

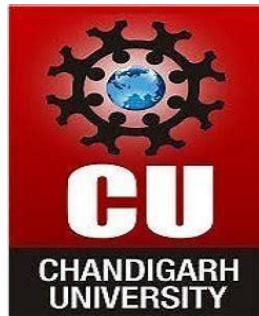


**CHANDIGARH
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UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

(BE-CSE-6th Sem)



Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab - 2

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

Submitted to: Vishal Sir

Submitted by:

Name: Ayanna

UID:22BCS14805

Section: FL-IOT-604

Group: A

1763. Longest Nice Substring

Accepted 73 / 73 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:10

Runtime: 6 ms Beats 75.00%
Memory: 14.27 MB Beats 49.66%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    string longestNiceSubstring(string s) {
        int n=s.size();
        if(n<2)
            return "";
        unordered_set<char> cset(s.begin(),s.end());
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            char c=s[i];
            if(cset.count(tolower(c)) && cset.count(toupper(c)))
                continue;
            string l=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0,i));
            string r=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i+1));
            return l.size()>r.size()?l:r;
        }
        return s;
    }
};
```

Testcase

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

s =

"YazaAay"

190. Reverse Bits

Accepted 600 / 600 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:10

Runtime: 0 ms Beats 100.00%
Memory: 7.73 MB Beats 63.18%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    uint32_t reverseBits(uint32_t n) {
        uint32_t res=0;
        for(int i=0;i<32;i++){
            res=(res<<1)|(n&1);
            n>>=1;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

Testcase

Case 1 Case 2 +

n =

00000010100101000001111010011100

191. Number of 1 Bits

This screenshot shows a LeetCode submission for problem 191, "Number of 1 Bits". The submission is in C++ and has been accepted. The left panel displays the problem details, including the runtime (0 ms) and memory (8.24 MB) performance, along with a bar chart showing the submission's performance relative to others. The right panel shows the C++ code for the solution, which uses a while loop to count the number of 1 bits in the binary representation of the input number n.

Problem Details:

- Problem: 191. Number of 1 Bits
- Submission: Accepted (598 / 598 testcases passed)
- Author: Ayanna Bansal (submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:10)
- Runtime: 0 ms, Beats 100.00%
- Memory: 8.24 MB, Beats 47.62%

Code (C++):

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

Testcase Results:

- Case 1: Accepted (Runtime: 0 ms)
- Case 2: Accepted
- Case 3: Accepted

53. Maximum Subarray

This screenshot shows a LeetCode submission for problem 53, "Maximum Subarray". The submission is in C++ and has been accepted. The left panel displays the problem details, including the runtime (4 ms) and memory (71.86 MB) performance, along with a bar chart showing the submission's performance relative to others. The right panel shows the C++ code for the solution, which uses a for loop to calculate the maximum subarray sum using Kadane's algorithm.

Problem Details:

- Problem: 53. Maximum Subarray
- Submission: Accepted (210 / 210 testcases passed)
- Author: Ayanna Bansal (submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:12)
- Runtime: 4 ms, Beats 12.44%
- Memory: 71.86 MB, Beats 17.76%

Code (C++):

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int sum=0;
        int maxi=nums[0];
        for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++){
            sum+=nums[i];
            maxi=max(sum,maxi);
            if(sum<0){
                sum=0;
            }
        }
        return maxi;
    }
};
```

Testcase Results:

- Case 1: Accepted
- Case 2: Accepted
- Case 3: Accepted

Input:

```
nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]
```

240. Search a 2D Matrix II

leetcode.com/problems/search-a-2d-matrix/submissions/1532498706/

Problem List < > <> Run Submit <> <> 50 Premium

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 133 / 133 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:13

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00% Memory 13.20 MB Beats 97.65%

Analyze Complexity

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {
        int m=matrix.size();
        int n=matrix[0].size();
        int i=0,j=n-1;
        while(i<m && j>=0){
            if(matrix[i][j]==target)
                return true;
            else if(matrix[i][j]>target) j--;
            else i++;
        }
        return false;
    }
};
```

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

matrix =

372. Super Pow

leetcode.com/problems/super-pow/submissions/1532457189/

Problem List < > <> Run Submit <> <> 50 Premium

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 57 / 57 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 20:36

Runtime 2 ms Beats 36.95% Memory 15.20 MB Beats 52.19%

Analyze Complexity

Code C++

```
class Solution {
    const int MOD=1337;
    int modpow(int a,int k){
        a%=MOD;
        int res=1;
        for(int i=0;i<k;i++){
            res=(res*a)%MOD;
        }
        return res;
    }
public:
    int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
        if(b.empty())
            return 1;
        int last=b.back();
        b.pop_back();
        int p1=modpow(superPow(a,b),10);
        int p2=modpow(a,last);
        return (p1*p2)%MOD;
    }
};
```

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

a =

932. Beautiful Array

leetcode.com/problems/beautiful-array/submissions/1532467539/

Problem List < > <> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 38 / 38 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 20:45

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00%
Memory 10.06 MB Beats 56.30%

Runtime

0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity

Memory

10.06 MB Beats 56.30%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> beautifulArray(int n) {
        vector<int> result = {1};
        while (result.size() < n) {
            vector<int> temp;
            for (int i : result) {
                if (i * 2 - 1 <= n) temp.push_back(i * 2 - 1);
                if (i * 2 <= n) temp.push_back(i * 2);
            }
            result = temp;
        }
        return result;
    }
};
```

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

n =

218. The Skyline Problem

leetcode.com/problems/the-skyline-problem/submissions/1532470844/

Problem List < > <> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 44 / 44 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 20:48

Runtime 13 ms Beats 73.00%
Memory 27.72 MB Beats 70.86%

Runtime

13 ms Beats 73.00%
Analyze Complexity

Memory

27.72 MB Beats 70.86%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
        vector<vector<int>> result;
        vector<pair<int, int>> heights;

        for (auto& b : buildings) {
            heights.push_back({b[0], -b[2]});
            heights.push_back({b[1], b[2]});
        }

        sort(heights.begin(), heights.end());

        multiset<int> heightSet;
        heightSet.insert(0);
        int prevMax = 0;

        for (auto& h : heights) {
            if (h.second < 0) heightSet.insert(-h.second);
        }
    }
};
```

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

buildings =

493. Reverse Pairs

leetcode.com/problems/reverse-pairs/submissions/1532503061/

Problem List < > >> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

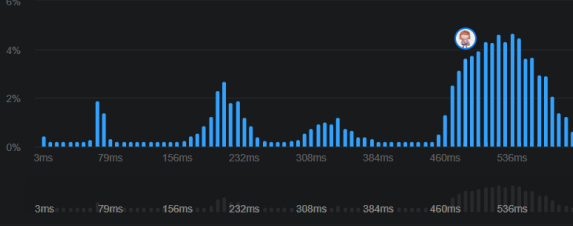
< All Submissions

Accepted 140 / 140 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:17

Runtime 487 ms Beats 59.21% Memory 240.03 MB Beats 66.30%

Analyze Complexity



Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    int mergeSort(vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {
        if (left >= right) return 0;
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
```

Code

```
while (j <= right && (long long)nums[i] > 2 * (long long)nums[j]) j++;
count += j - (mid + 1);
}
vector<int> temp;
int i = left, k = mid + 1;
while (i <= mid && k <= right) {
    if (nums[i] <= nums[k]) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
    else temp.push_back(nums[k++]);
}
while (i <= mid) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
while (k <= right) temp.push_back(nums[k++]);
for (int i = 0; i < temp.size(); i++) nums[left + i] = temp[i];
return count;
}

int reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
    return mergeSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
}
```

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums =

[1,3,2,3,1]

Source

2407. Longest Increasing Subsequence II

leetcode.com/problems/longest-increasing-subsequence-ii/submissions/1532479585/

Problem List < > >> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

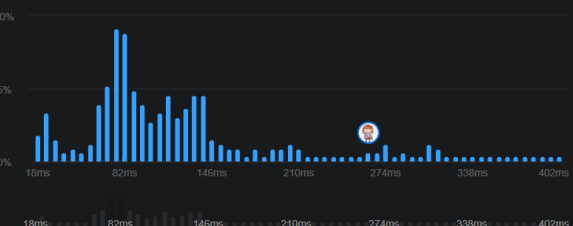
< All Submissions

Accepted 84 / 84 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 20:56

Runtime 263 ms Beats 15.19% Memory 124.42 MB Beats 38.90%

Analyze Complexity



Code C++

```
struct SegmentTreeNode {
    int lo;
    int hi;
    int maxLength;
    std::unique_ptr<SegmentTreeNode> left;
```

Code

```
return query(root, i, j);
}

private:
std::unique_ptr<SegmentTreeNode> root;

void update(std::unique_ptr<SegmentTreeNode>& root, int i, int j,
            int maxLength) {
    if (root->lo == i && root->hi == j) {
        root->maxLength = maxLength;
        root->left = nullptr;
        root->right = nullptr;
        return;
    }
    const int mid = root->lo + (root->hi - root->lo) / 2;
    if (root->left == nullptr) {
        root->left = make_unique<SegmentTreeNode>(root->lo, mid, root->maxLength);
        root->right =
            make_unique<SegmentTreeNode>(mid + 1, root->hi, root->maxLength);
    }
```

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

nums =

88. Merge Sorted Array

The screenshot shows the LeetCode interface for problem 88, "Merge Sorted Array". The problem is marked as "Accepted" with 59/59 testcases passed. The solution was submitted by Ayanna Bansal on Feb 05, 2025 at 20:57. The runtime is 0 ms, beating 100.00% of solutions, and the memory usage is 12.32 MB, beating 39.81% of solutions. The code is written in C++ and implements a merge function for two sorted arrays.

Runtime Performance:

Runtime	Beats
0 ms	100.00%

Memory Performance:

Memory	Beats
12.32 MB	39.81%

Code:

```
class Solution {
public:
    void merge(vector<int>& nums1, int m, vector<int>& nums2, int n) {
        int i = m - 1;
        int j = n - 1;
        int k = m + n - 1;

        while (j >= 0) {
            if (i >= 0 && nums1[i] > nums2[j])
                nums1[k--] = nums1[i--];
            else
                nums1[k--] = nums2[j--];
        }
    }
};
```

278. First Bad Version

The screenshot shows the LeetCode interface for problem 278, "First Bad Version". The problem is marked as "Accepted" with 24/24 testcases passed. The solution was submitted by Ayanna Bansal on Feb 05, 2025 at 20:58. The runtime is 3 ms, beating 18.56% of solutions, and the memory usage is 7.89 MB, beating 69.23% of solutions. The code is written in C++ and implements a binary search algorithm to find the first bad version.

Runtime Performance:

Runtime	Beats
3 ms	18.56%

Memory Performance:

Memory	Beats
7.89 MB	69.23%

Code:

```
int firstBadVersion(int n) {
    int l = 1;
    int r = n;

    while (l < r) {
        const int m = l + (r - l) / 2;
        if (isBadVersion(m))
            r = m;
        else
            l = m + 1;
    }

    return l;
};
```

75. Sort Colors

leetcode.com/problems/sort-colors/submissions/1532484725/

Problem List < > >> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 88 / 88 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:01

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00% Memory 11.60 MB Beats 66.83%

Analyze Complexity

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    void sortColors(vector<int>& nums) {
        int zero = -1;
        int one = -1;
```

Compile Error

Line 11: Char 9: warning: add explicit braces to avoid dangling else [-Wdangling-else]

Line 23: Char 18: error: no member named 'sortColors' in 'Solution'

347. Top K Frequent Elements

leetcode.com/problems/top-k-frequent-elements/submissions/1532485826/

Problem List < > >> Run Submit

Description Accepted x Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 21 / 21 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:02

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00% Memory 17.85 MB Beats 72.25%

Analyze Complexity

Code C++

```
struct T {
    int num;
    int freq;
};

vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    const int n = nums.size();
    vector<int> ans;
    unordered_map<int, int> count;
    auto compare = [](const T& a, const T& b) { return a.freq > b.freq; };
    priority_queue<T, vector<T>, decltype(compare)> minHeap(compare);

    for (const int num : nums)
        ++count[num];

    for (const auto& [num, freq] : count) {
        minHeap.emplace(num, freq);
        if (minHeap.size() > k)
            minHeap.pop();
    }

    while (!minHeap.empty())
        ans.push_back(minHeap.top().num, minHeap.pop());
```

Testcase

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums =

[1,1,1,2,2,3]

215. Kth Largest Element in an Array

Screenshot of the LeetCode submission page for the problem "Find Peak Element". The page shows the submission status as "Accepted" with 68 / 68 test cases passed. The user "Ayanna Bansal" submitted the solution on Feb 05, 2025, at 21:05. The runtime is 0 ms, beating 100.00% of solutions, and the memory usage is 12.48 MB, beating 65.57% of solutions. A bar chart shows the runtime performance compared to other submissions. The code is written in C++ and implements a binary search algorithm to find the peak element in an array. The test result shows the input array [1, 2, 3, 1] and the output is the index of the peak element, which is 1.

Problem List < > ✕

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 68 / 68 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:05

Editorial Solution

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00% Analyze Complexity

Memory 12.48 MB Beats 65.57%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
        int l = 0;
        int r = nums.size() - 1;
```

Submit Ctrl Enter

C++ Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int l = 0;
5         int r = nums.size() - 1;
6
7         while (l < r) {
8             const int m = (l + r) / 2;
9             if (nums[m] >= nums[m + 1])
10                 r = m;
11             else
12                 l = m + 1;
13         }
14
15         return l;
16     }
17 }
```

Saved Ln 17, Col 3

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums =

[1,2,3,1]

</> Source

ENG IN 21:19 05-02-2025

56.Merge Intervals

Merge Intervals - LeetCode

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

leetcode.com/problems/merge-intervals/submissions/1532508790/

Accepted 171 / 171 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:21

Runtime: 11 ms Beats 16.94%

Memory: 24.96 MB Beats 11.62%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> merge(vector<vector<int>>& intervals) {
        vector<vector<int>> res;
        int n=intervals.size();
        if(n==0)
            return res;
        sort(intervals.begin(),intervals.end());
        vector<int> temp=intervals[0];
        for(auto it:intervals){
            if(it[0]<=temp[1])
                temp[1]=max(it[1],temp[1]);
            else{
                res.push_back(temp);
                temp=it;
            }
        }
        res.push_back(temp);
        return res;
    }
};
```

Testcase

Case 1 Case 2 +

intervals =

[[1,3],[2,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

33.Search in Rotated Sorted Array

Search in Rotated Sorted Array

leetcode.com/problems/search-in-rotated-sorted-array/submissions/1532510441/

Accepted 196 / 196 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:23

Runtime: 0 ms Beats 100.00%

Memory: 15.05 MB Beats 94.83%

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    int search(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
        int l = 0, r = nums.size() - 1;
        while (l <= r) {
            int mid = l + (r - l) / 2;
            if (nums[mid] == target) {
                return mid;
            }
            if (nums[l] <= nums[mid]) {
                if (nums[l] <= target && target < nums[mid]) {
                    r = mid - 1;
                } else {
                    l = mid + 1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
};
```

Testcase

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 +

nums =

[4,5,6,7,0,1,2]

240. Search a 2D Matrix II

leetcode.com/problems/search-a-2d-matrix-ii/submissions/1532491725/

Problem List < > <>> Run Submit

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 130 / 130 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:07

Runtime 33 ms Beats 98.97%
Memory 18.70 MB Beats 67.47%

Runtime Memory

40%
20%
0%
4ms 90ms 176ms 262ms 348ms 434ms 520ms 606ms

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {
        int r = 0;
        int c = matrix[0].size() - 1;

        while (r < matrix.size() && c >= 0) {
            if (matrix[r][c] == target)
                return true;
            if (matrix[r][c] > target)
                --c;
            else
                ++r;
        }

        return false;
    }
};
```

Saved Ln 19, Col 1

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

matrix =

[[1, 4, 7, 11, 15], [2, 5, 8, 12, 19], [3, 6, 9, 16, 22], [10, 13, 14, 17, 24], [18, 21, 23, 26, 30]]

Source

324. Wiggle Sort II

leetcode.com/problems/wiggle-sort-ii/submissions/1532492552/

Problem List < > <>> Run Submit

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 52 / 52 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:08

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00%
Memory 21.29 MB Beats 98.30%

Runtime Memory

40%
20%
0%
2ms 4ms 6ms 8ms 10ms 12ms

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    void wiggleSort(vector<int>& nums) {
        const int n = nums.size();
        const auto it = nums.begin() + n / 2;
        nth_element(nums.begin(), it, nums.end());
        const int median = *it;

        #define A(i) nums[(1 + 2 * i) % (n | 1)]

        for (int i = 0, j = 0, k = n - 1; i <= k; ++i)
            if (A(i) > median)
                swap(A(i++), A(j++));
            else if (A(i) < median)
                swap(A(i), A(k--));
            else
                ++i;
    }
};
```

Saved Ln 8, Col 1

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums =

[1, 5, 1, 1, 6, 4]

Source

Top K Frequent Elements | Kth Largest Element in an Array | Merge Intervals | Search a 2D Matrix | Wiggle Sort II | Kth Smallest Element in a Sorted Matrix | Median of Two Sorted Arrays

leetcode.com/problems/kth-smallest-element-in-a-sorted-matrix/submissions/1532493375/

Problem List < > >>

Run Submit

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 87 / 87 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:08

Editorial Solution

Runtime 18 ms Beats 13.53%

Memory 16.99 MB Beats 96.00%

Analyze Complexity

Code C++

```
struct T {
    int i;
    int j;
    int num; // matrix[i][j]
};
```

Code

```
public:
int kthSmallest(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int k) {
    auto compare = [&](const T& a, const T& b) { return a.num > b.num; };
    priority_queue<T, vector<T>, decltype(compare)> minHeap(compare);

    for (int i = 0; i < k && i < matrix.size(); ++i)
        minHeap.emplace(i, 0, matrix[i][0]);

    while (k-- > 1) {
        const auto [i, j, _] = minHeap.top();
        minHeap.pop();
        if (j + 1 < matrix[0].size())
            minHeap.emplace(i, j + 1, matrix[i][j + 1]);
    }

    return minHeap.top().num;
}
```

Saved

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

matrix =

```
[[1,5,9],[10,11,13],[12,13,15]]
```

</> Source

ENG IN 05-02-2025

Top K Frequent Elements | Merge Sort | Search a 2D Matrix | Wiggle Sort | Kth Smallest Element in a Sorted Matrix | Median of Two Sorted Arrays

leetcode.com/problems/median-of-two-sorted-arrays/submissions/1532494468/

Problem List < > Run Submit Premium

Description Accepted Editorial Solutions Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 2096 / 2096 testcases passed

Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 05, 2025 21:09

Editorial Solution

Runtime 0 ms Beats 100.00% Analyze Complexity

Memory 95.20 MB Beats 63.93%

Bar chart showing runtime performance: 0ms (100.00%)

Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    double findMedianSortedArrays(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {
        const int n1 = nums1.size();
        const int n2 = nums2.size();
```

Testcase Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums1 = [1,3]

 Source