



Experiment 8

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Subject Name: APLab2

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim:

- Max Units on a Truck
- Minimum Operations to Make Array Increasing
- Maximum Score from Removing Substrings
- Minimum Operations to Make a Subsequence

2. Code:

```
a. class Solution {
    public int maximumUnits(int[][] boxTypes, int truckSize) {
        Arrays.sort(boxTypes, (a, b) -> b[1] - a[1]);
        int maxUnits = 0;

        for (int[] box : boxTypes) {
            if (truckSize <= 0) break;
            int count = Math.min(box[0], truckSize);
            maxUnits += count * box[1];
            truckSize -= count;
        }

        return maxUnits;
    }
}
```

```
b. class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] nums) { int
        operations = 0;

        for (int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {
```

```

        if(nums[i]<=nums[i-1]){
            operations+=nums[i -1]-nums[i]+1;
            nums[i] = nums[i - 1] + 1;
        }
    }

    return operations;
}

}

c.
class Solution {
    public int maximumGain(String s, int x, int y) {
        int points = 0;

        //First, remove the higher-points substring if (x
        >= y) {
            points += removeSubstring(s, "ab", x);
            s = removeSubstringReturnString(s, "ab");
            points += removeSubstring(s, "ba", y);
        } else {
            points += removeSubstring(s, "ba", y);
            s = removeSubstringReturnString(s, "ba");
            points += removeSubstring(s, "ab", x);
        }

        return points;
    }

    //Remove the target substring and return the updated string
    private String removeSubstringReturnString(String s, String target)
    {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(s);
        int index = sb.indexOf(target);
        while(index != -1){
            sb.delete(index, index+target.length());
            index = sb.indexOf(target);
        }
        return sb.toString();
    }
}

```



```
//Count the number of times a substring can be removed and add
points
private int removeSubstring(String s, String target, int points) {
    int totalPoints = 0;
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(s);

    int index = sb.indexOf(target); while
    (index != -1) {
        sb.delete(index, index + target.length());
        totalPoints += points;
        index = sb.indexOf(target);
    }

    return totalPoints;
}
}
```

```
d. class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] target, int[] arr) {

        Map<Integer, Integer> targetIndexMap = new HashMap<>(); for
        (int i = 0; i < target.length; i++) {
            targetIndexMap.put(target[i], i);
        }

        List<Integer> transformedArr = new ArrayList<>(); for
        (int num : arr) {
            if (targetIndexMap.containsKey(num)) {
                transformedArr.add(targetIndexMap.get(num));
            }
        }

        return target.length - lengthOfLIS(transformedArr);
    }

    private int lengthOfLIS(List<Integer> nums) { if
        (nums.isEmpty()) return 0;

        List<Integer> lis = new ArrayList<>();
```

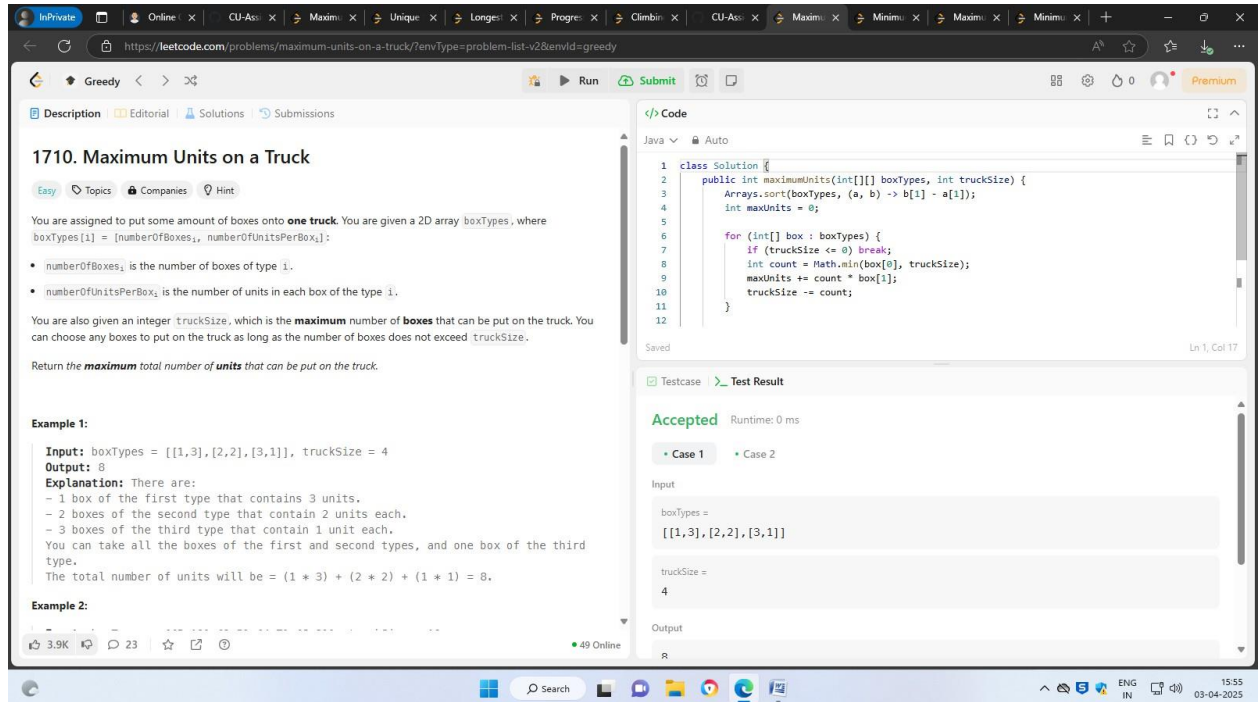
```
        for(int num : nums){
            int pos = binarySearch(lis, num); if
            (pos < lis.size()) {
                lis.set(pos, num);
            } else{
                lis.add(num);
            }
        }

        return lis.size();
    }

    private int binarySearch(List<Integer> lis, int target){ int
        left = 0, right = lis.size();
        while(left < right){
            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2; if
            (lis.get(mid) < target) {
                left = mid + 1;
            } else{
                right = mid;
            }
        }
        return left;
    }
}
```

3. Output:

a.



1710. Maximum Units on a Truck

Easy Topics Companies Hint

You are assigned to put some amount of boxes onto **one truck**. You are given a 2D array `boxTypes`, where `boxTypes[i] = [numberOfBoxesi, numberOfUnitsPerBoxi]`:

- `numberOfBoxesi` is the number of boxes of type `i`.
- `numberOfUnitsPerBoxi` is the number of units in each box of the type `i`.

You are also given an integer `truckSize`, which is the **maximum** number of **boxes** that can be put on the truck. You can choose any boxes to put on the truck as long as the number of boxes does not exceed `truckSize`.

Return the **maximum** total number of **units** that can be put on the truck.

Example 1:

Input: `boxTypes = [[1,3],[2,2],[3,1]]`, `truckSize = 4`
Output: 8
Explanation: There are:
 - 1 box of the first type that contains 3 units.
 - 2 boxes of the second type that contain 2 units each.
 - 3 boxes of the third type that contain 1 unit each.
 You can take all the boxes of the first and second types, and one box of the third type.
 The total number of units will be $(1 * 3) + (2 * 2) + (1 * 1) = 8$.

Example 2:

Input: `boxTypes = [[5,1],[3,2],[4,3],[2,4],[1,5],[4,4]]`, `truckSize = 6`
Output: 20
Explanation: There are 6 boxes to be filled. The first box filled will be of type 5, the second will be of type 4 and so on. After filling 6 boxes, only 1 box of type 1 and 2 boxes of type 2 are left. So we will fill the box of type 1 first, and then fill the boxes of type 2, and we will get 20 units.

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```

class Solution {
    public int maximumUnits(int[][] boxTypes, int truckSize) {
        Arrays.sort(boxTypes, (a, b) -> b[1] - a[1]);
        int maxUnits = 0;

        for (int[] box : boxTypes) {
            if (truckSize <= 0) break;
            int count = Math.min(box[0], truckSize);
            maxUnits += count * box[1];
            truckSize -= count;
        }
    }
}
  
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

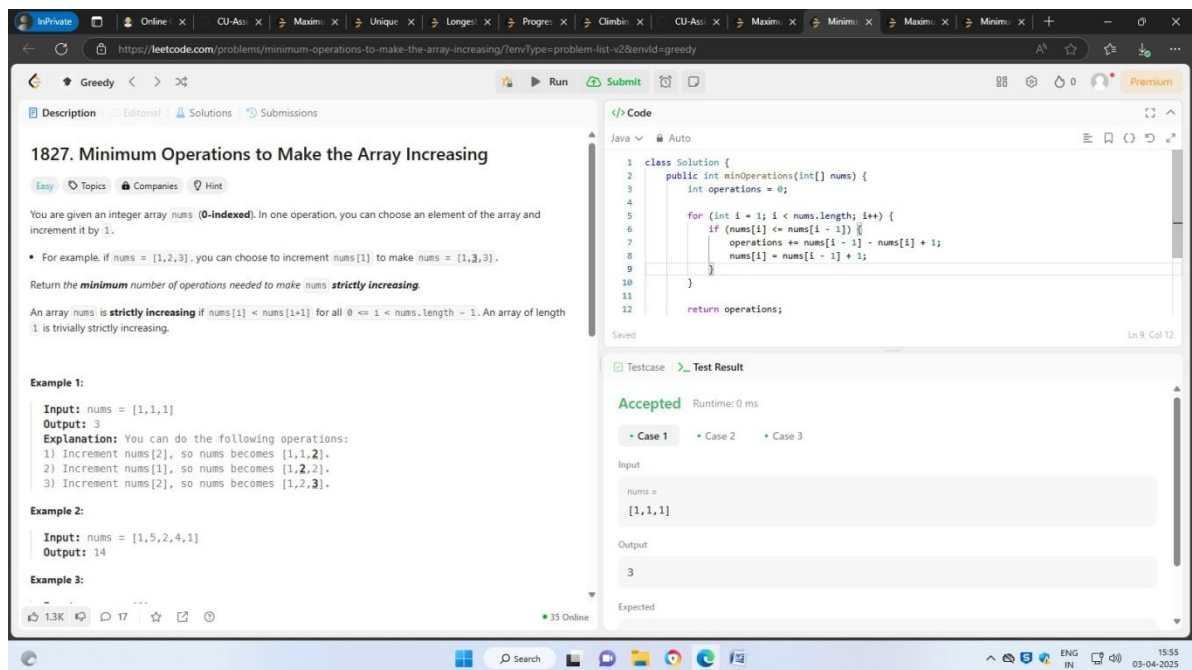
`boxTypes = [[1,3],[2,2],[3,1]]`

`truckSize = 4`

Output

8

b.



1827. Minimum Operations to Make the Array Increasing

Easy Topics Companies Hint

You are given an integer array `nums` (**0-indexed**). In one operation, you can choose an element of the array and increment it by 1.

- For example, if `nums = [1,2,3]`, you can choose to increment `nums[1]` to make `nums = [1,3,3]`.

Return the **minimum** number of operations needed to make `nums` **strictly increasing**.

An array `nums` is **strictly increasing** if `nums[i] < nums[i+1]` for all $0 \leq i < \text{nums.length} - 1$. An array of length 1 is trivially strictly increasing.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,1,1]`
Output: 3
Explanation: You can do the following operations:
 1) Increment `nums[2]`, so `nums` becomes `[1,1,2]`.
 2) Increment `nums[1]`, so `nums` becomes `[1,2,2]`.
 3) Increment `nums[2]`, so `nums` becomes `[1,2,3]`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,5,2,4,1]`
Output: 14

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [8]`
Output: 0

1.3K 17 35 Online

```

class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] nums) {
        int operations = 0;

        for (int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {
            if (nums[i] <= nums[i - 1]) {
                operations += nums[i - 1] - nums[i] + 1;
                nums[i] = nums[i - 1] + 1;
            }
        }

        return operations;
    }
}
  
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

`nums = [1,1,1]`

Output

3

Expected



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c.

1717. Maximum Score From Removing Substrings

Medium

You are given a string `s` and two integers `x` and `y`. You can perform two types of operations any number of times.

- Remove substring `"ab"` and gain `x` points.
For example, when removing `"ab"` from `"cabxbae"` it becomes `"cxbae"`.
- Remove substring `"ba"` and gain `y` points.
For example, when removing `"ba"` from `"cabxbae"` it becomes `"cabxe"`.

Return the maximum points you can gain after applying the above operations on `s`.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "cdbcbbaaabab"`, `x = 4`, `y = 5`
Output: 19
Explanation:
- Remove the `"ba"` underlined in `"cdbcbbaaabab"`. Now, `s = "cdbcbbaaab"` and 5 points are added to the score.
- Remove the `"ab"` underlined in `"cdbcbbaaab"`. Now, `s = "cdbcbbaa"` and 4 points are added to the score.
- Remove the `"ba"` underlined in `"cdbcbbaa"`. Now, `s = "cdbcba"` and 5 points are added to the score.
- Remove the `"ba"` underlined in `"cdbcba"`. Now, `s = "cdcb"` and 5 points are added to the score.
Total score = 5 + 4 + 5 + 5 = 19.

Example 2:

Input: `s = "aabcb"`, `x = 1`, `y = 4`
Output: 7
Explanation:
- Remove the `"ab"` underlined in `"aabcb"`. Now, `s = "aacb"` and 1 point is added to the score.
- Remove the `"cb"` underlined in `"aacb"`. Now, `s = "aa"` and 4 points are added to the score.
Total score = 1 + 4 = 5.

```
class Solution {
    public int maximumGain(String s, int x, int y) {
        int points = 0;
        // First, remove the higher-point substring
        if (x >= y) {
            points += removeSubString(s, "ab", x);
            s = removeSubStringReturnString(s, "ab");
            points += removeSubString(s, "ba", y);
        } else {
            points += removeSubString(s, "ba", y);
            s = removeSubStringReturnString(s, "ba");
            points += removeSubString(s, "ab", x);
        }
        return points;
    }
}
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input: `s = "cdbcbbaaabab"`
`x = 4`
`y = 5`

d.

1713. Minimum Operations to Make a Subsequence

Hard

You are given an array `target` that consists of **distinct** integers and another integer array `arr` that can have duplicates.

In one operation, you can insert any integer at any position in `arr`. For example, if `arr = [1,4,1,2]`, you can add 3 in the middle and make it `[1,4,3,1,2]`. Note that you can insert the integer at the very beginning or end of the array.

Return the **minimum** number of operations needed to make `target` a **subsequence** of `arr`.

A **subsequence** of an array is a new array generated from the original array by deleting some elements (possibly none) without changing the remaining elements' relative order. For example, `[2,7,4]` is a subsequence of `[4,2,3,2,1,4]` (the underlined elements), while `[2,4,2]` is not.

Example 1:

Input: `target = [5,1,3]`, `arr = [9,4,2,3,4]`
Output: 2
Explanation: You can add 5 and 1 in such a way that makes `arr = [5,9,4,1,2,3,4]`, then `target` will be a subsequence of `arr`.

Example 2:

Input: `target = [6,4,8,1,3,2]`, `arr = [4,7,6,2,3,8,6,1]`
Output: 3

```
class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] target, int[] arr) {
        Map<Integer, Integer> targetIndexMap = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < target.length; i++) {
            targetIndexMap.put(target[i], i);
        }
        List<Integer> transformedArr = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int num : arr) {
            if (targetIndexMap.containsKey(num)) {
                transformedArr.add(num);
            }
        }
        return target.length - transformedArr.size();
    }
}
```

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input: `target = [5,1,3]`
`arr = [9,4,2,3,4]`