HASHING SOLUTIONS

Solution 1:

Using the concept of Horizontal Distance (HD), as discussed in Top View of a Binary Tree Question in the Trees chapter.

```
import java.util.*;

class Solution {
   static class Node {
       int data;
       int hd;
       Node left, right;

       public Node(int key) {
           this.data = key;
           this.hd = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
           this.left = this.right = null;
       }
   }

       public static void bottomViewHelper(Node root, int curr, int hd,
TreeMap<Integer, int[]> m) {
       if (root == null)
           return;

       // If node for a particular HD is not present, add to the map.
       if (!m.containsKey(hd)) {
           m.put(hd, new int[]{ root.data, curr });
       }

       // Compare height for already
       // present node at similar horizontal
       // distance
       else {
           int[] p = m.get(hd);
           if (p[1] <= curr) {
               p[1] = curr;
```

pawankuamrmeena425@gmail.com

```
            p[0] = root.data;
        }
        m.put(hd, p);
    }

    // call for left subtree
    bottomViewHelper(root.left, curr + 1, hd - 1, m);

    // call for right subtree
    bottomViewHelper(root.right, curr + 1, hd + 1, m);
}

public static void printBottomView(Node root) {
    // Map to store Horizontal Distance, Height and Data.
    TreeMap<Integer, int[]> m = new TreeMap<>();

    bottomViewHelper(root, 0, 0, m);

    // Prints the values stored by printBottomViewUtil()
    for(int val[] : m.values())
    {
        System.out.print(val[0] + " ");
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Node root = new Node(20);
    root.left = new Node(8);
    root.right = new Node(22);
    root.left.left = new Node(5);
    root.left.right = new Node(3);
    root.right.left = new Node(4);
    root.right.right = new Node(25);
    root.left.right.left = new Node(10);
    root.left.right.right = new Node(14);

    System.out.println(
        "Bottom view of the given binary tree:");

    printBottomView(root);
```

pawankuamrmeena425@gmail.com

```
    }
}
```

Solution 2:

```
public int[] twoSum(int[] arr, int target) {
       Map<Integer, Integer> visited = new HashMap<>();
       for(int i = 0; i<arr.length; i++) {
           //diff = given target - number given at ith index
           int diff = target - arr[i];

           // check if found difference is present in the MAP list
           if(visited.containsKey(diff)) {
               //if difference in map matches with the ith index element in array
               return new int[] { i, visited.get(diff) };
           }
           //add arr element in map to match with future element if forms a pair
           visited.put(arr[i],i);
       }
       //if no matches are found
       return new int[] {0, 0};
   }
```

Solution 3 :

```
public String frequencySort(String s) {
       HashMap<Character , Integer>map = new HashMap<>();
       for(int i=0;i<s.length();++i)
           map.put(s.charAt(i),map.getOrDefault(s.charAt(i),0)+1);

     PriorityQueue<Map.Entry<Character,Integer>> pq =
         new PriorityQueue<>((a,b)->a.getValue()== b.getValue()?
           a.getKey()-b.getKey(): b.getValue()-a.getValue());

       for(Map.Entry<Character,Integer>e:map.entrySet())  pq.add(e);
```

pawankuamrmeena425@gmail.com

```
        StringBuilder res = new StringBuilder();
        while(pq.size()!=0){
            char ch = pq.poll().getKey();
            int val = map.get(ch);
            while(val!=0){
                res.append(ch);
                val--;
            }
        }
        return res.toString();
    }
```

APNA COLLEGE

pawankuamrmeena425@gmail.com