

Q1) Sorting Elements of an Array by Frequency

Solution:

```
package TEST;
public class SortByFrequency {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] array = { 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 2, 3, 3, 3, 12, };
        sortByCount(array);
    }
    //Array element's count
    static int elementsCount(int ar[], int n)
    {
        int count = 0;
        for(int i : ar)
        {
            int max = n;
            if(i == max)
            {
                count++;
            }
            max = i;
        }
        return count;
    }
    static void sortByCount(int ar[])
    {
        int temp = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < ar.length; i++)
        {
            for(int j = i + 1; j < ar.length; j++)
            {
                if(elementsCount(ar, ar[i]) < elementsCount(ar, ar[j]))
                {
                    temp = ar[i];
                    ar[i] = ar[j];
                    ar[j] = temp;
                }
            }
        }
        printArray(ar);
    }
    static void printArray(int[] ar)
    {
        for(int i : ar)
        {
            System.out.print(i+" ");
        }
    }
}
```

Output: -

3 3 3 3 2 2 2 12 12 4 5

## Q2) Longest consecutive subsequence

Solution:

```
package TEST;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class LongCons {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] num_array = { 49, 1, 3, 200, 2, 4, 70, 5 };
        Arrays.sort(num_array);
        int k = 1, i;
        for (i = 0; i < num_array.length - 1; i++) {
            if ((num_array[i + 1] - num_array[i]) == 1) {
                k++;
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Original array is: " + Arrays.toString(num_array));
        System.out.println("The array Length is " + num_array.length);
        System.out.println("The longest consecutive subsequence of this array is: " + k);
    }
}
```

Output:-

Original array is: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 49, 70, 200]

The array Length is 8

The longest consecutive subsequence of this array is: 5