Experiment 4

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Subject Name:AP2 **Subject Code: 22ITP-351**

1.Aim: Implement the following problem:- Longest Nice Substring, Reverse Bits, Number of 1 bits, Max Subarray, Search 2d matrix 2,Super Pow,Beautiful Array,The Skyline Problem, Reverse Pairs, Longest increasing subsequence 2.

2.Objective: To develop a deep understanding and proficiency in solving a variety of algorithmic challenges, including string manipulation, bit manipulation, dynamic programming, array operations, matrix manipulation, and mathematical computations. Focus will be on improving skills in problem-solving, algorithm design, and optimizing solutions for efficiency.

3.Implementation/Code:

(A)Longest Nice Substring

```
public class Solution {
public String longestNiceSubstring(String s) {
if (s.length() <= 1) return "";
for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
if (!isNice(s.charAt(i), s)) {
String left = longestNiceSubstring(s.substring(0, i));
String right = longestNiceSubstring(s.substring(i + 1));
return left.length() > right.length() ? left : right;
}
}
return s;
}
private boolean isNice(char ch, String s) {
return s.contains(String.valueOf(Character.toLowerCase(ch))) &&
s.contains(String.valueOf(Character.toUpperCase(ch)));
}
}
```

(B)Reverse Bits

```
public class Solution {
public int reverseBits(int n) {
```

```
int result = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
result = result << 1;
result |= (n & 1);
n >>>= 1;
}
return result;
}
}
```

(C)Number of 1 Bits

```
class Solution {
public:
int hammingWeight(uint32_t n) {
int count = 0;
while (n) {
n &= (n - 1);
count++;
}
return count;
}
};
```

(D)Maximum Subarray

```
public class Solution {
public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
int maxSum = nums[0];
int currentSum = nums[0];
for (int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {
currentSum = Math.max(nums[i], currentSum + nums[i]);
maxSum = Math.max(maxSum, currentSum);
}
return maxSum;
}
}
```

(E) Search a 2D Matrix II

```
public class Solution {
public boolean searchMatrix(int[][] matrix, int target) {
```

```
if (matrix == null || matrix.length == 0 || matrix[0].length == 0) {
return false;
}
int row = 0;
int col = matrix[0].length - 1;
while (row < matrix.length && col >= 0) {
if (matrix[row][col] == target) {
return true;
} else if (matrix[row][col] < target) {
row++;
} else {
col--;
}
}
return false;
}
}
```

(F) Super Pow

```
public class Solution {
private static final int MOD = 1337;
public int superPow(int a, int[] b) {
a = a % MOD;
int result = 1;
for (int i = b.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
result = (result * modExp(a, b[i])) % MOD;
a = modExp(a, 10) % MOD;
}
return result;
}
private int modExp(int base, int exp) {
int result = 1;
base = base % MOD;
while (exp > 0) {
if (exp % 2 == 1) {
result = (result * base) % MOD;
}
base = (base * base) % MOD;
exp /= 2;
```

```
}
return result;
}
}
```

(G)Beautiful Array

```
public class Solution {
public int[] beautifulArray(int N) {
List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
res.add(1);
while (res.size() < N) {
List<Integer> temp = new ArrayList<>();
for (int x : res) {
if (x * 2 - 1 <= N) {
temp.add(x * 2 - 1);
}
}
for (int x : res) {
if (x * 2 <= N) {
temp.add(x * 2);
}
}
res = temp;
}
return res.stream().mapToInt(i -> i).toArray();
}
}
```

(H) The Skyline Problem

```
public class Solution {
public List<List<Integer>> getSkyline(int[][] buildings) {
List<List<Integer>> result = new ArrayList<>();
List<int[]> heights = new ArrayList<>();
for (int[] b : buildings) {
heights.add(new int[]{b[0], -b[2]});
heights.add(new int[]{b[1], b[2]});
}
Collections.sort(heights, (a, b) -> a[0] == b[0] ? a[1] - b[1] : a[0] - b[0]);
```

```
PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>(Collections.reverseOrder());
pq.add(0);
int prevMaxHeight = 0;
for (int[] h : heights) {
if (h[1] < 0) {
pq.add(-h[1]);
} else {
pq.remove(h[1]);
}
int currentMaxHeight = pq.peek();
if (currentMaxHeight != prevMaxHeight) {
result.add(Arrays.asList(h[0], currentMaxHeight));
prevMaxHeight = currentMaxHeight;
}
}
return result;
}
}
```

(I)Reverse Pairs

```
public class Solution {
public int reversePairs(int[] nums) {
if (nums == null || nums.length <= 1) {
return 0;
}
return mergeSort(nums, 0, nums.length - 1);
}
private int mergeSort(int[] nums, int left, int right) {
if (left >= right) return 0;
int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
int count = mergeSort(nums, left, mid) + mergeSort(nums, mid + 1, right);
int j = mid + 1;
for (int i = left; i <= mid; i++) {
while (j <= right && nums[i] > 2L * nums[j]) {
j++;
}
count += (j - (mid + 1));
}
```

```
merge(nums, left, mid, right);
return count;
}
private void merge(int[] nums, int left, int mid, int right) {
int[] temp = new int[right - left + 1];
int i = left, j = mid + 1, k = 0;
while (i <= mid && j <= right) {
if (nums[i] <= nums[j]) {
temp[k++] = nums[i++];
} else {
temp[k++] = nums[j++];
}
}
while (i <= mid) {
temp[k++] = nums[i++];
}
while (j <= right) {
temp[k++] = nums[j++];
}
System.arraycopy(temp, 0, nums, left, temp.length);
}
}
```

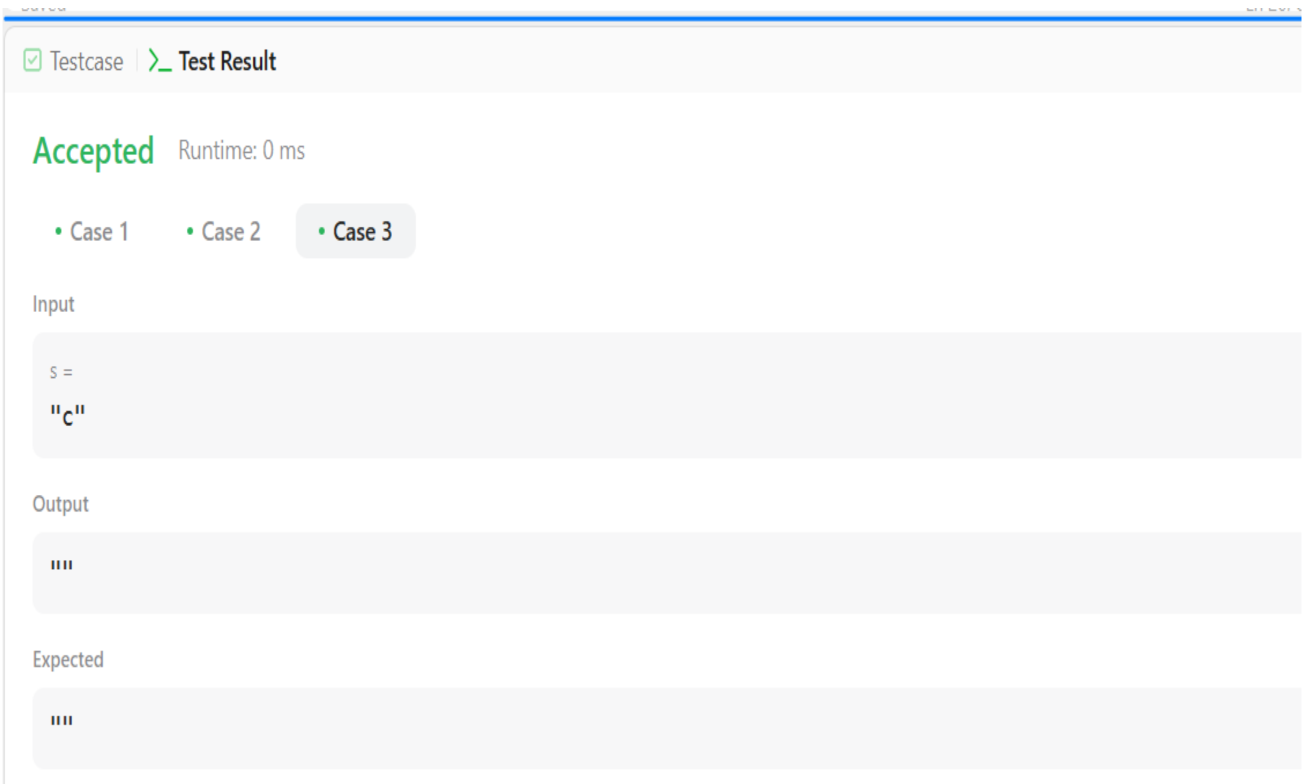
(J) Longest Increasing Subsequence II

```
class Solution {
class SegmentTree {
int[] tree;
int n;
SegmentTree(int size) {
n = size;
tree = new int[4 * n];
}
void update(int index, int value, int left, int right, int node) {
if (left == right) {
tree[node] = value;
return;
}
int mid = (left + right) / 2;
if (index <= mid) update(index, value, left, mid, 2 * node + 1);
```

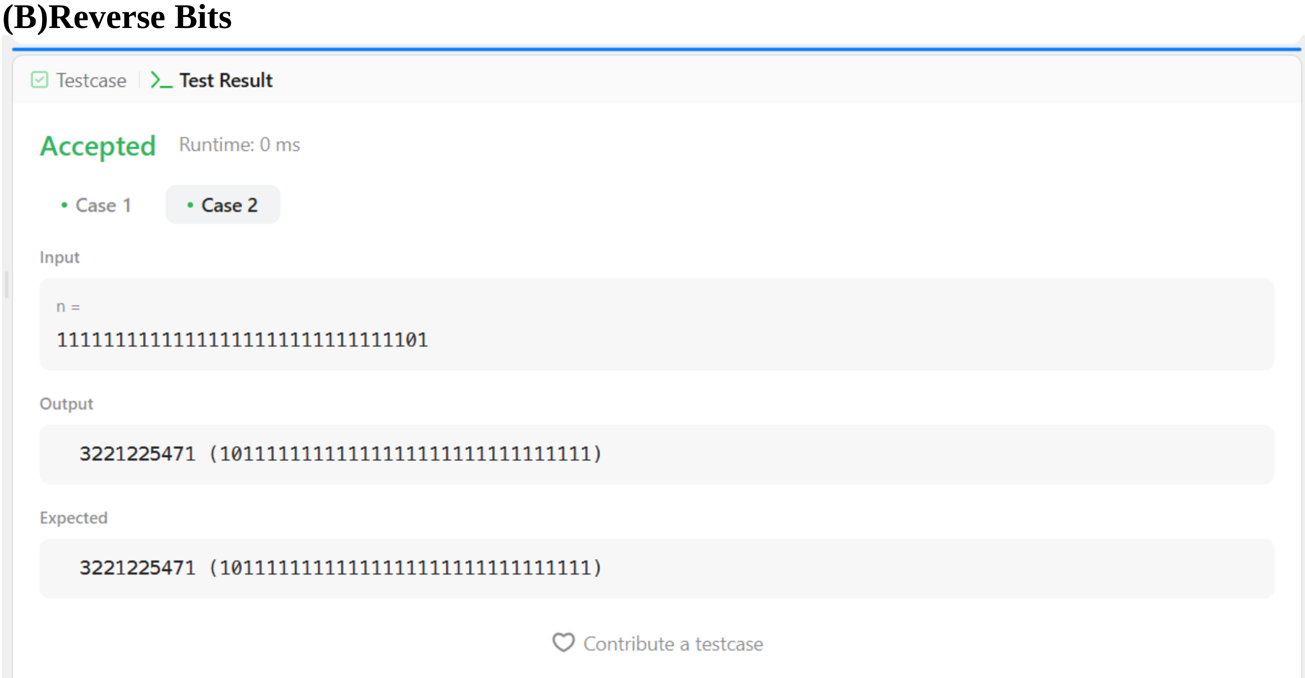
```
else update(index, value, mid + 1, right, 2 * node + 2);
tree[node] = Math.max(tree[2 * node + 1], tree[2 * node + 2]);
}
int query(int ql, int qr, int left, int right, int node) {
if (ql > right || qr < left) return 0;
if (ql <= left && qr >= right) return tree[node];
int mid = (left + right) / 2;
return Math.max(query(ql, qr, left, mid, 2 * node + 1), query(ql, qr, mid + 1, right, 2 * node + 2));
}
void update(int index, int value) {
update(index, value, 0, n - 1, 0);
}
int query(int ql, int qr) {
return query(ql, qr, 0, n - 1, 0);
}
}
public int lengthOfLIS(int[] nums, int k) {
int maxVal = 0;
for (int num : nums) maxVal = Math.max(maxVal, num);
SegmentTree segTree = new SegmentTree(maxVal + 1);
int result = 0;
for (int num : nums) {
int maxLen = segTree.query(Math.max(0, num - k), num - 1) + 1;
segTree.update(num, maxLen);
result = Math.max(result, maxLen);
}
return result;
}
}
```

4.Output:

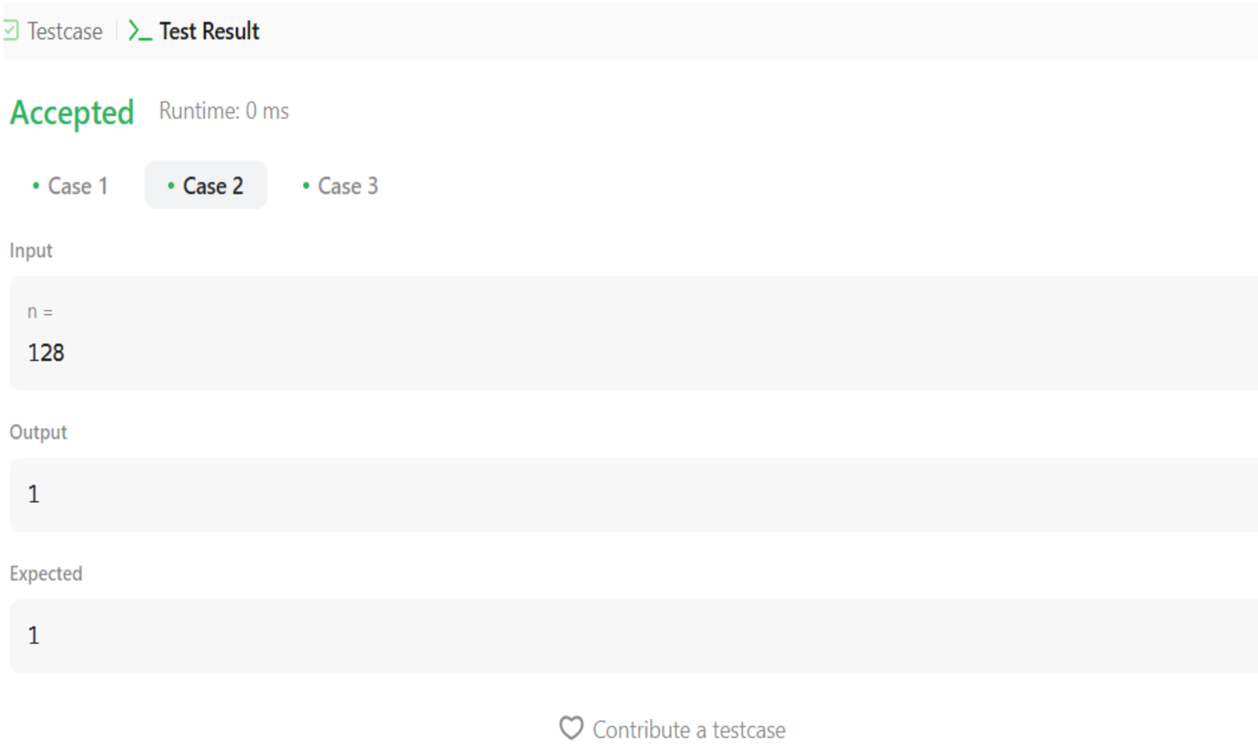
(A)Longest Nice Substring



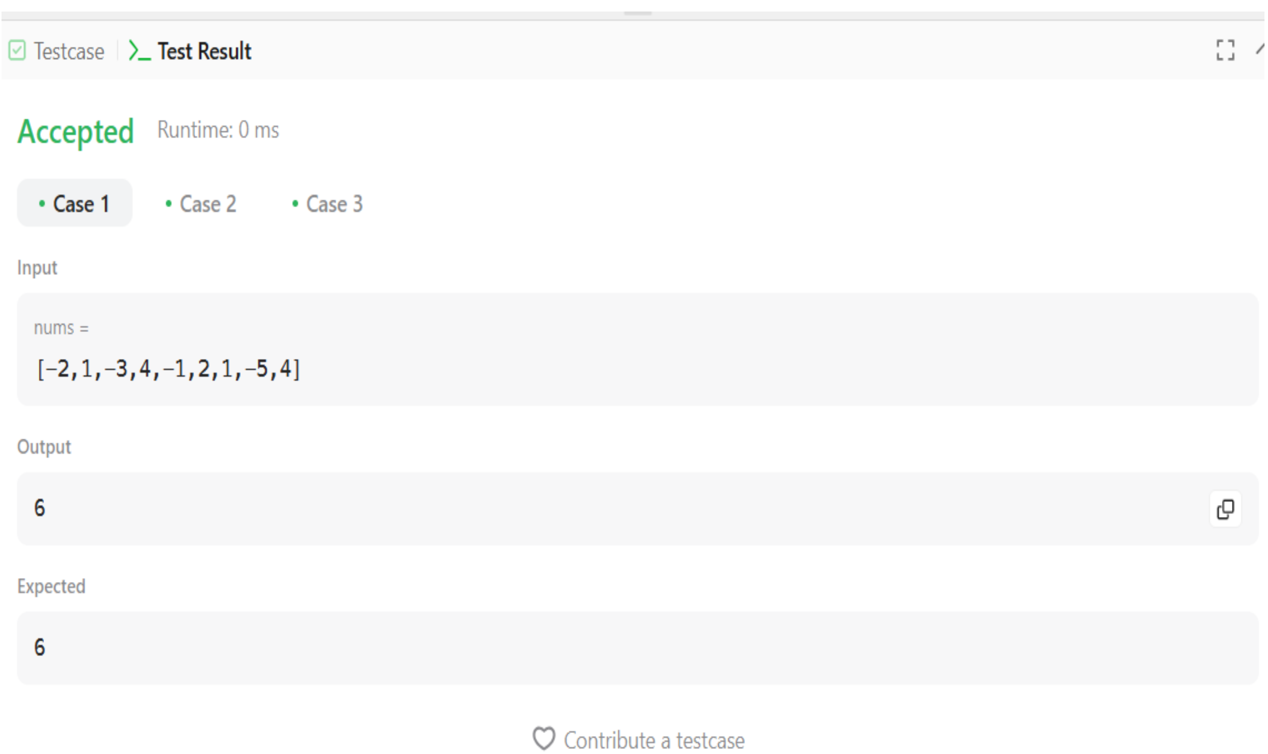
(B)Reverse Bits



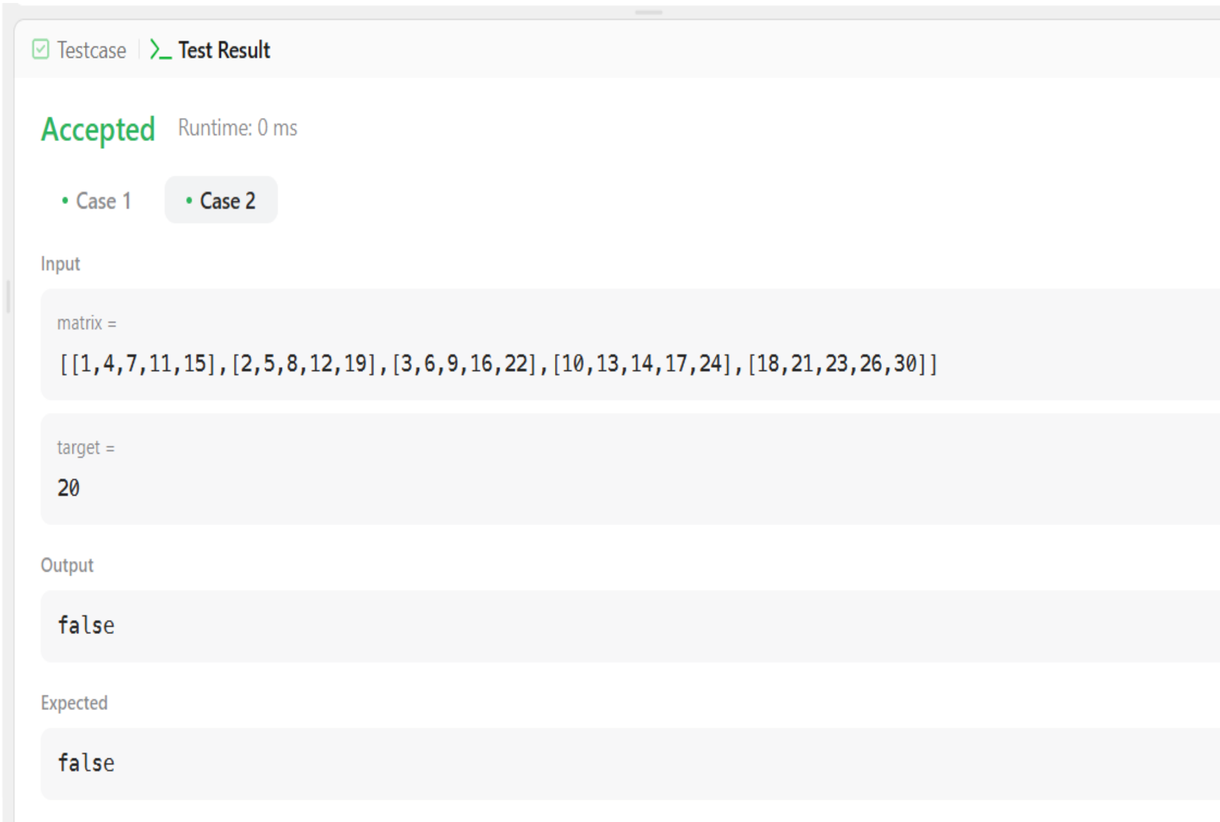
(C)Number of 1 Bits



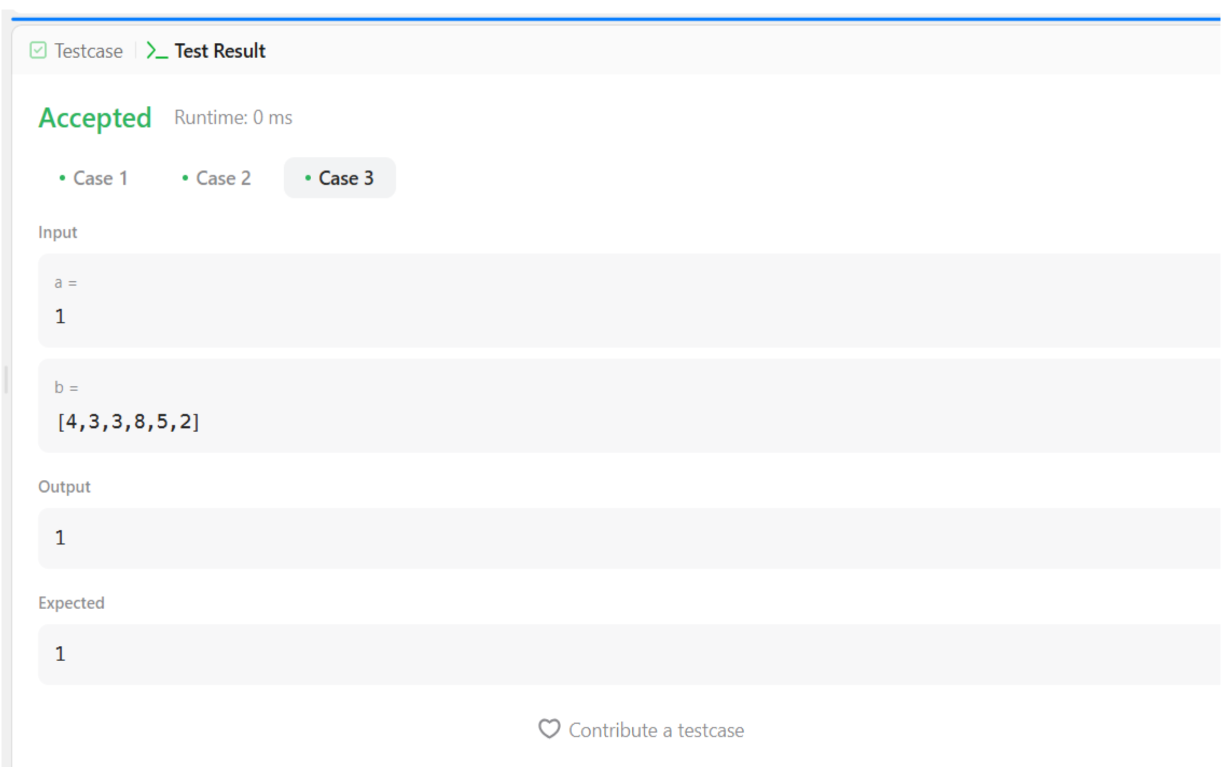
(D)Maximum Subarray



(E) Search a 2D Matrix II



(F) Super Pow



(G)Beautiful Array

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 1 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

n =
5

Output

```
[1,5,3,2,4]
```

Expected

```
[3,1,2,5,4]
```

Contribute a testcase

(H) The Skyline Problem

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 1 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

buildings =
[[2,9,10],[3,7,15],[5,12,12],[15,20,10],[19,24,8]]

Output

```
[[2,10],[3,15],[7,12],[12,0],[15,10],[20,8],[24,0]]
```

Expected

```
[[2,10],[3,15],[7,12],[12,0],[15,10],[20,8],[24,0]]
```

Contribute a testcase

(I)Reverse Pairs

Testcase | >_ Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums =

[2,4,3,5,1]

Output

3

Expected

3

Contribute a testcase

(J) Longest Increasing Subsequence II

Testcase | >_ Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2 • Case 3

Input

nums =

[1,5]

k =

1

Output

1

Expected

1

5. Learning Outcomes:-

- Understanding how binary representation and bitwise operations (&, |, ^, >>, <<) optimize problem-solving.
- Learning how to make optimal choices at each step (like Kadane's Algorithm) to improve efficiency.
- Reducing brute-force approaches ($O(n^2)$ or worse) to more efficient ones ($O(n)$ or $O(\log n)$) for better performance.
- Breaking problems into smaller parts, identifying patterns, and applying the right algorithm.
- Writing clean, efficient code, avoiding logical errors, and testing with edge cases.

1. Learning Outcome:

a) **Understanding of Basic Syntax:** Learn how to write and structure a Java program, including classes, methods, and variables.

b) **Input/Output Handling**: Use the Scanner class to take user input and display output to the console.

c) **Inheritance:** Learn how to extend a base class (Account) to create specialized subclasses (SBAccount, FDAccount, RDAccount).

d) **Polymorphism:** Override methods (e.g., calculateInterest()) in subclasses to provide specific implementations.

e) **Abstraction:** Understand how to use abstract classes (e.g., Account) to define a common structure for related classes.