellipse elli
                                                                                  // Move mid pointer forward
                                                                                  mid++;
                                                                } else {
                                                                                  // Swap 2 to the right part
                                                                                  swap(nums[mid], nums[high]);
                                                                                  high--;
};
              ✓ Testcase \>_ Test Result
                      Accepted
                                                                                                                                          Runtime: 0 ms

    Case 1

                                                                                                                                                 • Case 2
                        Input
                                    nums =
                                       [2,0,2,1,1,0]
                        Output
                                        [0,0,1,1,2,2]
```

AIM: Top K frequent elements

```
CODE:
#include <vector>
#include <unordered_map>
#include <queue>

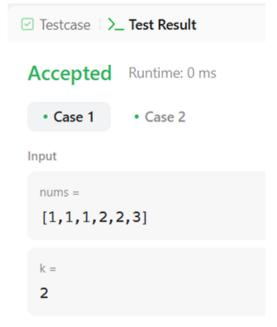
using namespace std;

class Solution {
```

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```
public:
  vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    unordered map<int, int> freqMap;
    for (int num: nums) {
       freqMap[num]++;
    // Min-heap based on frequency
    auto cmp = [](pair<int, int>& a, pair<int, int>& b) {
       return a.second < b.second; // Corrected comparison for min-heap
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int>>, decltype(cmp)>
minHeap(cmp);
    // Add elements to the heap
    for (auto& entry : freqMap) {
       minHeap.push(entry);
       if (minHeap.size() > k) {
         minHeap.pop(); // Remove element with the smallest frequency
       }
     }
    // Extract the k most frequent elements
     vector<int> result;
     while (!minHeap.empty()) {
       result.push_back(minHeap.top().first);
       minHeap.pop();
    return result;
};
```

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AIM: Kth Largest element in an array

```
CODE:
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
class Solution {
public:
  int findKthLargest(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> minHeap;
    // Build a min-heap of size k
    for (int num: nums) {
       minHeap.push(num);
       if (minHeap.size() > k) {
         minHeap.pop(); // Remove the smallest element
       }
     }
    // The root of the min-heap is the kth largest element
    return minHeap.top();
```

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Testcase >_ Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 3 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums =

[3,2,1,5,6,4]

k =

2

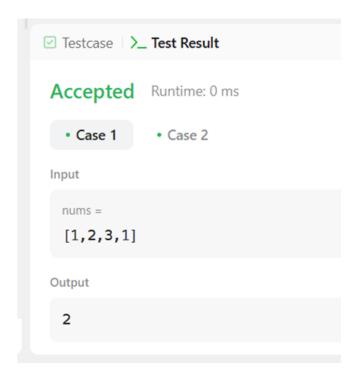
AIM: Find Peak Element

```
CODE:
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Solution {
public:
  int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
    int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;
     while (left < right) {
       int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
       // Compare mid with its next element to decide the direction
       if (nums[mid] < nums[mid + 1]) {
          // Peak must be on the right half
          left = mid + 1;
       } else {
          // Peak must be on the left half or at mid itself
          right = mid;
```

}

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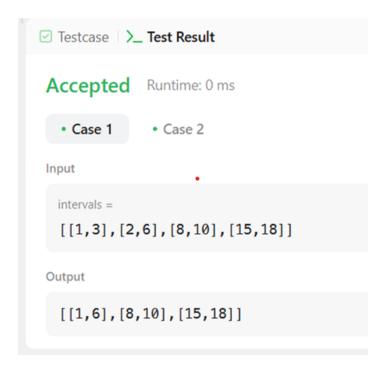
```
// At the end of the loop, left == right, which is the peak index
return left;
}
```



AIM: Merge Intervals

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```
merged.push_back(interval);
} else {
    merged.back()[1] = max(merged.back()[1], interval[1]);
}
return merged;
}
};
```



AIM: Search in Rotated Sorted Array

CODE:

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

class Solution {
  public:
    int search(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
      int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;
      while (left <= right) {</pre>
```

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```
int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
       if (nums[mid] == target) {
          return mid;
        }
       if (nums[left] <= nums[mid]) {</pre>
          if (nums[left] <= target && target < nums[mid]) {
             right = mid - 1;
          } else {
             left = mid + 1;
        } else {
          if (nums[mid] < target && target <= nums[right]) {</pre>
             left = mid + 1;
          } else {
             right = mid - 1;
     return -1;
  }
};
```

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AIM: Search a 2D Matrix II

```
CODE:
```

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

class Solution {
  public:
   bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {
     int m = matrix.size();
     int n = matrix[0].size();

   int row = 0;
   int col = n - 1;

  while (row < m && col >= 0) {
     if (matrix[row][col] == target) {
        return true;
     } else if (matrix[row][col] > target) {
        col--;
     } else {
```

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```
row++;
}
}
return false;
}

Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

matrix =

[[1,4,7,11,15],[2,5,8,12,19],[3,6,9,16,22],[10,1:

target =

5
```