1. Find the sum of bit wise OR of minimum and Maximum element of all the subsets whose length is greater than 2 of the given of set. for ex:- {1,2,3} is set then possible subsets of length is{ 1,2},{1,3},{2,3}{1,2,3} answer 1|2 +1|3 +2|3 +1|3=12
2. Calculate smallest number of letters removed to make remaining word lexicographical? Write a program in Java to calculate the smallest number of letters that must be removed in order for the letters of the remaining word to be sorted in lexicographical order (abcde…wxyz). e.g. given “banana” the function should return 3 because we can remove three letters (the first 3rd and 6th) to get the word “aan” which is sorted. Please note that it is not possible to be remove fewer than three letters. But I'm supposed to find the answer in O (n). Also my answer is failing for the input string "iardiaaznaai".
3. Let’s say you have two input arrays with sorted elements. Find the union. a[] = {2, 10, 14, 19, 51, 71} b[] = {2, 9, 19, 40, 51} Union = {2, 9, 10, 14, 19, 40, 51}.
4. Why we have such long number value for object's hashcode in java. Can we not have any small numbers or why java is giving that much large number for any object hash code?
5. **List<Integer> list=Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4,5,6); Iterator it=list.iterator(); while(it.hasNext()){ System.out.println(it.next()); }** The above code will iterate sequentially through 1 to 6. Can we iterate the same list alternatively so that it will print 1, 3, 5 without changing the while loop.
6. Given a number, rearrange the digits of that number to make a higher number, among all such permutations that are greater,one of them is the smallest, Find the smallest greater permutation (the next Permutation). Examples: next\_permutation (12) = 21 next\_permutation (315) = 351 next\_permutation (583) = 835