**[287. Find the Duplicate Number](https://leetcode.com/problems/find-the-duplicate-number/)**

Given an array of integers nums containing n + 1 integers where each integer is in the range [1, n] inclusive.

There is only **one repeated number** in nums, return *this repeated number*.

You must solve the problem **without** modifying the array nums and uses only constant extra space.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,3,4,2,2]

**Output:** 2

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [3,1,3,4,2]

**Output:** 3

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [3,3,3,3,3]

**Output:** 3

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= n <= 105
* nums.length == n + 1
* 1 <= nums[i] <= n
* All the integers in nums appear only **once** except for **precisely one integer** which appears **two or more** times.

**Follow up:**

* How can we prove that at least one duplicate number must exist in nums?
* Can you solve the problem in linear runtime complexity?
* public class Solution {
* public int findDuplicate(int[] nums) {
* int slow = nums[0];
* int fast = nums[0];
* do {
* slow = nums[slow];
* fast = nums[nums[fast]];
* } while (slow != fast);
* slow = nums[0];
* while (slow != fast) {
* slow = nums[slow];
* fast = nums[fast];
* }
* return slow;
* }
* }

[**75. Sort Colors**](https://leetcode.com/problems/sort-colors/)

Given an array nums with n objects colored red, white, or blue, sort them [**in-place**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm)so that objects of the same color are adjacent, with the colors in the order red, white, and blue.

We will use the integers 0, 1, and 2 to represent the color red, white, and blue, respectively.

You must solve this problem without using the library's sort function.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [2,0,2,1,1,0]

**Output:** [0,0,1,1,2,2]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [2,0,1]

**Output:** [0,1,2]

**Constraints:**

* n == nums.length
* 1 <= n <= 300
* nums[i] is either 0, 1, or 2.

**Follow up:** Could you come up with a one-pass algorithm using only constant extra space?

class Solution {

    public void sortColors(int[] nums) {

        int left= 0;

        int right= nums.length-1;

        int ptr;

        int zero=0;

        int one=0;

        int two=0;

        for(int i=0;i<nums.length;i++){

            if(nums[i]==0) zero++;

            else if(nums[i]==1) one++;

            else two++;

        }

        ptr=zero;

        while(ptr<=right){

            if(nums[ptr]==0){

                int temp=nums[ptr];

                nums[ptr]=nums[left];

                nums[left]=temp;;

                left++;

            }

            else if(nums[ptr]==2){

                int temp=nums[ptr];

                nums[ptr]=nums[right];

                nums[right]=temp;

                right--;

            }

            else{

                ptr++;

            }

        }

    }

}

[**26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array**](https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-array/)

Given an integer array nums sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove the duplicates [**in-place**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm) such that each unique element appears only **once**. The **relative order** of the elements should be kept the **same**. Then return *the number of unique elements in*nums.

Consider the number of unique elements of nums to be k, to get accepted, you need to do the following things:

* Change the array nums such that the first k elements of nums contain the unique elements in the order they were present in nums initially. The remaining elements of nums are not important as well as the size of nums.
* Return k.

**Custom Judge:**

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

int[] nums = [...]; // Input array

int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length

int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation

assert k == expectedNums.length;

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

assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];

}

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be **accepted**.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,2]

**Output:** 2, nums = [1,2,\_]

**Explanation:** Your function should return k = 2, with the first two elements of nums being 1 and 2 respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]

**Output:** 5, nums = [0,1,2,3,4,\_,\_,\_,\_,\_]

**Explanation:** Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums being 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 3 \* 104
* -100 <= nums[i] <= 100
* nums is sorted in **non-decreasing** order.
* class Solution {
* public int removeDuplicates(int[] nums) {
* int j=1;
* for(int i=1;i<nums.length;i++){
* if(nums[i]!=nums[i-1]){
* nums[j]=nums[i];
* j++;
* }
* }
* return j;
* }

}

[**73. Set Matrix Zeroes**](https://leetcode.com/problems/set-matrix-zeroes/)

Given an m x n integer matrix matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's.

You must do it [in place](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm).

**Example 1:**



**Input:** matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]

**Output:** [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]

**Example 2:**



**Input:** matrix = [[0,1,2,0],[3,4,5,2],[1,3,1,5]]

**Output:** [[0,0,0,0],[0,4,5,0],[0,3,1,0]]

**Constraints:**

* m == matrix.length
* n == matrix[0].length
* 1 <= m, n <= 200
* -231 <= matrix[i][j] <= 231 - 1

**Follow up:**

* A straightforward solution using O(mn) space is probably a bad idea.
* A simple improvement uses O(m + n) space, but still not the best solution.
* Could you devise a constant space solution?
* class Solution {
* public void setZeroes(int[][] matrix) {
* int m = matrix.length;
* int n = matrix[0].length;
* boolean firstRowHasZero = false;
* boolean firstColHasZero = false;
* for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
* if (matrix[0][j] == 0) {
* firstRowHasZero = true;
* break;
* }
* }
* for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
* if (matrix[i][0] == 0) {
* firstColHasZero = true;
* break;
* }
* }
* for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
* for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
* if (matrix[i][j] == 0) {
* matrix[i][0] = 0;
* matrix[0][j] = 0;
* }
* }
* }
* for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
* for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
* if (matrix[i][0] == 0 || matrix[0][j] == 0) {
* matrix[i][j] = 0;
* }
* }
* }
* if (firstRowHasZero) {
* for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
* matrix[0][j] = 0;
* }
* }
* if (firstColHasZero) {
* for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
* matrix[i][0] = 0;
* }
* }
* }
* }

[**283. Move Zeroes**](https://leetcode.com/problems/move-zeroes/)

Given an integer array nums, move all 0's to the end of it while maintaining the relative order of the non-zero elements.

**Note** that you must do this in-place without making a copy of the array.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [0,1,0,3,12]

**Output:** [1,3,12,0,0]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [0]

**Output:** [0]

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 104
* -231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1

**Follow up:** Could you minimize the total number of operations done?

class Solution {

    public void moveZeroes(int[] nums) {

        int n= nums.length;

        int i=0,j=0;

        while(i<n && j<n){

            if(nums[i]==0 && nums[j]!=0){

                int temp= nums[i];

                nums[i]=nums[j];

                nums[j]=temp;

                i++;

                j++;

            }

            else if(nums[i]!=0){

                i++;

                j++;

            }

            else if(nums[i]==0){

                j++;

            }

        }

    }

}

[**121. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock**](https://leetcode.com/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock/)

You are given an array prices where prices[i] is the price of a given stock on the ith day.

You want to maximize your profit by choosing a **single day** to buy one stock and choosing a **different day in the future** to sell that stock.

Return the maximum profit you can achieve from this transaction. If you cannot achieve any profit, return 0.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** prices = [7,1,5,3,6,4]

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:** Buy on day 2 (price = 1) and sell on day 5 (price = 6), profit = 6-1 = 5.

Note that buying on day 2 and selling on day 1 is not allowed because you must buy before you sell.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** prices = [7,6,4,3,1]

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** In this case, no transactions are done and the max profit = 0.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= prices.length <= 105
* 0 <= prices[i] <= 104
* class Solution {
* public int maxProfit(int[] prices) {
* int n= prices.length;
* int curr=Integer.MAX\_VALUE;
* int profit=0;
* for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
* if(prices[i]<curr){
* curr=prices[i];
* }
* else{
* profit= Math.max(profit,prices[i]-curr);
* }
* }
* return profit;
* }
* }

Chocolate Distribution problem

Given an array **A[ ]** of positive integers of size **N**, where each value represents the number of chocolates in a packet. Each packet can have a variable number of chocolates. There are **M** students, the task is to distribute chocolate packets among **M** students such that :  
1. Each student gets **exactly** one packet.  
2. The difference between maximum number of chocolates given to a student and minimum number of chocolates given to a student is minimum.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

N = 8, M = 5

A = {3, 4, 1, 9, 56, 7, 9, 12}

**Output:** 6

**Explanation:** The minimum difference between maximum chocolates and minimum chocolates is 9 - 3 = 6 by choosing following M packets :{3, 4, 9, 7, 9}.

**Example 2:**

**Input:**

N = 7, M = 3

A = {7, 3, 2, 4, 9, 12, 56}

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** The minimum difference between maximum chocolates and minimum chocolates is 4 - 2 = 2 by choosing following M packets :{3, 2, 4}.

**Your Task:**  
You don't need to take any input or print anything. Your task is to complete the function **findMinDiff()**which takes array A[ ], N and M as input parameters and returns the minimum possible difference between maximum number of chocolates given to a student and minimum number of chocolates given to a student.

**Expected Time Complexity:**O(N\*Log(N))  
**Expected Auxiliary Space:**O(1)

**Constraints:**  
1 ≤ T ≤ 100  
1 ≤ N ≤ 105  
1 ≤ Ai ≤ 109  
1 ≤ M ≤ N

class Solution

{

public long findMinDiff (ArrayList<Integer> a, int n, int m)

{

// your code here

Collections.sort(a);

long res= Integer.MAX\_VALUE;

for(int i=m-1;i<n;i++){

res= Math.min(res, a.get(i)-a.get(i-m+1));

}

return res;

}

}