

DSA-3 Data structures X Not easy M3

SDE

M1, M2 → Crisp clear
↳ easy / building blocks

How to approach
any problem?

- Pseudo code
- Dry Run
- Code

1) Interactive apt ✓
↳ Raise db ✓
cl ✓

Questions

30 mins

1hr

1.5 hrs

1) Interviews
↳ fixed time
1hr

15 ✓ ← 15-20 mins → Thinking ✓
20 mins → Hints
↳ Solution Read ✓
Medium Hard

Notes

↳ Notes

↳ Personalised ⇒

↳ search in 2D Matrix *

* Contests → Weekend }
→ 1 Module Test }
↳ clearing concepts
↳ Story types
↳ Free
↳ 1-2 hrs

* Assignments

↳ CW → HW



Attempt all of these

→ OA
↳ code →] ⇒ 1-2 hrs
↳ MCQ →] Focus
⇓
INTERVIEW

Minimum in Rotated Sorted Array

1. $\underbrace{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}_{\text{sorted}} \checkmark$

1. $\underbrace{8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}_{\text{rotated}}$
 $\underbrace{7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}_{\text{rotated}}$

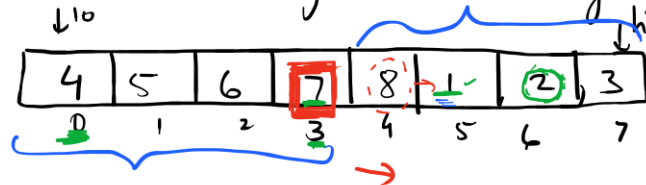
1. $\underbrace{6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}_{\text{rotated}}$

5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4 \Rightarrow Rotated Sorted Array

\hookrightarrow Find the smallest element.

1) Iterate over the entire array and find the minimum.
 $\hookrightarrow \underline{O(n)}$

2) sorted + $O(\log n) \Rightarrow$ Binary search



$$mid = \frac{0+6}{2} = 3$$

$$lo = 0$$

Steps

\Rightarrow mid is the greatest/smallest
 Ans $mid+1$ mid

\Rightarrow search in the non sorted part
1, 2, 3

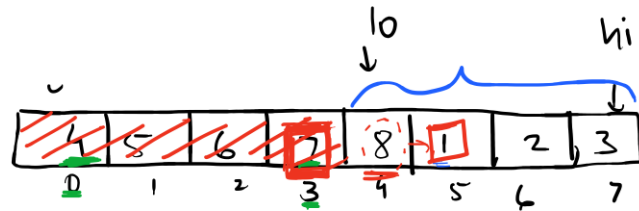
hi = 1

1) is 1 the greatest?
↳ compare the element on right side

$7 > 8$ X 7 is not the greatest?

↳ compare the element on the left side
⇒ is mid-1 the greatest

||
mid is the smallest



lo = 4

hi = 7

mid = 5

↳ smallest
element

(mid-1)

8 > 1

↳ Yes

↳ 8 is the greatest element

1 > 2 X

1 is not the
greatest element

Edge case ✓

① 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

① < ⑧ ✓ Array is sorted
↳ arr[0]

Search in 2D Matrix

mxn			
1	3	5	7
10	11	16	20
23	30	34	60

→ sorted array 10
↳ Binary search??

1) Brute force

↳ traverse over the entire matrix
↳ return true if target is found

$O(m \times n)$

2) Every row is individually sorted.
↳ we can apply binary search on it



Total number of rows :

number of rows.

m

↳ Each row is an array of
size n

↳ Binary search on size n.

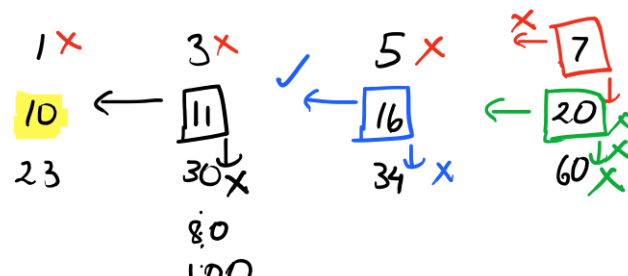
$$O(m \times \log n)$$

3) Similar to 2

↳ Apply Binary Search
on each column

$$O(n \times \log m)$$

4) Observation



10

CL

1000

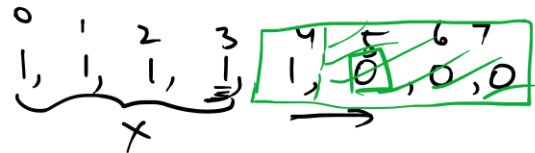
Staircase
Method



23

$O(m+n)$ 😊

Count 1 in sorted Binary Array
↳ Yes



↳ Conditions of Binary Search will change

Count of 1

↳ (last idx of 1 + 1)
↳ Binary Search ??

lo = 0
hi = 7

mid = 3
↳ == 1 ✓
+ update lo

last idx = ~~3~~

↳ search for
better ans on right

$lo = 4$ $mid = 5$
 $hi = 7$ $= 0$ \hookrightarrow better ans on left side

2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0

75
1 2 8 10 11 12 19

Floor of Sorted Array
 ↳ element just smaller or equal to 5

1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14

Search Rotated Sorted Array

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3

6

1) Linear Search

↳ $O(n)$

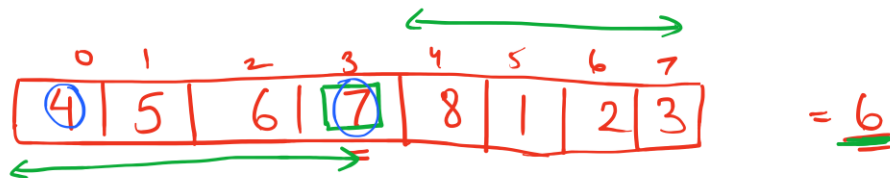
2) Binary Search ?!

No

↳ ~~sort ?!~~ $\rightarrow n \cdot \log n \times$

↳ Directly ?? \times

Modify the B.S



lo = 0

mid = 3

hi = 7

7

↳ check == target

↳ if yes 😊

else

is left part sorted

yes

no/right part sorted

