

Experiment 5

Ques1) Merge Sorted Array -- <https://leetcode.com/problems/merge-sorted-array/>

```
</> Code Submit Ctrl Enter
Java Auto

1 class Solution {
2     public void merge(int[] nums1, int m, int[] nums2, int n) {
3         int i = m - 1; // Last element of nums1's actual values
4         int j = n - 1; // Last element of nums2
5         int k = m + n - 1; // Last position of nums1
6
7         while (i >= 0 && j >= 0) {
8             if (nums1[i] > nums2[j]) {
9                 nums1[k--] = nums1[i--];
10            } else {
11                nums1[k--] = nums2[j--];
12            }
13        }
14
15        // Copy remaining elements of nums2 if any
16        while (j >= 0) {
17            nums1[k--] = nums2[j--];
18        }
19    }
20 }
```

Output:

```
> Test Result | Testcase
Accepted Runtime: 0 ms
• Case 1 • Case 2 • Case 3

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

m =
3

nums2 =
[2,5,6]

n =
3

Output
[1,2,2,3,5,6]
```

Ques2) First Bad Version -- <https://leetcode.com/problems/first-bad-version/>

Ans:

```
</> Code
Java ▾ 🔒 Auto

1  /* The isBadVersion API is defined in the parent class VersionControl.
2     | boolean isBadVersion(int version); */
3
4  public class Solution extends VersionControl {
5      public int firstBadVersion(int n) {
6          int left = 1, right = n;
7          while (left < right) {
8              int mid = left + (right - left) / 2; // Avoids overflow
9              if (isBadVersion(mid)) {
10                 right = mid; // Narrow down to the left half
11             } else {
12                 left = mid + 1; // Narrow down to the right half
13             }
14         }
15         return left; // First bad version
16     }
}

Saved
```

Output:

```
</> Code
Test Result | Testcase

Accepted Runtime: 1 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input
n =
5

bad =
4

Output
4

Expected
4

Contribute a testcase
```

Ques3) Sort Colors -- <https://leetcode.com/problems/sort-colors/>

Ans:

```
</> Code
Java ▾ 🔒 Auto

1  class Solution {
2      public void sortColors(int[] nums) {
3          int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.length - 1;
4
5          while (mid <= high) {
6              if (nums[mid] == 0) { // Swap nums[mid] and nums[low]
7                  int temp = nums[low];
8                  nums[low] = nums[mid];
9                  nums[mid] = temp;
10                 low++;
11                 mid++;
12             } else if (nums[mid] == 1) { // Keep mid in place for white (1)
13                 mid++;
14             } else { // Swap nums[mid] and nums[high]
15                 int temp = nums[mid];
16                 nums[mid] = nums[high];
17                 nums[high] = temp;
18                 high--;
19             }
20         }
21     }
22 }
23
```

Output:

> Test Result | ☒ Testcase

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums =
[2,0,2,1,1,0]

Output

[0,0,1,1,2,2]

Expected

[0,0,1,1,2,2]

Contributor

Ques4) Median of Two Sorted Arrays -- <https://leetcode.com/problems/median-of-two-sorted-arrays/>

Ans:

```
Code
Java Auto

1 class Solution {
2     public double findMedianSortedArrays(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {
3         // Ensure nums1 is the smaller array for optimized binary search
4         if (nums1.length > nums2.length) {
5             return findMedianSortedArrays(nums2, nums1);
6         }
7
8         int m = nums1.length, n = nums2.length;
9         int low = 0, high = m;
10
11         while (low <= high) {
12             int partitionX = (low + high) / 2;
13             int partitionY = (m + n + 1) / 2 - partitionX;
14
15             int maxLeftX = (partitionX == 0) ? Integer.MIN_VALUE : nums1[partitionX - 1];
16             int minRightX = (partitionX == m) ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : nums1[partitionX];
17
18             int maxLeftY = (partitionY == 0) ? Integer.MIN_VALUE : nums2[partitionY - 1];
19             int minRightY = (partitionY == n) ? Integer.MAX_VALUE : nums2[partitionY];
20
21             if (maxLeftX <= minRightY && maxLeftY <= minRightX) {
22                 // Even length case
23                 if ((m + n) % 2 == 0) {
24                     return (Math.max(maxLeftX, maxLeftY) + Math.min(minRightX, minRightY)) / 2.0;
25                 }
26                 // Odd length case
27                 else {
28                     return Math.max(maxLeftX, maxLeftY);
29                 }
30             } else if (maxLeftX > minRightY) {
31                 high = partitionX - 1; // Move left
32             } else {
33                 low = partitionX + 1; // Move right
34             }
35         }
36
37         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Input arrays are not sorted correctly");
38     }
39 }
40
```

Output:

Test Result | Testcase

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums1 =
[1,3]

nums2 =
[2]

Output

2.00000

Expected

2.00000

Ques5) Top K frequent elements -- <https://leetcode.com/problems/top-k-frequent-elements/>

Ans:

```
</> Code
Java ▾ 🔒 Auto

1 class Solution {
2     public int[] topKFrequent(int[] nums, int k) {
3         Map<Integer, Integer> freqMap = new HashMap<>();
4         for (int num : nums) {
5             freqMap.put(num, freqMap.getOrDefault(num, 0) + 1);
6         }
7         PriorityQueue<Integer> minHeap = new PriorityQueue<>(Comparator.comparingInt(freqMap::get));
8
9         for (int num : freqMap.keySet()) {
10             minHeap.offer(num);
11             if (minHeap.size() > k) {
12                 minHeap.poll(); // Remove the least frequent element
13             }
14         }
15         int[] result = new int[k];
16         for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
17             result[i] = minHeap.poll();
18         }
19         return result;
20     }
21 }
22
```

Output:

> Test Result | ☒ Testcase

Accepted Runtime: 2 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums =
[1,1,1,2,2,3]

k =
2

Output

[2,1]

Expected

[1,2]