

Ques1) You have an array of N size :

you have to find that there is pythagorean triplet in that array?

Pythagorean Triplet means $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, You have to find that some a,b,c exist or not?

Ques2) Same Question But not brute Force Just think to do it in less complexity?

Hint : You can sort your array and then do something.

Ques3) You have to Implement Queue using an Array. Just Implement function

push(), pop(), isEmpty(), isFull(), top_element(). You have to handle all the cases such as when you pop the element and there is no element in the stack just return -1 otherwise return the popped element.

Ques4) Print the Bracket Number of the expression?

Ignore the Operands And All.

Input : $(a+(b*c))+(d/e)$

Output : 1 2 2 1 3 3

Input : $((()))((()))$

Output : 1 2 3 3 2 4 5 5 4 1

Ques5) Implement Queue Using Two Stack? Including All the operations listed above?

Ques6) You have to implement the Queue such that when you popped the element it behaves like the stack means first element popped at last.

Ques7) You are given a N-Size Unsorted Array And A Number K. You have to return

yes if given sum K exist when you sum up some elements in the array. Otherwise No.

Input: N=5 K=12

Array Of Size N:

1 3 2 5 4

Output: Yes

As, $3+5+4=12$

Ques 8) You are given a N-Size Unsorted Array And A Number K. You have to return

yes if given sum K exist when you sum up some elements exist in contiguous manner in the array. Otherwise No.

Input1: N=5 K=12

Array Of Size N:

1 3 2 5 4

Output: No

Because no contiguous elements sum up to get 12.

Input2: N=5 K=12

Array Of Size N:

1 3 2 5 4

Output: No

Because no contiguous elements sum up to get 12.

Ques9) you are given a number and you have to check is it is sparse or not.

A number is said to be a sparse number if in binary representation of the number no two or more consecutive bits are set. Write a function to check if a given number is Sparse or not.

Input: $x = 72$

Output: true

Explanation: Binary representation of 72 is 01001000.

There are no two consecutive 1's in binary representation

Input: $x = 12$

Output: false

Explanation: Binary representation of 12 is **1100**.

Third and fourth bits (from end) are set.

Hint: Think About some right shift of the number and What will happen

When you do right shift of a number.

Ques10) Check whether the Given Number N is even or Odd Using bitWise Operator.