

Array Interview Quick-Check Pattern

Your go-to mental model and techniques for solving any array problem under pressure.

1. Substantial Understand the Type of Array Problem

- **Search** → Binary Search, Linear Scan
- **Rearrange** → Move Zeroes, Sort Colors
- **Count/Frequency** → Duplicates, Majority Element
- **V** Subarray → Kadane's, Sliding Window, Prefix Sum
- **V** Transform → Rotate, Reverse, Merge, Encode
- **Compare** → Two arrays, Intersection, Union

Label it: "Search? Count? Rearrange? Transform?" — this triggers the right pattern.

2. Nust-Know Techniques

Technique	Common Use Cases
Two Pointers	Remove Duplicates, Reverse, Sorted Pair Search
Sliding Window	Longest subarray, min/max sum, character window
Hash Map / Set	Frequency, Uniqueness, Duplicates, Intersection
Prefix Sum	Subarray range queries, sum difference
Sorting	Pair comparison, frequency optimization
Stack	Next Greater Element, Monotonic Stack problems
Greedy	Maximize/minimize value, merge intervals
Kadane's Algorithm	Maximum Subarray Sum (O(n))

3. Q Read the Problem Carefully

- ? Do I need a subarray, pair, triplet, or whole array result?
- ? Is the array sorted or can I sort it?
- ? What is the **return** index, count, value, or boolean?
- ? Are modifications allowed in place?

4. ***** Core Templates

▼ Two Pointers (Sorted Array)

```
function twoSumSorted(arr, target) {
  let left = 0, right = arr.length - 1;
  while (left < right) {
    let sum = arr[left] + arr[right];
    if (sum === target) return [left, right];
    if (sum < target) left++;
    else right--;
  }
  return [];
}</pre>
```

Sliding Window (Max Sum Subarray of Size K)

```
function maxSubArraySum(arr, k) {
  let sum = 0, max = -Infinity;
  for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
    sum += arr[i];
    if (i >= k - 1) {
       max = Math.max(max, sum);
    }
}
```

```
sum -= arr[i - k + 1];
}
}
return max;
}
```

✓ Hash Map (Two Sum)

```
function twoSum(nums, target) {
  const map = {};
  for (let i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
    const diff = target - nums[i];
    if (map[diff] !== undefined) return [map[diff], i];
    map[nums[i]] = i;
  }
}</pre>
```

✓ Prefix Sum (Subarray Sum Equals K)

```
function subarraySum(nums, k) {
  let map = {0: 1}, sum = 0, count = 0;
  for (let num of nums) {
    sum += num;
    if (map[sum - k]) count += map[sum - k];
    map[sum] = (map[sum] || 0) + 1;
  }
  return count;
}
```

🔽 Kadane's Algorithm (Maximum Subarray)

```
function maxSubArray(nums) {
  let maxSum = nums[0], currSum = nums[0];
  for (let i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {</pre>
```

```
currSum = Math.max(nums[i], currSum + nums[i]);
 maxSum = Math.max(maxSum, currSum);
}
return maxSum;
```

5. Edge Cases You Should Always Think About

- Empty array ([])
- Single element
- **Duplicates**
- Sorted vs Unsorted
- All negatives (Kadane's edge case)
- Overflow (e.g., large sums)
- In-place modifications required or not
- Return early conditions (early exit on match)
 - Ask: "Can my logic break on small, weird, or large input?"

6. 🧠 Mental Model to Master Arrays

All array problems fall into these 5 types:

Category	Trigger Examples	Key Techniques
Search	Find X, index of, Two Sum	Binary Search, Hash Map
Count	How many subarrays, frequencies	Prefix Sum, Sliding Window
Rearrange	Move zeroes, reverse, rotate	Two Pointers, Cyclic Replacement
Transform	Merge sorted, difference array	Sorting, Greedy, Pointers
Max/Min	Longest, Max Sum, Smallest diff	Kadane's, Sliding Window

🔁 Problem Solving Loop

- 1. ? What is being asked? (sum, index, count, boolean?)
- 2. What's the array type? (sorted, duplicates, fixed size?)
- 3. *Which pattern matches?* (two pointers, hash map, prefix sum?)
- 4. / What are edge cases?
- 5. Can I optimize time/space further?

Final Checklist Before You Code

- Is the array sorted or do I need to sort it?
- What's the return type: index, value, length, boolean?
- Is the answer in a subarray, prefix, or whole array?
- Can I use hash map, prefix sum, or a window?
- Any obvious edge cases? (length = 0 or 1, negative values, large numbers)