

**Data Structures and Algorithms (CS F211)**  
**Second Semester 2018-2019**  
**Lab Sheet 10**

**1.** IPL is in full flow and now teams have to choose the best possible opening pair for their team. Given **N** right-handed batsmen and **N** left-handed batsmen and their respective average scores. Find out the best **k** combinations of left and right-handed batsmen. Time Complexity:  $O(N * k)$ .

**Sample Input Format**

**N k**

Array with average scores for right-hand batsmen

Array with average scores for left-hand batsmen

**Sample Input 1**

2 2

1 2

3 4

**Sample Output 1**

6 5

**Sample Input 2**

4 4

1 4 2 3

2 5 1 6

**Sample Output 2**

10 9 9 8

**2.** Given **N** bags, each bag contains  $A_i$  kg of meat. There is a kid and a magician. In one unit of time, kid chooses a random bag **i** and he can eat maximum of  $A_i$  kg of meat, then the magician fills the  $i^{th}$  bag with  $\text{floor}(A_i/2)$  kg of meat.

Given  $A_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq N$ , find the maximum number of meat kid can eat in **K** units of time.

**Input Format**

**N K**

Array **A**

**Sample Input 1**

2 3

6 5

**Sample Output 1**

14

**3.** You are given a stream of asteroid sizes and you need to find the median of the size of the asteroid you have observed at each time step. You will be given **N**, the length of the stream and an array of numbers representing the size of the new asteroid of that time step.

Required Time Complexity -  $O(N * \log N)$

**Sample Input**

4  
5 15 1 3

**Sample Output**

5 10 5 4

4. Given a level order traversal of a binary tree, find out if that tree follows the property of min heap.

**Sample Input**

4  
10 15 14 25 30

**Sample Output**

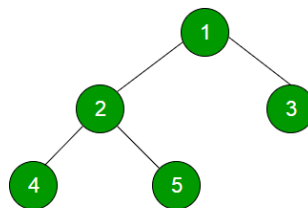
True

**Sample Input**

5  
10 9 8 7 6

**Sample Output**

False



Note that the level order traversal of the above tree is 1 2 3 4 5.

5. Given a level order traversal of min heap, convert it into max heap and print its level order traversal

**Sample Input**

10  
3 5 9 6 8 20 10 12 18 9

**Sample Output**

20 18 10 12 9 9 3 5 6 8

6. Arya is a huge cricket fan, so he decides that he'll meet his five favourite cricketers in this problem-set of heaps. And he'll try to impress them. The first cricketer he wants to impress is: Kane Williamson. He asked Williamson to answer some queries in a press interview. Williamson is irritated by Arya's constant interruption during his interview, so Williamson decides to give Sharat a run for his money by asking him the answer to various queries. Williamson will give a query of the types mentioned below to Sharat and will expect him to answer those.

- **Push X** -- Insert Williamson's score in an array. - **Query type 1.**
- **Diff** -- Find out the difference between Williamson's current highest and current lowest score, currently present in the array. And then remove a single instance of each of those values from the

array. - **Query type 2.**

In case, the current lowest and current highest score are same, then only one instance of that score will be removed from the array.

- **CountHigh** -- Find out the number of times Williamson has scored his current highest score, currently present in array. - **Query type 3.**
- **CountLow** -- Find out the number of times Williamson has scored his current lowest score, currently present in array. - **Query type 4.**

### Input format

The first line contains an integer Q, which denotes the number of queries which have to be dealt by Sharat. The next Q lines will contain a query like the ones mentioned above.

### Output format

For the query types 2, 3, and 4, print the answer in a new line. If there is no record of any innings, that is, the array of Williamson's score is empty for query type 2, 3 and 4, then print -1.

### Example

#### Input

```
10
CountHigh
Push 442
CountHigh
Push 7555
Diff
Push 2799
Diff
Push 8543
Diff
Diff
```

#### Output

```
-1
1
7113
0
0
-1
```

**7.** Given an array **arr[]** of size **n** containing 0 and 1 only. The problem is to count the subarrays having equal number of 0's and 1's.

#### Input

```
{1,0,0,1,0,1,1}
```

#### Output

```
8
```

**Explanation:** The sub arrays are: {1,0}, {0,1}, {1,0}, {0,1}, {1,0,0,1}, {0,1,0,1}, {1,0,0,1,0,1}, {0,0,1,0,1,1}.

**8.** There are **N** chairs arranged in a row. **K** people come in a line and start occupying the chairs. Each person wants to be as far as possible from every other person. So, every person arriving looks for the largest empty

continuous sequence of unoccupied chairs and occupies the middle position. They have a preference indicating whether they would choose the left or the right chair if there are two chairs at the middle to choose from (else the preference does not matter, since there is only 1 chair at the centre). If there are multiple largest empty sequences, then the person chooses the sequence which appears first from left side. You are asked to answer **Q** queries. Determine which person has occupied the queried position.

### Input Format

The first line of every test file are 2 integers **N** and **K**.

The next line contains a string **S** of length **K**. The **i**<sup>th</sup> character would be 'L' or 'R' indicating the preference of the **i**<sup>th</sup> person - the left or the right seat respectively.

Next line contains an integer **Q** - the number of queries.

Next **Q** lines contain an integer **Q<sub>i</sub>** - the queried position.

### Output Format

For each query, output the persons' entry number if it is occupied, else print '-1' without quotes in a new line.

### Example

#### Input

```
5 3
RLR
5
1
2
3
4
5
```

#### Output

```
2
-1
1
-1
3
```

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