

hcf-1

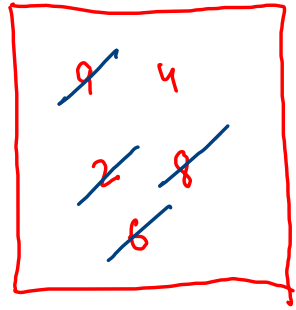
a1 : 9 4 2 8 4 2 9 6

a2 : 5 9 6 7 2 9 8

common : 9 6 2 8
elements

HM \rightarrow key vs
value

HS \rightarrow keys



Hashset :

(i), unordered

(ii), key

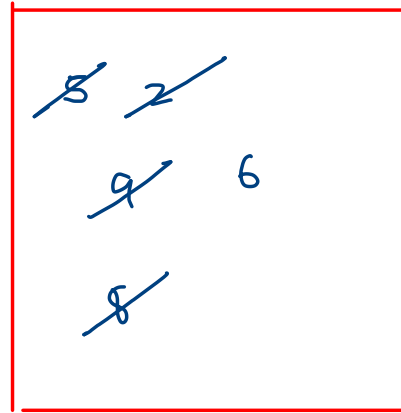
(iii), store unique elements

a1: 5 2 9 5 9 2 6 8

a2: 8 9 2 4 9 5



8 9 2 5



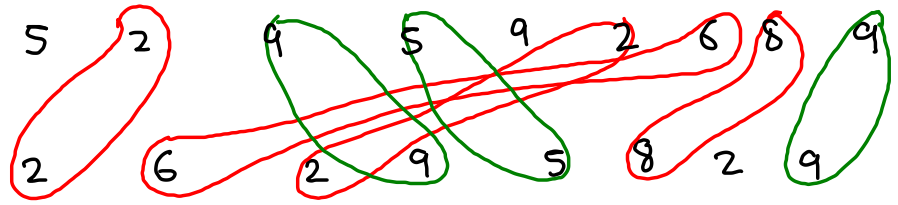
hs (fill using a1)

```
public static void getCommonElements1(int[] a1, int[] a2) {  
    HashSet<Integer> hs = new HashSet<>();  
  
    for(int val : a1) {  
        if(hs.contains(val) == false) {  
            hs.add(val);  
        }  
    }  
  
    for(int val : a2) {  
        if(hs.contains(val) == true){  
            System.out.println(val);  
            hs.remove(val);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

You are sc

gce 2

a1:



a2:



5 → ~~2~~ 1

2 → ~~2~~ 0

9 → ~~3~~ 2

6 → ~~1~~ 0

8 → ~~2~~ 0

2 6 2 9 5 8 9

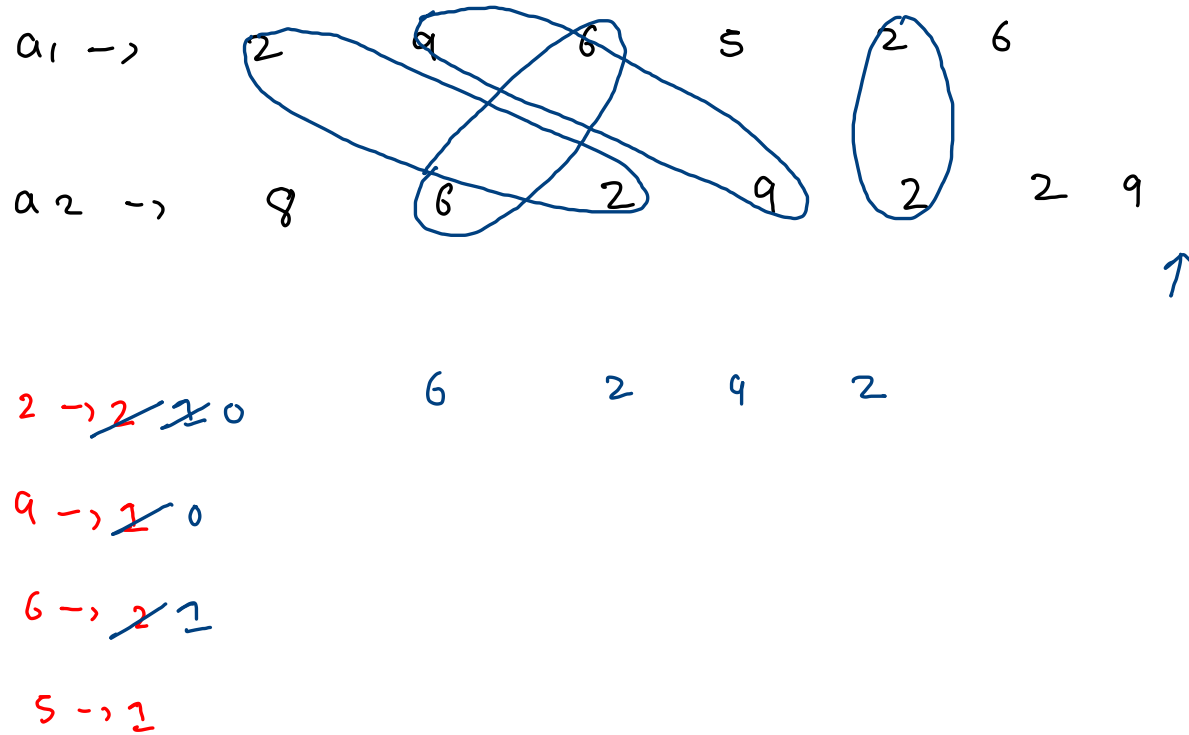
```

public static void getCommonElements2(int[] a1, int[] a2) {
    HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();

    //fill this map using 1st array
    for(int ele : a1) {
        if(map.containsKey(ele) == false) {
            map.put(ele, 1);
        }
        else {
            int nf = map.get(ele) + 1;
            map.put(ele, nf);
        }
    }

    //travel second and print your ans
    for(int ele : a2) {
        if(map.containsKey(ele) == true && map.get(ele) > 0) {
            System.out.println(ele);
            int nf = map.get(ele) - 1;
            map.put(ele, nf);
        }
    }
}

```



longest
consecutive seq.
of elements

19 14 5 2 4 15 16 13 1 7 20 9 3 8

1 2 3 4 5

7 8 9

13 14 15 16

19 20

19 14 5 2 4 15 16 13 1 7 20 9 3 8

19 \rightarrow T ✓

16 \rightarrow ✗ F

3 \rightarrow ✗ F

14 \rightarrow ✗ F

13 \rightarrow T ✓

8 \rightarrow ✗ F

5 \rightarrow ✗ F

1 \rightarrow T ✓

2 \rightarrow ✗ F

7 \rightarrow T ✓

4 \rightarrow ✗ F

20 \rightarrow ✗ F

15 \rightarrow ✗ F

9 \rightarrow ✗ F

Integer, boolean

↳ is this key a
seq. start

19 14 5 2 4 15 16 13 1 7 20 9 3 8

19 \rightarrow T ✓

16 \rightarrow F

3 \rightarrow F

14 \rightarrow F

13 \rightarrow T ✓

8 \rightarrow F

5 \rightarrow F

1 \rightarrow T ✓

2 \rightarrow F

7 \rightarrow T ✓

4 \rightarrow F

20 \rightarrow F

15 \rightarrow F

9 \rightarrow F

den =

1 2 3 4 5

5
4
2
m den = ~~8~~
st = ~~19~~
~~13~~
1

19 14 5 2 4 15 16 13 1 7 20 9 3 8 17 1

```
//assume each element can be a seq start
for(int i=0; i < arr.length;i++) {
    if(map.containsKey(arr[i]) == false) {
        map.put(arr[i],true);
    }
}

//determine actual seq start
for(int key : map.keySet()) {
    int ele = key;

    if(map.containsKey(ele-1) == true) {
        map.put(ele,false);
    }
}
```

```
//find the longest consecutive seq out of all consecutive seq
int st = -1;
int mlen = 0;

for(int key : map.keySet()) {
    int ele = key;
    int len = 1;

    if(map.get(ele) == true) {
        while(map.containsKey(ele + len) == true) {
            len++;
        }

        if(len > mlen) {
            mlen = len;
            st = ele;
        }
    }
}

for(int k = st; k < st + mlen;k++) {
    System.out.println(k);
}
```

✓ 19 → T ✓ 13 → T
 14 → ~~T~~ F ✓ 1 → T
 5 → ~~T~~ F ✓ 7 → T
 2 → ~~T~~ F 20 → ~~T~~ F
 4 → ~~T~~ F 9 → ~~T~~ F
 15 → ~~T~~ F 3 → ~~T~~ F
 16 → ~~T~~ F 8 → ~~T~~ F
 17 → ~~T~~ F

1 13
 St = ~~-1~~ 14
 mlen = ~~0~~ 2
 4
 5


```

for(int i=0; i < arr.length;i++) {
    int ele = arr[i];
    int len = 1;

    if(map.get(ele) == true) {
        while(map.containsKey(ele + len) == true) {
            len++;
        }

        if(len > mlen) {
            mlen = len;
            st = ele;
        }
    }
}

```

opr: 1 1 1 1 5 3 1 1 3 1 1

5 2 15 14 1 13 9 3 7 4 8

Priority queue

min \rightarrow smaller the value
(PQ) higher the priority

PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>();

pq.add(19);

pq.add(24);

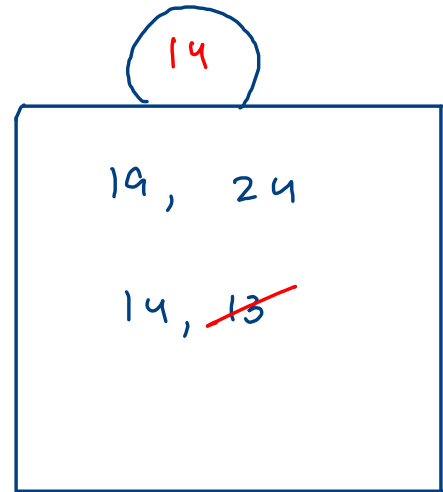
pq.add(14);

pq.add(13);

pq.peek() \rightarrow 13

pq.remove();

pq.peek() \rightarrow 14



add, remove
log n

peek \rightarrow $O(1)$

arr ; 9 8 7 13 6 12 18 25 3 16

```
public static void solve(int[] arr, int k) {
    PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>(Collections.reverseOrder());

    for(int val : arr) {
        pq.add(val);
    }

    int[] ans = new int[k];
    int idx = k-1;

    while(idx >= 0) {
        ans[idx] = pq.remove();
        idx--;
    }

    for(int i=0; i < ans.length; i++) {
        System.out.println(ans[i]);
    }
}
```

$n \log n$

$n > k$

$k \log n$

k

S: $O(n)$

T: $n \log n$

add, remove

$\log n$

peek $\rightarrow O(1)$

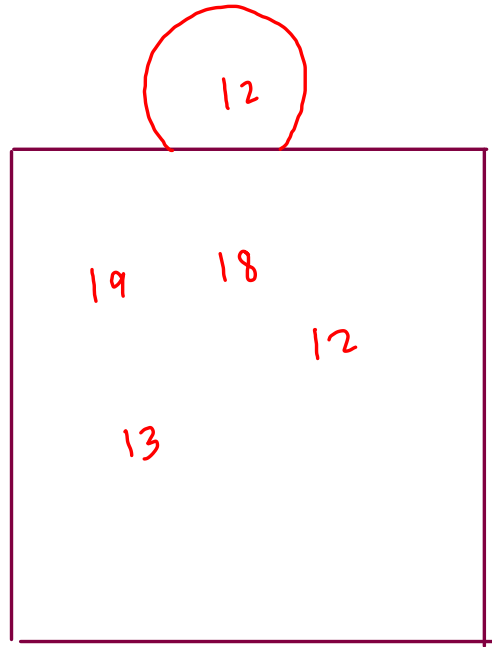
arr: 9 8 7 13 6 12 18 3 5 19



$k = 4$

k - largest elements

min Pq



12 13 18 19

$\log k$

```
public static void solve(int[]arr,int k) {  
    PriorityQueue<Integer>pq = new PriorityQueue<>();  
    for(int i=0; i < arr.length;i++) {  
        if(pq.size() < k) {  
            pq.add(arr[i]);  
        }  
        else if(pq.peek() < arr[i]){  
            pq.remove();  
            pq.add(arr[i]);  
        }  
    }  
    while(pq.size() > 0) {  
        System.out.println(pq.remove());  
    }  
}
```

$n \times \log k$

$k \times \log k$

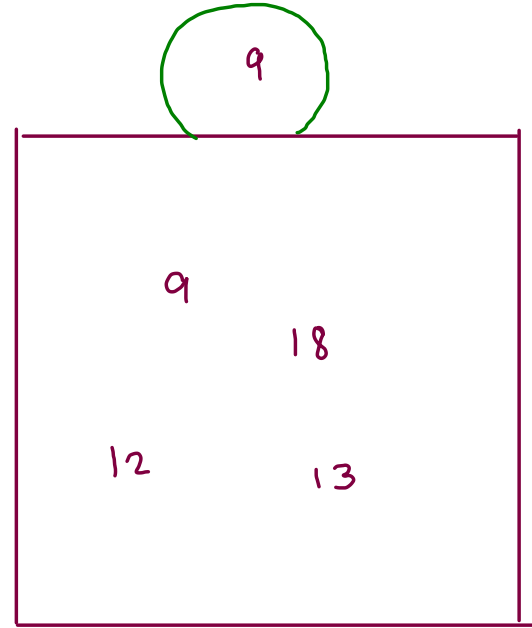
T : $n \log k$

S : k

arr: 9 8 7 13 6 12 18 3 5



```
public static void solve(int[] arr, int k) {  
    PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>();  
  
    for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        if(pq.size() < k) {  
            pq.add(arr[i]);  
        }  
        else if(pq.peek() < arr[i]){  
            pq.remove();  
            pq.add(arr[i]);  
        }  
    }  
  
    while(pq.size() > 0) {  
        System.out.println(pq.remove());  
    }  
}
```



$k = 4$

min Pq

9 12 13 18