

## Google Question

- Given an array, return the first recurring character

Example1 : array = [2,1,4,2,6,5,1,4]

- It should return 2

Example 2 : array = [2,6,4,6,1,3,8,1,2]

- It should return 6

In [19]:

```
def frc(array):  
    saver = dict()  
    for item in array:  
        if item in saver:  
            return item  
        else:  
            saver[item] = 0  
    return None  
  
# Testing frc function  
array = [2,1,4,2,6,5,1,4]  
array2 = [2,6,4,6,1,3,8,1,2]  
  
print(frc(array))  
print(frc(array2))
```

2

6

Steps taken:

1- Create a dictionary to store the items.

2- To find the first recurring character, we loop over the array; each item will be stored in the dictionary created above as we go along the loop.

3 - Before adding an item to the dictionary, we verify if the item is already there.

4 - If so, we return said item and break out of the loop.

5 - If not, we add the element to the dictionary and keep looping.

6 - When there is nothing else to loop and we could not find a (first) recurring character, the program will return 'None'.

The time complexity is  $O(n)$ , because we only loop through the array once, and the search we do in the dictionary is of  $O(1)$  time, since we are essentially implementing a hash table.

We can also do the same using nested loops:

In [20]:

```
def naive_frc(array):
    l = len(array)
    i = 0
    frc = None
    while(i < l):
        j = i + 1
        while(j < l):
            if array[i] == array[j]:
                l = j
                frc = array[j]
                continue
            else:
                j += 1
        i += 1
    return frc

print(naive_frc(array))
print(frc(array2))
```

2  
6

This function is going to grab the first item of the array and check it against the rest until it finds a recurring character. If it does not find anything, it will proceed to the second item of the array, do the same and so on until it finds a recurring character.

The time complexity is  $O(n^2)$  but space complexity is  $O(1)$ , which is better than the earlier solution.