

Day - 11

11-09-2021

Level - 1 Medium

Q1 Largest Number (List of non-negative integers nums, arrange them such that they form the largest number).

Input: nums = [10, 2]

Output: "210"

Logic \Rightarrow first convert array into string and sort the string by STL library sorting.

// for create.

```
static bool compare(string s1, string s2) {  
    return (s1+s2) >= (s2+s1);  
}
```

// for given.

```
string largestNumber(vector<int> &nums) {  
    int n = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++)  
        if (nums[i] == 0) { n++; }  
    if (n == nums.size())  
        return "0";  
}
```

```

vector<string> s (numS.size(), " ");
for (int i = 0; i < numS.size(); i++)
{
    s[i] = to_string (numS[i]);
}
sort (s.begin(), s.end(), compare);
string ans = "";
for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++)
{
    ans += (s[i]);
}
return ans;

```

level-hard

4) Merge of Two Sorted Arrays, (Given two sorted arrays num1 and num2 of size m and n respectively, return the median of two sorted arrays. $O(\log(m+n))$).

Input : $\text{num1} = [1, 3]$, $\text{num2} = [2]$

Output : 2.00000

double findMedian (vector<int> &num1, vector<int> &num2)

{

int n = num1.size();

int m = num2.size();

vector<double> num3;

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    nums3.push_back(nums1[i]);
}
for (int i=0; i<m; i++) {
    nums3.push_back(nums2[i]);
}

sort(nums3.begin(), nums3.end());
int k = nums3.size();
double res = 0;

if (k%2 == 0) {
    int idn = k/2;
    res = (nums3[idn] + nums3[idn-1])/2;
}
else {
    int idn = k/2;
    res = nums3[idn];
}

return res;
```

level-medium

Q.2 H-Index ($m - h > h$)

↓ ↓
paper citation.

index h have n papers has atleast m citations

Input: citations = [3, 10, 6, 1, 5]

Output: 3

Time comp $O(n \log m + m) = O(n \log m)$
int hIndex (vector<int>& citations) \rightarrow neglect
{

// Sort the citations (0, 1, 3, 5, 10)

Sort (citations.begin(), citations.end());

// store the citations in m

int m = citations.size();

// Create int i → index.

int i;

// iterate the loop

for (i=1; i <= n; i++)

if (citations[n-i] < i)

break;

return i-1;

}

count: 6 5 3 1 0

paper id: 1 2 3 4 5

for ↓ count atleast

↓ so it is valid

index

Same check 2 also valid

if equal like for

3 go stop.