

Arrays

(Assignment Questions)

(EASY)

Question 1 : Given an integer array `nums`, return `true` if any value appears at least twice in the array, and return `false` if every element is distinct. [\[link\]](#)

Examples :

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4]`

Output: `false`

Input: `nums = [1,1,1,3,3,4,3,2,4,2]`

Output: `true`

(MEDIUM)

Question 2 : There is an integer array `nums` sorted in ascending order (with distinct values).

Prior to being passed to your function, `nums` is possibly rotated at an unknown pivot index `k` ($1 \leq k < \text{nums.length}$) such that the resulting array is `[nums[k], nums[k+1], ..., nums[n-1], nums[0], nums[1], ..., nums[k-1]]` (0-indexed). For example, `[0,1,2,4,5,6,7]` might be rotated at pivot index 3 and become `[4,5,6,7,0,1,2]`.

Given the array `nums` after the possible rotation and an integer `target`, return the index of `target` if it is in `nums`, or `-1` if it is not in `nums`.

You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity. [\[link\]](#)

Examples :

Input: `nums = [4,5,6,7,0,1,2]`, `target = 0`

Output: `4`

Input: `nums = [4,5,6,7,0,1,2]`, `target = 3`

Output: `-1`

(MEDIUM)

Question 3 : Given an integer array `nums`, find a subarray that has the largest product, and return the product. The test cases are generated so that the answer will fit in a 32-bit integer. [\[link\]](#)

Note - This Qs might feel difficult as a beginner because it uses DP approach.

Examples :

Input: `nums = [2,3,-2,4]`

Output: 6

Explanation: `[2,3]` has the largest product 6.

Input: `intervals = nums = [-2,0,-1]`

Output: 0

Explanation: The result cannot be 2, because `[-2,-1]` is not a subarray.

APNA
COLLEGE

harishis1006@gmail.com