💡 \*\*Question 1\*\*

Convert 1D Array Into 2D Array

You are given a **0-indexed** 1-dimensional (1D) integer array original, and two integers, m and n. You are tasked with creating a 2-dimensional (2D) array with  m rows and n columns using **all** the elements from original.

The elements from indices 0 to n - 1 (**inclusive**) of original should form the first row of the constructed 2D array, the elements from indices n to 2 \* n - 1 (**inclusive**) should form the second row of the constructed 2D array, and so on.

Return *an* m x n *2D array constructed according to the above procedure, or an empty 2D array if it is impossible*.

**Input:** original = [1,2,3,4], m = 2, n = 2

**Output:** [[1,2],[3,4]]

**Explanation:** The constructed 2D array should contain 2 rows and 2 columns.

The first group of n=2 elements in original, [1,2], becomes the first row in the constructed 2D array.

The second group of n=2 elements in original, [3,4], becomes the second row in the constructed 2D array.

**def** convert\_to\_2d(original, m, n):

**if** m **\*** n **!=** len(original):

**return** []

result **=** []

**for** i **in** range(0, len(original), n):

result**.**append(original[i:i**+**n])

**return** result

original **=** [1, 2, 3, 4]

m **=** 2

n **=** 2

output **=** convert\_to\_2d(original, m, n)

print(output)

*#OUTPUT:-* [[1, 2], [3, 4]]

💡 \*\*Question 2\*\*

You have n coins and you want to build a staircase with these coins. The staircase consists of k rows where the ith row has exactly i coins. The last row of the staircase **may be** incomplete.

Given the integer n, return *the number of complete rows*\* of the staircase you will build\*.

**Example 1:**

\*\*Input:\*\* n = 5

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** Because the 3rd row is incomplete, we return 2.

**def** complete\_rows(n):

k **=** 0

**while** n **>=** k:

n **-=** k

k **+=** 1

**return** k **-** 1

n **=** 5

output **=** complete\_rows(n)

print(output)

*#OUTPUT:-*2

Question 3 Given an integer array nums sorted in **non-decreasing** order, return *an array of the squares of each number*\* sorted in non-decreasing order\*.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [-4,-1,0,3,10]

**Output:** [0,1,9,16,100]

**Explanation:** After squaring, the array becomes [16,1,0,9,100].

After sorting, it becomes [0,1,9,16,100].

**def** sorted\_squares(nums):

**return** sorted([num**\*\***2 **for** num **in** nums])

nums **=** [**-**4, **-**1, 0, 3, 10]

output **=** sorted\_squares(nums)

print(output)

*#OUTPUT:-* [0, 1, 9, 16, 100]

💡 \*\*Question 4\*\*

Given two **0-indexed** integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return *a list* answer *of size* 2 *where:*

* answer[0] *is a list of all distinct*\* integers in\* nums1 *which are not*\* present in\* nums2*.*
* answer[1] *is a list of all distinct*\* integers in\* nums2 *which are not*\* present in\* nums1.

**Note** that the integers in the lists may be returned in **any** order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums1 = [1,2,3], nums2 = [2,4,6]

**Output:** [[1,3],[4,6]]

**Explanation:**

For nums1, nums1[1] = 2 is present at index 0 of nums2, whereas nums1[0] = 1 and nums1[2] = 3 are not present in nums2. Therefore, answer[0] = [1,3].

For nums2, nums2[0] = 2 is present at index 1 of nums1, whereas nums2[1] = 4 and nums2[2] = 6 are not present in nums2. Therefore, answer[1] = [4,6].

**def** find\_disinct(nums1, nums2):

set1 **=** set(nums1)

set2 **=** set(nums2)

distinct\_nums1 **=** list(set1 **-** set2)

distinct\_nums2 **=** list(set2 **-** set1)

**return** [distinct\_nums1, distinct\_nums2]

nums1 **=** [1, 2, 3]

nums2 **=** [2, 4, 6]

output **=** find\_disinct(nums1, nums2)

print(output)

*#OUTPUT:-* [[1, 3], [4, 6]]

💡 \*\*Question 5\*\*

Given two integer arrays arr1 and arr2, and the integer d, *return the distance value between the two arrays*.

The distance value is defined as the number of elements arr1[i] such that there is not any element arr2[j] where |arr1[i]-arr2[j]| <= d.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** arr1 = [4,5,8], arr2 = [10,9,1,8], d = 2

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:**

For arr1[0]=4 we have:

|4-10|=6 > d=2

|4-9|=5 > d=2

|4-1|=3 > d=2

|4-8|=4 > d=2

For arr1[1]=5 we have:

|5-10|=5 > d=2

|5-9|=4 > d=2

|5-1|=4 > d=2

|5-8|=3 > d=2

For arr1[2]=8 we have:

**|8-10|=2 <= d=2**

**|8-9|=1 <= d=2**

|8-1|=7 > d=2

**|8-8|=0 <= d=2**

**def** distance\_value(arr1, arr2, d):

count **=** 0

**for** num1 **in** arr1:

valid **=** **True**

**for** num2 **in** arr2:

**if** abs(num1 **-** num2) **<=** d:

valid **=** **False**

**break**

**if** valid:

count **+=** 1

**return** count

arr1 **=** [4, 5, 8]

arr2 **=** [10, 9, 1, 8]

d **=** 2

result **=** distance\_value(arr1, arr2, d)

print(result)

*#OUTPUT:-*2

💡 \*\*Question 6\*\*

Given an integer array nums of length n where all the integers of nums are in the range [1, n] and each integer appears **once** or **twice**, return *an array of all the integers that appears twice*\*\*.

You must write an algorithm that runs in O(n) time and uses only constant extra space.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [4,3,2,7,8,2,3,1]

**Output:**

[2,3]

**def** find\_duplicates(nums):

result **=** []

**for** num **in** nums:

index **=** abs(num) **-** 1

**if** nums[index] **<** 0:

result**.**append(abs(num))

**else**:

nums[index] **\*=** **-**1

**return** result

nums **=** [4, 3, 2, 7, 8, 2, 3, 1]

result **=** find\_duplicates(nums)

print(result)

*#OUTPUT:-*2, 3]

💡 \*\*Question 7\*\*

Suppose an array of length n sorted in ascending order is **rotated** between 1 and n times. For example, the array nums = [0,1,2,4,5,6,7] might become:

* [4,5,6,7,0,1,2] if it was rotated 4 times.
* [0,1,2,4,5,6,7] if it was rotated 7 times.

Notice that **rotating** an array [a[0], a[1], a[2], ..., a[n-1]] 1 time results in the array [a[n-1], a[0], a[1], a[2], ..., a[n-2]].

Given the sorted rotated array nums of **unique** elements, return *the minimum element of this array*.

You must write an algorithm that runs in O(log n) time.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [3,4,5,1,2]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:**

The original array was [1,2,3,4,5] rotated 3 times.

**def** find\_minimum(nums):

left, right **=** 0, len(nums) **-** 1

**while** left **<** right:

mid **=** (left **+** right) **//** 2

**if** nums[mid] **>** nums[right]:

left **=** mid **+** 1

**else**:

right **=** mid

**return** nums[left]

nums **=** [3, 4, 5, 1, 2]

result **=** find\_minimum(nums)

print(result)

*#OUTPUT:-*1

💡 \*\*Question 8\*\*

An integer array original is transformed into a **doubled** array changed by appending **twice the value** of every element in original, and then randomly **shuffling** the resulting array.

Given an array changed, return original *if* changed *is a doubled*\* array. If\* changed *is not a doubled*\* array, return an empty array. The elements in\* original *may be returned in any*\* order\*.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** changed = [1,3,4,2,6,8]

**Output:** [1,3,4]

**Explanation:** One possible original array could be [1,3,4]:

* Twice the value of 1 is 1 \* 2 = 2.
* Twice the value of 3 is 3 \* 2 = 6.
* Twice the value of 4 is 4 \* 2 = 8.

Other original arrays could be [4,3,1] or [3,1,4].

**from** collections **import** Counter

**def** findOriginalArray(changed):

**if** len(changed) **%** 2 **!=** 0:

**return** []

freq **=** Counter(changed)

original **=** []

**for** num **in** sorted(changed, reverse**=True**):

**if** freq[num] **==** 0:

**continue**

**if** freq[2 **\*** num] **==** 0:

**return** []

original**.**append(num)

freq[num] **-=** 1

freq[2 **\*** num] **-=** 1

**return** original[::**-**1]

changed **=** [1,3,4,2,6,8]

findOriginalArray(changed)

*#OUTPUT:-* []