Day-3

CODING PRACTICES AND PROBLEM

```
Knapsack Problem
1.0 - 1
Time Complexity: O(2N)
Solution:
class GfG {
  static int knapSack(int W, int wt[], int val[], int n)
  {
    if (n == 0 || W == 0)
       return 0;
    if (wt[n-1] > W)
       return knapSack(W, wt, val, n - 1);
     else
       return Math.max(knapSack(W, wt, val, n - 1),
            val[n-1] + knapSack(W - wt[n-1], wt, val, n-1));
  public static void main(String args[])
     int profit[] = new int[] \{ 60, 100, 120 \};
     int weight[] = new int[] { 10, 20, 30 };
     int W = 50;
     int n = profit.length;
     System.out.println(knapSack(W, weight, profit, n));
```

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2.Floor in Sorted Array:
  Time Complexity : O(N)
  Solution:
  import java.io.*;
  import java.lang.*;
  import java.util.*;

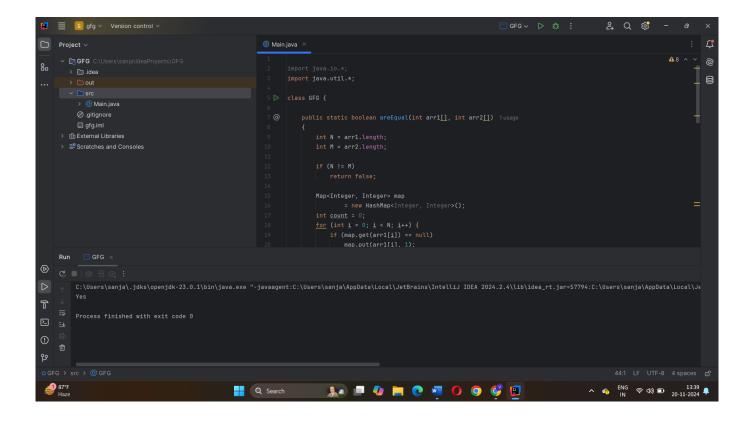
class GFG {
    static int floorSearch(int arr[], int n, int x) {
        if (x >= arr[n - 1])
            return n - 1;
    }
}
```

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if (x \le arr[0])
     return -1;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
     if (arr[i] > x)
        return (i - 1);
  return -1;
}
public static void main(String[] args)
  int arr[] = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14\};
  int n = arr.length;
  int x = 7;
  int index = floorSearch(arr, n - 1, x);
  if (index == -1)
     System.out.print("Floor of " + x
           + " doesn't exist in array ");
  else
     System.out.print("Floor of " + x + " is "
           + arr[index]);
```

3. Check Equal Arrays: Time Complexity : O(N*log(N))Solution: import java.io.*; import java.util.*; class GFG { public static boolean areEqual(int arr1[], int arr2[]) int N = arr1.length; int M = arr2.length; if(N!=M)return false;

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Map<Integer, Integer> map
        = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
  int count = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
     if (map.get(arr1[i]) == null)
        map.put(arr1[i], 1);
     else {
        count = map.get(arr1[i]);
        count++;
        map.put(arr1[i], count);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
     if (!map.containsKey(arr2[i]))
        return false;
     if (map.get(arr2[i]) == 0)
        return false;
     count = map.get(arr2[i]);
     --count;
     map.put(arr2[i], count);
  return true;
public static void main(String[] args)
  int arr1[] = \{3, 5, 2, 5, 2\};
  int arr2[] = \{2, 3, 5, 5, 2\};
```

```
if (areEqual(arr1, arr2))
     System.out.println("Yes");
else
     System.out.println("No");
}
```



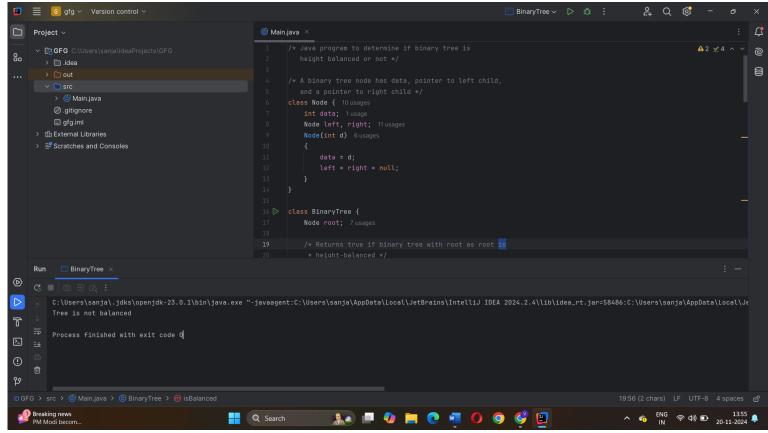
```
4.Palindrome Linked List:
Time Complexity: O(n)
Solution:
class Node {
  int data;
  Node next;
  Node(int d) {
     data = d;
    next = null;
class GfG {
  static Node reverseList(Node head) {
    Node prev = null;
    Node curr = head;
    Node next;
     while (curr != null) {
       next = curr.next;
       curr.next = prev;
       prev = curr;
       curr = next;
     return prev;
  }
  static boolean isIdentical(Node n1, Node n2) {
     while (n1 != null && n2 != null) {
       if (n1.data != n2.data)
          return false;
       n1 = n1.next;
```

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n2 = n2.next;
  return true;
static boolean isPalindrome(Node head) {
  if (head == null || head.next == null)
     return true;
  Node slow = head, fast = head;
  while (fast.next != null
       && fast.next.next != null) {
     slow = slow.next;
     fast = fast.next.next;
  Node head2 = reverseList(slow.next);
  slow.next = null;
  boolean ret = isIdentical(head, head2);
  head2 = reverseList(head2);
  slow.next = head2;
  return ret;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Node head = new Node(1);
  head.next = new Node(2);
  head.next.next = new Node(3);
  head.next.next.next = new Node(2);
  head.next.next.next.next = new Node(1);
```

```
boolean result = isPalindrome(head);
if (result)
    System.out.println("true");
else
    System.out.println("false");
```

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5.Balanced Tree Check:
Time Comlexity : O(n^2)
Solution:
class Node {
  int data;
  Node left, right;
  Node(int d)
     data = d;
    left = right = null;
class BinaryTree {
  Node root;
  boolean isBalanced(Node node)
  {
    if (node == null)
       return true;
    lh = height(node.left);
    rh = height(node.right);
     if (Math.abs(lh - rh) <= 1 && isBalanced(node.left)
          && isBalanced(node.right))
       return true;
    return false;
```

```
int height(Node node)
  if (node == null)
     return 0;
  return 1
       + Math.max(height(node.left),
       height(node.right));
}
public static void main(String args[])
  BinaryTree tree = new BinaryTree();
  tree.root = new Node(1);
  tree.root.left = new Node(2);
  tree.root.right = new Node(3);
  tree.root.left.left = new Node(4);
  tree.root.left.right = new Node(5);
  tree.root.left.left.left = new Node(8);
  if (tree.isBalanced(tree.root))
     System.out.println("Tree is balanced");
  else
     System.out.println("Tree is not balanced");
```



6. Triplet Sum In Array: Time Complexity : $O(n^2)$ Solution: import java.util.Arrays; public class Main { static boolean find3Numbers(int[] arr, int sum) int n = arr.length; Arrays.sort(arr); for (int i = 0; i < n - 2; i++) { int 1 = i + 1; int r = n - 1;

```
while (1 \le r) {
        int curr_sum = arr[i] + arr[l] + arr[r];
        if (curr sum == sum) {
           System.out.println(
              "Triplet is " + arr[i] + ", "
             + arr[1] + ", " + arr[r]);
           return true;
        else if (curr_sum < sum) {</pre>
           1++;
        }
        else {
           r--;
  return false;
public static void main(String[] args)
  int[] arr = \{ 1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 8 \};
  int sum = 22;
  find3Numbers(arr, sum);
```

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