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Section: FL_IOT_601 - A

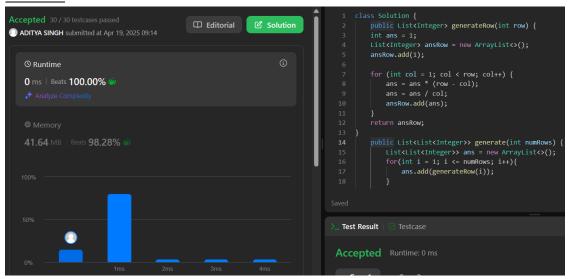
Experiment-10 Solutions:-

1. Pascal's Triangle:-

```
class Solution {
  public List<Integer> generateRow(int row) {
    int ans = 1;
    List<Integer> ansRow = new ArrayList<>();
    ansRow.add(1);

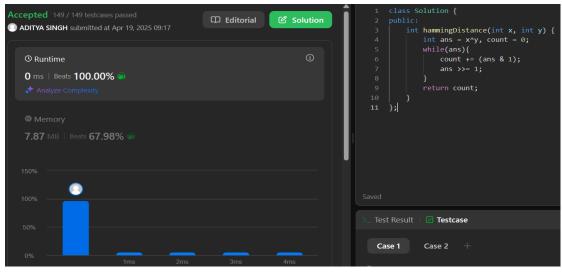
  for (int col = 1; col < row; col++) {
    ans = ans * (row - col);
    ans = ans / col;
    ansRow.add(ans);
  }
  return ansRow;
}

public List<List<Integer>> generate(int numRows) {
  List<List<Integer>> ans = new ArrayList<>();
  for(int i = 1; i <= numRows; i++) {
    ans.add(generateRow(i));
  }
  return ans;
}
</pre>
```



2. Hamming Distance:-

```
class Solution {
public:
    int hammingDistance(int x, int y) {
        int ans = x^y, count = 0;
        while(ans) {
            count += (ans & 1);
            ans >>= 1;
        }
        return count;
    }
};
```



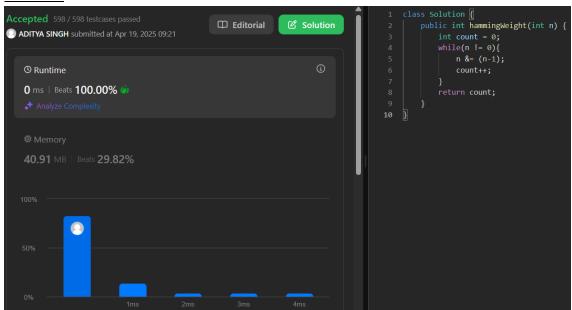
3. Task Scheduler:-

```
class Solution {
  public int leastInterval(char[] tasks, int n) {
     int[] counter = new int[26];
     int max = 0;
     int maxCount = 0;
     for(char task : tasks) {
       counter[task - 'A']++;
       if(max == counter[task - 'A']) {
          maxCount++;
       else if(max < counter[task - 'A']) {
          max = counter[task - 'A'];
          maxCount = 1;
     int partCount = \max - 1;
     int partLength = n - (maxCount - 1);
    int emptySlots = partCount * partLength;
     int availableTasks = tasks.length - max * maxCount;
     int idles = Math.max(0, emptySlots - availableTasks);
    return tasks.length + idles;
```

4. Number of 1 Bits:-

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

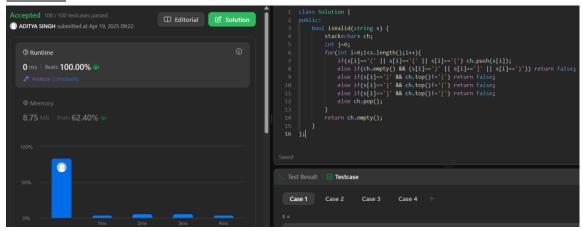
Result:-



5. Valid Parentheses:-

```
class Solution { public: bool isValid(string s) {    stack<char> ch;    int j=0;    for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++) {        if(s[i]=='(' \parallel s[i]=='[') ch.push(s[i]);         else if(ch.empty() && (s[i]==')' \parallel s[i]==']' \parallel s[i]==']') return false;    else if(s[i]==')' && ch.top()!='(') return false;    else if(s[i]==')' && ch.top()!='(') return false;
```

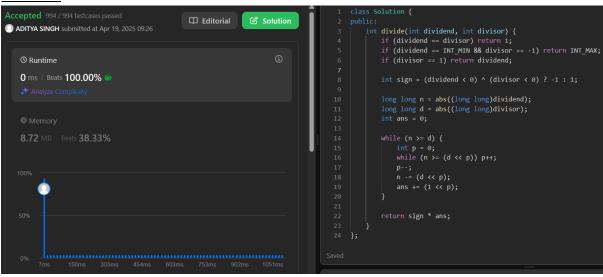
```
else if(s[i]==']' && ch.top()!='[') return false;
    else ch.pop();
}
return ch.empty();
}
};
```



6. <u>Divide Two Integers:</u>-

```
class Solution {
public:
  int divide(int dividend, int divisor) {
     if (dividend == divisor) return 1;
     if (dividend == INT_MIN && divisor == -1) return INT MAX;
     if (divisor == 1) return dividend;
     int sign = (dividend < 0) \land (divisor < 0) ? -1 : 1;
     long long n = abs((long long)dividend);
     long long d = abs((long long)divisor);
     int ans = 0;
     while (n \ge d) {
       int p = 0;
       while (n \ge (d << p)) p++;
       p--;
       n = (d << p);
       ans += (1 << p);
```

```
return sign * ans;
};
```



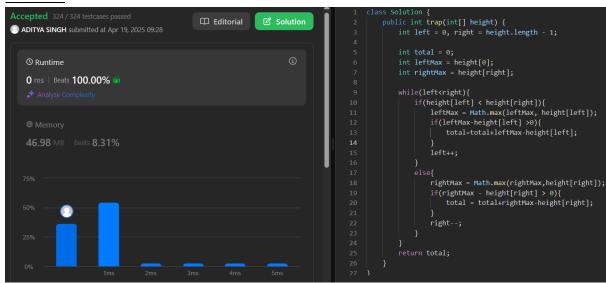
7. Trapping Rainwater:-

```
class Solution {
  public int trap(int[] height) {
    int left = 0, right = height.length - 1;

  int total = 0;
  int leftMax = height[0];
  int rightMax = height[right];

  while(left<right) {
    if(height[left] < height[right]) {
        leftMax = Math.max(leftMax, height[left]);
        if(leftMax-height[left] > 0) {
            total=total+leftMax-height[left];
        }
        left++;
    }
    else {
```

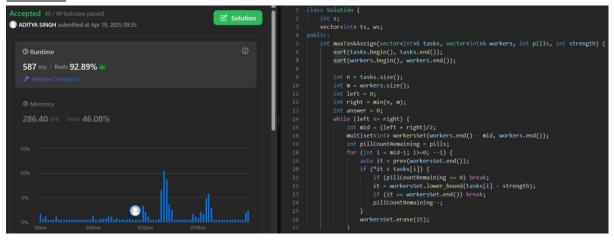
```
rightMax = Math.max(rightMax,height[right]);
    if(rightMax - height[right] > 0) {
        total = total+rightMax-height[right];
    }
    right--;
}
return total;
}
```



8. Maximum Number of Tasks You Can Assign:-

```
class Solution {
  int s;
  vector<int> ts, ws;
public:
  int maxTaskAssign(vector<int>& tasks, vector<int>& workers, int pills,
int strength) {
    sort(tasks.begin(), tasks.end());
    sort(workers.begin(), workers.end());
    int n = tasks.size();
    int m = workers.size();
    int left = 0;
    int right = min(n, m);
```

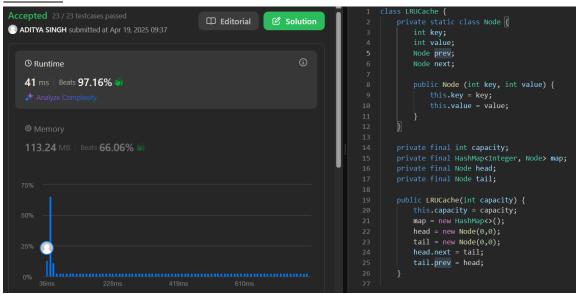
```
int answer = 0;
     while (left <= right) {
       int mid = (left + right)/2;
       multiset<int> workersSet(workers.end() - mid, workers.end());
       int pillCountRemaining = pills;
       for (int i = mid-1; i \ge 0; --i) {
          auto it = prev(workersSet.end());
          if (*it < tasks[i]) {
            if (pillCountRemaining == 0) break;
            it = workersSet.lower bound(tasks[i] - strength);
            if (it == workersSet.end()) break;
            pillCountRemaining--;
          workersSet.erase(it);
       if (workersSet.empty()) {
          answer = mid;
          left = mid + 1;
       else right = mid - 1;
    return answer;
};
```



9. LRU Cache:-

```
class LRUCache {
  private static class Node {
    int key;
    int value;
    Node prev;
    Node next;
    public Node (int key, int value) {
       this.key = key;
       this.value = value;
     }
  }
  private final int capacity;
  private final HashMap<Integer, Node> map;
  private final Node head;
  private final Node tail;
  public LRUCache(int capacity) {
    this.capacity = capacity;
    map = new HashMap <> ();
    head = new Node(0,0);
    tail = new Node(0,0);
    head.next = tail;
    tail.prev = head;
  }
  public int get(int key) {
    if(!map.containsKey(key)){
       return -1;
    Node node = map.get(key);
    remove(node);
    insertAtHead(node);
    return node.value;
```

```
public void put(int key, int value) {
    if (map.containsKey(key)) {
       Node node = map.get(key);
       node.value = value;
       remove(node);
       insertAtHead(node);
    }
    else{
       if(map.size() == capacity){
         map.remove(tail.prev.key);
         remove(tail.prev);
       }
       Node newNode = new Node(key,value);
       map.put(key, newNode);
       insertAtHead(newNode);
    }
  private void remove(Node node) {
    node.prev.next = node.next;
    node.next.prev = node.prev;
  private void insertAtHead(Node node) {
    node.next = head.next;
    node.next.prev = node;
    head.next = node;
    node.prev = head;
}
/**
* Your LRUCache object will be instantiated and called as such:
* LRUCache obj = new LRUCache(capacity);
* int param 1 = obj.get(key);
* obj.put(key,value);
*/
```



10. Serialize and Deserialize Binary Tree:-

```
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* public class TreeNode {
     int val;
     TreeNode left;
     TreeNode right;
*
     TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }
* }
*/
public class Codec {
  public String recserialize(TreeNode root, String s){
     if(root == null)
       s += "null,";
     }
     else{
       s += s.valueOf(root.val) + ",";
       s = recserialize(root.left, s);
       s = recserialize(root.right, s);
     return s;
```

// Encodes a tree to a single string.

```
public String serialize(TreeNode root) {
    return recserialize(root, "");
  public TreeNode recdeserialize(List<String> str){
     if(str.get(0).equals("null")){
       str.remove(0);
       return null;
     TreeNode root = new TreeNode(Integer.valueOf(str.get(0)));
     str.remove(0);
     root.left = recdeserialize(str);
     root.right = recdeserialize(str);
     return root;
  // Decodes your encoded data to tree.
  public TreeNode deserialize(String data) {
     String[] strArray = data.split(",");
     List<String> strList = new
LinkedList<String>(Arrays.asList(strArray));
     return recdeserialize(strList);
```