

GREEDY



VIDEO 😊 - 40

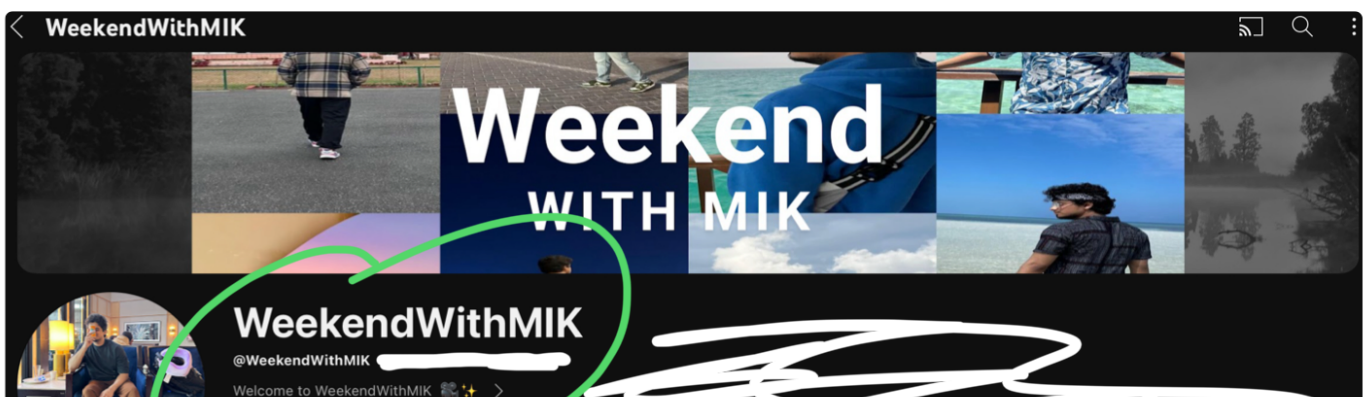
Leetcode
- 1007
Medium

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Try this channel to
see Life Behind The Scenes ...

Motivation Of the Day :-

Look around yourself, you have
a home and a room where you
can study. Think about them
who are not blessed with such facilities.



MIK...

So, make the most of what you've got.
Make it count. You got this.

1007. Minimum Domino Rotations For Equal Row

Medium

Topics

Companies

top

bottom



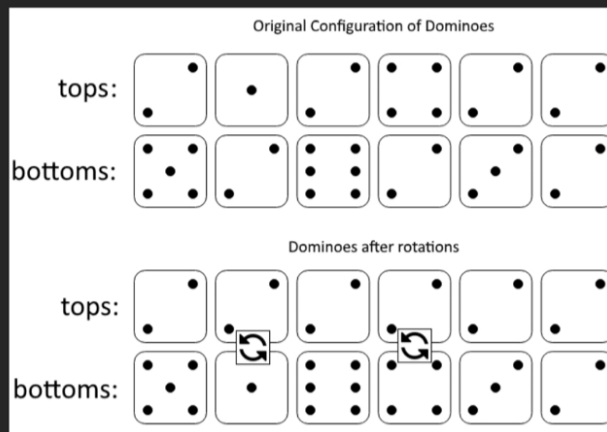
In a row of dominoes, `tops[i]` and `bottoms[i]` represent the top and bottom halves of the i^{th} domino. (A domino is a tile with two numbers from 1 to 6 - one on each half of the tile.)

We may rotate the i^{th} domino, so that `tops[i]` and `bottoms[i]` swap values.

Return the minimum number of rotations so that all the values in `tops` are the same, or all the values in `bottoms` are the same.

If it cannot be done, return `-1`.

Example 1:



Input: tops = [2,1,2,4,2,2], bottoms = [5,2,6,2,3,2]

Output: 2

Explanation:

The first figure represents the dominoes as given by tops and bottoms: before we do any rotations.

If we rotate the second and fourth dominoes, we can make every value in the top row equal to 2, as indicated by the second figure.

Thought Process

Whenever a problem has a small, limited set of possible values (like 1 to 6), it's often hinting that you can afford brute-force over those

values \rightarrow Greedily.

- Dominoes $\rightarrow 1-6$
- Dice $\rightarrow 1-6$
- Cards $\rightarrow 52$ cards (13 ranks * 4 suits = 52 cards)
- Days of weeks, months \rightarrow 7 days, 12 months etc.
- Directions \rightarrow E, W, N, S, up, down, left, right
- Vowels \rightarrow a, e, i, o, u (5 vowels)
- Digit based \rightarrow 0-9 digits / Pin etc.

```
for( cardValue = 1 ; cardV <= 6 ; cardV++) {  
    // ~~~~~  
}
```

$tops = [2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 2]$ $topSwap = 1$

bottom = [5, 2, 6, 2, 3, 2] bottom swap =

$\Rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

steps=2

for(val = 1; val <= 6; val++) { $O(1)$

int steps = find(top, bottom, val); $\in O(n)$

if (steps != -1) {
 result = min(result, steps);

$O(n)$

So $O(n)$

}

return

find(top, bottom, val) {

// check for top

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) { $O(n)$

if (top[i] != val && bottom[i] != val) {

return -1;

return find(top, bottom, val);

```

    } else if (top[i] != val) {
        swap top++;
    }
}

```

// check for bottom

```

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (top[i] != val && bottom[i] != val) {
        return -1;
    } else if (bottom[i] != val) {
        swap bottom++;
    }
}

```

← $O(n)$

return min (swaptop, swapbottom);

↓

Check in one for loop:-

1st solution.

```

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

```
if (top[i] != val && bottom[i] != val) {
```

```
    return -1;
```

```
    } else if (top[i] != val) {
```

```
        swaptop++; 
```

```
    } else if (bottom[i] != val) {
```

```
        swapbottom++; 
```

```
    }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return min (swaptop, swapbottom);
```




the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is ageing, and the elderly are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and urban populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more diverse, and diverse populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Eighth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Tenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Eleventh, the world population is becoming more diverse, and diverse populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Twelfth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Fourteenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Fifteenth, the world population is becoming more diverse, and diverse populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Sixteenth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Seventeenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Eighteenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Nineteenth, the world population is becoming more diverse, and diverse populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Twentieth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Twenty-first, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Twenty-second, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

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Third, the world population is becoming more urbanized, and the urban population is growing faster than the rural population (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the educated population is growing faster than the uneducated population (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the mobile population is growing faster than the stationary population (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more diverse, and the diverse population is growing faster than the homogeneous population (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the affluent population is growing faster than the poor population (FAO 1996). Eighth, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the healthy population is growing faster than the unhealthy population (FAO 1996).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more active, and the active population is growing faster than the sedentary population (FAO 1996). Tenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the educated population is growing faster than the uneducated population (FAO 1996).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999 and the Health Service Act 2001.

The Health Service Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the public sector is run, including the introduction of the Health Service Commissioning Board (HSCB) and the Health Service Regulation Board (HSRB). The HSCB is responsible for commissioning health services, and the HSRB is responsible for regulating health services.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the best possible value for money. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

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Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the accountability of services. This is a challenge that is being met by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, but it is also facing a number of opportunities. By addressing these challenges and taking advantage of these opportunities, the public sector can ensure that it is able to deliver the best possible value for money.

The following sections of the paper will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in more detail, and will also discuss the opportunities that are available to the public sector.

The first section of the paper will discuss the challenges facing the public sector in terms of quality of services. This section will discuss the need for new standards, the need for restructuring, and the need for new management practices.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming increasingly undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's food production is not keeping pace with the growing demand. Third, the world's food distribution is highly unequal, with the richest countries consuming the most food and the poorest countries consuming the least. Fourth, the world's food production is becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels, which are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. Fifth, the world's food production is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which is causing more frequent and severe droughts and floods.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production and distribution can be improved. First, the world's food production can be increased by using more efficient farming techniques and by expanding the area of land used for farming. Second, the world's food distribution can be improved by reducing the amount of food that is lost or wasted and by ensuring that food is distributed more equitably.

Third, the world's food production can be made less dependent on fossil fuels by using more sustainable farming techniques and by using renewable energy sources. Fourth, the world's food production can be made less vulnerable to climate change by using more drought-resistant crops and by improving water management practices.

There are a number of challenges that must be overcome in order to improve the world's food production and distribution. First, there is a need for more research and development in order to develop more efficient farming techniques and more sustainable farming practices. Second, there is a need for more investment in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, in order to improve the distribution of food.

Third, there is a need for more international cooperation in order to ensure that food is distributed more equitably. Fourth, there is a need for more education and training in order to improve the skills of farmers and food processors.

There are a number of organizations that are working to improve the world's food production and distribution. The World Food Programme (WFP) is a United Nations agency that provides food assistance to people in need. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a United Nations agency that provides financial assistance to farmers and food processors.

The World Bank is a multilateral development bank that provides financial assistance to governments and private businesses. The World Bank is also involved in a number of projects aimed at improving the world's food production and distribution.

There are a number of things that individuals can do to help improve the world's food production and distribution. First, individuals can eat less meat and more plant-based foods, which can help reduce the demand for meat and the amount of land used for farming. Second, individuals can reduce the amount of food that they waste.

Third, individuals can support local farmers and food processors, which can help to improve the local food production and distribution system. Fourth, individuals can donate to organizations that are working to improve the world's food production and distribution.

There are a number of things that governments can do to help improve the world's food production and distribution. First, governments can invest in research and development in order to develop more efficient farming techniques and more sustainable farming practices. Second, governments can invest in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, in order to improve the distribution of food.

Third, governments can implement policies that ensure that food is distributed more equitably. Fourth, governments can provide education and training to farmers and food processors in order to improve their skills.

There are a number of things that the world's governments and individuals can do to help improve the world's food production and distribution. By working together, we can ensure that everyone has access to enough food to live a healthy and productive life.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has identified the need to develop a new paradigm of care for the ageing population, one that is based on the concept of 'active ageing'. This paradigm is based on the idea that ageing is a process, not a state, and that the goal of care should be to promote the health and well-being of older people, rather than to simply manage their decline. The Department of Health (2000) has identified a number of key areas for action, including: promoting the health and well-being of older people; promoting the independence of older people; and promoting the participation of older people in society.

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