

Amazon Internship Interview Experience

Sort an array without changing position of negative numbers

Find the longest string that can be made up of other strings from the array

Count the triplets such that $A[i] < B[j] < C[k]$

Comparison among Bubble Sort, Selection Sort and Insertion Sort

Two nodes of a BST are swapped, correct the BST | Set-2

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Greatest contiguous sub-array of size K

Bubble Sort for Linked List by Swapping nodes

Merge two BSTs with constant extra space

Maximum water that can be stored between two buildings

Pair with largest sum which is less than K in the array

Find a triplet in an array whose sum is closest to a given number

Keep track of previous indexes after sorting a vector in C++ STL

Find maximum meetings in one room

Range Queries to Find number of sub-arrays with a given xor

Split the array elements into strictly increasing and decreasing sequence

Count pairs with given sum | Set 2

Iterative selection sort for linked list

Maximum Length Chain of Pairs | Set-2

Find the number of elements greater than k in a sorted array

Program to print an array in Pendulum Arrangement with constant space

Sort an array of strings based on the frequency of good words in them

TimSort

TimSort is a sorting algorithm based on [Insertion Sort](#) and [Merge Sort](#).

1. A stable sorting algorithm works in $O(n \log n)$ time
2. Used in Java's `Arrays.sort()` as well as Python's `sorted()` and `sort()`.
3. First sort small pieces using Insertion Sort, then merges the pieces using merge of merge sort.

We divide the Array into blocks known as **Run**. We sort those runs using insertion sort one by one and then merge those runs using combine function used in merge sort. If the size of Array is less than run, then Array get sorted just by using Insertion Sort. The size of run may vary from 32 to 64 depending upon the size of the array. Note that merge function performs well when sizes subarrays are powers of 2. The idea is based on the fact that insertion sort performs well for small arrays.

Recommended: Please try your approach on [{IDE}](#) first, before moving on to the solution.

Details of below implementation :

- We consider size of run as 32.
- We one by one sort pieces of size equal to run
- After sorting individual pieces, we merge them one by one. We double the size of merged subarrays after every iteration.

[C++](#)
[Java](#)
[Python3](#)
[C#](#)

```
// Java program to perform TimSort.
class GF
{
    static int RUN = 32;

    // this function sorts array from left index to
    // to right index which is of size atmost RUN
    public static void insertionSort(int[] arr, int left, int right)
    {
        for (int i = left + 1; i <= right; i++)
        {
            int temp = arr[i];
            int j = i - 1;
            while (arr[j] > temp && j >= left)
            {
                arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                j--;
            }
            arr[j + 1] = temp;
        }
    }

    // merge function merges the sorted runs
    public static void merge(int[] arr, int l,
                             int m, int r)
    {
        // original array is broken in two parts
        // left and right array
        int len1 = m - l + 1, len2 = r - m;
        int[] left = new int[len1];
        int[] right = new int[len2];
        for (int x = 0; x < len1; x++)
        {
            left[x] = arr[l + x];
        }
        for (int x = 0; x < len2; x++)
        {
            right[x] = arr[m + 1 + x];
        }

        int i = 0;
        int j = 0;
        int k = l;

        // after comparing, we merge those two array
        // in larger sub array
        while (i < len1 && j < len2)
        {
            if (left[i] <= right[j])
            {
                arr[k] = left[i];
                i++;
            }
            else
            {
                arr[k] = right[j];
                j++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

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Merge K sorted Doubly Linked List in Sorted Order

Check if the string contains consecutive letters and each letter occurs exactly once

Maximal Disjoint Intervals

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Rearrange the characters of the string such that no two adjacent characters are

Find minimum changes required in an array for it to contain k distinct elements

IntroSort or Introspective sort

Remove elements to make array sorted

Unbounded Fractional Knapsack

Divide array into two parts with equal sum according to the given constraints

Sort an array of strings according to string lengths using Map

Check whether an array can be made strictly decreasing by modifying at most one element

```
k++;
}

// copy remaining elements of left, if any
while (i < len1)
{
    arr[k] = left[i];
    k++;
    i++;
}

// copy remaining element of right, if any
while (j < len2)
{
    arr[k] = right[j];
    k++;
    j++;
}
}

// iterative Timsort function to sort the
// array[0..n-1] (similar to merge sort)
public static void timSort(int[] arr, int n)
{
    // Sort individual subarrays of size RUN
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += RUN)
    {
        insertionSort(arr, i, Math.min((i + 31), (n - 1)));
    }

    // start merging from size RUN (or 32). It will merge
    // to form size 64, then 128, 256 and so on ...
    for (int size = RUN; size < n; size = 2 * size)
    {
        // pick starting point of left sub array. We
        // are going to merge arr[left..left+size-1]
        // and arr[left+size, left+2*size-1]
        // After every merge, we increase left by 2*size
        for (int left = 0; left < n; left += 2 * size)
        {
            // find ending point of left sub array
            // mid+1 is starting point of right sub array
            int mid = left + size - 1;
            int right = Math.min((left + 2 * size - 1), (n - 1));

            // merge sub array arr[left.....mid] &
            // arr[mid+1....right]
            merge(arr, left, mid, right);
        }
    }

    // utility function to print the Array
    public static void printArray(int[] arr, int n)
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        }
        System.out.print("\n");
    }

    // Driver code
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int[] arr = {5, 21, 7, 23, 19};
        int n = arr.length;
        System.out.print("Given Array is\n");
        printArray(arr, n);

        timSort(arr, n);

        System.out.print("After Sorting Array is\n");
        printArray(arr, n);
    }
}

// This code has been contributed by 29AjayKumar
```

Output:

```
Given Array is
5 21 7 23 19
After Sorting Array is
5 7 19 21 23
```

References :

<https://svn.python.org/projects/python/trunk/Objects/listsort.txt>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timsort#Minimum_size_28minrun.29

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