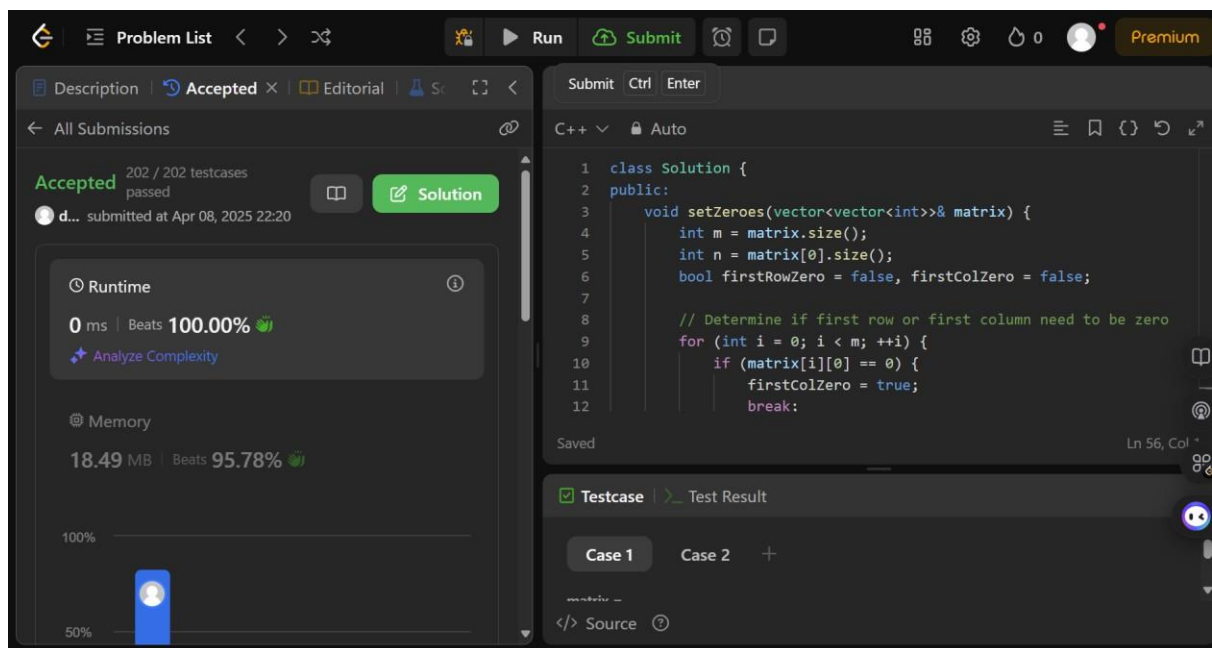


Hard Problems for Fast Learner

Name –Deepanshu Negi

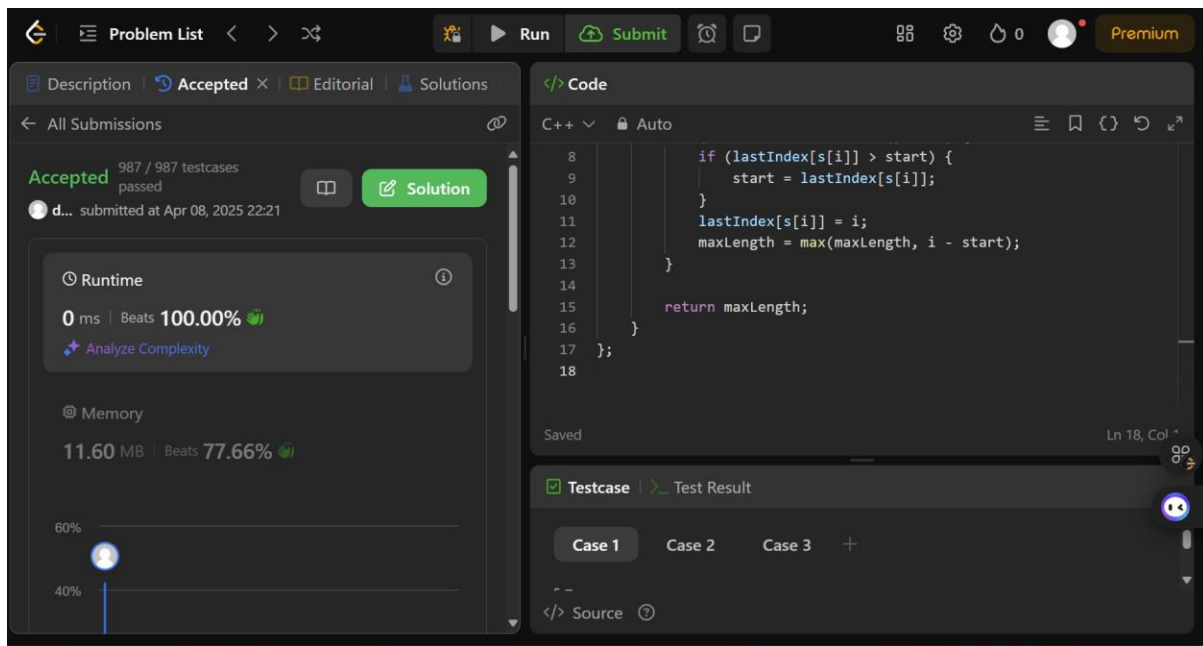
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1. Set Matrix Zeroes: Given an $m \times n$ matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0.

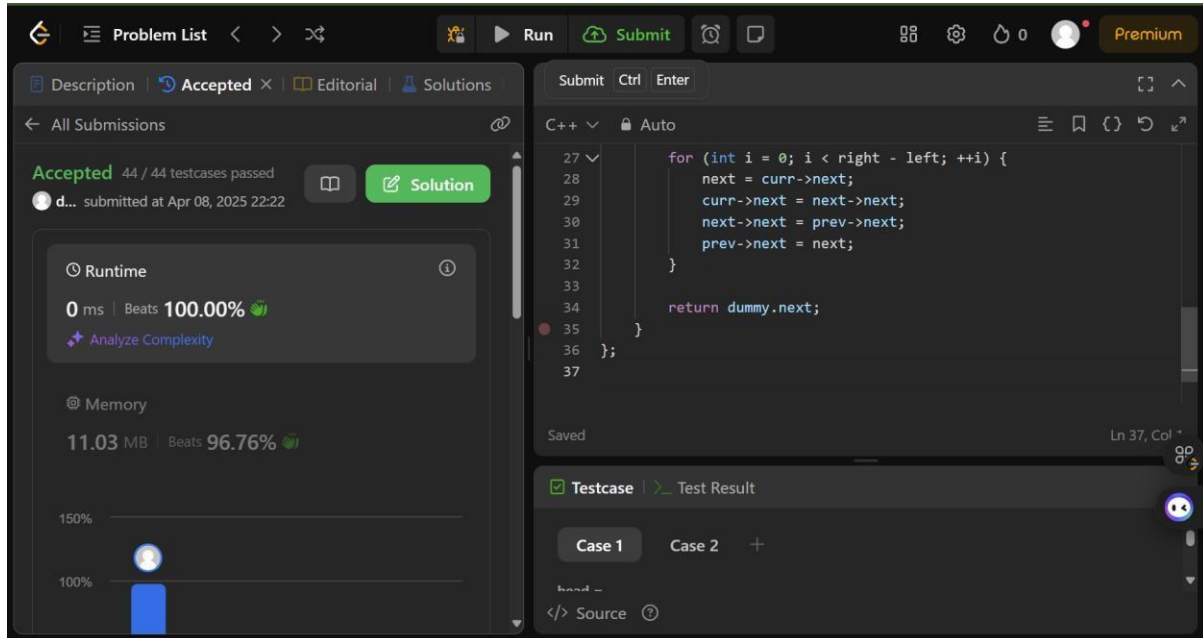


```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void setZeroes(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {
4         int m = matrix.size();
5         int n = matrix[0].size();
6         bool firstRowZero = false, firstColZero = false;
7
8         // Determine if first row or first column need to be zero
9         for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
10             if (matrix[i][0] == 0) {
11                 firstColZero = true;
12                 break;
13             }
14         }
15
16         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
17             if (matrix[0][j] == 0) {
18                 firstRowZero = true;
19                 break;
20             }
21         }
22
23         for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
24             if (firstRowZero || firstColZero) {
25                 for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
26                     matrix[i][j] = 0;
27                 }
28             }
29         }
30     }
31 }
```

2. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters: Given a string s , find the length of the longest substring that does not contain any repeating characters.

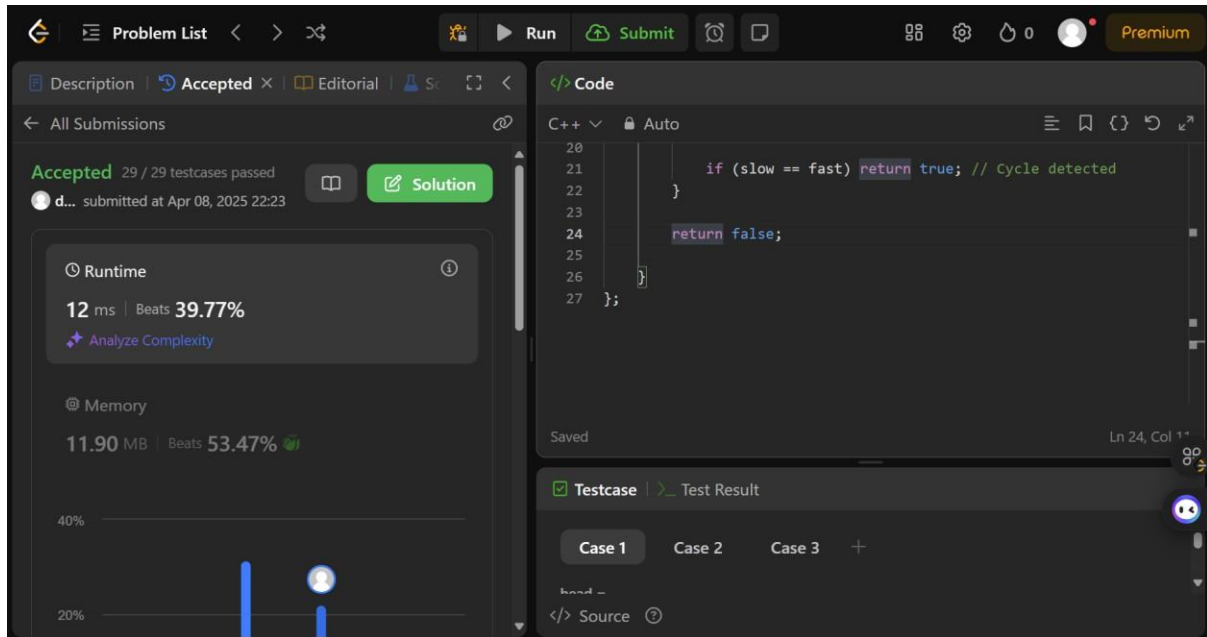


- Reverse Linked List II: Given the head of a singly linked list and two integers left and right, reverse the nodes of the list from position left to right.



- Detect a Cycle in a Linked List: Given the head of a linked list, determine whether the linked list contains a cycle. A cycle

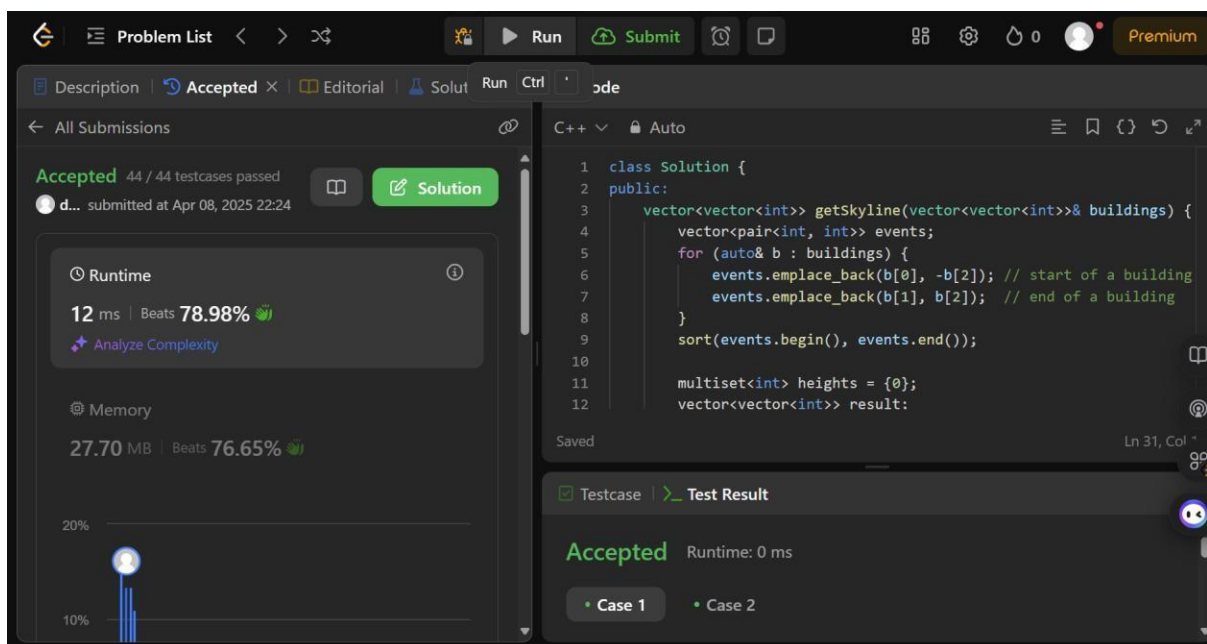
occurs if a node's next pointer points to a previous node in the list.



The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission interface. On the left, the 'Accepted' status is confirmed with '29 / 29 testcases passed'. The submission was made by 'd...' on April 08, 2025, at 22:23. The performance metrics are: Runtime 12 ms (Beats 39.77%) and Memory 11.90 MB (Beats 53.47%). A bar chart at the bottom shows the user's performance relative to others. On the right, the C++ code is displayed, featuring a cycle detection logic using slow and fast pointers. The code is as follows:

```
20
21     if (slow == fast) return true; // Cycle detected
22 }
23
24 return false;
25
26
27 };
```

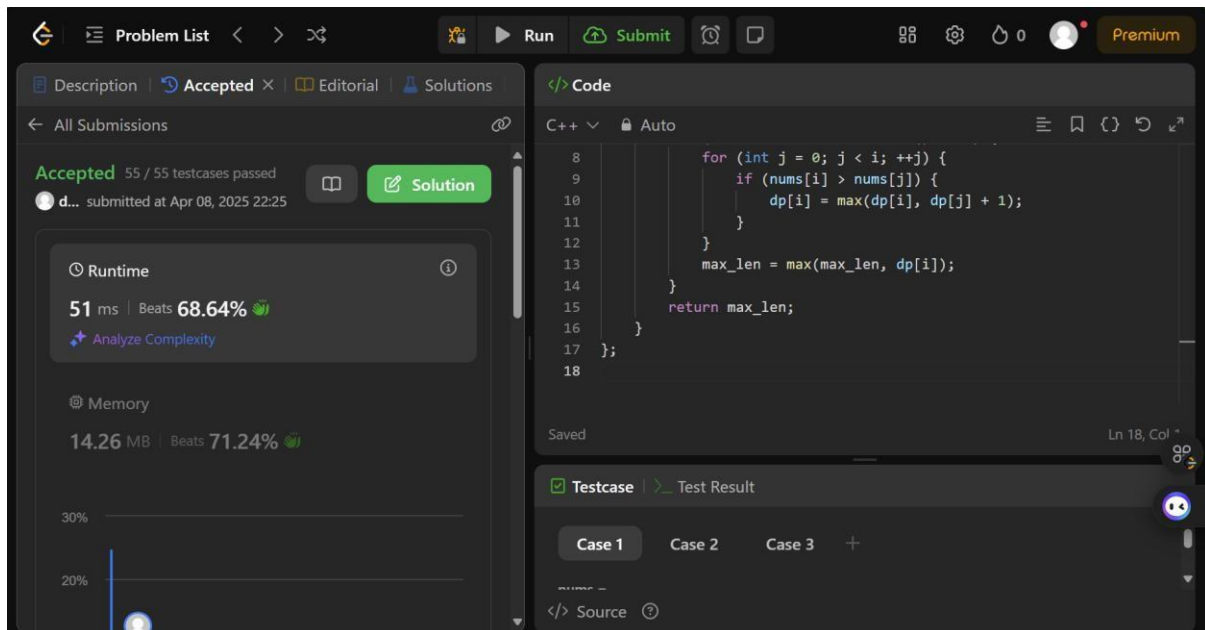
5. The Skyline Problem: Given a list of buildings represented as [left, right, height], where each building is a rectangle, return the key points of the skyline. A key point is represented as [x, y], where x is the x coordinate where the height changes to y



The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission for the Skyline Problem. The 'Accepted' status is confirmed with '44 / 44 testcases passed'. The submission was made by 'd...' on April 08, 2025, at 22:24. The performance metrics are: Runtime 12 ms (Beats 78.98%) and Memory 27.70 MB (Beats 76.65%). A bar chart at the bottom shows the user's performance relative to others. On the right, the C++ code is displayed, implementing a solution using a multiset to track building heights. The code is as follows:

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
4         vector<pair<int, int>> events;
5         for (auto& b : buildings) {
6             events.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]); // start of a building
7             events.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]); // end of a building
8         }
9         sort(events.begin(), events.end());
10
11         multiset<int> heights = {0};
12         vector<vector<int>> result;
```

6. Longest Increasing Subsequence II: Given an integer array `nums`, find the length of the longest strictly increasing subsequence. A subsequence is derived from the array by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.



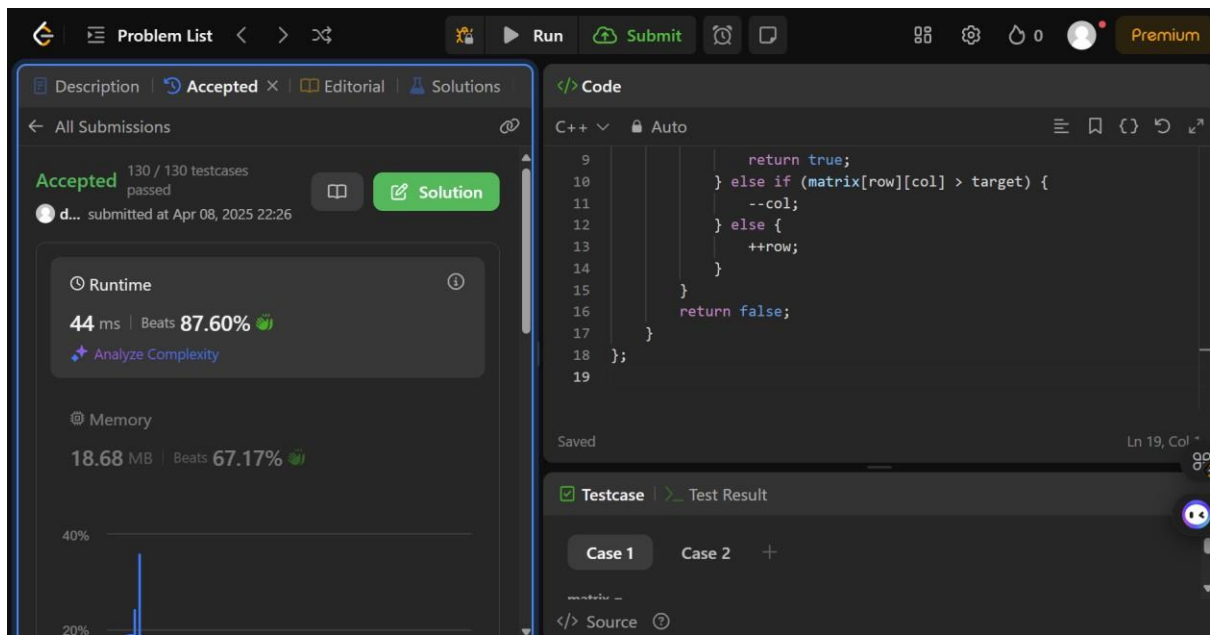
```
8      for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
9          if (nums[i] > nums[j]) {
10             dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1);
11         }
12     }
13     max_len = max(max_len, dp[i]);
14 }
15 return max_len;
16 }
17 };
18
```

Runtime: 51 ms | Beats 68.64%
Memory: 14.26 MB | Beats 71.24%

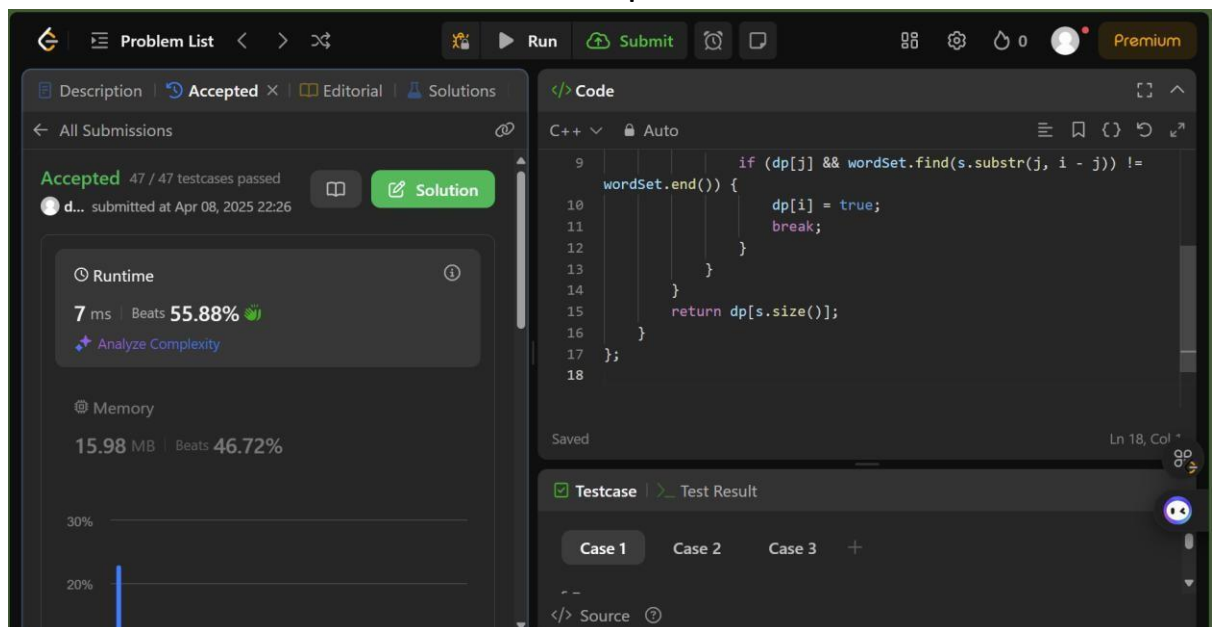
Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3 | +

7. Search a 2D Matrix II: Given an $m \times n$ matrix where each row is sorted in ascending order from left to right and each column is sorted in ascending order from top to bottom, and an integer target, determine if the target exists in the matrix.

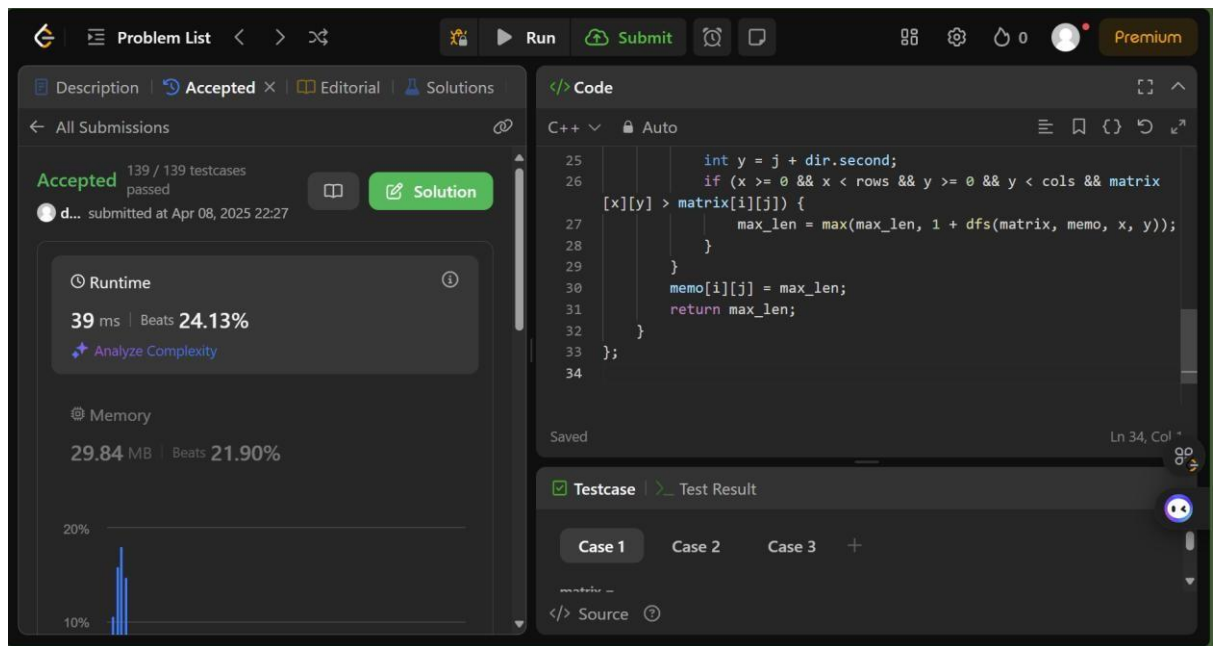


7. Word Break: Given a string s and a dictionary $wordDict$ containing a list of words, determine if s can be segmented into a space-separated sequence of one or more dictionary words. The same word can be reused multiple times.



8. Longest Increasing Path in a Matrix: Given an $m \times n$ integer matrix, find the length of the longest strictly increasing path. You can move up, down, left, or right from each cell. Diagonal

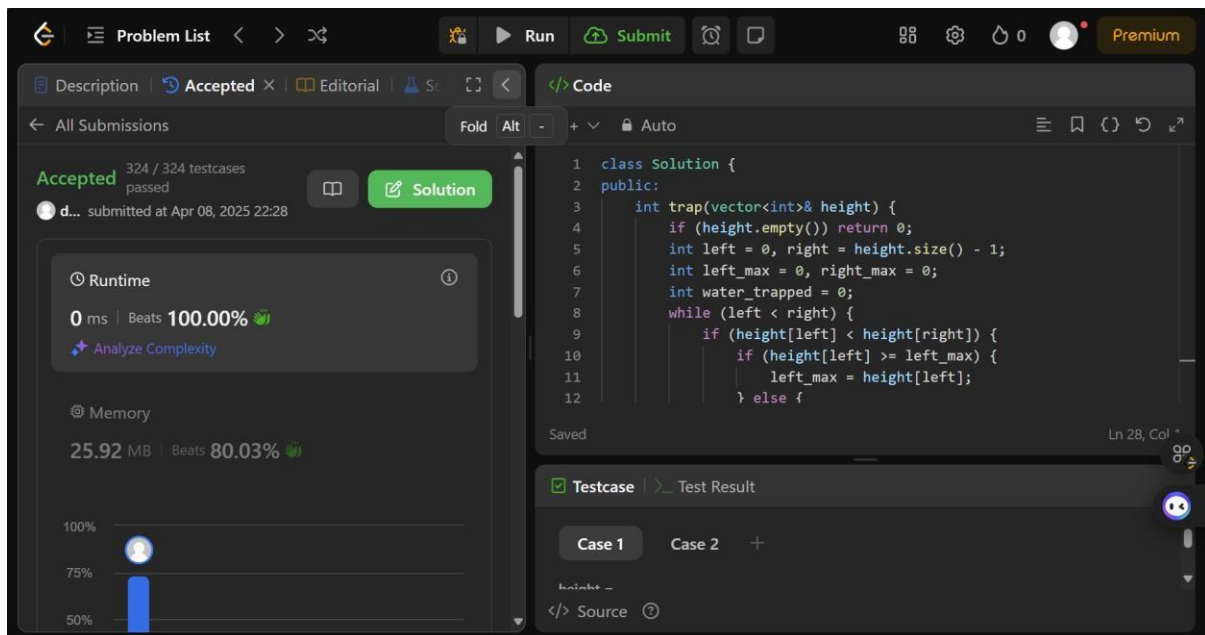
moves and moves outside the boundaries are not allowed.



The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission interface. The top bar includes navigation icons and a 'Premium' badge. The left sidebar shows the submission status: 'Accepted' for 139/139 testcases, submitted at Apr 08, 2025 22:27. The runtime is 39 ms (Beats 24.13%) and memory is 29.84 MB (Beats 21.90%). The code is a C++ DFS solution for finding the maximum length of a path in a matrix.

```
25         int y = j + dir.second;
26         if (x >= 0 && x < rows && y >= 0 && y < cols && matrix
27             [x][y] > matrix[i][j]) {
28             max_len = max(max_len, 1 + dfs(matrix, memo, x, y));
29         }
30         memo[i][j] = max_len;
31         return max_len;
32     }
33 };
34
```

10. Trapping Rain Water: Given n non-negative integers representing an elevation map where the width of each bar is 1, compute the total amount of water that can be trapped after raining.



The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission interface for the 'Trapping Rain Water' problem. The submission is accepted, showing runtime of 0 ms (Beats 100.00%) and memory is 25.92 MB (Beats 80.03%). The code is a C++ solution using a two-pointer approach to calculate the trapped water.

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int trap(vector<int>& height) {
4         if (height.empty()) return 0;
5         int left = 0, right = height.size() - 1;
6         int left_max = 0, right_max = 0;
7         int water_trapped = 0;
8         while (left < right) {
9             if (height[left] < height[right]) {
10                 if (height[left] >= left_max) {
11                     left_max = height[left];
12                 } else {

```