

EXPERIMENT-5

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Branch: BE -IT

Section/Gro 22BET_IOT-701(A)

Semester: 6th

Subject Code: 22ITP-351

PROBLEM-1

AIM:-

Merge Sorted Array

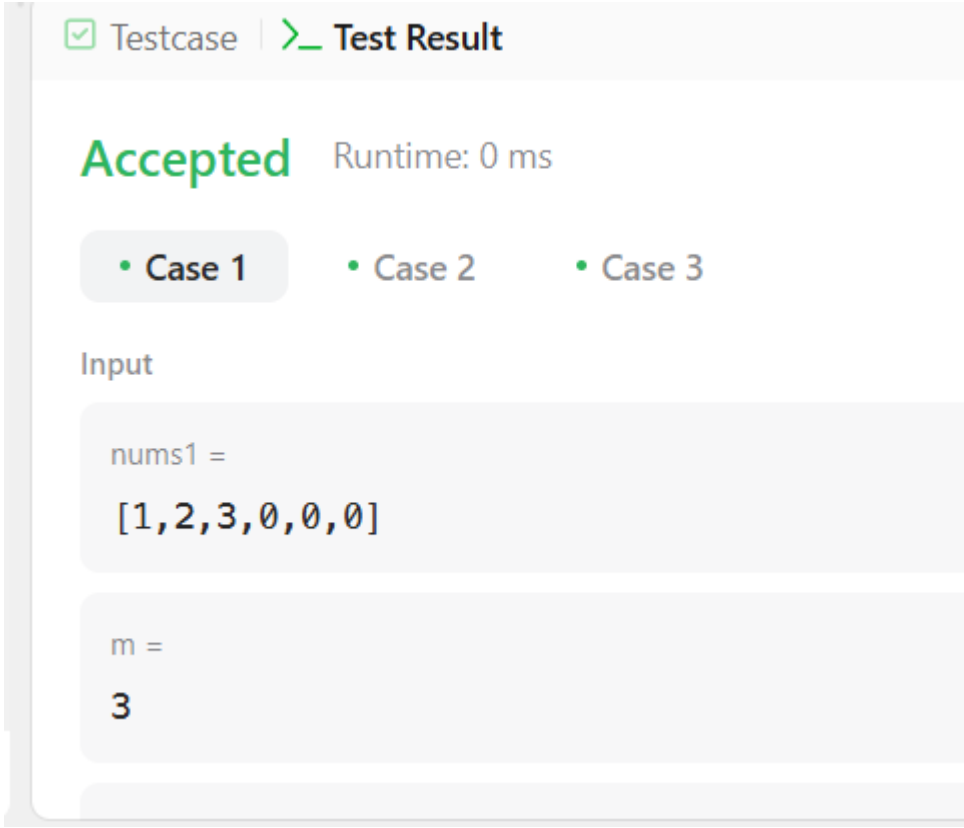
CODE:-

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

        // If there are remaining elements in nums2, copy them over to nums1
        while (j >= 0) {
            nums1[k] = nums2[j];
            j--;
            k--;
        }
    }
};
```

OUTPUT:-



PROBLEM-2

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
            }
        }

        return left;
    }
};
```

OUTPUT:

Testcase

Test Result

Accepted

Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1

• Case 2

Input

n =

5

bad =

4

PROBLEM-3

AIM:-

Sort Colors

CODE:-

```
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]);
                low++;
                mid++;
            } else if (nums[mid] == 1) {
                // Move mid pointer forward
                mid++;
            } else {
                // Swap 2 to the right part
                swap(nums[mid], nums[high]);
                high--;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

};

OUTPUT:-

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]

PROBLEM-4

AIM:-

Top K frequent elements

CODE:-

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
        unordered_map<int, int> freqMap;
        for (int num : nums) {
            freqMap[num]++;
        }

        // Step 2: Use a min-heap to keep track of the k most frequent elements
        auto cmp = [](pair<int, int>& a, pair<int, int>& b) {
            return a.second > b.second; // Min-heap based on frequency
        };
        priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int>>, decltype(cmp)> minHeap(cmp);

        // Step 3: Add elements to the heap
        for (auto& entry : freqMap) {
            minHeap.push(entry);
            if (minHeap.size() > k) {
                minHeap.pop(); // Remove the element with the smallest frequency
            }
        }
    }
};
```

```

        // Step 4: Extract the k most frequent elements

        vector<int> result;

        while (!minHeap.empty()) {

            result.push_back(minHeap.top().first);

            minHeap.pop();

        }

        return result;

    }

};

```

OUTPUT:-

☒ Testcase
 |
 [> Test Result](#)

Accepted

Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1

• Case 2

Input

nums =

[1,1,1,2,2,3]

k =

2

PROBLEM-5

AIM:-

Kth Largest element in an array

CODE:-

```

class Solution {
public:

    int findKthLargest(vector<int>& nums, int k) {

        std::priority_queue<int, std::vector<int>, std::greater<int>> minHeap;

        // Process each element in the array
        for (int num : nums) {

            minHeap.push(num); // Push the current element

            if (minHeap.size() > k) {

                minHeap.pop(); // Remove the smallest element if the heap size exceeds k

            }

        }

    }

};

```

```

    }

    // The root of the min-heap will be the kth largest element
    return minHeap.top();

}

};
```

OUTPUT:-

✓ Testcase

> Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 3 ms

• Case 1

• Case 2

Input

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

k =
2

PROBLEM-6

AIM:-

Find Peak Element

CODE:-

```
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;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

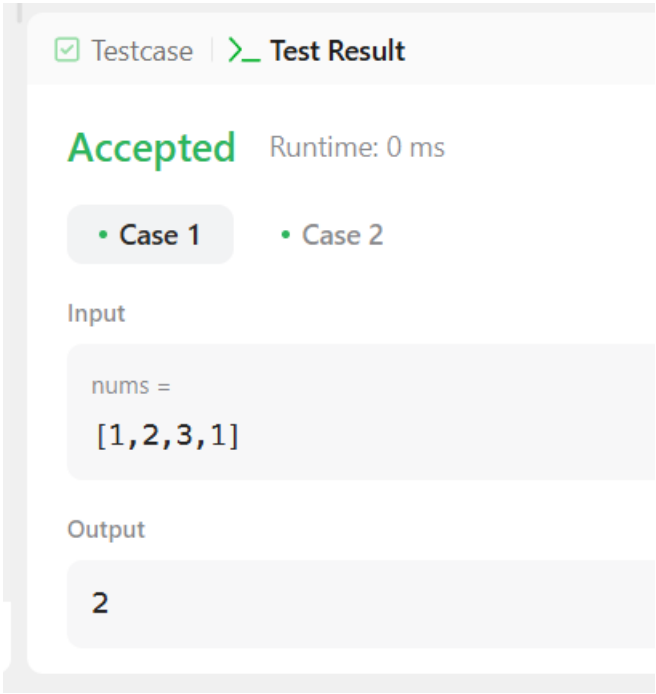
// At the end of the loop, left == right, which is the peak index
return left;

}

};

```

OUTPUT:-



PROBLEM-7

AIM:-

Merge Intervals

CODE:-

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> merge(vector<vector<int>>& intervals) {
        std::sort(intervals.begin(), intervals.end());

        // Step 2: Initialize a result list to store merged intervals
        std::vector<std::vector<int>> merged;

        // Step 3: Iterate through each interval
        for (const auto& interval : intervals) {
            // If merged is empty or there's no overlap, add the interval to the merged list
            if (merged.empty() || merged.back()[1] < interval[0]) {
                merged.push_back(interval);
            } else {
                // There's an overlap, so merge the current interval with the last merged one
                merged.back()[1] = std::max(merged.back()[1], interval[1]);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    // Step 4: Return the merged intervals
    return merged;

}

};
```

OUTPUT:-

Testcase

> Test Result

Accepted

Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1

• Case 2

Input

intervals =
[[1,3],[2,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

Output

[[1,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

PROBLEM-8

AIM:-

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

CODE:-

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

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

            if (nums[mid] == target) {
                return mid; // If the target is found, return the index
            }
        }
    }
};
```



```

// Check if the left side is sorted
if (nums[left] <= nums[mid]) {
    if (nums[left] <= target && target < nums[mid]) {
        right = mid - 1; // Target is in the left part
    } else {
        left = mid + 1; // Target is in the right part
    }
}
// If the right side is sorted
else {
    if (nums[mid] < target && target <= nums[right]) {
        left = mid + 1; // Target is in the right part
    } else {
        right = mid - 1; // Target is in the left part
    }
}
}

return -1;

}

};

```

OUTPUT:-

☒ Testcase
 | [>_ Test Result](#)

Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1
• Case 2
• Case 3

Input

nums =
[4,5,6,7,0,1,2]

target =
0

PROBLEM-9

AIM:-

Search a 2D Matrix II

CODE:-

```
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; // Start from the top-right corner

        while (row < m && col >= 0) {
            if (matrix[row][col] == target) {
                return true; // Found the target
            }
            else if (matrix[row][col] > target) {
                col--; // Move left
            }
            else {
                row++; // Move down
            }
        }

        return false;
    }
};
```

OUTPUT:-

☒ Testcase

[>_ 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] , [10,13,14,17,20]]

target =

5