## 1) Anagram Program

```
import java.util.HashMap;
   class Anagram {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
        ans("geeks", "kseeg");
        ans("allergy", "allergic");
        ans("g", "g");
      }
      public static void ans(String s1, String s2) {
        if (s1.length() != s2.length()) {
           System.out.println("false");
           return;
        }
        HashMap<Character, Integer> h1 = new HashMap<>();
        for (char c : s1.toCharArray()) {
           h1.put(c, h1.getOrDefault(c, 0) + 1);
        }
        HashMap<Character, Integer> h2 = new HashMap<>();
        for (char c : s2.toCharArray()) {
           h2.put(c, h2.getOrDefault(c, 0) + 1);
        }
        if (h1.equals(h2)) {
           System.out.println("true");
        } else {
           System.out.println("false");
        }
      }
   }
   Time Complexity: O(n)
   Space Complexity: O(n)
2) Row with Maximum 1s
   class Solution {
      public int rowWithMax1s(int arr[][]) {
        int r = arr.length, c = arr[0].length, maxRow = -1, j = c - 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < r; i++) {
```

while  $(j \ge 0 \&\& arr[i][j] == 1) {$ 

j--;

maxRow = i;

```
}
        }
        return maxRow;
      }
   }
   Time Complexity: O(r+c)
   Space Complexity: O(1)
3) Longest Consecutive Subsequence
   class Solution {
      public int findLongestConseqSubseq(int[] arr) {
        Arrays.sort(arr);
        int max = 0, count = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
           if (arr[i] == arr[i - 1]) {
              continue;
           if (arr[i] == arr[i - 1] + 1) {
              count++;
           } else {
              max = Math.max(max, count);
              count = 1;
        }
        return Math.max(max, count);
      }
   }
   Time Complexity: O(n log n)
   Space Complexity: O(n)
4) Longest Palindrome in a String
   class Solution {
      static String longestPalindrome(String s) {
        int I = 0, r = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
           int 11 = i, r1 = i;
           while (I1 >= 0 && r1 < s.length() && s.charAt(I1) == s.charAt(r1)) {
             11--;
             r1++;
```

while ( $I2 \ge 0 \& r2 \le s.length() \& s.charAt(I2) == s.charAt(r2)) {$ 

}

12--;

int 12 = i, r2 = i + 1;

```
r2++;
            }
            if (r1 - l1 - 1 > r - l) {
               I = I1 + 1;
               r = r1;
            if (r2 - l2 - 1 > r - l) {
               I = I2 + 1;
               r = r2;
            }
         }
         return s.substring(l, r);
      }
   }
    Time Complexity: O(n^2)
    Space Complexity: O(1)
5) Rat in a Maze Problem
    class Solution {
      public ArrayList<String> findPath(int[][] mat) {
         ArrayList<String> res = new ArrayList<>();
         int n = mat.length;
         int m = mat[0].length;
         if (mat[0][0] == 0) return res;
         dfs(mat, 0, 0, n, m, "", res);
         return res:
      }
      public void dfs(int[][] mat, int i, int j, int n, int m, String path, ArrayList<String> res) {
         if (i == n - 1 \&\& j == m - 1) {
            res.add(path);
            return;
         }
         mat[i][j] = 0;
         if (i + 1 < n \&\& mat[i + 1][j] == 1) dfs(mat, i + 1, j, n, m, path + "D", res);
         if (j - 1 \ge 0 \& mat[i][j - 1] == 1) dfs(mat, i, j - 1, n, m, path + "L", res);
         if (j + 1 < m \&\& mat[i][j + 1] == 1) dfs(mat, i, j + 1, n, m, path + "R", res);
         if (i - 1 \ge 0 \&\& mat[i - 1][j] == 1) dfs(mat, i - 1, j, n, m, path + "U", res);
         mat[i][j] = 1;
      }
   }
```

Time Complexity: O(2^(N^2))
Space Complexity: O(N^2)

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