2863. Maximum Length of Semi-Decreasing Subarrays

Medium Array Hash Table Sorting

Problem Description

In this problem, we are given an array `nums` consisting of integer elements. Our goal is to determine the length of the longest contiguous subarray that meets a specific criterion called "semi-decreasing." A subarray is considered semi-decreasing if it starts with an element strictly greater than the element it ends with. Additionally, we should return `0` if no such subarray exists in `nums`.

To illustrate, consider the following examples:

- If `nums = [5,3,1,2,4]`, the longest semi-decreasing subarray is `[5,3,1]`, and its length is 3.
- In the case of `nums = [1,2,3,4,5]`, there are no semi-decreasing subarrays, so the answer is 0.

The problem is essentially asking us to find the maximum distance between the starting index of the highest element and the ending index of a lower element, ensuring that this sequence forms a subarray. We must handle this task efficiently, as the naive approach of examining every possible subarray could prove to be too slow.

Intuition

To arrive at the solution, we must track the valuable information that can help us identify semi-decreasing subarrays. Recognizing that a semi-decreasing subarray's first element must be strictly greater than its last element, we can sort the unique elements of the array in reverse (from largest to smallest) and keep track of their indices.

A Python dictionary (here `d`) can be employed to store the indices of each unique element. By iterating through the array and populating this dictionary, we ensure that for each element, we have a list of all indices where it occurs.

Once this preparation is done, we can iterate over the unique elements in descending order. For each element `x`, we use the last occurrence of `x` (since we want to maximize the subarray's length, and a semi-decreasing subarray's last element must be lower than the first) and find the distance to the smallest index `k` seen so far of elements greater than `x`. This smallest index `k` represents the farthest we can go to the left to start a semi-decreasing subarray that ends with the given element `x`.

The intuition behind maintaining `k` as the minimum index seen so far is that as we proceed with lower elements, we want to extend our subarray as much to the left as possible. `ans` represents the length of the longest semi-decreasing subarray found so far, which gets updated each time we find a longer semi-decreasing subarray by subtracting `k` from the last index of `x` and adding 1 (to account for array indexing starting from 0).

This approach systematically constructs semi-decreasing subarrays over the original array without the need for exhaustive search, thus providing a much more efficient solution.

Solution Approach

The implementation of the solution uses a combination of sorting, hash maps (dictionaries in Python), and linear traversal to find the longest semi-decreasing subarray. Here's a step-by-step breakdown of the algorithm based on the provided solution code:

1. The first step is to iterate through the given array `nums` and build a hash map (`d`), where the key is the element value, and the value is a list of indices at which the element occurs. This is achieved with the following line of code:

```
for i, x in enumerate(nums):
    d[x].append(i)
```

   The `enumerate` function is used to get both the index (`i`) and the value (`x`) during iteration.

2. We introduce two variables, `ans` and `k`. `ans` is initialized to `0`, representing the length of the longest subarray found so far, and `k` is initialized to `inf` (infinity), representing the lowest index seen so far for elements greater than the current one being considered.

3. We sort the keys of the dictionary `d` in reverse order so we can traverse from the highest element to the lowest. This is important because we are looking for subarrays where the first element is strictly greater than the last element.

```
for x in sorted(d, reverse=True):
```

4. For each element `x` (sorted from largest to smallest), we calculate the prospective length of the semi-decreasing subarray ending with `x`. We achieve this by computing the distance between the last occurrence of `x` and the smallest index seen so far (`k`). We add `1` to this distance since the array is zero-indexed:

```
ans = max(ans, d[x][-1] - k + 1)
```

5. After considering the element `x`, we update `k` to hold the smallest index which could potentially be the start of a longer semi-decreasing subarray for the next iterations:

```
k = min(k, d[x][0])
```

   This means for subsequent smaller elements, we have the information about how far left (to a higher element) we can extend our subarray.

By iterating through the elements in this fashion, we ensure that we are always considering semi-decreasing subarrays (since we move from larger to smaller elements), and we keep extending our reach to the left as much as possible, thus finding the length of the longest such subarray efficiently.

Example Walkthrough

Let's walk through a small example to illustrate the solution approach. Consider the following simple array:

```
nums = [7, 5, 4, 6, 3]
```

Applying the algorithm step by step:

Step 1: Build a hash map (`d`) with element values as keys and a list of their indices as values.

After the first step, `d` will look like this:

```
d = {
  7: [0],
  5: [1],
  4: [2],
  6: [3],
  3: [4]
}
```

Step 2: Initialize `ans` to `0` and `k` to `inf`.

```
ans = 0
k = inf
```

Step 3: Sort the keys of dictionary `d` in reverse order. We get the sorted keys as `[7, 6, 5, 4, 3]`.

Step 4: Iterate over the sorted keys, calculating the potential length of the semi-decreasing subarray and updating `ans`:

- For key `7`, since it's the largest element, there cannot be a semi-decreasing subarray starting with `7`. But we use its index `0` to update the smallest index `k`.
- Update `k` to `min(k, d[7][0])`, which will be `min(inf, 0)` so `k` becomes `0`.
- Now, for key `6`, its last index is `3`, and the smallest index seen so far is `0`. The length of the semi-decreasing subarray would be `3 - 0 + 1 = 4`. So `ans` becomes `4`.
- Update `k` to `min(k, d[6][0])`, which will be `min(0, 3)` so `k` stays `0`.
- For key `5`, we calculate `ans = max(ans, d[5][-1] - k + 1)`, which is `max(4, 1 - 0 + 1)` and `ans` stays `4`.
- Update `k` to `min(k, d[5][0])`, so `k` remains `0`.
- For key `4`, we have `ans = max(ans, d[4][-1] - k + 1)`, which is `max(4, 2 - 0 + 1)` and `ans` stays `4`.
- Update `k` to `min(k, d[4][0])`, so `k` remains `0`.
- Finally, for key `3`, we have `ans = max(ans, d[3][-1] - k + 1)`, which is `max(4, 4 - 0 + 1)`, so `ans` stays `4`.
- `k` does not need to be updated as we have finished the iterations.

Step 5: The largest `ans` we found was `4`, corresponding to the subarray `[7, 5, 4, 6]`, which starts with `7` and ends with `6`.

Therefore, the length of the longest semi-decreasing subarray in `nums` is `4`.

Solution Implementation

Python

```python
from collections import defaultdict
from math import inf

class Solution:
    def maxSubarrayLength(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # Initialize a dictionary to hold lists of indices for each unique number
        index_dict = defaultdict(list)

        # Populate the dictionary with indices of each number
        for i, num in enumerate(nums):
            index_dict[num].append(i)

        # Initialize variables for the maximum subarray length and the smallest index seen so far
        max_length, smallest_index_seen = 0, inf

        # Iterate over the numbers in descending order
        for num in sorted(index_dict, reverse=True):
            # Update max length using the highest index of the current number
            # and the smallest index seen so far
            max_length = max(max_length, index_dict[num][-1] - smallest_index_seen + 1)
            # Update the smallest index seen so far to be the lowest index of the current number
            smallest_index_seen = min(smallest_index_seen, index_dict[num][0])

        # Return the maximum computed subarray length
        return max_length
```

Java

```java
class Solution {
    public int maxSubarrayLength(int[] nums) {
        // TreeMap to store values in descending order and their index occurrences in list
        TreeMap<Integer, List<Integer>> valueIndicesMap = new TreeMap<>(Comparator.reverseOrder());

        // Loop through the nums array and store each number with its index
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; ++i) {
            valueIndicesMap.computeIfAbsent(nums[i], k -> new ArrayList<>()).add(i);
        }

        // Initialize the result for maximum subarray length (answer)
        int answer = 0;

        // Initialize a variable to hold the minimum index encountered so far
        int minIndexSoFar = Integer.MAX_VALUE;

        // Iterate through the sorted values in descending order
        for (List<Integer> indices : valueIndicesMap.values()) {
            // Update the answer with the maximum length found till now
            // The length is calculated using the last occurrence index of a value
            // minus the minimum index encountered so far plus 1
            answer = Math.max(answer, indices.get(indices.size() - 1) - minIndexSoFar + 1);

            // Update the minimum index if the first occurrence index of the current value is smaller
            minIndexSoFar = Math.min(minIndexSoFar, indices.get(0));
        }

        // Return the maximum subarray length
        return answer;
    }
}
```

C++

```cpp
#include <vector>
#include <map>
#include <algorithm>

class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubarrayLength(vector<int>& nums) {
        // Map to store numbers and their indices, sorted in descending order of the key (number)
        map<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> indexMap;

        // Fill the indexMap with indices for each number in nums
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i) {
            indexMap[nums[i]].push_back(i);
        }

        int maxLength = 0; // Tracks the maximum subarray length found
        int minIndexWithinMaxValue = 1 << 30; // Initialize to a very large number

        // Iterate through the map starting from the largest key
        for (auto& [num, indices] : indexMap) {
            // Update maxLength using the distance from the current smallest index (minIndexWithinMaxValue)
            // to the last occurrence of the current number
            maxLength = max(maxLength, indices.back() - minIndexWithinMaxValue + 1);

            // Update minIndexWithinMaxValue to the smallest index seen so far
            minIndexWithinMaxValue = min(minIndexWithinMaxValue, indices.front());
        }

        return maxLength; // Return the maximum length found
    }
};
```

TypeScript

```typescript
// This function finds the maximum length of a subarray for an array of numbers
// where the maximum number in the subarray is at least twice as large as all other numbers in the subarray.
function maxSubarrayLength(nums: number[]): number {
    // Create a map to store indices for each number in the array.
    const indexMap: Map<number, number[]> = new Map();

    // Populate the map with each number's indices.
    for (let i = 0; i < nums.length; ++i) {
        if (!indexMap.has(nums[i])) {
            indexMap.set(nums[i], []);
        }
        indexMap.get(nums[i])!.push(i);
    }

    // Get all unique numbers from the map keys and sort them in descending order.
    const sortedKeys = Array.from(indexMap.keys()).sort((a, b) => b - a);

    // Initialize the maximum subarray length variable.
    let maxSubarrayLength = 0;

    // Initialize a variable to keep track of the smallest index seen so far.
    let smallestIndex = Infinity;

    // Iterate through the sorted keys.
    for (const key of sortedKeys) {
        // Get the array of indices corresponding to the current key.
        const indices = indexMap.get(key)!;

        // Calculate the subarray length where the current key is possibly the maximum
        // and compare it with the length seen so far to keep the longest.
        maxSubarrayLength = Math.max(maxSubarrayLength, indices.at(-1) - smallestIndex + 1);

        // Update the smallestIndex with the smallest index of the current key's indices.
        smallestIndex = Math.min(smallestIndex, indices[0]);
    }

    // Return the maximum subarray length found.
    return maxSubarrayLength;
}
```


```python
from collections import defaultdict
from math import inf

class Solution:
    def maxSubarrayLength(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # Initialize a dictionary to hold lists of indices for each unique number
        index_dict = defaultdict(list)

        # Populate the dictionary with indices of each number
        for i, num in enumerate(nums):
            index_dict[num].append(i)

        # Initialize variables for the maximum subarray length and the smallest index seen so far
        max_length, smallest_index_seen = 0, inf

        # Iterate over the numbers in descending order
        for num in sorted(index_dict, reverse=True):
            # Update max length using the highest index of the current number
            # and the smallest index seen so far
            max_length = max(max_length, index_dict[num][-1] - smallest_index_seen + 1)
            # Update the smallest index seen so far to be the lowest index of the current number
            smallest_index_seen = min(smallest_index_seen, index_dict[num][0])

        # Return the maximum computed subarray length
        return max_length
```


Time and Space Complexity

Time Complexity

The time complexity of the code is determined by several key operations:

- **Enumeration and creation of dictionary**: The first for loop goes through all the entries in `nums`, thus it is `O(n)` where `n` is the length of `nums`.
- **Sorting of dictionary keys**: The keys of the dictionary are sorted in reverse order. Since the number of unique elements (keys in the dictionary) could be at most `n`, the sort operation has a complexity of `O(u log u)` where `u` is the number of unique keys, with a worst-case scenario being `O(n log n)`.
- **Iterating over sorted keys**: This iteration potentially goes through all unique keys (at most `n`), and for each key, the complexity is `O(1)` since it only accesses the first and last elements of the list of indices associated with each key.

Given these considerations, the overall time complexity is `O(n log n)` due to the sorting step which is likely the bottleneck.

Space Complexity

The space complexity of the code is influenced by:

- **Dictionary storage**: The dictionary `d` stores lists of indices per unique numbers in `nums`. In the worst case, where all elements are unique, the space complexity due to the dictionary would be `O(n)`.
- **Miscellaneous variables**: Variables `ans`, `k`, and the space for iteration do not depend on size of `nums` and thus contribute a constant factor.

Hence, the total space complexity is `O(n)`, taking into account the space occupied by the dictionary which is the dominant term.