

Smart Coding & Interview Series

Top-20 Basic Program

(Heap & Priority Queue Applications)

First, understand the solution building strategies and coding for the problems in LIVE/VIDEO session and then you apply those strategies discussed in LIVE/VIDEO session to solve the following problems. Use your favourite language(C/C++/Java/C#/Python/Scala) for coding.

1) Top-k Smallest Elements in Realtime DataStream: Find lowest top k frequent number s in realtime data stream. Implement two methods for Class:

1. `add(number)`. Add a new number in the data structure.
2. `topk()`. Get the current top k smallest elements.

2) Kth Smallest Sum in Two Sorted Arrays: Given two integer arrays sorted in ascending order and an integer k . Define $\text{sum} = a + b$, where a is an element from the first array and b is an element from the second one. Find the k th smallest sum out of all possible sums.

Example

Given $[1, 7, 11]$ and $[2, 4, 6]$.

For $k = 3$, return 7.

For $k = 4$, return 9.

For $k = 8$, return 15.

3) Merge k Sorted Lists: Find an efficient algorithm to merge k sorted linked lists and return it as one sorted list.

Example:

Input:

```
[
  1->4->5,
  1->3->4,
  2->6
]
```

Output: $1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6$

Source : <https://leetcode.com/problems/merge-k-sorted-lists/>

4) Kth Smallest Element in a Sorted Matrix: Given a $n \times n$ matrix where each of the rows and columns are sorted in ascending order, find the k th smallest element in the matrix. Note that it is the k th smallest element in the sorted order, not the k^{th} distinct element.

Example:

Matrix=

$[01, 05, 09]$

$[10, 11, 13]$

$[12, 13, 15]$

Smart Coding & Interview Series

Top-20 Basic Program

(Heap & Priority Queue Applications)

]

$K=8$

Return 13.

Source: <https://leetcode.com/problems/kth-smallest-element-in-a-sorted-matrix/description/>

5) Sliding Window Maximum: Given an array `nums`, there is a sliding window of size k which is moving from the very left of the array to the very right. You can only see the k numbers in the window. Each time the sliding window moves right by one position. Return the max sliding window.

Example:

Input: `nums = [1,3,-1,-3,5,3,6,7]`, and $k=3$

Output: `[3,3,5,5,6,7]`

Source : <https://leetcode.com/problems/sliding-window-maximum/description/>