

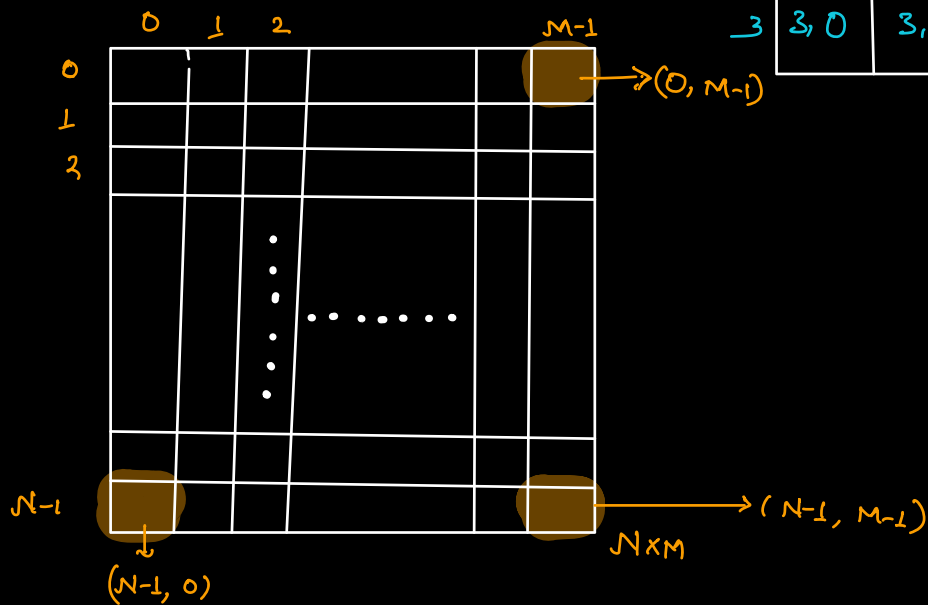
Roms
&
col

int A[][] = new int [r][c];

↓ ↓
No of No of
rows Col

```
int mat[4][3] = new int[4][3];
```

	0	1	2
0	0,0	0,1	0,2
1	1,0	1,1	1,2
2	2,0	2,1	2,2
3	3,0	3,1	3,2



Q. Given a matrix of size $N \times M$. Print the sum of every row.

	0	1	2	3	
0	4	3	1	7	$\rightarrow 15$
1	6	2	3	4	$\rightarrow 15$
2	5	3	2	7	$\rightarrow 17$

```
void printRowSum ( int A[][7]) {
```

```
    int N = A.length; // Count of rows in A
```

```
    int M = A[0].length; // Count of cols in A
```

```
    int sum = 0;
```

```
    for (i=0; i<N; i++){
```

```
        sum = 0;
```

```
        for (j=0; j<M; j++){
```

```
            sum = sum + A[i][j];
```

```
        }
```

```
        print(sum);
```

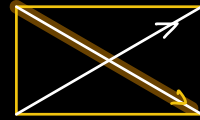
```
    }
```

TC: $O(NM)$

HW: Print the sum of all cols.

Q Given a square matrix of size $N \times N$. Print the diagonal elements. (Left top \rightarrow Bottom right)

	0	1	2	3
0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3



```

fn(i=0; i<N; i++){
    fn(j=0; j<N; j++){
        if(i==j){
            Print(A[i][j]);
        }
    }
}

```

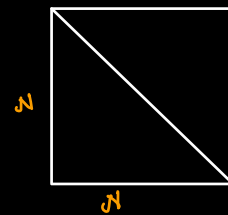
TC: $O(N^2)$

```

fn(i=0; i<N; i++){
    Print(A[i][i]);
}

```

\rightarrow TC: $O(N)$

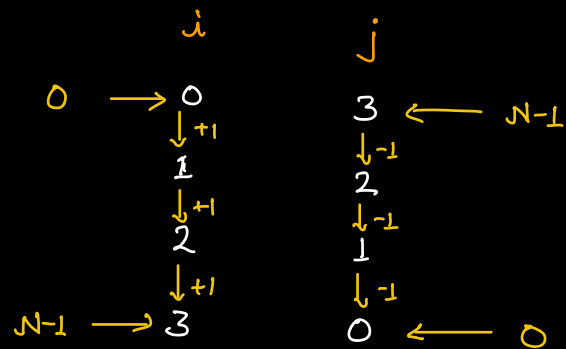


$$N^2 + N^2 = d^2$$

$$d^2 = 2N^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{2} N$$

	0	1	2	3
0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3



TC: $O(N^2)$

VMware

Q. Given a matrix ($N \times N$). Print all element above the diagonal. (top left \rightarrow bottom right).

Row	Col
0	1, 2, 3..., $N-1$
1	2, 3, 4 ... $N-1$
2	3, 4, 5 --- $N-1$
3	4, 5, 6 --- $N-1$

	0	1	2	3
0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3

```

for (i=0; i<N; i++){
    for (j=i+1; j<N; j++){
        Print (A[i][j]);
    }
}

```

iterations = $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$
 TC : $O(N^2)$

HW: Print the lower triangle elements.

	0	1	2	3
0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3

PayTM
ServiceNow

Q Given a sq. matrix ($N \times N$). Convert it to its transpose. (Without any extra space $\rightarrow O(1)$ sc.)

A:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

\rightarrow A^T:

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

```

for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<N; j++) {
        temp = A[i][j];
        A[i][j] = A[j][i];
        A[j][i] = temp;
    }
}

```

	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9

i	j
0	0
0	1
0	2
1	0

	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	6	7	8	9	10
2	11	12	13	14	15
3	16	17	18	19	20
4	21	22	23	24	25

1	6	11	16	21
2	7	12	17	22
3	8	13	18	23
4	9	14	19	24
5	10	15	20	25

$0, 0 \rightarrow 0, 0$
 $0, 1 \rightarrow 1, 0$
 $0, 2 \rightarrow 2, 0$
 $0, 3 \rightarrow 3, 0$
 $0, 4 \rightarrow 4, 0$

$i, j \longleftrightarrow j, i$

```
for ( i=0; i<N; i++){
```

```
    for ( j=i+1; j<N; j++){
```

```
        // Swap A[i][j] & A[j][i]
```

```
        temp = A[i][j];
```

```
        A[i][j] = A[j][i];
```

```
        A[j][i] = temp;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

TC: $O(N^2)$

- Pen + Paper
(dry run)
- ide

Amazon

Adobe

MS

VMware

Q. Given a sq. matrix.

Rotate the matrix by 90° in clockwise direction & without using any extra space (Sc: $O(1)$).

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16



13	9	5	1
14	10	6	2
15	11	7	3
16	12	8	4

A^T

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

Reverse every row

Steps

- Convert the matrix to its transpose.
- Reverse every row of the transpose.

T.C	Sc
$O(N^2)$	$O(1)$
+	+
$O(N^2)$	$O(1)$

$O(N^2), O(1)$

--	--	--	--	--	--	--