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### Kth Smallest

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 35.17% Submissions: 735K+ Points: 4 Average Time: 25m

Given an integer array `arr[]` and an integer `k`, your task is to find and return the  $k^{\text{th}}$  smallest element in the given array.

Note: The  $k$ th smallest element is determined based on the sorted order of the array.

Examples:

**Input:** arr[] = [10, 5, 4, 3, 48, 6, 2, 33, 53, 10], k = 4  
**Output:** 5  
**Explanation:** 4th smallest element in the given array is 5.

**Input:** arr[] = [7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15], k = 3  
**Output:** 7  
**Explanation:** 3rd smallest element in the given array is 7.

Constraints:  
 $1 \leq \text{arr.size()} \leq 10^5$   
 $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 10^5$   
 $1 \leq k \leq \text{arr.size()}$

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```
Java (21) Start Timer
1. class Solution {
2.     public int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {
3.         PriorityQueue<Integer> pq=new PriorityQueue<>(Collections.reverseOrder());
4.         for(int t:arr){
5.             pq.add(t);
6.             if(pq.size() > k)
7.                 pq.poll();
8.         }
9.         return pq.peek();
10.    }
11. }
```

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Python Start Timer

```
Java
List<Integer> findUnion(int[] a, int[] b) {
    ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    Set<Integer> set = new TreeSet<Integer>();
    for (int i=0; i<a.length; i++) {
        set.add(a[i]);
    }
    for (int j=0; j<b.length; j++) {
        set.add(b[j]);
    }
    list.addAll(set);
    return list;
}
```

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Difficulty: Easy Accuracy: 42.22% Submissions: 479K+ Points: 2 Average Time: 10m

## Union of Arrays with Duplicates

You are given two arrays **a[]** and **b[]**, return the **Union** of both the arrays in any order.

The **Union** of two arrays is a collection of all **distinct elements** present in either of the arrays. If an element appears more than once in one or both arrays, it should be included **only once** in the result.

**Note:** Elements of **a[]** and **b[]** are not necessarily distinct.  
Note that, You can return the Union in any order but the driver code will print the result in sorted order only.

**Examples:**

**Input:** a[] = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1], b[] = [3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2]  
**Output:** [1, 2, 3]  
**Explanation:** Union set of both the arrays will be 1, 2 and 3.

**Input:** a[] = [1, 2, 3], b[] = [4, 5, 6]  
**Output:** [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]  
**Explanation:** Union set of both the arrays will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

**Input:** a[] = [1, 2, 1, 1, 2], b[] = [2, 2, 1, 2, 1]  
**Output:** [1, 2]

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## Largest in Array

Difficulty: Basic Accuracy: 67.48% Submissions: 560K+ Points: 1 Average Time: 20m

Given an array arr[]. The task is to find the largest element and return it.

**Examples:**

**Input:** arr[] = [1, 8, 7, 56, 90]  
**Output:** 90  
**Explanation:** The largest element of the given array is 90.

**Input:** arr[] = [5, 5, 5, 5]  
**Output:** 5  
**Explanation:** The largest element of the given array is 5.

**Input:** arr[] = [10]  
**Output:** 10  
**Explanation:** There is only one element which is the largest.

**Constraints:**

$1 \leq \text{arr.size}() \leq 10^6$   
 $0 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 10^6$

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```
Java (2.1) Start Timer
1 class Solution {
2     public static int largest(int[] arr) {
3         // code here
4         int largest = arr[0];
5         for(int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++){
6             if(arr[i]>largest){
7                 largest = arr[i];
8             }
9         }
10    }
11    return largest;
12 }
13 }
14 }
```