

# Algorithms

December 21, 2018

## 1 Sliding Window Technique

### 1.1 Count distinct elements in every window of size k

Tag: Sliding Window Technique, Hashtable. See <sup>1</sup>.

Input: `arr[] = {1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3}`, `k = 4`  
Output: `[3, 4, 4, 3]`

We use the sliding window to update a hashtable, which maintains the distinct elements. And the time complexity is  $O(n)$ .

```
class Solution():
    '''2018-12-21
    '''
    def distinct(self, nums, k):
        if(not nums or len(nums)<k):
            return []
        d=dict()
        res=[]
        #init the first window
        for j in range(0,k):
            if(nums[j] not in d):
                d[nums[j]]=1
            else:
                d[nums[j]]+=1
        res.append(len(d))
```

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/count-distinct-elements-in-every-window-of-size-k/>

```

        #update the remaining windows
    for i in range(1,len(nums)-k+1):
        #remove the first in the window, and add the last
        #to the window.
        first=nums[i-1]
        last=nums[i+k-1]
        if(d[first]==1):
            d.pop(first)
        else:
            d[first]-=1

        if(last not in d):
            d[last]=1
        else:
            d[last]+=1

        res.append(len(d))

    return res

def testAll(self):
    testcase1={"nums":[1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3],"k":4,"expected":[3,4,4,3]}
    testcase2={"nums":[1, 2, 1],"k":4,"expected":[]}
    testcase3={"nums":[1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5],"k":4,"expected":[3,4,4,3,4]}
    testcases=[testcase1,testcase2,testcase3]
    for testcase in testcases:
        self.test(testcase["nums"],testcase["k"],testcase["expected"])

def test(self,nums,k,expected):
    res=self.distinct(nums,k)
    print("Test on nums={0}, k={1}. And {2} is expected, and {3} is got."\
        .format(nums,k,expected,res))

a=Solution()
a.testAll()

```

## 1.2 Sliding Window Maximum (Maximum of all subarrays of size k)

```
class Solution():  
    """2018-12-21  
    """  
    def maxSlidingWindow(self, nums, k):  
        pass
```