Domain Winter Camp DAY-5

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Problem 1

```
#include <iostream>
   3 using namespace std;
   5 // Function to find the first occurrence of k in the array
   6 int findFirstOccurrence(int k, const vector<int>& arr) {
          for (size_t i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i) {</pre>
              if (arr[i] == k) {
                  return i + 1; // 1-based indexing
          }
  12
          return -1; // Element not found
  13 }
  15 int main() {
          int k;
          vector(int) arr;
          int n;
          // Input size of array
          cout << "Enter the number of elements in the array: ";</pre>
          cin >> n;
          arr.resize(n);
          cout << "Enter the elements of the array: ";</pre>
          for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
              cin >>> arr[i];
₩ ♦ ¶ ', ∨
                                                               input
Enter the number of elements in the array: 5
Enter the elements of the array: 1 2 3 4 5
Enter the value to search for: 3
Output: 3
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <vector>
 3 #include <algorithm>
 4 using namespace std;
 6 // Function to search for k in a sorted array using binary search
 7 bool binarySearch(const vector<int>& arr, int k) {
        int left = 0, right = arr.size() - 1;
        while (left <= right) {</pre>
11
            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
12
           if (arr[mid] == k) {
13
                return true; // Element found
            } else if (arr[mid] < k) {</pre>
                left = mid + 1; // Search in the right half
17 -
            } else {
                right = mid - 1; // Search in the left half
        }
21
        return false; // Element not found
23
25 int main() {
        int n, k;
        vector(int) arr;
```

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input

```
Enter the number of elements in the array: 3
Enter the elements of the array (sorted in ascending order): 1 4 7
Enter the value to search for: 7
Output: true
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
   2 #include <vector>
   3 #include <algorithm>
   4 using namespace std;
   6 // Function to find target indices after sorting
   7 vector<int> targetIndices(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
          vector(int) result;
  10
          // Step 1: Sort the array
          sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
  11
  12
  13
          // Step 2: Find the target indices
          for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i) {</pre>
  15 -
              if (nums[i] == target) {
                  result.push back(i);
  17
              }
          }
         return result;
  21 }
  22
  23 int main() {
          int n, target;
          vector<int> nums;
  27
          // Input size of array
          cout << "Enter the number of elements in the array: ";</pre>
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                                                              input
Enter the number of elements in the array: 5
Enter the elements of the array: 1 2 3 4 5
Enter the target value: 4
```

```
Output: [3]
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
    #include <vector>
    using namespace std;
    // Function to find the insert position or the index of the target
  6 int searchInsert(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
         int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;
         while (left <= right) {</pre>
             int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
 11
             if (nums[mid] == target) {
 12 -
 13
                 return mid; // Target found
 14
             } else if (nums[mid] < target) {</pre>
                 left = mid + 1; // Search in the right half
 15
             } else {
 17
                 right = mid - 1; // Search in the left half
 18
 19
 20
 21
         // If target is not found, left is the insert position
 22
         return left;
 23 }
 25 int main() {
         int n, target;
 26
 27
         vector<int> nums;

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                                                             input
```

```
Enter the number of elements in the array: 6
Enter the elements of the array (sorted in ascending order): 1 2 3 4 5 6
Enter the target value: 5
Output: 4
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < arr2.size(); ++i) {</pre>
 12 -
 13
             rank[arr2[i]] = i;
         }
         // Custom comparator for sorting
         auto comparator = [&rank](int a, int b) {
 17 -
             if (rank.count(a) && rank.count(b)) {
 18 -
                 return rank[a] < rank[b]; // Both in arr2, sort by rank</pre>
             } else if (rank.count(a)) {
                 return true; // a is in arr2 but b is not
 22 -
             } else if (rank.count(b)) {
 23
                 return false; // b is in arr2 but a is not
             } else {
                 return a < b; // Neither in arr2, sort ascending
         };
         sort(arr1.begin(), arr1.end(), comparator);
         return arr1;
 32 }
 34 int main() {
         int n1, n2;
         vector<int> arr1, arr2;
         // Input size of arr1
v ,' ₽ Φ
                                                               input
              +5
```

```
Enter the number of elements in arr1: 5
Enter the elements of arr1: 1 2 3 4 5
Enter the number of elements in arr2: 5
Enter the elements of arr2: 9 8 7 6 5
Output: [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```