PRACTICE SET - 4

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1. Kth Smallest

OUTPUT:

```
import java.util.*;
class KthSmallest {
  public static int findKthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {
     int maxElement = Arrays.stream(arr).max().getAsInt();
     int[] count = new int[maxElement + 1];
     for (int num : arr) {
       count[num]++;
     }
     int countNum = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i \le maxElement; i++) {
       countNum += count[i];
       if (countNum >= k) {
          return i;
     return -1;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] arr1 = {7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15};
     int[] arr2 = {2, 3, 1, 20, 15};
     System.out.println(findKthSmallest(arr1, 3));
     System.out.println(findKthSmallest(arr2, 4));
```

C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java KthSmallest 7 15

Time complexity: O(n + max_element)

Space complexity: O(max_element)

2. Minimize the Heights II

```
import java.util.*;
public class MinimizeTheHeightsII {
  public static int getMinDifference(int k, int[] arr) {
     Arrays.sort(arr);
     int n = arr.length;
     int diff = arr[n-1] - arr[0];
     int small = arr[0] + k;
     int big = arr[n-1] - k;
     int result = diff;
     for (int i = 1; i < n-1; i++) {
        int min = Math.min(small, arr[i] - k);
        int max = Math.max(big, arr[i] + k);
        if (min \ge 0) {
          result = Math.min(result, max - min);
        }
     }
     return result;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] arr1 = \{1, 5, 8, 10\};
     int k1 = 2;
     System.out.println(getMinDifference(k1, arr1));
     int[] arr2 = {3, 9, 12, 16, 20};
     int k2 = 3;
```

```
System.out.println(getMinDifference(k2, arr2));
    int[] arr3 = \{1, 3, 6, 9, 12\};
    int k3 = 4;
    System.out.println(getMinDifference(k3, arr3));
    int[] arr4 = \{2, 8, 10, 12, 16\};
    int k4 = 5;
    System.out.println(getMinDifference(k4, arr4));
}
OUTPUT:
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac MinimizeTheHeightsII.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java MinimizeTheHeightsII
5
11
8
10
Time Complexity: O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n)
3. Parenthesis Checker
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class ParenthesisChecker {
  public static boolean isValid(String s) {
     Stack<Character> stack = new Stack<>();
     for (char c : s.toCharArray()) {
        if (c == '\{' \parallel c == '(' \parallel c == '[') \})
          stack.push(c);
        } else if (c == '}' && !stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() == '{') {
           stack.pop();
        } else if (c == ')' && !stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() == '(') {
           stack.pop();
        } else if (c == ']' && !stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() == '[') {
           stack.pop();
```

```
} else {
         return false;
       }
     }
    return stack.isEmpty();
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     String s1 = "\{([])\}";
    System.out.println(isValid(s1));
    String s2 = "()";
     System.out.println(isValid(s2));
     String s3 = "([]";
     System.out.println(isValid(s3));
     String s4 = "([\{\}])";
    System.out.println(isValid(s4));
  }
}
OUTPUT:
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac ParenthesisChecker.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java ParenthesisChecker
true
 true
 false
 true
Time Complexity: O(n)
Space Complexity: O(n)
```

4. Equilibrium Point

```
public class EquilibriumPoint {
  public static int equilibriumPoint(int[] arr) {
    int totalSum = 0, leftSum = 0;
    for (int num : arr) {
      totalSum += num;
    }
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
       totalSum -= arr[i];
       if (leftSum == totalSum) {
         return i + 1;
       leftSum += arr[i];
     }
    return -1;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] arr1 = \{1, 3, 5, 2, 2\};
    System.out.println(equilibriumPoint(arr1));
     int[] arr2 = \{1\};
    System.out.println(equilibriumPoint(arr2));
    int[] arr3 = \{1, 2, 3\};
    System.out.println(equilibriumPoint(arr3));
     int[] arr4 = \{10, 5, 10, 5\};
    System.out.println(equilibriumPoint(arr4));
  }
}
OUTPUT:
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac EquilibriumPoint.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java EquilibriumPoint
-1
-1
Time Complexity: O(n)
Space Complexity: O(1)
```

5. Binary Search

```
public class BinarySearch {
  public static int binarySearch(int[] arr, int k) {
```

```
int low = 0, high = arr.length - 1;
     while (low <= high) {
        int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
        if (arr[mid] == k) \{
          while (mid > 0 \&\& arr[mid - 1] == k) \{
             mid--;
          }
          return mid;
        \} else if (arr[mid] < k) {
          low = mid + 1;
        } else {
          high = mid - 1;
        }
     }
     return -1;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] arr1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
     System.out.println(binarySearch(arr1, 4));
     int[] arr2 = \{11, 22, 33, 44, 55\};
     System.out.println(binarySearch(arr2, 445));
     int[] arr3 = \{1, 2, 2, 2, 3\};
     System.out.println(binarySearch(arr3, 2));
     int[] arr4 = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\};
     System.out.println(binarySearch(arr4, 30));
  }
OUTPUT:
```

```
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac BinarySearch.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java BinarySearch
3
-1
1
2
```

Time Complexity: O(log n) Space Complexity: O(1)

6. Next Greater Element

```
import java.util.Stack;
public class NextGreaterElement {
  public static int[] findNextGreater(int[] arr) {
     int n = arr.length;
     int[] res = new int[n];
     Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
     for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
        while (!stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() <= arr[i]) {</pre>
          stack.pop();
        }
        res[i] = stack.isEmpty() ? -1 : stack.peek();
        stack.push(arr[i]);
     }
     return res;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] arr1 = \{1, 3, 2, 4\};
     for (int val : findNextGreater(arr1)) {
        System.out.print(val + " ");
     System.out.println();
     int[] arr2 = \{6, 8, 0, 1, 3\};
     for (int val : findNextGreater(arr2)) {
```

```
System.out.print(val + " ");
}
System.out.println();
int[] arr3 = {10, 20, 30, 50};
for (int val : findNextGreater(arr3)) {
    System.out.print(val + " ");
}
System.out.println();
int[] arr4 = {50, 40, 30, 10};
for (int val : findNextGreater(arr4)) {
    System.out.print(val + " ");
}
OUTPUT:
```

```
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac NextGreaterElement.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java NextGreaterElement
3  4  4  -1
8  -1  1  3  -1
20  30  50  -1
-1  -1  -1  -1
```

Time Complexity: O(n)
Space Complexity: O(n)

7. Union of Arrays with Duplicates

```
import java.util.HashSet;
public class UnionOfArrays {
   public static int findUnionCount(int[] a, int[] b) {
        HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();
        for (int val : a) {
            set.add(val);
        }
        for (int val : b) {
            set.add(val);
        }
```

```
}
    return set.size();
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] a1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
    int[] b1 = \{1, 2, 3\};
    System.out.println(findUnionCount(a1, b1));
    int[] a2 = {85, 25, 1, 32, 54, 6};
    int[] b2 = {85, 2};
    System.out.println(findUnionCount(a2, b2));
    int[] a3 = \{1, 2, 1, 1, 2\};
    int[] b3 = \{2, 2, 1, 2, 1\};
    System.out.println(findUnionCount(a3, b3));
}
OUTPUT:
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>javac UnionOfArrays.java
C:\Users\Rhoshini\Desktop\dsa>java UnionOfArrays
Time Complexity: O(n + m)
```

Space Complexity: O(n + m)