

20 + Q → Binary search?? 20 / 23

Hashing

20 / 27
+8

32 / 35 → Hashing
↳ Friday ✓

≈ 20 + 15

+3

} Friday 60

↑ Stack
W (?!)

Friday

1.5 ✓

Contest

↳

or

✓

No

↳

TC ✓

SC × ✓

Edge cases

↳

Problem

+ Understand

statement

↳

→ What? → Understanding

→

3

↳

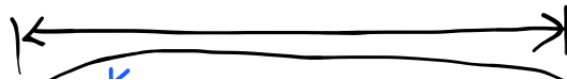
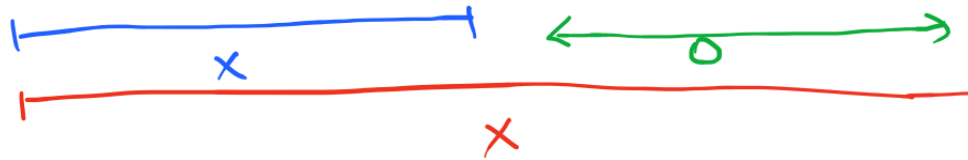
How?? ✓
Practice ✓
Day ✓

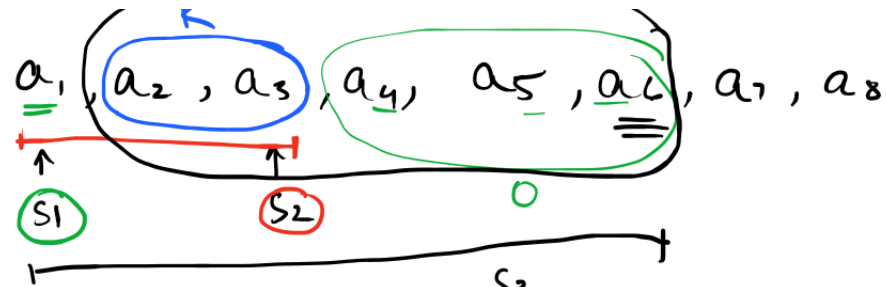
Questions

↳ Subarray sum equals K

↳ Subarray with sum 0
↳ return the greatest length
of subarray having sum 0

$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8$ ✓





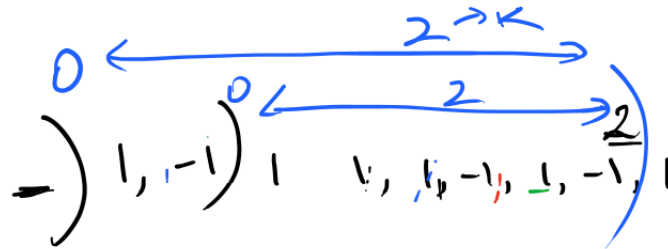
K =

$$S_2 = S_1 + K \rightarrow S_1 = S_2 - K$$

$$S_3 = S_1 + K + 0 \rightarrow S_1 = S_3 - K$$

Sum - K

If this value is already visited from index $[0, a_i]$
 $\hookrightarrow a_{i+1} \rightarrow \text{current} \Rightarrow K (\text{sum})$



$$\text{Sum} = 0 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

2 + 1

K = 2 ✓

$$\text{ans} = 0 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$$

Hashmap

\hookrightarrow sum vs count
Map

$\underline{\underline{2}} = 2 \rightarrow !! (2)$
 $\underline{\underline{1}}$
 $2 - 2 = \underline{\underline{0}}$
 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \overset{-2}{a_4} \overset{2}{\circ}$

$\underline{0, 2}$
 $1, x_2$
 $2, x_2$
 $3, 2$

TC: $O(n)$
SC: $O(n)$

Group Anagrams

act cat → Same letter → different position

5
cat dog tac god act

5
cat dog tac god act tac₀ → acot

cat → 1
dog → 1

How to ensure both are anagrams?

a, c, t
act

a, c, t
tac x
↘
act

a, c, t
atc ✓
↘
act

5
cat dog tac god act ✓ taco, acto n strings

HashMap
↳ <String, ArrayList<String>>
[
 act → cat, tac, act
 dgo → dog, god
 act → taco, acto
]

god ??
↳ god x
↳ dgo

taco x
act 12 x

↗ since the
O(s) length of
each string

In order to ensure we have an anagram,
sort the individual letters.

$O(n) \times [k \log k] + O(s)$

O/P: cat, tac, act, dog, god, taco, acto

↓
sort
u

check Anagram

```

if (c1.length() != c2.length()) {
    return false;
}

int[] charCount = new int[26];

for (int i = 0; i < c1.length(); i++) {
    charCount[c1.charAt(i) - 'a']++;
    charCount[c2.charAt(i) - 'a']--;
}

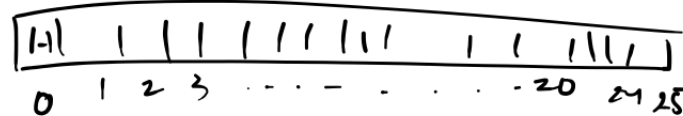
for (int count : charCount) {
    if (count != 0) {
        return false;
    }
}

return true;

```

check Anagram

→ a b c d ↗ +1
c b d a ↘ -1



actual values

[act → cat, tac, act]

dgo → dog, god

acOt → taco, acto

acot, act, dgo → Ans if sorted on basis

U of Keys
X

Subarray sum divisible by K

4, 5, 0, -2, -3, 1

$$5 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$5 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$5 + 0 = 5 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$0 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$K = 5$$

$$0, -2, -3 = -5 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$-2, -3 \cdot 1.5 = -5 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$5, 0, -2, -3 = 0 \cdot 1.5 = 0 \checkmark$$

⑥

| $\rightarrow \underline{\underline{+4 \cdot 1.5}}$

1.5

[0, 5)

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{10}} \cdot 1.5 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \cdot 1.5$$

$$\hookrightarrow (-5 + 4) \cdot 1.5 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{4 \cdot 1.5}} \checkmark$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \underbrace{a_5, a_6}_{\substack{+1 \rightarrow +1 \\ 5+1 \\ \underline{\underline{6}}}}, a_7$$

$$\substack{+1 \\ \underline{\underline{21}} - 6 = \underline{\underline{15}}}$$

Extra remainder in this part is 0

$$\checkmark \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ \text{---} & 4 & 5 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 4 = 4 \cdot 1.5 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$ans = 1 + 2 + 3 + 1$$

K = 5

Map Remainder vs Count

$$\text{sum} = 4 + 5 = 9 \% 5 = \underline{4}$$

$$\text{sum} = 4 + 0 = 4$$

$$\text{sum} = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 2 - 3 = 2 - 5 + 2 = 4$$

$$\text{sum} = 4 + 1 = 5 \% 5 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0: \underline{2} \\ 4: 34 \\ 2: 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 5 - 3$$

$$-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = (-2 + 5 - \underline{5}) \cdot 1 \cdot 5$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 + k \\ a \cdot 1 \cdot k \end{array} \right) \cdot 1 \cdot k$$