



## Experiment 5

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### Problem -1

**1. Aim:** Merge Sorted Array

**2. Objective:**

- **Understand Merging of Sorted Arrays:** - The goal is to combine two sorted arrays into one sorted array. This helps in learning how to correctly place elements while maintaining order.
- **Efficient In-Place Merging:** - The merging should be done within nums1 without using extra space. This improves efficiency and helps in solving problems that require modifying arrays directly.
- **Using Two-Pointer Technique:** - The two-pointer approach helps merge arrays efficiently by placing larger elements first. This reduces unnecessary shifts and improves the merging process.
- **Handling Edge Cases:** - It is important to consider cases like an empty nums2 or extra zeros in nums1. This ensures that the algorithm works for all possible inputs.
- **Improving Problem-Solving Skills:** - Solving this problem enhances logical thinking and coding skills. It also prepares you for technical interviews that require optimizing solutions.

**3. Implementation/Code:**

```
class Solution {
public:
    void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m, vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
        int i = m - 1, j = n - 1, k = m + n - 1;
        while (i >= 0 && j >= 0) {
            if (nums1[i] > nums2[j]) {
                nums1[k] = nums1[i];
                i--;
            } else {
                nums1[k] = nums2[j];
                j--;
            }
            k--;
        }
        while (j >= 0) {
```

```
        nums1[k] = nums2[j];  
        j--;  
        k--;  
    }  
}  
};
```

## 4. Output:



Figure 1

## 5. Learning Outcome:

- **Ability to Merge Sorted Arrays:** - You will learn to merge two sorted arrays efficiently while maintaining their order in a single array. This helps in understanding how to correctly insert elements in the given space without using extra memory.
- **Understanding of Two-Pointer Approach:** - The two-pointer method allows efficient merging without extra space. This improves problem-solving skills and helps in solving other array-related problems.
- **Handling Edge Cases Confidently:** - You will understand how to manage cases like an empty nums2 or trailing zeros in nums1. This ensures that your solution is reliable and works in all scenarios.
- **Writing Optimized Code:** - Learning this method helps in writing optimized code with minimal time complexity. This makes your solutions more efficient and improves performance.
- **Problem-Solving for Interviews:** - This problem is commonly asked in coding interviews. Practicing it will improve your logical thinking and help you solve similar array-based problems quickly.

## Problem-2

### 1. Aim: Sort Colors

### 2. Objectives:

- **Sorting Colors Without Sorting Function:** - The goal is to sort an array containing 0s, 1s, and 2s without using built-in sorting. This helps in learning efficient ways to organize data manually.
- **Using the Dutch National Flag Algorithm:** - The algorithm helps in sorting the array in a single pass. This improves understanding of how to arrange elements using multiple pointers.
- **Efficient In-Place Sorting:** - The sorting is done without extra space, modifying the array directly. This teaches how to optimize memory usage in coding problems.
- **Handling Different Cases Easily:** - The method ensures that all numbers are placed in the correct order. It helps in dealing with cases where numbers are shuffled randomly.
- **Improving Logical Thinking and Speed:** - Understanding this approach improves coding skills and speed. It is useful for solving interview questions and competitive programming problems.

### 3. Implementation/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(nums[low], nums[mid]);
                low++;
                mid++;
            } else if (nums[mid] == 1) {
                mid++;
            } else {
                swap(nums[mid], nums[high]);
                high--;
            }
        }
    }
};
```

## 4. Output:



Figure 2

## 5. Learning Outcomes:

- **Sorting Arrays Without Extra Space:**-You will learn how to sort an array without using extra memory. This helps in understanding space-efficient solutions.
- **Mastering the Two-Pointer Approach:** - The two-pointer method helps in arranging elements quickly. It makes solving similar sorting problems easier.
- **Handling Complex Sorting Problems:** - You will gain confidence in solving sorting problems efficiently. This improves your problem-solving ability in technical interviews.
- **Writing Optimized Code:** - The approach ensures sorting is done in one pass. This makes the code faster and reduces unnecessary computations.
- **Better Preparation for Interviews:** - This problem is commonly asked in coding interviews. Practicing it will strengthen your ability to solve sorting-based challenges.

### Problem – 3

1. **Aim:** Find Peak Element

2. **Objectives:**


- **Understanding Peak Elements:** - The objective is to identify a peak element in an array where each element is compared with its neighbors. This helps in recognizing patterns within arrays and solving related problems.
- **Implementing Binary Search:** - The goal is to apply the binary search approach to find a peak element efficiently. This ensures that the solution runs in  $O(\log n)$  time instead of a linear scan.

- **Optimizing Problem-Solving Skills:** - This problem helps in improving logical reasoning by teaching how to make decisions based on comparisons. Understanding how to narrow down the search space efficiently is a key takeaway.
- **Handling Special Cases:** - The objective is to handle various scenarios, such as peaks appearing at the start, middle, or end of the array. This ensures a complete and robust solution.
- **Enhancing Algorithmic Thinking:** - By working on this problem, you will strengthen your ability to design and implement optimized algorithms. This contributes to developing better coding and debugging skills.

### 3. Implementation/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;  
            if (nums[mid] > nums[mid + 1]) {  
                right = mid;  
            } else {  
                left = mid + 1;  
            }  
        }  
        return left;  
    }  
};
```

### 4. Output:



The screenshot shows a coding interface with tabs for 'Testcase', 'Test Result', and 'Code'. The 'Test Result' tab is active, displaying 'Accepted' in green and 'Runtime: 0 ms'. Below this, there are two test cases: 'Case 1' and 'Case 2'. 'Case 1' is selected. The 'Input' section shows 'nums = [1,2,3,1]'. The 'Output' section shows '2'. The 'Expected' section also shows '2'.

Figure 3

## 5. Learning Outcomes

- **Efficient Peak Finding:** - You will learn how to locate a peak element without scanning the entire array, using a smarter approach with binary search.
- **Mastering Binary Search Variations:** - You will understand how binary search can be adapted for different problems beyond simple number searching.
- **Developing a Logical Approach:** - You will improve your ability to break down problems logically, making it easier to apply efficient solutions in coding interviews and real-world tasks.
- **Understanding Search Space Reduction:** - You will gain insights into how reducing the search space step by step can lead to significant performance improvements.
- **Building Optimized and Scalable Solutions:-** You will develop the skills to write code that is both time-efficient and scalable, a crucial requirement for competitive programming and software development.