

ALGORITHM 1

Binary Search

```
C++  Autocomplete

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int search(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
4          int n = nums.size()-1;
5          int low = 0, high = n;
6          while( low <= high){
7              int mid = low + (high-low)/2;
8              if (nums[mid] == target) return mid;
9              else if (nums[mid] > target) high = mid -1;
10             else low = mid + 1;
11         }
12         return -1;
13     }
14 };
```

Search insert position

i C++

● Autocomplete

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int binary(vector<int> nums, int start, int end, int target)
4     {if(start>end)
5         return -1;
6         int mid=(start+end)/2;
7         if(nums[mid]==target)
8             return mid;
9         else if(mid+1<=end && nums[mid]<target && target<nums[mid+1])
10             return mid+1;
11         else if(mid-1>=0 && nums[mid-1]<target && target<nums[mid])
12             return mid;
13         else if(nums[mid]>target)
14             return binary(nums, start, mid-1, target);
15         else
16             return binary(nums, mid+1, end, target);
17     }
18     int searchInsert(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
19         if(target<nums[0])
20             return 0;
21         int start=0;
22         int end=nums.size()-1;
23         int ans=binary(nums, start, end, target);
24         if(ans==-1)
25             return nums.size();
26         else
27             return ans;
28     }
29 };
```

Squares of a sorted array

```
i C++ • Autocomplete i
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<int> sortedSquares(vector<int>& A) {
4         vector<int> res(A.size());
5         int l = 0, r = A.size() - 1;
6         for (int k = A.size() - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
7             if (abs(A[r]) > abs(A[l])) res[k] = A[r] * A[r--];
8             else res[k] = A[l] * A[l++];
9         }
10        return res;
11    }
12};
```

Move zeroes

```
i C++ • Autocomplete
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void moveZeroes(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int j = 0;
5         for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++) {
6             if (nums[i] != 0) {
7                 nums[j++] = nums[i];
8             }
9         }
10        for (; j < nums.size(); j++) {
11            nums[j] = 0;
12        }
13    }
14};
```

Reverse string

```
i C++ ▼ ● Autocomplete  
1 ▼ class Solution {  
2   public:  
3 ▼   void reverseString(vector<char>& s) {  
4     if(s.size()==0)  
5       return;  
6     char temp=s[0];  
7     s.erase(s.begin());  
8     reverseString(s);  
9     s.push_back(temp);  
10  
11   }  
12 };
```

Middle of a linked list

```
i C++  ● Autocomplete i

1 ▾ /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
7   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
8   *     ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
9   * };
10  */
11 ▾ class Solution {
12  public:
13 ▾     ListNode* middleNode(ListNode* head) {
14
15         |
16         if(head == NULL)
17             return head;
18         ListNode* slow = head;
19         ListNode* fast = head;
20         while(fast != NULL && fast -> next != NULL)
21 ▾     {
22         slow = slow -> next;
23         fast = fast -> next -> next;
24     }
25     return slow;
26 }
27 };
28
29
30
```

Move nth node from end of list

```
i C++ ● Autocomplete
1 ▾ /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
7   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
8   *     ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
9   * };
10  */
11 ▾ class Solution {
12     public:
13     ListNode* removeNthFromEnd(ListNode* head, int n) {
14         ListNode *first=head,*second=head, *prev=NULL;
15         int i=1;
16         while(i!=n)
17         {first=first->next;
18             i++;}
19         first=first->next;
20         while(first!=NULL)
21         {first=first->next;
22             prev=second;
23             second=second->next;}
24         if(prev==NULL)return second->next;
25         prev->next=second->next;
26         return head;}
27     };
```

Longest substring without repeat character

```
i C++ Autocomplete i {} ↺  
1 class Solution {  
2 public:  
3     int lengthOfLongestSubstring(string s) {  
4         unordered_map<char,int> index;  
5         int start=0,res=0;  
6         for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){  
7  
8             if (index.find(s[i]) != index.end() && index[s[i]] >= start)  
9                 start = index[s[i]] + 1;  
10  
11             index[s[i]] = i;  
12             res=max(res,i-start+1);  
13         }  
14  
15         return res;  
16     }  
17 };
```

Merge two binary trees

```
C++ Autocomplete i {} ↺ ↻

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9   *     TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left),
10  right(right) {}
11  * };
12  */
13  class Solution {
14  public:
15      TreeNode* mergeTrees(TreeNode* root1, TreeNode* root2) {
16          if(root1==NULL)
17              return root2;
18          if(root2==NULL)
19              return root1;
20
21          root1->val=root1->val+root2->val;
22          root1->left=mergeTrees(root1->left,root2->left);
23          root1->right=mergeTrees(root1->right,root2->right);
24          return root1;
25      }
```


Populating next right pointer in each node

```
17  */
18
19  class Solution {
20  public:
21      Node* connect(Node* root) {
22          if(root==NULL || root->left==NULL)
23              return root;
24          queue<Node*> q;
25          q.push(root);
26          root->left->next=root->right;
27          while(!q.empty())
28          {
29              int size=q.size();
30              for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
31              {
32                  Node* x=q.front();
33                  q.pop();
34                  if(x->next==NULL && i<size-1)
35                  {
36                      x->next=q.front();
37                  }
38                  if(x->left)
39                  {
40                      x->left->next=x->right;
41                      q.push(x->left);
42                      q.push(x->right);
43                  }
44              }
45          }
46          return root;
47      }
48  };
49
50  };
```

0 1 matrix

```
i C++ Autocomplete i {  
1 class Solution {  
2 public:  
3     vector<vector<int>>> updateMatrix(vector<vector<int>>>& mat) {  
4  
5         queue<pair<int, int>> q;  
6         int m=mat.size();  
7         int n=mat[0].size();  
8         vector<vector<int>>> visited(m,vector<int> (n,0));  
9         for(int i=0;i<m;i++)  
10        {for(int j=0;j<n;j++)  
11        { if(mat[i][j]==0)  
12            {q.push({i,j});  
13             visited[i][j]=1;}}}  
14         vector<int> dx={-1,0,1,0};  
15         vector<int> dy={0,-1,0,1};  
16         while(!q.empty())  
17        {auto t=q.front();  
18            int curr=mat[t.first][t.second];  
19            q.pop();  
20            for(int i=0;i<dx.size();i++)  
21        {int u=t.first+dx[i];  
22            int v=t.second+dy[i];  
23            if(u>=0 && v>=0 && u<m && v<n && visited[u][v]==0)  
24        { mat[u][v]=curr+1;  
25            q.push({u,v});  
26            visited[u][v]=1;}}  
27  
28        }  
29        return mat;  
30  
31    }  
32 };
```

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)
```

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

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             if(!q.empty())ans++;
44         }
45     }
46     if(t==total)
47         return ans;
48     else
49         return -1;
```

Merge two sorted list

```
3      *      ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next)
3      *  };
3      */
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      ListNode* mergeTwoLists(ListNode* l1, ListNode* l2) {
4          ListNode *temp,*temp2;
5          if(l1==NULL)
6              return l2;
7
8          if(l2==NULL)
9              return l1;
10         if(l1->val>l2->val)
11         {temp=l2;
12         // temp->next=NULL;
13         l2=l2->next;
14         temp2=mergeTwoLists(l1,l2);
15
16         }
17         else
18         {temp=l1;
19         // temp->next=NULL;
20         l1=l1->next;
21         temp2=mergeTwoLists(l1,l2);
22
23         }
24         temp->next=temp2;
25         return temp;
26
27     }
28 };
29
```

Reverse linked list

```
i C++ Autocomplete i
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
7   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
8   *     ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
9   * };
10  */
11  class Solution {
12  public:
13      ListNode* reverseList(ListNode* head) {
14          ListNode *temp,*newhead,*revlist;
15          if(!head || !head->next)
16              return head;
17          newhead=head->next;
18          head->next=NULL;
19          revlist=reverseList(newhead);
20          newhead->next=head;
21          return revlist;
22      }
23
24
25  };
26
```

Combinations

```
C++  Autocomplete  i  {}  ↺

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

```

Permutations

```
i 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 };
```


Letter case permutation

```
i C++ Autocomplete i

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void rev(int i,string& s,vector<string>& ans, string temp )
4     {
5         if(i==s.size())
6         { ans.push_back(temp);
7           return;
8         }
9
10        if(isdigit(s[i]))
11        { temp=temp+s[i];
12          rev(i+1, s, ans, temp);
13        }
14        else
15        {
16            string u=temp;
17            u.push_back(tolower(s[i]));
18            rev(i+1, s, ans, u);
19            temp.push_back(toupper(s[i]));
20            rev(i+1, s, ans, temp);
21        }
22    }
23
24
25    }
26    vector<string> letterCasePermutation(string s) {
27        vector<string> ans;
28        rev(0, s,ans, "" );
29        return ans;
30    }
31};
```

Climbing stairs

C++

Autocomplete

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int f(int n , vector<int>& t)
4     {
5         t[0]=0;
6         t[1]=1;
7         if(n==0)
8             return 1;
9         if(n==1)
10            return 1;
11         if(t[n]!=-1)
12            return t[n];
13         int left=f(n-1,t);
14         int right=f(n-2,t);
15         return t[n]=left+right;
16     }
17     int climbStairs(int n) {
18         vector<int> t(46,-1);
19
20         return f(n,t);
21     }
22 };
23
```

House robber

```
C++  Autocomplete

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int rob(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int include=0;
5         int exclude=0;
6         for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++)
7         {int u=include;
8           int v=exclude;
9           int y=nums[i]+exclude;
10          include=y;
11          exclude=max(u,v);
12        }
13        return max(include, exclude);
14    }
15};
```

Power of 2

```
i C++  Autocomplete

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
4         if(n==0) return false;
5         while(n%2==0) n/=2;
6         return n==1;
7     }
8};
```

Number of one bit

```
i C++ Autocomplete
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int hammingWeight(uint32_t n) {
4         int count=0;
5         while(n)
6         {
7             count++;
8             n=n&(n-1);
9         }
10        return count;
11    }
12 }
13 };
```

Reverse bits

```
i C++ Autocomplete
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     uint32_t reverseBits(uint32_t n) {
4         uint32_t num=0;
5         int i=0;
6         while(i<32)
7         {int x=n&1;
8           num=num*2+x;
9           n=n>>1;
10          i++;
11        }
12        return num;
13    }
14 }
15 };
```

Single number

```
i C++  ● Autocomplete

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int singleNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
4
5          int ans=nums[0];
6          for(int i=1;i<nums.size();i++)
7          {
8              ans=ans^nums[i];
9          }
10         return ans;
11     }
12 };

```