

Song suggestion :: Anji (quiz winner)



## Agenda

Introduction to Carry forward

Introduction to Subarray

### Problem 1

Given a string  $s$  of lowercase characters, return the count of pairs  $(i, j)$  such that  $i < j$  and  $s[i] = 'a'$  and  $s[j] = 'g'$

#### example

String  $s = "a^{0}b^{1}e^{2}g^{3}a^{4}g^{5}"$

ans = 3

#### explanation

$(0, 3)$   $(0, 5)$   $(4, 5)$

### Quiz 1

What is the count of a, g pairs in the array.

$s = a^{0}c^{1}g^{2}d^{3}g^{4}a^{5}g^{6}$

#### explanation

$(0, 2)$   $(0, 4)$   $(0, 6)$   $(5, 6)$  — 4 pairs

### Quiz 2

What is the count of a, g pairs in the array.

$s = "b^{0}e^{1}a^{2}g^{3}g^{4}a^{5}g^{6}g^{7}"$

#### explanation

$(2, 3)$   $(2, 4)$   $(2, 7)$   $(5, 7)$   $(6, 7)$  — 5 pairs

**Brute force Solution** // check for every pair

```
int countPair (string s) {  
    int result = 0;  
    for (i=0; i < s.length; i++) {  
        for (j=i+1; j < s.length; j++) {  
            if (s[i] == 'a' && s[j] == 'g') {  
                result++;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

$$T.C = O(n^2)$$

$$S.C = O(1)$$

**Observation**

s = "b e a g g a a g"  
          0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
          | |    |  
          1 pair 3 pairs

count the 'a' to left  
of 'g', add the count  
to answer

## Dry Run

String	a	c	b	a	g	k	a	g	g
count-a	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
ans	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	8

## pseudo code

```
int count_pair (string s) {  
    int result = 0;  
    int n = s.length;  
    int count_a = 0;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        if (s[i] == 'a')  
            count_a += 1;  
        else if (s[i] == 'g')  
            result += count_a;  
    }  
    return (result);  
}
```

T.C =  $O(N)$

S.C =  $O(1)$

## Introduction to Subarray

A subarray can have one or more element and must be a contiguous part of array in same order

### Example

arr: 

4	1	2	3	-1	6	9	8	12
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	----

array	subarray?	Reason									
<table><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>-1</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	2	3	-1	6	✓	len 4					
2	3	-1	6								
<table><tr><td>9</td></tr></table>	9	✓	len 1								
9											
<table><tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>-1</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>12</td></tr></table>	4	1	2	3	-1	6	9	8	12	✓	len 9
4	1	2	3	-1	6	9	8	12			
<table><tr><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr></table>	4	12	✗	non contiguous							
4	12										
<table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	1	2	6	✗	non contiguous						
1	2	6									
<table><tr><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	3	2	1	4	✗	incorrect order					
3	2	1	4								

### Quiz 3

2	4	1	6	-3	7	8	4
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---

which one below is valid subarray?

1	6	8
---	---	---

✗ not contiguous

7	8	4
---	---	---

✓ valid

6	1	4	2
---	---	---	---

✗ incorrect order

1	4
---	---

✗ incorrect order

## Representation of subarray

- ① Mention the start & end index
- ② Mention start index & length

arr:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	1	2	3	-1	6	9	8	12

  

2	3	-1	6
---	---	----	---

①  $Si = 2$      $Ei = 5$      $(2, 5)$

②  $Si = 2$      $length = 4$

## Ques 4

How many subarrays of following array start from index 0

arr:

4	2	10	3	12	-2	15
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

valid subarrays

$(0, 0)$     $(0, 1)$     $(0, 2)$     $(0, 3)$     $(0, 4)$     $(0, 5)$     $(0, 6)$

## Ques 5

How many subarrays of following array start from index 1

arr:

4	2	10	3	12	-2	15
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

Possible subarrays:

(1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,5) (1,6)

### Formula to count # subarrays

Array of size $n$	Total
If subarray starts at 0 <sup>th</sup> index =	$n$
If subarray starts at 1 <sup>st</sup> index =	$n-1$
If subarray starts at 2 <sup>nd</sup> index =	$n-2$
$\vdots$	
If subarray starts at $(n-1)$ index =	$1$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

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### Question

Print the subarray of the array that starts from  $si$  and ends at  $ei$

```
for (i = si ; i <= ei ; i++) {  
    |   print (arr[i]);  
    |  
    }  
}
```

T.C =  $O(n)$

S.C =  $O(1)$

## Question

Given an array of integers, we need to print all possible subarray of the array.

## Example

arr = 

1	2	3
---	---	---

  
0    1    2

(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)
(1,1)	(1,2)	(2,2)

# possible subarray

$$\frac{n * (n+1)}{2} = 6$$

1 loop for  $\leq i$ , 1 loop for  $\leq j$

## # pseudo code

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++) { //  $\leq i$  loop
|
|   for (j=i; j<n; j++) { //  $\leq j$  loop
|   |
|   |   for (k=i; k<=j; k++) {
|   |   |
|   |   |   print (arr[k]);
|   |   |
|   |   }
|   |
|   }
|
}
```

$$T.C = O(n^3)$$

$$S.C = O(1)$$



## Ques 6

What is the length of the smallest subarray which has both max and min element of array?

arr: 

2	2	6	4	5	1	5	2	6	4	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

max = 6

min = 1

## Question

Given an array of N integers, return the length of smallest subarray which contains both maximum and minimum element of the array.

arr: 

1	2	3	1	3	4	6	4	6	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

max - element = 6

min - element = 1

subarray length = 4

## Brute Force Solution

check all possible subarray with given constraints

$$T.C = O(n^3)$$

$$S.C = O(1)$$

## Optimized Solution

Observation 1: The answer will exactly have  
1 max and 1 min element

Observation 2: Min & max will be corner element  
in subarray

Conclusion:

Keep track of last max & last min to  
calculate ans

Steps:

- ① Get max & min value
- ② Keep track of last\_max and last\_min to  
calculate least distance

## Dry Run

last\_min\_index = -1

last\_max\_index = -1

min = 1

max = 6

ans = INT\_MAX

arr: 

2	2	6	4	5	1	5	2	6	4	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

i	Arr[i]	last_min_idx	last_max_idx	ans
0	2	-1	-1	MAX
1	2	-1	-1	MAX
2	6	-1	2	MAX
3	4	-1	2	MAX

4	5	-1	2	MAX $5-2+1$ $= 4$
5	1	5	2	4
6	5	5	2	4
7	2	5	2	4
8	6	5	8	4
9	4	5	8	4
10	1	10	8	$10-8+1$ $= 3$

### pseudo code

```
int min_max_subarray (arr) {
```

```
    int n = arr.length;
```

```
    // find min & max ele.
```

```
    int min = min(arr);
```

```
    int max = max(arr);
```

```
    // initialize last min & last max idx
```

```
    int last_min = -1, last_max = -1;
```

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

```
        if (arr[i] == min) {
```

```
            last_min = i
```

```
            if (last_max != -1) {
```

```
                ans = min(ans, i - last_max + 1);
```

```
            }
```

T.C =  $O(n)$

S.C =  $O(1)$

```

    }
    if (arr[i] == max) {
        last_max = i;
        if (last_min != -1) {
            ans = min(ans, i - last_min + 1);
        }
    }
}

return ans;
}

```

## Discuss

Sliding Window

Contribution Technique