



Data Structure and Algorithm Training Program

Week 1: Practice Problems

Practice Problem Level : Easy

	Problem Description	Expected Time Complexity	Additional Details
Problem 1	Recursive code to find maximum Value in an array	$O(n)$	Iterative solution has been discussed in the Week 1 lecture video.
Problem 2	Write a Program to Reverses the order of the elements of a given array.	$O(n)$	[Example 1] Input $A[] = \{3,5,7,2,4\}$ Output : $A[] = \{4,2,7,5,3\}$ [Example 2] Input : $A[] = \{2,1\}$ Output : $A[] = \{1,2\}$
Problem 3	Write Iterative Program for Binary Search	$O(\log n)$	Recursive solution has been discussed in the Week 1 lecture video.
Problem 4	Write a program to check given string is palindrome or not. [A string is said to be palindrome if reverse of the string is same as string]	$O(n)$	[Example 1] Input : $X[] = \{A,B,C,B,A\}$ Output : True [Example 2] Input : $X[] = \{A,B,B,A\}$ Output : True [Example 3] Input : $X[] = \{A,B,A,B\}$ Output : False

Practice Problem Level : Medium

	Problem Description	Expected Time Complexity	Additional Details
Problem 5	Merge Two Sorted Array of different size.	$O(n+m)$ n =Size of 1st Array m =Size of 2nd Array	[Example 1] Input : $A[] = \{1,4,6,8\}$, $B[] = \{2,3\}$ Output : $C[] = \{1,2,3,4,6,8\}$ [Example 2] Input : $A[] = \{1, 2\}$, $B[] = \{4,5,6\}$ Output : $C[] = \{1,2,4,5,6\}$ [Example 3] Input : $A[] = \{6,8\}$, $B[] = \{1\}$ Output : $C[] = \{1,6,8\}$
Problem 6	Find a minimum value in sorted and rotated array	$O(\log n)$	[Example 1] Input : $A[] = \{7,8,9,11,1,4,6\}$ Output : 1 [Example 2] Input : $A[] = \{8,6,5,4,2\}$ Output : 2 [Example 3] Input : $A[] = \{4,6,8,9\}$ Output : 4
Problem 7	Find Maximum and Minimum Value in an array.	$O(n)$	[Example 1] Input : $A[] = \{4,3,1,9,8\}$ Output : Max=9, Min=1 [Example 2] Input : $A[] = \{3,6\}$ Output : Max=6, Min=3 [Example 3] Input : $A[] = \{2\}$ Output : Max=2, Min=2

Practice Problem Level : Difficult

	Problem Description	Expected Time Complexity	Additional Details
Problem 8	Write Recursive program for Insertion Sort Algorithm	$O(n)$	Iterative solution has been discussed in the Week 1 lecture video.
Problem 9	<p>Given two sorted arrays A and B each of size n. Write a program to find the median of the array obtained by merging these two arrays.</p> <p>Note : After the merging, size of larger array would be $2n$. Then median = Average of $(n-1)$th and (n)th value.</p>	$O(\log n)$	<p>[Example 1] Input : A[] = {1,6,9}, B[] = {4,8,12} Output = 7 Explanation : After merging A and B, we get array {1,4,6,8,9,12}. There are two middle elements : 6 and 8. Then Median = $(6+8)/2=7$</p> <p>[Example 2] Input : A[] = {1,4,10,11}, B[] = {5,8,12,15 } Output = 9 [This is average of 8 and 10]</p>
Problem 10	Find position of an element in a sorted array of infinite numbers	$O(\log n)$ n = Position of element in the array	<p>[Example 1] Input: A[] = {1,3,4,7,12,15,16,19,22,.....} Element to be Found = 19 Output : 7 [This is the Index of 19 in sorted array]</p>

Enjoy Algorithms!

Thank You.