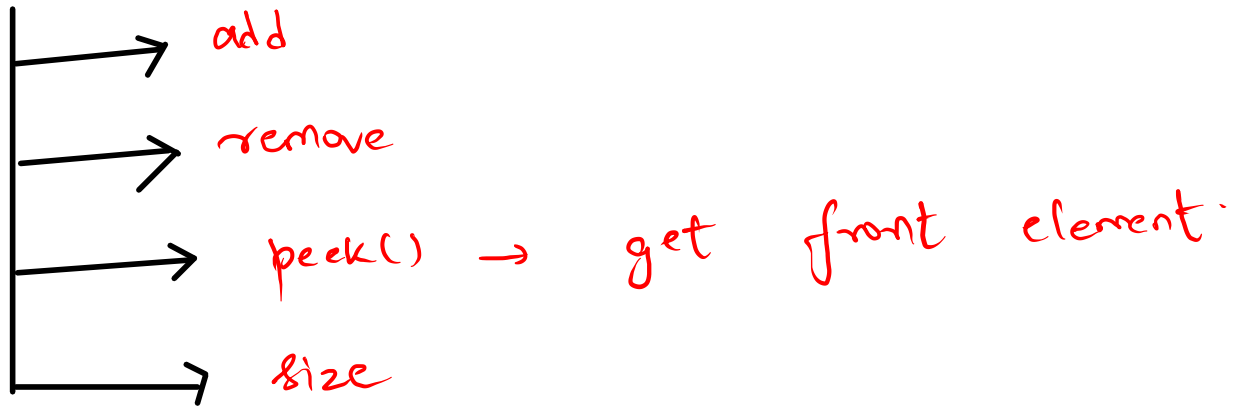


# Queue.



Decimal

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Binary

0	→	0
1		1
10	---	2
11	---	3
100	---	4
101	---	5
110	---	6
111	---	7
1000	---	8

1      10

~~1~~   ~~10~~   11   100   101

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{11}0 \\
 2^2 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 (78)_{10} \\
 7 \times 10^1 + 8 \times 10^0 \\
 = 78
 \end{array}$$
  

$$2^2 \times 1 + 2^1 \times 1 + 2^0 \times 0$$
  

$$4 + 2 + 0 = 6$$

## Generate Binary Numbers

eg2.  $N = 4$

eg1.

$N = 2$

1 ... 1  
2 ... 10

1	...	1
2	...	10
3	...	11
4	...	100

Generate Binary Number.

$N=5$

1 --- N

1 "111" "1000" "1001" "1010" "1011"

rem = "101" --- 1010  
                    1011

print N numbers  
N times.

loop (N times)

{

}

1  
10  
11  
100  
101

N=5

110 111 1000 1001 1010 1011

loop (N times)

```
{  
  rem ✓  
  print ✓  
  add 2 more  
}
```

100 — 0 1000  
          1 1001

101 — 0 1010  
101 — 1 1011

1  
10  
11  
100  
101

```

42 //function to generate binary numbers from 1 to n using
43 static ArrayList<String> generate(int N)
44 {
45     ArrayList<String> ans = new ArrayList<>();
46     Queue<String> qu = new LinkedList<>();
47     qu.add("1");
48     for(int i = 1; i <= N; i++){
49         String rm = qu.remove();
50         ans.add(rm);
51         qu.add(rm+"0");
52         qu.add(rm+"1");
53     }
54
55
56
57     return ans;
58 }
59
60 }
61

```

ans < "1", "10" "11" >

~~1~~ 10 11

rm = "11"

N=3

"100" "101" "110" "111"

\_\_\_\_\_

# First Negative Integer 2

$N - K + 1$

$5 - 2 + 1 = 4$

3

Problem	Submissions	Leaderboard	Discussions
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Given an array  $A[]$  of size  $N$  and a positive integer  $K$ , find the first negative integer for each and every window(contiguous subarray) of size  $K$ .

Sample Input 0

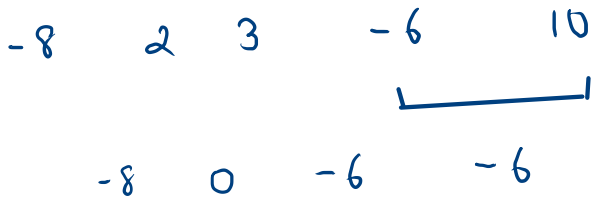
```
5 2
-8 2 3 -6 10
```

Sample Output 0

```
↓
-8 0 -6 -6
```

$N = 5$

$K = 2$



$N = 9$

$K = 3$

-8 2 -2 -3 4 5 6 -7 8

-8 -2 -2 -3 0 -7 -7

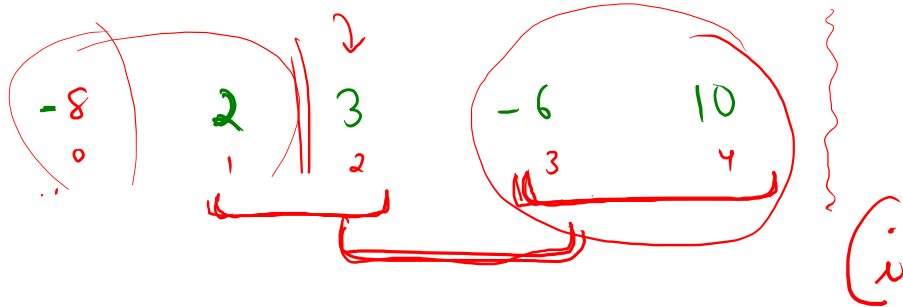
$9 - 3 + 1$

7



5 2  
-8 2 3 -6 10

k=2



Algo.

- ✓ find ans prev
- ✓ remove unnecessary.

$$qu.peek < i - k + 1$$

✓ add -ve idx of -ve ele  
3 (-6)

$$3 < 4 - 2 + 1$$

$$3 < 3$$

A[qu.peek]  
-8 ✓  
0  
-6  
-6



$N=9$

$k=3$

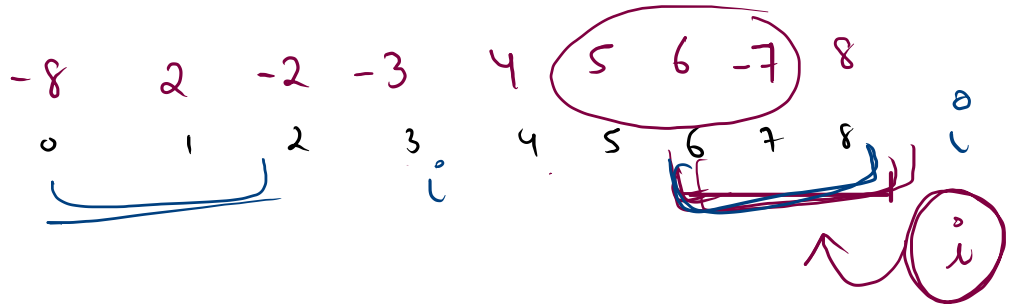
find p ans ✓

rm un necessary ✓

add -ve

idx of -ve

7



$peek < i - k + 1$

$A[peek]$

-8

-2

-2

-3

0

-7

-7

$$2 \quad -1 \quad 3$$

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 public class Solution {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
6         int n = scn.nextInt();
7         int k = scn.nextInt();
8         int [] A = new int[n];
9         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
10             A[i] = scn.nextInt();
11         }
12         //first k item
13         Queue<Integer> qu = new LinkedList();
14         int i = 0;
15         while(i < k){
16             if(A[i]<0){
17                 qu.add(i);
18             }
19             i++;
20         }
21         //rest item 1. find p ans 2. rm unnece.. 3.add -ve
22         while(i < n){
23             //find p ans
24             if(qu.size() == 0){
25                 System.out.print(0 + " ");
26             }else{
27                 System.out.print(A[qu.peek()] + " ");
28             }
29             //remove unnece..
30             if(qu.size() != 0 && qu.peek() < i-k+1){
31                 qu.remove();
32             }
33         }
34     }
35 }

```

```

32     }
33     //add -ve
34     if(A[i] < 0){
35         qu.add(i);
36     }
37     i++;
38 }
39 if(qu.size() == 0){
40     System.out.print(0 + " ");
41 }else{
42     System.out.print(A[qu.peek()] + " ");
43 }
44 }
45 }

```

# Priority Queue.

init  
add  
remove  
size  
get

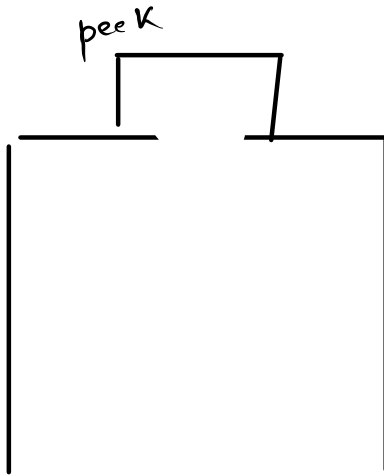
Queue (FIFO)



# Priority Queue.

default : min.

20  
10  
30  
40

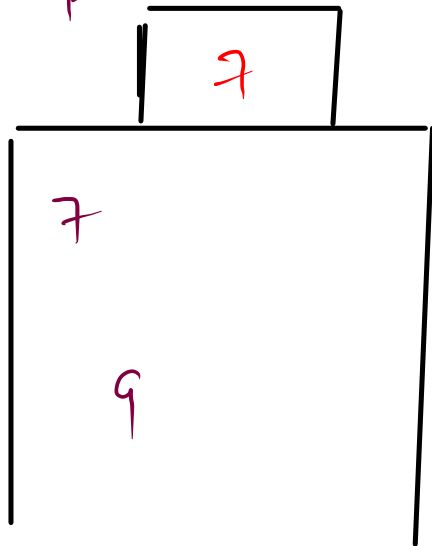


min. (ask.)

[ 10      20      30      40 ]

min.

peek



A → 7 6 6 2 5 9 1 3

---

1 2 3 5 6 6

```
1 import java.util.PriorityQueue;
2 import java.util.*;
3 public class Main
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>(); //min
7         pq.add(7);
8         pq.add(2);
9         pq.add(1);
10        pq.add(3);
11        pq.add(9);
12
13        System.out.println(pq.remove());
14        System.out.println(pq.peek());
15
16        System.out.println(pq.size());
17    }
18 }
19
20
```

# Priority Queue Basics.

Take  $T$  as an integer input. Then take  $t$  integer elements as input. Each time you take an input. Print the **smallest element** so far, each time a new element is taken as an input.

$T=5$

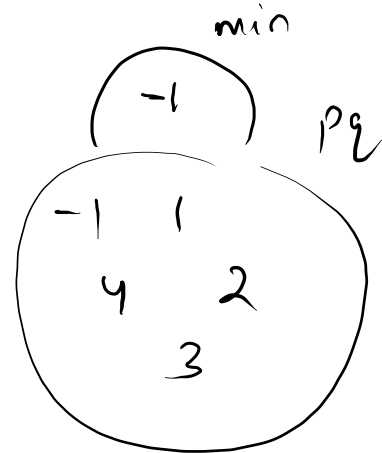
Sample Input 0

5  
4  
2  
1  
3  
-1

o/p

4  
2  
1

$x=4$   
 $x=2$   
 $x=1$   
 $x=3$   
 $x=-1$





```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int t = scn.nextInt();
9         PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue();    //min
10
11         for(int i = 1; i <= t; i++){
12             int x = scn.nextInt();
13             pq.add(x);
14             System.out.println(pq.peek());
15         }
16     }
17 }
```

---