

Course Code- 21CSP-314

Experiment-1.4

<u>Aim</u>- Sorting and Searching: Implement the concept of Searching and Sorting techniques

<u>Objectives</u>- The objectives of this program is to understand the concept of different types of searching and sorting.

Problem1: https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/fraudulent-activity-notifications/problem?isFullScreen=true

Problem2: https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/missing-numbers/problem?isFullScreen=true

Description-

Searching is the process of fetching a specific element in a collection of elements. The collection can be an array or a linked list. If you find the element in the list, the process is considered successful, and it returns the location of that element.

There are two types of searching:

- 1. Linear Search
- 2. Binary Search

A Sorting Algorithm is used to rearrange a given array or list of elements according to a comparison operator on the elements. The comparison operator is used to decide the new order of elements in the respective data structure.

There are different types of sorting techniques:

- 1. Bubble sort
- 2. Quick Sort
- 3. Merge Sort
- 4. Selection Sort
- 5. Insertion Sort
- 6. Counting Sort
- 7. Bucket Sort
- 8. Radix Sort
- 9. Heap sort



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<u>Problem 1:</u> Given the number of trailing days d and a client's total daily expenditures for a period of n days, determine the number of times the client will receive a notification over all n days.

<u>Problem 2:</u> Given two arrays of integers, find which elements in the second array are missing from the first array.

Code:

1.

```
Change Theme Language C++14
   #include <iostream>
    #include <vector>
   #include <map>
   #include <set>
5
   #include <algorithm>
6
7
   using namespace std;
8
9
   #define MAXE 210
   int A[200010];
   int F[MAXE];
14 vint median2(int D) {
     int p = 0;
16 V
     for (int i = 0; i < MAXE; i++) {
        p += F[i];
18 V
        if (p * 2 > D) {
         return 2 * i;
        } else if (p * 2 == D) {
28 V
21 V
         for (int j = i + 1; ; j++) {
            if (F[j]) {
22 V
            return i + j;
24
          }
      }
     return -1;
```



34 V

38 V

39 V 48 V

41

42

45

47

48

50

31 vint main() {
32 int N, D;
33 cin >> N >> D;

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {

for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {

if (A[i] >= median2(D)) {

cin >> A[i];

int result = 0;

F[A[i]]++;

return 0;

if (i >= D) {

++result;

F[A[i - D]]--;

cout << result << endl;

```
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```

Line: 50 Col: 1

<u>2.</u>

```
Change Theme Language C++14
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
3
 5 vint main() {
6
 7
        long long n,m,temp;
8
        cin>>n;
        vector<int> a;
9
         for(long long i=0;i<n;i++) {
10 V
            cin >> temp;
            a.push_back(temp);
        cin>>m;
14
         vector<int> b;
         for(long long i=0;i<m;i++){
15 V
             cin >> temp;
1.8
             b.push_back(temp);
        sort(a.begin(),a.end());
        sort(b.begin(),b.end());
         long long i=0,j=0;
23 V
        while(i<n && j<m){
24 V
             if(a[i]==b[j]) {
                 i++;j++;
                 b[j-1]=0;
             else if(a[i]>b[j])j++;
             else i++;
```



```
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```

Outcome-

Problem 1 outcome

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

```
Sample Test case 0
Input (stdin)

Sample Test case 1

1 9 5
2 2 3 4 2 3 6 8 4 5

Sample Test case 2

Your Output (stdout)

1 2

Expected Output

1 2
```



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Problem 2 Outcome

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.



Learning Outcomes-

- 1. Learnt different searching techniques.
- 2. Learnt different types of sorting techniques.
- 3. Learnt to find the element from an array using linear search.