

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	9 -1 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 3	6	6	✓
✓	7 1 2 2 4 5 7 6	6	6	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

1-Finding Duplicates- $O(n^2)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n , find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 1 2 3 4	1

program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
    int arr[n];
```

```
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
```

```
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
```

```

    }

    int flag=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int el1=arr[i];

        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if (el1==arr[j] && i!=j){
                printf("%d",el1);

                flag=1;
                break;
            }
        }
        if(flag)
            break;
    }
}

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2-Finding Duplicates- $O(n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n, find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 1 2 3 4	1

program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
    int a[n];
```

```
    for(int i=0;i <n;i++){
```

```
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    int b[n];
```

```
    for(int i=0;i <n;i++){
```

```
        b[i]=0;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for(int i=0;i <n;i++){
```

```
        //if el already present i.e, b[i]=1
```

```
        if(b[a[i]]){
```

```
            printf("%d",a[i]);
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
    else
```

```

        b[a[i]]=1;
    }

}

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays- $O(m*n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

· The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
```

```
        int n1;
```

```
        scanf("%d",&n1);
```

```
        int arr1[n1];
```

```
        for(int j=0;j<n1;j++){
```

```
            scanf("%d",&arr1[j]);
```

```
        }
```

```
        int n2;
```

```
        scanf("%d",&n2);
```

```
        int arr2[n2];
```

```

for(int j=0;j<n2;j++){
    scanf("%d",&arr2[j]);
}
for(int j=0;j<n1;j++){
    for(int k=0;k<n2;k++){
        if(arr1[j]==arr2[k]){
            printf("%d ",arr1[j]);
        }
    }
}
}
}
}

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓

4-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays- $O(m+n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

· The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

6 1 2 3 4 5 6

program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int T;
```

```
    scanf("%d", &T);
```

```
    while (T--) {
```

```
        int n1, n2;
```

```
        scanf("%d", &n1);
```

```

int arr1[n1];

for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
}

scanf("%d", &n2);

int arr2[n2];

for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
}

int i = 0, j = 0;

while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
    if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
        i++;
    }
    else if (arr2[j] < arr1[i]) {
        j++;
    }
    else {
        printf("%d ", arr1[i]);
        i++;
        j++;
    }
}

printf("\n");
}
}

```


	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓

5-Pair with Difference- $O(n^2)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
int arr[n];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    scanf("%d", &arr[i]);  
}
```

```
int t;  
scanf("%d", &t);
```

```
int flag = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
        if (i!=j && abs(arr[i] - arr[j]) == t) {  
            flag = 1;  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
    if (flag) {  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

```
if (flag) {  
    printf("%d\n", 1);  
} else {  
    printf("%d\n", 0);  
}
```

```
return 0;
```

}

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

6-Pair with Difference - $O(n)$ Time Complexity, $O(1)$ Space Complexity

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
    int arr[n];
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    int t;
```

```
    scanf("%d", &t);
```

```
    int flag = 0;
```

```
    int i=0;
```

```
    int j=1;
```

```
    while(i<n && j<n){
```

```
        int diff = abs(arr[i] - arr[j]);
```

```
        if(i!=j && diff==t){
```

```
            flag=1;
```

```
            break;
```

```
        }
```

```
        else if(diff<t){
```

```
            j++;
```

```
        }
```

```
    else{  
        i++;  
    }  
  
}  
  
if (flag) {  
    printf("%d\n", 1);  
} else {  
    printf("%d\n", 0);  
}  
  
return 0;  
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓