



Experiment 7

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Subject Name: AP Lab 2

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim:

- Maximum Subarray
- Unique Path
- Longest Increasing subsequence
- Climbing Stairs

2. Code:

```
a. 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;  
    }  
}
```

```
b. class Solution {  
    public int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {  
        int[][] dp = new int[m][n];  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
            dp[i][0] = 1;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            dp[0][j] = 1;
        }

        for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j] + dp[i][j - 1];
            }
        }

        return dp[m - 1][n - 1];
    }
}
```

c.

```
class Solution {
    public int lengthOfLIS(int[] nums) {
        if (nums.length == 0) return 0;

        int[] dp = new int[nums.length];
        int maxLength = 1;

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
            dp[i] = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
                if (nums[i] > nums[j]) {
                    dp[i] = Math.max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1);
                }
            }
            maxLength = Math.max(maxLength, dp[i]);
        }
        return maxLength;
    }
}
```

d.

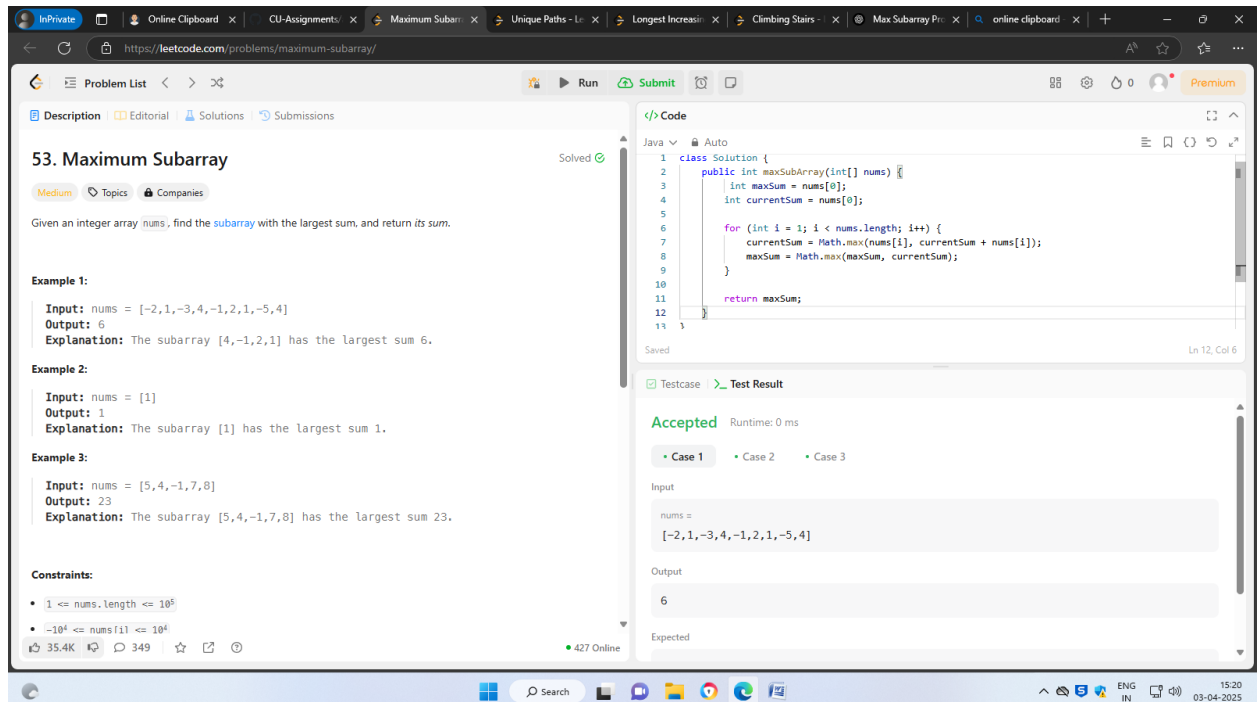
```
class Solution {
    public int climbStairs(int n) {
        if (n <= 2) return n;

        int first = 1, second = 2;
```

```
        for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {  
            int temp = first + second;  
            first = second;  
            second = temp;  
        }  
  
        return second;  
    }  
}
```

3. Output:

a.



The screenshot displays the LeetCode interface for the problem "53. Maximum Subarray". The problem description states: "Given an integer array `nums`, find the **subarray** with the largest sum, and return its sum." Examples provided include: Example 1 with input `nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]` and output `6`; Example 2 with input `nums = [1]` and output `1`; Example 3 with input `nums = [5,4,-1,7,8]` and output `23`. Constraints specify `1 <= nums.length <= 105` and `-104 <= nums[i] <= 104`. The Java solution code is shown in the editor, implementing a Kadane's algorithm. The test results section shows "Accepted" with a runtime of 0 ms for Case 1, which matches the input and output from Example 1.

```
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;  
    }  
}
```

Testcase Test Result
Accepted Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1 Case 2 Case 3
Input
nums =
[-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]
Output
6
Expected



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b.

62. Unique Paths

Medium Topics Companies

There is a robot on an $m \times n$ grid. The robot is initially located at the **top-left corner** (i.e. `grid[0][0]`). The robot tries to move to the **bottom-right corner** (i.e. `grid[m - 1][n - 1]`). The robot can only move either down or right at any point in time.

Given the two integers m and n , return the *number of possible unique paths* that the robot can take to reach the bottom-right corner.

The test cases are generated so that the answer will be less than or equal to $2 * 10^9$.

Example 1:

Input: $m = 3, n = 7$
Output: 28

Example 2:

Input: $m = 3, n = 7$
Output: 28

17.3K 182 194 Online

```
class Solution {
    public int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
        int[][] dp = new int[m][n];

        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            dp[i][0] = 1;
        }

        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            dp[0][j] = 1;
        }
    }
}
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

m = 3
n = 7

Output

28

c.

300. Longest Increasing Subsequence

Medium Topics Companies

Given an integer array `nums`, return the *length of the longest strictly increasing subsequence*.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]`
Output: 4
Explanation: The longest increasing subsequence is `[2,3,7,101]`, therefore the length is 4.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,0,3,2,3]`
Output: 4

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [7,7,7,7,7,7]`
Output: 1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 2500$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$

21.6K 220 289 Online

```
class Solution {
    public int lengthOfLIS(int[] nums) {
        if (nums.length == 0) return 0;

        int[] dp = new int[nums.length];
        int maxLength = 1;

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
            dp[i] = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
                if (nums[i] > nums[j]) {
                    dp[i] = Math.max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1);
                }
            }
        }

        return maxLength;
    }
}
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

nums = [10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]

Output

4

Expected



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d.

The screenshot displays the LeetCode interface for the '70. Climbing Stairs' problem. The problem description states: 'You are climbing a staircase. It takes n steps to reach the top. Each time you can either climb 1 or 2 steps. In how many distinct ways can you climb to the top?'. Two examples are provided: Example 1 with $n=2$ and output 2, and Example 2 with $n=3$ and output 3. The constraints specify $1 \leq n \leq 45$. The code editor shows a Java solution using a loop to calculate the number of ways. The test result is 'Accepted' with a runtime of 0 ms.

70. Climbing Stairs

Easy Topics Companies Hint

You are climbing a staircase. It takes n steps to reach the top.

Each time you can either climb 1 or 2 steps. In how many distinct ways can you climb to the top?

Example 1:

Input: $n = 2$
Output: 2
Explanation: There are two ways to climb to the top.
1. 1 step + 1 step
2. 2 steps

Example 2:

Input: $n = 3$
Output: 3
Explanation: There are three ways to climb to the top.
1. 1 step + 1 step + 1 step
2. 1 step + 2 steps
3. 2 steps + 1 step

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 45$

23K 448 299 Online

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int climbStairs(int n) {
3         if (n <= 2) return n;
4
5         int first = 1, second = 2;
6
7         for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
8             int temp = first + second;
9             first = second;
10            second = temp;
11        }
12    }
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

$n =$

2

Output

2

Expected