# 2342. Max Sum of a Pair With Equal Sum of Digits

Medium Array Hash Table Sorting Heap (Priority Queue)

## Problem Description

This problem presents us with an array `nums` filled with positive integers, and our goal is to find two different indices `i` and `j`, where `i` is not equal to `j`, such that the sum of the digits of `nums[i]` is equal to the sum of the digits of `nums[j]`. Once such indices are found, we need to return the maximum value of the sum `nums[i] + nums[j]` that we can obtain by considering all possible pairs of indices that meet the given condition.

To clarify, if we pick `nums[i]` as "123" and `nums[j]` as "51", both have the sum of digits equal to 6 and thus meet the criteria since 1+2+3 = 5+1.

## Intuition

The immediate brute-force approach would be to compute the sum of digits for every pair of numbers in the array and then find the maximum pair that meets the criteria. However, this would be inefficient with a time complexity of O(n^2) which is not optimal for large arrays.

The given solution leverages hashing to optimize the process. It uses a dictionary (or hash map) to keep track of the highest value number `v` for each unique sum of digits `y`. This way, when a new number is processed, we can easily check if there is already a stored number with the same sum of digits using the hash map.

While iterating through the `nums` array, for each number:

1. We calculate the sum of digits `y`.
2. If `y` is already in the dictionary `d`, it means we have encountered another number previously with the same sum of digits. We can then:
   - Calculate a potential new maximum by adding the current number `v` and the stored number `d[y]`.
   - Compare it with the current known maximum `ans` and update `ans` if the new potential maximum is greater.
3. Regardless of whether `v` was already present or not, we update the dictionary with the highest value `v` for the sum of digits `y`. We use `max(d[y], v)` to ensure we always keep the larger number for that sum of digits, which is crucial for maximizing the eventual sum of nums[i] + nums[j].

The result of this process is the maximum sum that can be formed under the given constraints, which the function returns. If no such pair exists, the answer remains as the initialized value of `-1`.

## Solution Approach

The implementation of the solution makes use of a hash map to efficiently track the maximum number encountered for each unique sum of digits. The Python code utilizes a `defaultdict` from the `collections` module which simplifies the management of default values for non-existing keys. The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1. Initialize `ans` as `-1`. This will store the eventual maximum sum `nums[i] + nums[j]` if a valid pair is found. If no valid pairs are found, `ans` will return `-1`.
2. Initialize a `defaultdict` named `d` to store pairs of (sum of digits: maximum number with that sum).
3. Iterate over each number `v` in the input `nums` array.
   - Calculate the sum of the digits `y` of the current number `v` using a while loop that adds `v % 10` to `y` and then floor divides `v` by `10`. This loop effectively extracts and sums up each digit of the number.
   - If the sum of digits `y` is already a key in the dictionary `d`, then there exists a different number with the same sum of digits encountered earlier. In this case:
     - Compute the possible new maximum sum `d[y] + v` and compare it with `ans`. Update `ans` with this new maximum if it is greater.
   - Update the dictionary with the key `y` by ensuring it stores the maximum `d[y] = max(d[y], v)`. This step is crucial since it is possible to encounter multiple numbers with the same sum of digits and we are only interested in storing the largest one for the pair-wise comparison.

The data structure used is crucial for optimizing the time complexity of this problem. By using a hash map, accessing and updating the maximum number for a sum of digits is done in constant time, bringing the overall time complexity of the algorithm down to O(n * k), where `n` is the number of elements in `nums` and `k` is the average number of digits in numbers within `nums`. This is assuming that the hash map operations (insert and lookup) are O(1) on average.

At the end of the loop, `ans` contains the maximum sum of `nums[i] + nums[j]` where sums of their digits are equal or remains `-1` if no such pair exists. This value is then returned as the answer.

### Example Walkthrough

Let's consider a small example using the array `nums = [42, 33, 60]`.

1. Initialize `ans` as `-1`.
2. Initialize the hash map `d` as a `defaultdict` with the default type as int. It will hold the sum of digits as the key and the respective maximum number as the value.
3. Start with the first number `42`. The sum of its digits is `4 + 2 = 6`. Since there is no entry in `d` with 6 as key, add it with `d[6] = 42`.
4. Move to the next number `33`. The sum of its digits is `3 + 3 = 6`. There is already an entry with the sum 6, so we check if the sum of `d[6]` (which is `42`) and `33` is greater than `ans`. The current sum is `42 + 33 = 75`, so we update `ans = 75`. Then we update `d[6]` to be the max of `42` and `33`, which is `42`, so no change is required.
5. Proceed to the last number `60`. The sum of its digits is `6 + 0 = 6`. Again, there's an entry for sum 6. We compute the potential new maximum which is `d[6] (42)` plus `60` equals `102`, and since it is greater than the current `ans (75)`, we update `ans = 102`. We then update `d[6]` with the new maximum number `60`.

At the end of this process, `ans` holds the value `102`, which is the maximum sum of `nums[i] + nums[j]` with equal digit sums. Since no other pairs are left to be considered, we would return `102` as the result.

## Solution Implementation

### Python

```python
from collections import defaultdict

class Solution:
    def maximumSum(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # Initialize the maximum sum as -1 (assuming no answer is found yet)
        max_sum = -1
        # Initialize a dictionary to store the maximum number for each digit sum
        digit_sum_max_num = defaultdict(int)

        # Iterate through each number in the given list
        for num in nums:
            # Calculate the sum of digits for the current number
            digit_sum = 0
            temp_num = num
            while temp_num:
                digit_sum += temp_num % 10
                temp_num //= 10

            # If the sum of digits has been seen before,
            # check if the current number contributes to a larger max sum
            if digit_sum in digit_sum_max_num:
                max_sum = max(max_sum, digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum] + num)

            # Update the maximum number for the current digit sum
            digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum] = max(digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum], num)

        # Return the maximum sum of two numbers having the same sum of digits
        return max_sum
```

### Java

```java
class Solution {
    public int maximumSum(int[] nums) {
        // This variable will hold the answer, initialized to -1 as per the problem statement.
        int maxPairSum = -1;
        // This array will store the maximum number encountered for each digit sum.
        int[] maxNumWithDigitSum = new int[100];

        // Iterate through all the numbers in the input array.
        for (int number : nums) {
            int sumOfDigits = 0;
            // Calculate the sum of digits of the current number.
            for (int tempNumber = number; tempNumber > 0; tempNumber /= 10) {
                sumOfDigits += tempNumber % 10;
            }
            // If there's already a number with the same digit sum encountered,
            // check if the two numbers form a larger pair sum.
            if (maxNumWithDigitSum[sumOfDigits] > 0) {
                maxPairSum = Math.max(maxPairSum, maxNumWithDigitSum[sumOfDigits] + number);
            }
            // Update the array with the maximum number for the current digit sum.
            maxNumWithDigitSum[sumOfDigits] = Math.max(maxNumWithDigitSum[sumOfDigits], number);
        }
        // Return the maximum pair sum of numbers with the same digit sum, else -1.
        return maxPairSum;
    }
}
```

### C++

```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    // Function to calculate the maximum sum of a pair of numbers with the same sum of digits
    int maximumSum(vector<int>& numbers) {
        // Initialize a vector of vectors to group numbers by their digit sums (up to 81 for 99999, which is maximum 5*9)
        vector<vector<int>> digitSumGroups(100);

        // Iterate through each number to calculate their digit sums and group them
        for (int& number : numbers) {
            int digitSum = 0;
            // Calculate the sum of digits for the current number
            for (int value = number; value > 0; value /= 10) {
                digitSum += value % 10;
            }
            // Add the number to its corresponding digit sum group
            digitSumGroups[digitSum].emplace_back(number);
        }

        int maxPairSum = -1; // Initialize max pair sum as -1 to handle cases with no valid pair
        // Iterate through all digit sum groups
        for (auto& group : digitSumGroups) {
            // Check if there are at least two numbers in the current digit sum group
            if (group.size() > 1) {
                // Sort the numbers within the current group in descending order
                sort(group.rbegin(), group.rend());
                // Update the maxPairSum with the sum of the top two numbers in the current group
                maxPairSum = max(maxPairSum, group[0] + group[1]);
            }
        }

        // Return the maximum pair sum found
        return maxPairSum;
    }
};
```

### TypeScript

```typescript
// Define the maxDigits value representing the maximum possible sum of digits which is 9*5=45
const MAX_DIGITS_SUM = 45;

// Function to calculate the sum of the digits of a number
const sumOfDigits = (number: number): number => {
    let digitSum = 0;
    while (number > 0) {
        digitSum += number % 10;
        number = Math.floor(number / 10);
    }
    return digitSum;
};

// Function to calculate the maximum sum of a pair of numbers with the same sum of digits
const maximumSum = (numbers: number[]): number => {
    // Initialize an array to group numbers by their digit sums
    const digitSumGroups: number[][] = Array.from({ length: MAX_DIGITS_SUM + 1 }, () => []);

    // Group numbers by their digit sum
    numbers.forEach(number => {
        const digitSum = sumOfDigits(number);
        digitSumGroups[digitSum].push(number);
    });

    let maxPairSum = -1; // Initialize max pair sum as -1 to indicate no valid pair yet

    // Iterate through all digit sum groups to find the maximum pair sum
    digitSumGroups.forEach(group => {
        if (group.length > 1) {
            // Sort the group in descending order
            group.sort((a, b) => b - a);
            // Update the maxPairSum with the sum of the two largest numbers in the current group
            maxPairSum = Math.max(maxPairSum, group[0] + group[1]);
        }
    });

    // Return the maximum pair sum found, or -1 if no valid pairs exist
    return maxPairSum;
};

// The functions can now be used globally as part of the TypeScript codebase
```

```python
from collections import defaultdict

class Solution:
    def maximumSum(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # Initialize the maximum sum as -1 (assuming no answer is found yet)
        max_sum = -1
        # Initialize a dictionary to store the maximum number for each digit sum
        digit_sum_max_num = defaultdict(int)

        # Iterate through each number in the given list
        for num in nums:
            # Calculate the sum of digits for the current number
            digit_sum = 0
            temp_num = num
            while temp_num:
                digit_sum += temp_num % 10
                temp_num //= 10

            # If the sum of digits has been seen before,
            # check if the current number contributes to a larger max sum
            if digit_sum in digit_sum_max_num:
                max_sum = max(max_sum, digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum] + num)

            # Update the maximum number for the current digit sum
            digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum] = max(digit_sum_max_num[digit_sum], num)

        # Return the maximum sum of two numbers having the same sum of digits
        return max_sum
```

## Time and Space Complexity

### Time Complexity

The time complexity of the given code can be analyzed by considering two major parts:

1. Iterating through each number in the `nums` list.
2. Summing the digits of each number and updating the dictionary.

For the first part, iterating through the `nums` list is `O(n)` where `n` is the length of `nums`.

For the second part, we must consider the number of digits in each number for the summation of digits and updating the dictionary. The number of digits `d` in a number `v` is proportional to `log10(v)`. Hence, summing the digits of a number takes `O(d)` time where `d` is the number of digits. Since for each number, we perform a digit sum and update the dictionary, the overall time complexity for this part is `O(d * n)`.

Combining both parts, the total time complexity is `O(n * d)`.

Note that if the input numbers have a bounded size (for example, they are all 32-bit integers), `d` can be considered a constant, and the time complexity can be viewed as `O(n)`.

### Space Complexity

The space complexity is determined by the space required to store the `d` dictionary which holds the maximum number encountered for each digit sum.

- The number of unique digit sums is at most `9*n`, where `n` is the maximum number of digits in a number of the `nums` list since the largest digit sum for a number with `n` digits would be `9 * n` (if each digit is `9`).
- Each entry in the dictionary stores an integer value (which is constant space).

Thus, the space complexity is `O(n)`, where `n` represents the maximum number of digits across all numbers in `nums`.

If we again assume the input numbers are all 32-bit integers, `n` is a constant (10, since `2^31 - 1` has 10 digits), making the space complexity `O(1)`.