# TASK-1- USE ANGULAR AND NODE JS

Note: Sending too many requests to API might block the API. Be careful with this.

API URL:35.238.5.168:3000/api/all-offers

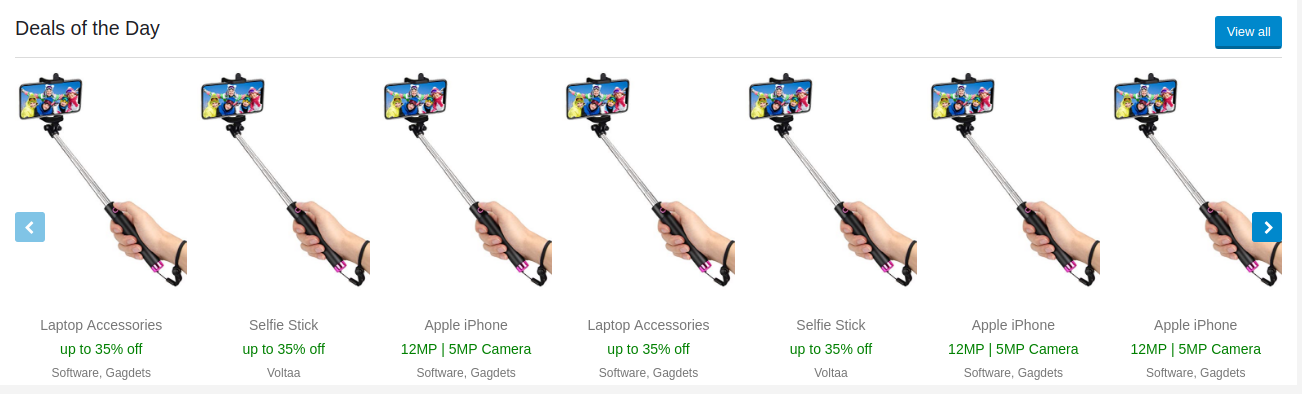
1>fetch all data from given API and store into Mysql database.

2>fetch data from database and display it using Angular.

3>when click on product it must display product in popup.

4>use following design to display

5> display all products on view all click



# TASK-2- Solve this using your desired language.

Integers K, M and a non-empty array A consisting of N integers, not bigger than M, are given.

The leader of the array is a value that occurs in more than half of the elements of the array, and the segment of the array is a sequence of consecutive elements of the array.

You can modify A by choosing exactly one segment of length K and increasing by 1 every element within that segment.

The goal is to find all of the numbers that may become a leader after performing exactly one array modification as described above.

**Write a function:**

class Solution { public int[] solution(int K, int M, int[] A); }

that, given integers K and M and an array A consisting of N integers, returns an array of all numbers that can become a leader, after increasing by 1 every element of exactly one segment of A of length K. The returned array should be sorted in ascending order, and if there is no number that can become a leader, you should return an empty array. Moreover, if there are multiple ways of choosing a segment to turn some number into a leader, then this particular number should appear in an output array only once.

For example, given integers K = 3, M = 5 and the following array A:

A[0] = 2

A[1] = 1

A[2] = 3

A[3] = 1

A[4] = 2

A[5] = 2

A[6] = 3

the function should return [2, 3]. If we choose segment A[1], A[2], A[3] then we get the following array A:

A[0] = 2

A[1] = 2

A[2] = 4

A[3] = 2

A[4] = 2

A[5] = 2

A[6] = 3

and 2 is the leader of this array. If we choose A[3], A[4], A[5] then A will appear as follows:

A[0] = 2

A[1] = 1

A[2] = 3

A[3] = 2

A[4] = 3

A[5] = 3

A[6] = 3

and 3 will be the leader.

And, for example, given integers K = 4, M = 2 and the following array:

A[0] = 1

A[1] = 2

A[2] = 2

A[3] = 1

A[4] = 2

the function should return [2, 3], because choosing a segment A[0], A[1], A[2], A[3] and A[1], A[2], A[3], A[4] turns 2 and 3 into the leaders, respectively.

Write an efficient algorithm for the following assumptions:

* N and M are integers within the range [1..100,000];
* K is an integer within the range [1..N];
* each element of array A is an integer within the range [1..M].

# Note:

The deadline for this task is 6 pm Monday 29th July, 2019.

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