

a

Hotel

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Registers

Room No	Availability
1	✓
2	✓
3	✓
4	✓
5	✓
6	✓
7	✓
8	✗
9	✓
10	✓

8

b

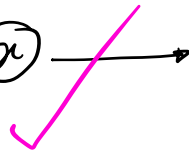
1
1000

Room No: [1, 1000]

bool Av[1001] → {True}

0 - 1000

ⓧ



if (Av[n] == true) {
 → room is Avail -
 Av[n] = false;
}

else {
 → room is not Avail -
}

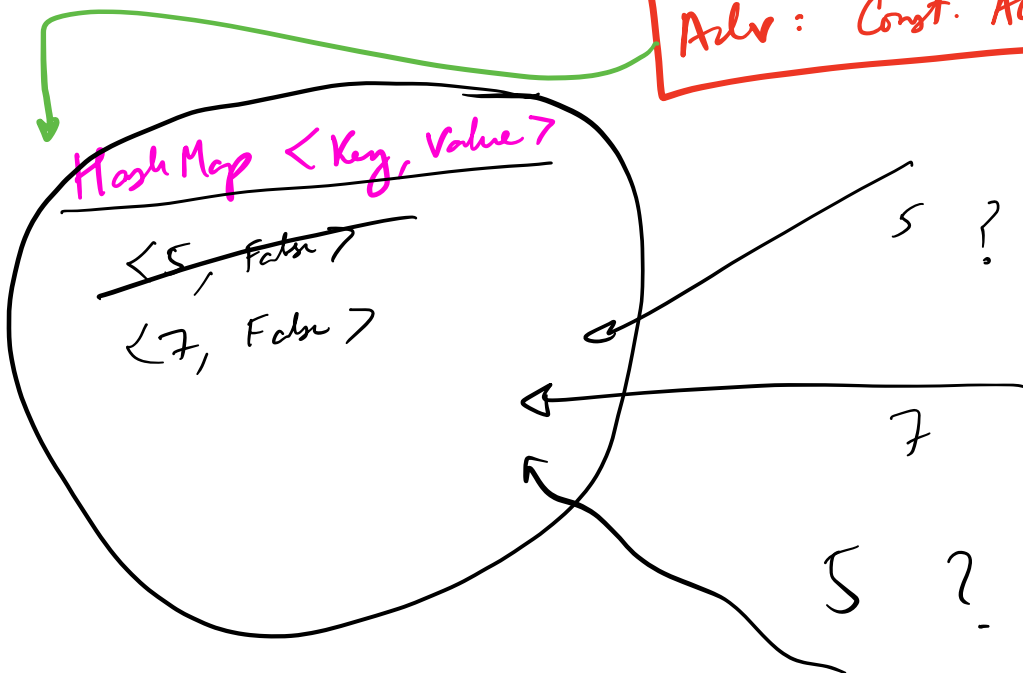
(C) Lucky no's: [7, 12, 37, 45, —] 1000 lucky no's

7, 12, 37, 45
—
—

$$1 \leq L[i] \leq 10^9$$

bool Av[10^9+1]; X

Issue: Wastage of space
Adv: Const. Access time



check/Update : $O(1)$

[SC : $O(N)$] : $N \rightarrow$ No. of rooms

Key: Unique

Q Store population of every country!

HM \langle Country Name, population \rangle
Key Value

HashMap \langle string, long \rangle hm;

Q No. of states for every country!

\langle Country Name, No. of states \rangle
↓

HashMap \langle string, int \rangle hm;

Q for every country, store all state names!

\langle Country Name, list of state Names \rangle

HashMap \langle string, List \langle string \rangle \rangle hm;

↓ for every country, store the pop. of every state!

Hash Map (Country Name, HM (state Name, pop)) hm;

<u>Key</u>	<u>Val</u>
INDIA	→ { { KA → 990 }, { HR → 1 }, { MN → 5 } }

UR	→ { { AR → 100 }, { TK → 50 } }
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HashMaps $\langle \underline{\text{Key}}, \underline{\text{Value}} \rangle$

int, float, double, long, char,
strings,

ANYTHING!

Hash Map functionality

$\langle K, V \rangle$

insert $\langle K, V \rangle$

Search
find
set $\langle K \rangle$

contains $\langle K \rangle$

delete $\langle K \rangle$

Update $\langle K, V' \rangle$

Size

Keys

$O(1)$

SL for N keys
: $O(N)$

Hash Set

$\langle K \rangle \rightarrow \text{Unique}$

insert $\langle K \rangle$

delete $\langle K \rangle$

contains $\langle K \rangle$

Size

$O(1)$

SL for N keys
: $O(N)$

HM / HS name in diff. languages →

	JAVA	C++	Py	C#	JS
HM	HashMap	unordered-map	dict	dict	map
HS	HashSet	unordered-set	Set	hashset	set

NOTE:

→ HashMap & HashSet
do not have Keys sorted!

Q Given an Array & q queries.
For every query, find the frequency

A: 1 5 1 2 3 2 1 1 1

$1 \leq A[i] \leq 10^3$
 $1 \leq N \leq 10^5$

2 → 2

7 → 0

1 → 5

$\langle \text{Elem, freq} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{int, int} \rangle$

{ $\langle 2, 2 \rangle$

$\langle 5, 1 \rangle$

$\langle 3, 1 \rangle$

$\langle 1, 5 \rangle$ }

Hash Map $\langle \text{int, int} \rangle$ hm;

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

if (hm.contains(A[i]) == true) {

old freq = hm.get(A[i]);

new freq = old freq + 1;

hm.insert(A[i], newFreq);

}

else {

hm.insert(A[i], 1);

}

}

→ N : $O(N)$

→ $O(1)$

→ hm[A[i]]++;

```

f( i=1; i<=g ; i++) {
    //x
    if ( hm.contains(n) == true ) {
        print( hm.get(n) );
    }
    else {
        print( 0 );
    }
}

```

$\rightarrow O(g)$
 $\rightarrow O(1)$
 $\rightarrow \text{print}(hm[n]);$

TC: $O(N + g)$

SC: $O(N)$ $\rightarrow O(\text{Distinct elements in } A)$

Q Given an array. Find the **first non-repeating element!** (from left)

$A : [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5]$

Idea: 1. Create a freq HM

2. Iterate on Array $L \rightarrow R$
 find the 1st element with
freq == 1

$\langle 1, 2 \rangle$
 $\langle 2, 2 \rangle$
 $\langle 3, 1 \rangle$
 $\langle 5, 1 \rangle$

HashMap < int, int > hm;

f(i: 0 \rightarrow N-1) { $\rightarrow N$ | $O(N)$
hm[A[i]]++; $\rightarrow O(1)$

}
f(i: 0 \rightarrow N-1) { $\rightarrow N$
if (hm[A[i]] == 1) { $\rightarrow O(1)$ | $O(N)$
ret A[i];
}
}

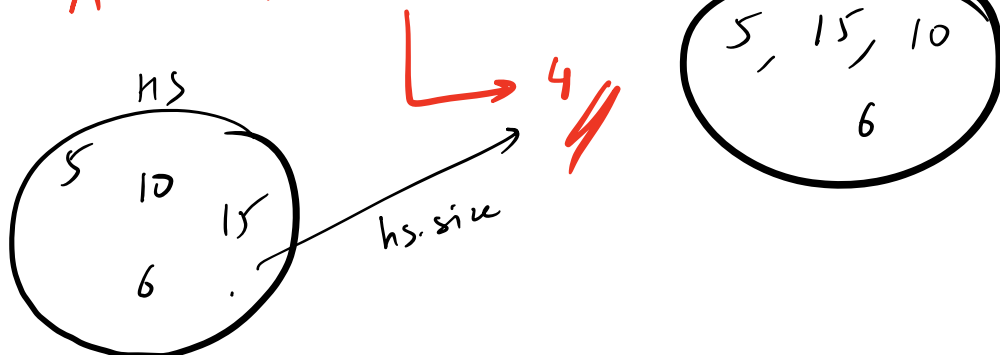
ret -1;

TC: $O(N)$

SC: $O(N)$

Q Given array. Find the no. of DISTINCT elements.

A: [5, 10, 15, 5, 10, 6]



```
HashSet <int> hs;
```

```
{ (i=0 → N-1) { → N  
    hs.insert(A[i]); → O(1) | O(N)
```

```
}  
return hs.size();
```

~~TC = O(N)~~

~~SC = O(N)~~

Q Given an array.
Check if all values are different than each other.
DISTINCT!

$[3, 1, 7, 2, 5] \rightarrow \text{true!}$

$[3, 1, 7, 1, 2, 5] \rightarrow \text{false!}$

I Idea:

Insert all in HashSet

if (hs.size() == N)

→ ALL DISTINCT

else

→

NOT!

```

HashSet < int > hs;
for (i: 0  $\rightarrow$  N-1) {  $\rightarrow N$ 
    hs.insert(A[i]);  $\rightarrow O(1)$  }  $O(N)$ 

```

```

}
if (hs.size() == N) return true;
return false;

```

$T = O(N)$
 $SC = O(N)$

II

Solux: fail fast!

```

HashSet < int > hs;
for (i: 0  $\rightarrow$  N-1) {
    if (hs.contains(A[i]) == true) {
        return false;
    }
    hs.insert(A[i]);
}
return true;

```

$TC \rightarrow O(N)$
 SC

Q Given an Array. Check if there is ANY subarray with sum = 0

A: $[2, 2, 1, -3, 4, 3, 1, -2, -3, 2]$

Indices: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

→ True

I) O.P

✓ Sub Array → N^2

find sum & check } → N

$TC = O(N^3)$

$SC = O(1)$

II P.S

Build PS → N

✓ S.A.s → N^2

find sum & check } → $O(1)$

$TC = O(N^2)$

$SC = O(N)$

III Carry forward!

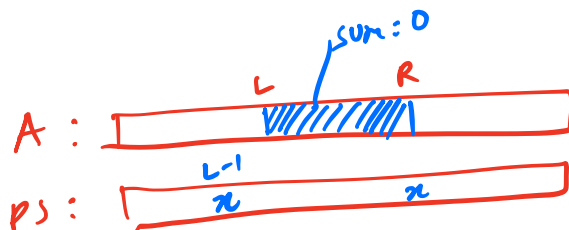
$A: [2, 2, 1, -3, 4, 3, 1, -2, -3, 2]$



~~$TC: O(N^2)$~~
 ~~$SL: O(1)$~~



IV

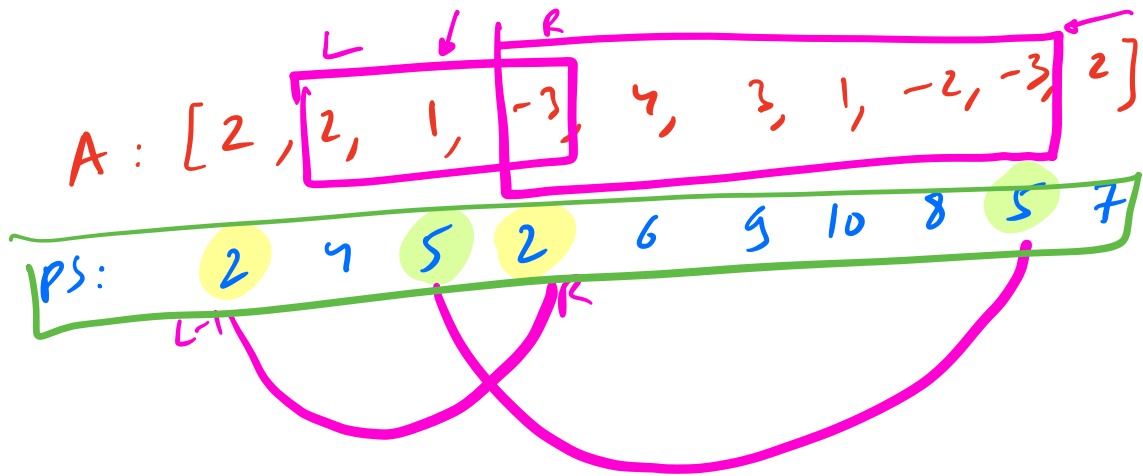


$$\text{sum}(L, R) = \text{ps}[R] - \text{ps}[L-1]$$

↓

$$0 = \text{ps}[R] - \text{ps}[L-1]$$

$\text{ps}[L-1] = \text{ps}[R]$



A : $[2, 3, -5, 10]$

ps : $2, 5, 0, 10$

// $A[i], N$

$HashSet < int > hs;$

$hs.insert(0);$

$ps = 0;$

$\text{for } (i = 0 \rightarrow N-1) \{$

$ps += A[i];$

$\text{if } (hs.contains(ps) == true) \{$

ret true;

$\}$

$hs.insert(ps);$

$\}$

ret false;

$TC = O(N)$

$SC = O(N)$