

Striver sde sheet

485. Max Consecutive Ones

```
i C++ Autocomplete
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int findMaxConsecutiveOnes(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int count=0;
5         int maxa=INT_MIN;
6         for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++)
7             {if(nums[i]==1)
8                 {
9                     count++;
10                    maxa=max(maxa, count);
11                }
12             else
13                 count=0;}
14         if(maxa==INT_MIN)
15             return 0;
16         return maxa;
17     }
18 };
```

26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array

```
i C++  Autocomplete

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
4          if(nums.size() == 0) return 0;
5          int left = 0;
6          for(int right = 1; right < nums.size(); right++){
7              if(nums[left] != nums[right])
8                  left++;
9              nums[left] = nums[right];
10         }
11         return left+1;
12     }
13 };

```

15. 3Sum

```
i C++ Autocomplete

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<vector<int>> threeSum(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int n= nums.size();
5         int h=0;
6         int target;
7         vector<vector<int>> ans;
8         sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
9         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
10 { if(i==0 ||( i>0 && nums[i-1]!=nums[i]))
11 {int lo=i+1;
12 int h=nums.size()-1;
13 int sum=-nums[i];
14 while(lo<h)
15 {target=nums[lo]+nums[h];
16 if(target>sum)
17 h--;
18 else if(target<sum)
19 lo++;
20 else
21 { vector<int> res(3);
22 res[0]=nums[i];
23 res[1]=nums[lo];
24 res[2]=nums[h];
25 ans.push_back(res);
26 while(lo<h && nums[lo] == nums[lo+1])lo=lo+1;
27 while(lo<h && nums[h] == nums[h-1])h=h-1;
28 lo++;
29 h--;
30
31 } } }
32 return ans;
33 }
34 };
```

61. Rotate List

```
i C++ Autocomplete
9      * };
10     */
11     class Solution {
12     public:
13         ListNode* rotateRight(ListNode* head, int k) {
14             if(!head || !head->next || k==0)
15                 return head;
16             int counta=1,pos;
17             ListNode *ss;
18             ListNode *temp=head;
19             while(temp->next!=NULL)
20             { temp=temp->next;
21               counta++;}
22             k=k%counta;
23             if(k==0)
24                 return head;
25             pos=counta-k;
26             counta=1;
27             temp=head;
28             while(counta!=pos)
29             { temp=temp->next;
30               counta++;}
31             ss=temp->next;
32             temp->next=NULL;
33             temp=ss;
34             while(temp->next!=NULL)
35             {
36                 temp=temp->next;
37             }
38             temp->next=head;
39             head=ss;
40             return head;
41         }
42     };
```

994. Rotting Oranges

```
i C++ Autocomplete

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int orangesRotting(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {
4         if(grid.size()==0)return 0;
5         int row=grid.size();
6         int col=grid[0].size();
7         int total=0;
8         queue<pair<int,int>> q;
9         vector<vector<int>> visited(row, vector<int> (col,0));
10        for(int i=0;i<row;i++)
11        {for(int j=0;j<col;j++)
12        {if(grid[i][j]==1 || grid[i][j]==2)total++;
13         if(grid[i][j]==2)q.push({i,j}); }}
14        int dx[4]={0,0,1,-1};
15        int dy[4]={1,-1,0,0};
16        int count=0;
17        int ans=0;
18        int size=0;
19        int u,v;
20        int t=0;
21        while(!q.empty())
22        {size=q.size();
23         t+=size;
24         while(size--)
25         {auto node=q.front();
26          int f=node.first;
27          int s=node.second;
28          q.pop();
29          for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
30          { u=f+dx[i];
31           v=s+dy[i];
32           if(u<0 || v<0 || u>=row || v>=col)
33             continue;
34           if(grid[u][v]==1)
```

i C++

● Autocomplete

```
16     int count=0;
17     int ans=0;
18     int size=0;
19     int u,v;
20     int t=0;
21     while(!q.empty())
22     {
23         size=q.size();
24         t+=size;
25         while(size-->0)
26         {
27             auto node=q.front();
28             int f=node.first;
29             int s=node.second;
30             q.pop();
31             for(int i=0;i<4;i++)
32             {
33                 u=f+dx[i];
34                 v=s+dy[i];
35                 if(u<0 || v<0 || u>=row || v>=col)
36                     continue;
37                 if(grid[u][v]==1)
38                 {
39                     grid[u][v]=2;
40                     q.push({u,v});
41                 }
42             }
43         }
44         if(!q.empty())ans++;
45     }
46     if(t==total)
47         return ans;
48     else
49         return -1;
50 }
```

146. LRU Cache

i C++ ▾ • Autocomplete

```
1
2 ▾ class LRUCache {
3   public:
4   ▾   class Node{
5       public:
6         int key;
7         int val;
8         Node* next;
9         Node* prev;
10        Node(int k, int v)
11    ▾    { key=k;
12        val=v;
13        next=NULL;
14        prev=NULL;
15
16        }
17    };
18    unordered_map<int, Node*> mpp;
19    Node* head=new Node(-1, -1);
20    Node* tail=new Node(-1, -1);
21    int cap;
22
23 ▾   LRUCache(int capacity) {
24       cap=capacity;
25       head->next=tail;
26       tail->prev=head;
27
28
29   }
30   void deletee(Node* node)
31 ▾   {
32       Node *pre=node->prev;
33       Node *post=node->next;
34       pre->next=post;
```

Your previous code was restored from your local storage. [Reset](#)

```

17
18
19     }
20 void deletee(Node* node)
21 {
22     Node *pre=node->prev;
23     Node *post=node->next;
24     pre->next=post;
25     post->prev=pre;
26
27 }
28 void add(Node* node)
29 {cout<<"y";
30     Node* l=head->next;
31     head->next=node;
32     node->prev=head;
33     node->next=l;
34     l->prev=node;
35     // Node * temp = head -> next;
36     // newnode -> next = temp;
37     // newnode -> prev = head;
38     // head -> next = newnode;
39     // temp -> prev = newnode;
40 }
41
42 int get(int key) {
43
44     if(mpp.find(key)==mpp.end())
45     {return -1;
46
47     }
48     else
49     {Node* u=mpp[key];
50
51         deletee(mpp[key]);
52     }

```

our previous code was restored from your local storage. [Reset to](#)

C++

● Autocomplete

```
55     {return -1;
56
57     }
58     else
59     {Node* u=mpp[key];
60
61         deletee(mpp[key]);
62         add(u );
63         mpp[key]=u;
64
65     }
66     return mpp[key]->val;
67
68 }
69
70
71 void put(int key, int value) {
72
73
74     if(mpp.find(key)!=mpp.end())
75     { Node* u=mpp[key];
76       mpp.erase(key);
77       deletee(u);
78
79     }
80     if(mpp.size()==cap)
81     {mpp.erase(tail->prev->key);
82       deletee(tail->prev);
83
84     }
85     add(new Node(key, value));
86     mpp[key]=head->next;
87 }
88 };
89
```

496. Next Greater Element I

```
i C++ • Autocomplete i {} ↺ ⚙

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<int> nextGreaterElement(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {
4         unordered_map<int, int> mpp;
5         stack<int> s;
6         vector<int> ans;
7         for(int i=nums2.size()-1;i>=0;i--)
8         {
9             // {if(s.size()==0)
10            // {
11
12            // }
13            if(!s.empty() && s.top()>nums2[i])
14                mpp[nums2[i]]=s.top();
15            else if( !s.empty() && s.top()<nums2[i])
16            {
17                while(!s.empty() && s.top()<nums2[i] )
18                {
19                    s.pop();
20                }
21                if(!s.empty())
22                    mpp[nums2[i]]=s.top();
23            }
24            s.push(nums2[i]);
25        }
26        for(auto it: nums1)
27        {
28            ans.push_back(mpp.count(it) ? mpp[it] : -1);
29        }
30
31        return ans;}
32    };
```

20. Valid Parentheses

```
C++  Autocomplete  i

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      bool isValid(string s) {
4          stack<char> st;
5          for(auto it: s)
6          {
7              if(it=='(' || it=='[' || it=='{')
8                  st.push(it);
9              else
10             { if(st.empty())
11                 return false;
12                 else if(st.top()=='(' && it!=')')
13                     return false;
14                 else if(st.top()=='{' && it!='}')
15                     return false;
16                 else if(st.top()=='[' && it!=']')
17                     return false;
18                 else
19                     st.pop();
20             }
21         }
22         if(st.empty()==0)
23             return false;
24         return true;
25     }
26 };
```

347. Top K Frequent Elements

C++

Autocomplete

```
1 class Solution {  
2 public:  
3     vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {  
4         priority_queue<pair<int, int>> maxh;  
5         unordered_map<int, int> mpp;  
6         for(auto it: nums)  
7         {  
8             mpp[it]++;  
9         }  
10        for(auto it: mpp)  
11        {  
12            maxh.push({it.second, it.first});  
13        }  
14        vector<int> ans;  
15        int i=0;  
16        while(i++<k)  
17        {ans.push_back(maxh.top().second);  
18            maxh.pop();  
19        }  
20        return ans;  
21    }  
22 }  
23 };
```

215. Kth Largest Element in an Array

```
i C++ Autocomplete i {}  
1 class Solution {  
2 public:  
3     int findKthLargest(vector<int>& nums, int k) {  
4         priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> maxh;  
5         for(auto it: nums)  
6         { maxh.push(it);  
7             if(maxh.size()>k) maxh.pop();}  
8         return maxh.top();  
9     }  
10 };
```

540. Single Element in a Sorted Array

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int singleNonDuplicate(vector<int>& nums) {  
        if(nums.size()==1)return nums[0];  
        int low=0;  
        int high=nums.size()-1;  
        while(low<=high)  
        {  
            int mid=low+(high-low)/2;  
            if(mid%2==0)  
            { if(nums[mid]==nums[mid+1])  
                low=mid+1;  
              else  
                high=mid-1;  
            }  
            else  
            { if(nums[mid]==nums[mid-1])  
                low=mid+1;  
              else  
                high=mid-1;  
            }  
        }  
        return nums[low];  
    }  
};
```

46. Permutations

```
C++ Autocomplete i {} ↺ ⚙

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void rev(int c, vector<int> nums, vector<int> box, vector<vector<int>>& ans)
4     {
5         if(c==nums.size())
6         {
7             ans.push_back(box);
8             return;
9         }
10        for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++)
11        { if(box[i]==-11)
12        {
13            box[i]=nums[c];
14            rev(c+1, nums, box, ans);
15            box[i]=-11;
16        }
17        }
18    }
19 }
20 vector<vector<int>> permute(vector<int>& nums) {
21     int n=nums.size();
22     vector<int> box(n,-11);
23     vector<vector<int>> ans;
24     rev(0, nums, box, ans);
25     return ans;
26 }
27 };
```

40. Combination Sum II

```
12
13 ▾ class Solution {
14     public:
15         void rev(int idx, vector<int> c, int target, int sum, vector<int> temp,
16             set<vector<int>>& ans)
17             {if(sum>target || (idx==c.size() && sum!=target))
18                 return;
19                 if(target==sum)
20                 { ans.insert(temp);
21                     return; }
22                 for(int i=idx;i<c.size();i++)
23                 { if(i>idx && c[i-1]==c[i])
24                     continue;
25                     temp.push_back(c[i]);
26                     rev(i+1, c, target, sum+c[i],temp,ans);
27                     temp.pop_back();}}
28     vector<vector<int>> combinationSum2(vector<int>& c, int target) {
29         set<vector<int>> ans;
30         sort(c.begin(), c.end());
31         vector<int> temp;
32         rev(0, c,target, 0, temp, ans);
33         vector<vector<int>> a;
34         for(auto it: ans)
35         {
36             a.push_back(it);
37         }
38         return a;
39     };
```

Your previous code was restored from your local storage. [Reset to default](#)



39. Combination Sum

```
i C++ • Autocomplete i {} ↺ ⚙️ [ ]
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void comb(int index, int target, vector<vector<int>>& ans, vector<int>& temp,
4     vector<int>& arr)
5     {
6         if(index==arr.size())
7         {
8             if(target==0)
9             {
10                 ans.push_back(temp);}
11             return;
12         }
13         if(arr[index]<=target)
14         {temp.push_back(arr[index]);
15           comb(index, target-arr[index], ans, temp, arr);
16           temp.pop_back();
17         }
18         comb(index+1, target, ans, temp, arr);
19     }
20     vector<vector<int>> combinationSum(vector<int>& arr, int target) {
21         vector<vector<int>> ans;
22         vector<int> temp;
23         comb(0, target, ans, temp, arr);
24         return ans;
25     }
26 };
```

90. Subsets II

i C++

• Autocomplete

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<vector<int>> subsetsWithDup(vector<int>& nums) {
4         sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
5         int total=1<<nums.size();
6         total=total-1;
7         set<vector<int>> a;
8         for(int i=0;i<=total;i++)
9         { vector<int> ans;
10             for(int bits=0;bits<nums.size();bits++)
11             {
12                 if((i&(1<<bits)))
13                     ans.push_back(nums[bits]);
14             }
15             a.insert(ans);
16         }
17         vector<vector<int>> aa;
18         for(auto it: a)
19             aa.push_back(it);
20         return aa;
21     }
22 };
23
```