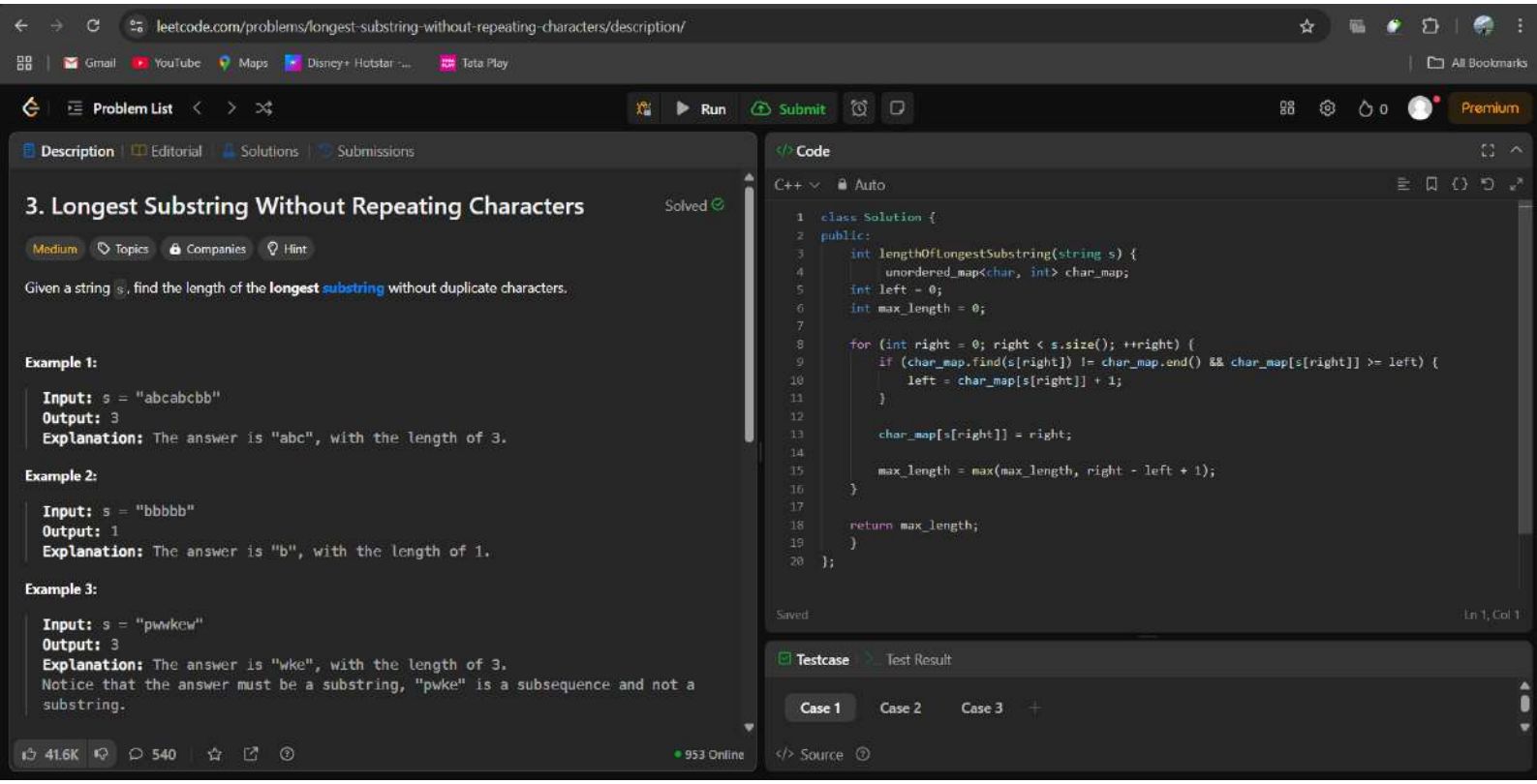
leetcode.com/problems/longest-substring-without-repeating-characters/description/
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3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters
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Hint
Given a string s, find the length of the longest substring without duplicate characters.
Example 1:
Input: s = "abcabcbb"
Output: 3
Explanation: The answer is "abc", with the length of 3.
Example 2:
Input: s = "bbbbb"
Output: 1
Explanation: The answer is "b", with the length of 1.
Example 3:
Input: s = "pwwkew"
Output: 3
Explanation: The answer is "wke", with the length of 3.
Notice that the answer must be a substring, "pwke" is a subsequence and not a substring.
41.6K
540
953 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
int lengthOfLongestSubstring(string s) {
unordered_map<char, int> char_map;
int left = 0;
int max_length = 0;
for (int right = 0; right < s.size(); ++right) {
if (char_map.find(s[right]) != char_map.end() && char_map[s[right]] >= left) {
left = char_map[s[right]] + 1;
}
char_map[s[right]] = right;
max_length = max(max_length, right - left + 1);
}
return max_length;
}
};
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Source

leetcode.com/problems/set-matrix-zeroes/description/

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73. Set Matrix Zeroes

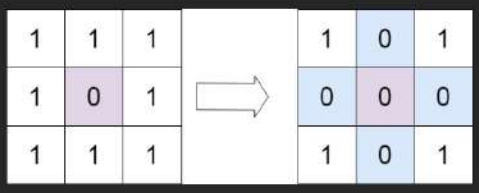
Solved

Medium Topics Companies Hint

Given an `m x n` integer matrix `matrix`, if an element is `0`, set its entire row and column to `0`'s.

You must do it in place.

Example 1:




```
Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]
Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]
```

Example 2:

15.5K 145 260 Online

Code

C++ Auto

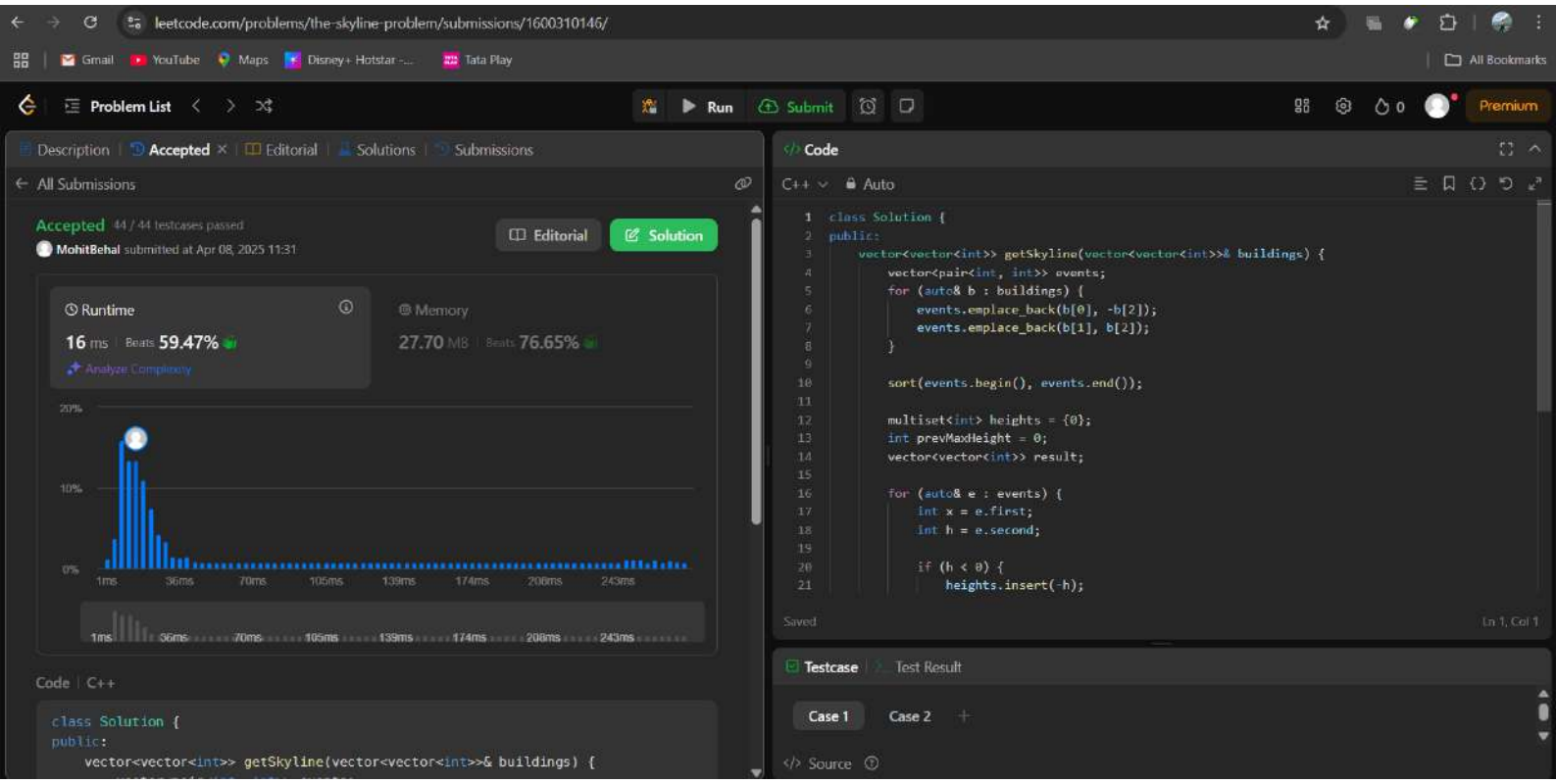
```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    void setZeroes(vector<vector<int>>& matrix) {
        int m = matrix.size();
    int n = matrix[0].size();

    bool firstRowZero = false;
    bool firstColZero = false;

    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
        if (matrix[0][j] == 0) {
            firstRowZero = true;
            break;
        }
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        if (matrix[i][0] == 0) {
            firstColZero = true;
            break;
        }
```

Saved Ln 1, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

Source


leetcode.com/problems/the-skyline-problem/submissions/1600310146/
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YouTube
Maps
Disney+ Hotstar -...
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All Bookmarks
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All Submissions
Accepted 44 / 44 testcases passed
MohitBehal submitted at Apr 08, 2025 11:31
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
16 ms | Beats 59.47%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
27.70 MB | Beats 76.65%
20%
10%
0%
1ms
36ms
70ms
105ms
139ms
174ms
208ms
243ms
Code | C++
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
vector<pair<int, int>> events;
for (auto& b : buildings) {
events.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]);
events.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]);
}
sort(events.begin(), events.end());
multiset<int> heights = {0};
int prevMaxHeight = 0;
vector<vector<int>> result;
for (auto& e : events) {
int x = e.first;
int h = e.second;
if (h < 0) {
heights.insert(-h);
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Source

leetcode.com/problems/reverse-linked-list-ii/description/

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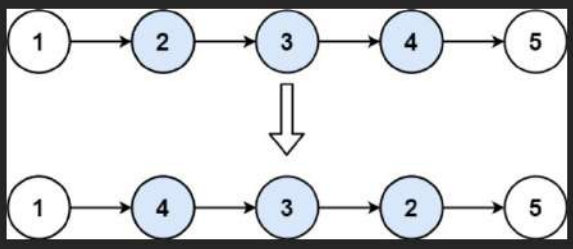
92. Reverse Linked List II

Solved

Medium Topics Companies

Given the `head` of a singly linked list and two integers `left` and `right` where `left <= right`, reverse the nodes of the list from position `left` to position `right`, and return *the reversed list*.

Example 1:




```
Input: head = [1,2,3,4,5], left = 2, right = 4
Output: [1,4,3,2,5]
```

Example 2:

12.2K 158 139 Online

Code

C++ Auto

```cpp
/**
 * Definition for singly-linked list.
 * struct ListNode {
 *     int val;
 *     ListNode *next;
 *     ListNode() : val(0), next(nullptr) {}
 *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(nullptr) {}
 *     ListNode(int x, ListNode *next) : val(x), next(next) {}
 * };
 */
class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* reverseBetween(ListNode* head, int left, int right) {
        if (left == right) return head;

        ListNode* dummy = new ListNode(0);
        dummy->next = head;
        ListNode* prev = dummy;

        for (int i = 1; i < left; ++i) {
            prev = prev->next;
```

Saved Ln 1, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

Source