

$$num1 = 2$$
, $num2 = 7$
 $num1 = 7$, $num2 = 2$
 $num1 = 11$, $num2 = -2$
 $num1 = 15$, $mum2 = -6$

```
public static
```

```
T.C = O(N)

S.C = O(N)
```

```
public static void twoSum(int[] arr, int n, int target) {
    HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    map.put( arr[i], i );</pre>
 int[] answer = new int[2];
   -for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  int num1 = arr[i];
int num2 = target - num1;
      if ( map.containsKey( num2 ) ) {
             if ( i != map.get( num2 ) ) {
                 answer[0] = i;
                 answer[1] = map.get(num2);
                 Arrays.sort(answer);
                 System.out.println(answer[0] + " " + answer[1]);
                 return;
```

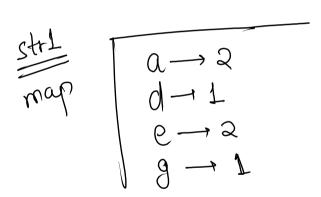
Unique Number of Occurrences

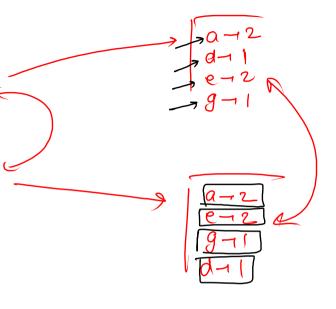
ever
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
                                                       T.C=O(N)
S_0C=O(N)
   int[] arr = new int[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
    }
    System.out.println(uniqueOcc(arr, n));
public static boolean uniqueOcc(int[] arr, int n) {
   HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if ( !map.containsKey(arr[i]) ) {
            map.put( arr[i], 1 );
        } else {
            map.put( arr[i], map.get(arr[i]) + 1 );
   HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();
    for (int i : map.values()) {
        set.add(i);
    if ( map.size() == set.size() ) return true;
    else return false;
```

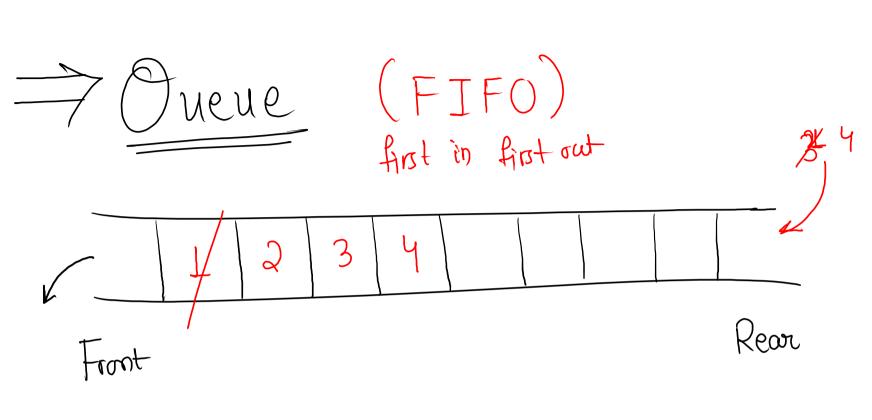
Valid Anagram 5







```
public static boolean validAnagram(String str1, String str2) {
   HashMap<Character, Integer> map1 = new HashMap<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < str1.length(); i++) {
       if ( !map1.containsKey( str1.charAt(i) ) ) {
           map1.put( str1.charAt(i), 1 );
       } else {
           map1.put( str1.charAt(i), map1.get( str1.charAt(i) ) + 1 );
   }
                                                                           ch = 0x K C
   HashMap<Character, Integer> map2 = new HashMap<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < str2.length(); i++) {
       if ( !map2.containsKey( str2.charAt(i) ) ) {
           map2.put( str2.charAt(i), 1 );
       } else {
           map2.put( str2.charAt(i), map2.get( str2.charAt(i) ) + 1 );
 for (Map.Entry<Character, Integer> e : map1.entrySet()) {
     char ch = e.getKey();
     int freq = e.getValue();
       if (!map2.containsKey(ch)) {
           return false;
      __if ( map2.get( ch ) != map1.get( ch ) ) {
           return false; ____
   return true;
```



always add elements from rear and remove elements from front

Syntex:-Que = new LinkedList <>(); Inbuilt functions Ly que add (x); // to add an element in Ly que remove (); // to remove element Ly que poll (); // from front Ly que peek(); // return value at front La que sizel), que is Empty ();

near - que. peek() - 1 que pedel) que.add(1) print (que. poll()) -> L add(2)prot (que. pall)) -5 add(2) $edd(5) = foll(1) \rightarrow 2$ $add(7) = foll(1) \rightarrow 2$ $add(7) = foll(1) \rightarrow 2$ $que \cdot add(7) = que \cdot add(7)$ $que \cdot add(-1)$ (que. poll()) - 7