Amazon Interview Experience | Set 283 (On-Campus)

Difficulty Level :\nMedium
Last Updated :\n05 Jul, 2019

Recently I got interviewed at Amazon on campus. The process was :

Online Round:

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Coding Questions:

- 1. Given a 2d array with only elements $\xe2\x80\x98\#\xe2\x80\x99 \& \xe2\x80\x98.\xe2\x80\x99 .$ \xe2\x80\x98 \xe2\x80\x98 represents cherry and \xe2\x80\x98.\xe2\x80\x99 represents nothing . Can you divide the array into 2 halves with equal cherries . You could only make a single cut either horizontal or vertical .
- 2. Sliding Window of size k . Find max of each window.

Round 1:

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Problem 1: Search in rotated and sorted array.

Interviewer wants all corner cases covered code .And also Max optimized time complexity . I gave a O(2*logn) solution he got satisfied .

Problem 2: Given a number k, Find no. of ways to make this number using sum of numbers from 1 to k-1. Also You cannot take same number more than once in a combination and also all permutations of a combination count as one way .

For eg: if k= 6, Then all permuations of (1,2,3) count as one way only. I got shortlisted after this round.

Round 2

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It consists of a single problem only but a detailed discussion on that .

Problem: Range Minimum Query .i.e Given an array and a range query (xi,yi) find min element in the range (xi,yi). These queries can be very large.

First i gave bruteforce approach and after that I gave a segment Tree solution to that with time and space complexity.

He then asked what if we have to update an element and then followed by updating a range.

After that he asked what if we delete an element . How do you modify your solution to cope-up with that .

I suggested him to update the element with INT MAX and maintain a mapping array.

After that he asked what if we add an element in the array?.

I suggested him to reconstruct segment tree based on that . He suggested to construct it like a binary root instead of array representation and store the range . There can be some re-usable subtrees . How can i found those subtrees and how to use them and what will be the time complexities.

Lastly i was told to code range minmium query with node having following properties (min,start,end,node* left,node* end);

He got impressed .:)

Round 3

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It also consist of only a single problem .

Problem: Given set of coordinates find top k elements whose distance from origin in maximum.

I gave naive approaches and heap approach. Later he asked me to think more then i come up with Quick-Sort Partition function approach.

He asked me to code it .

Round 4

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It was easiest of all so far .

It consist of problem : Given 2 linked list subtract them and store the result in bigger one and return that .

Basically he wants us to cover all corner cases for this .

After that a discussion on projects took place.

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