

Cracking the Code: Data Structures and Algorithms (DSA) in JavaScript - I

Marks - 100

Note: Attempt this assignment after studying pre-recorded content and after attending Live lectures of this course.

Create your Leetcode Profiles and solve these questions there. Share your solved questions link along with the Time complexity and Space Complexity of your solution in a doc when you submit your assignment.

Submit the optimised solution for all the questions.

WARNING !! Don't try to copy from somewhere else. We can call any student randomly to explain their solutions, and if we find a discrepancy, you will be provided with 0.

Example Question with Solution

(Please note that you need to submit your answers in exact same format, including the description)

Question: <https://leetcode.com/problems/concatenation-of-array/description/>

Solution Link -

<https://leetcode.com/problems/concatenation-of-array/submissions/1257621340/>

Add screenshot:

The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission page for problem 1. The submission was accepted by user b72UJA3YCR at May 14, 2024 13:06. The runtime is 66 ms (beats 54.72% of users) and memory usage is 51.58 MB (beats 76.26% of users). The code editor contains the following JavaScript code:

```
1  /**
2   * @param {number[]} nums
3   * @return {number[]}
4   */
5  var getConcatenation = function(nums) {
6  {
7    const len = nums.length
8    for (let i = 0; i < len; i++) {
9      nums.push(nums[i])
10     }
11   return nums
12 };
```

The test case input is [1, 2, 1].

Description:

Time Complexity: O(n)

Iterating to the entire n-sized array and for each array element performing O(1) operation of push.

Space complexity: O(1)

No Extra space required for the Program Execution

Note: Write about the approach and algorithm used in each solution in detail in the description section.
A short description may lead to a reduction in marks.

- Given an array of integer 'nums' and an integer 'target', return the indices of the two numbers such that they add up to the 'target'. [Leetcode 1](#) (10 marks)
- Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the number of pairs (i, j) where i < j such that |nums[i] -

`nums[j] == k` [Leetcode 2006](#)

(20 marks)

3. Given an array of integers `nums`, return the number of good pairs. A pair (i, j) is called good if `nums[i] == nums[j]` and $i < j$. [Leetcode 1512](#) (20 marks)
4. Given the array `nums` consisting of $2n$ elements in the form $[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]$. Return the array in the form $[x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, x_n, y_n]$. [Leetcode 1470](#) (20 marks)
5. Given an integer array `nums`, find the subarray with the largest sum, and return its sum. [Leetcode 53](#) (20 marks)
6. Given an array of integers `nums`, which is sorted in ascending order, and an integer `target`, write a function to search `target` in `nums`. If the target exists, then return its index. Otherwise, return -1. [Leetcode 704](#) (10 marks)