

### 389. [Find the difference](#)

#### CODE:

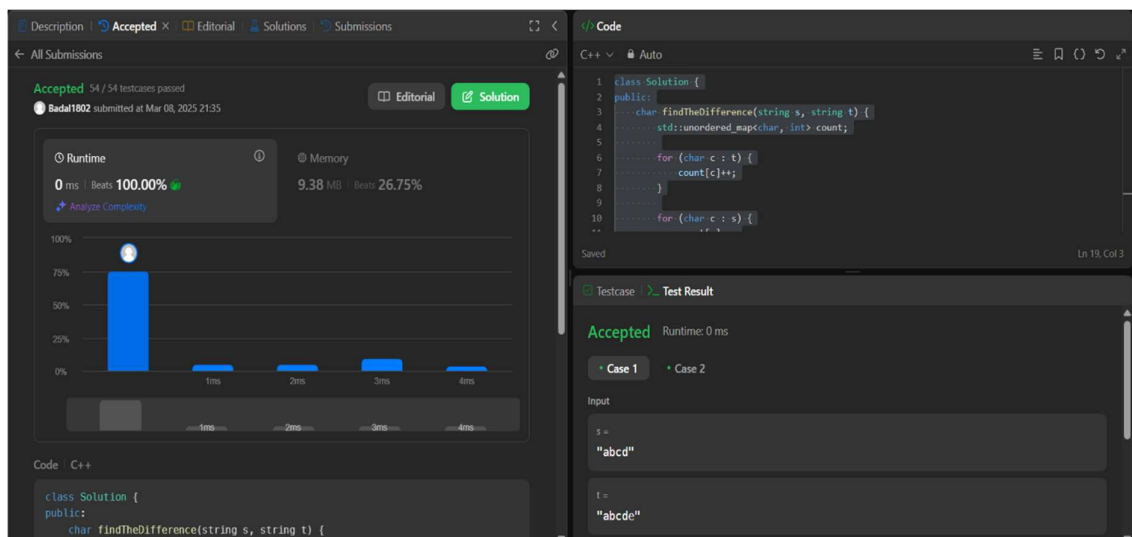
```
class Solution {
public:
    char findTheDifference(string s, string t) {
        std::unordered_map<char, int> count;

        for (char c : t) {
            count[c]++;
        }

        for (char c : s) {
            count[c]--;
            if (count[c] == 0) {
                count.erase(c);
            }
        }

        return count.begin()->first;
    }
};
```

#### OUTPUT:



## 976. Largest Perimeter Triangle

### CODE:

```
class Solution {  
  
public:  
  
    int largestPerimeter(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
        sort(nums.begin(),nums.end());  
  
        for(int i=nums.size()-1;i>1;i--){  
  
            if(nums[i]<nums[i-1]+nums[i-2]){  
  
                return nums[i]+nums[i-1]+nums[i-2];  
  
            }  
  
        }  
  
        return 0;  
  
    }  
  
};
```

### OUTPUT:

The screenshot displays a LeetCode submission interface. The left sidebar shows the submission status: "Accepted" with 84/84 testcases passed. The user "Badal1802" submitted on Mar 08, 2025 at 21:37. Performance metrics are shown: Runtime 4 ms (Beats 68.87%) and Memory 25.76 MB (Beats 17.28%). A bar chart illustrates the runtime distribution across various time intervals. The main area shows the C++ code for the "Largest Perimeter Triangle" problem. The right sidebar displays the test results for "Case 1", showing an "Accepted" status with a runtime of 0 ms. The input is "nums = [2,1,2]" and the output is "5".

## 414. Third Maximum Number

### CODE:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int thirdMax(vector<int>& nums) {  
        sort(nums.begin(), nums.end(), greater<int>());  
  
        int count = 1;  
  
        for (int i = 1; i < nums.size(); i++) {  
            if (nums[i] != nums[i - 1]) {  
                count++;  
  
                if (count == 3) return nums[i];  
            }  
        }  
  
        return nums[0];  
    }  
};
```

### OUTPUT:

The screenshot displays a code editor interface for a C++ solution. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Description, Editorial, Solutions, Accepted (selected), and Submissions. The main area shows the code for the 'Third Maximum Number' problem. Below the code, a performance summary indicates 'Accepted 34 / 34 testcases passed' and 'Badal1802 submitted at Mar 08, 2025 21:42'. A 'Runtime' section shows '0 ms | Beats 100.00%' and a 'Memory' section shows '12.97 MB | Beats 58.59%'. A bar chart visualizes the runtime performance across different test cases. The bottom right panel shows the 'Test Result' for 'Case 1' with input '[3,2,1]' and output '1'.

Accepted 34 / 34 testcases passed  
Badal1802 submitted at Mar 08, 2025 21:42

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats 100.00%  
Memory: 12.97 MB | Beats 58.59%

Testcase: Case 1 Case 2 Case 3  
Input: nums = [3,2,1]  
Output: 1

## 451. [Sort Characters By Frequency](#)

### CODE:

```
class Solution {
public:
    string frequencySort(string s) {

        unordered_map<char,int> mp;

        multimap<int,char> r;
        string ss="";

        for(auto a : s)
            mp[a]++;

        for(auto a : mp)
            r.insert({a.second, a.first});

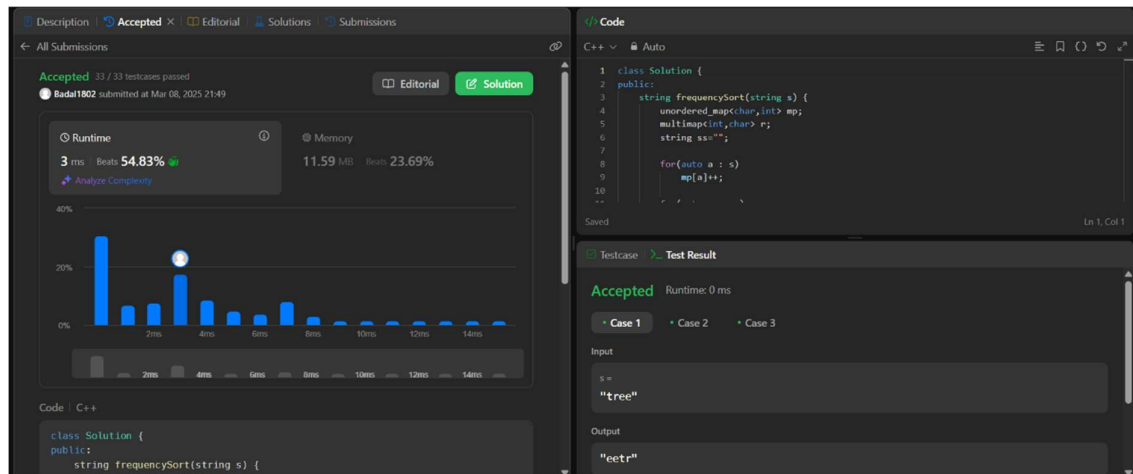
        for(auto it = r.rbegin(); it != r.rend(); ++it)

            ss += string(it->first, it->second);

        //for(auto it = r.rbegin(); it != r.rend(); ++it){
        //  for (int i = 0; i < it->first; ++i) {
        //      ss += it->second;
        //  }
        //}

        return ss;
    }
};
```

## OUTPUT:



## 452. [Minimum Number of Arrows to Burst Balloons](#)

### CODE:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int findMinArrowShots(vector<vector<int>>& points) {
        int n = points.size();
        sort(points.begin(), points.end());
        int cnt = 1;
        int x = points[0][0], y = points[0][1];
        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
            if((points[i][0] >= x && points[i][0] <= y) ||
               (points[i][1] >= x && points[i][1] <= y)){
                x = max(x, points[i][0]);
                y = min(y, points[i][1]);
            }
            else{
                x = points[i][0];
                y = points[i][1];
            }
        }
        return cnt;
    }
};
```

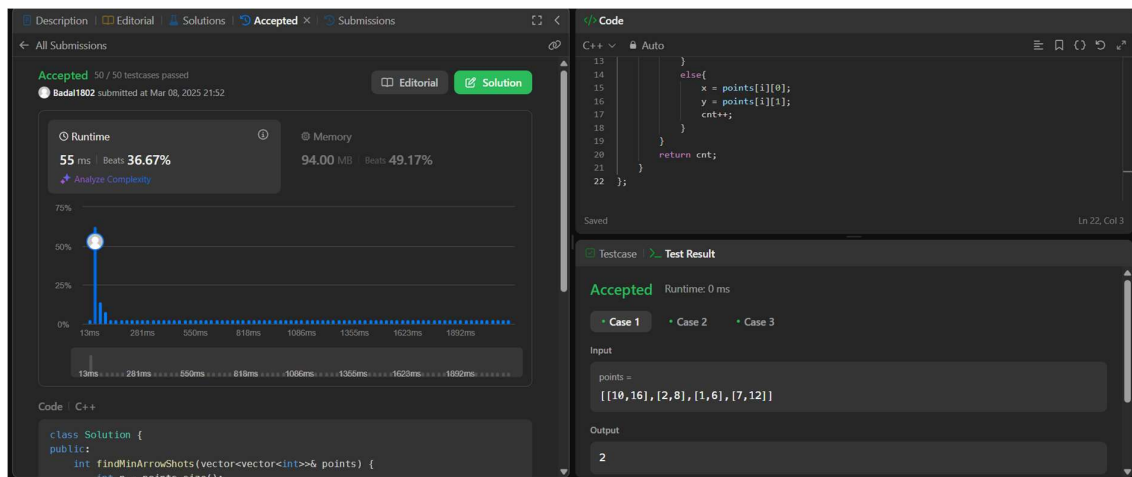
```

        cnt++;
    }
}

return cnt;
}
};

```

## OUTPUT:



## 881. [Boats to Save People](#)

### CODE:

```

class Solution {
public:
    int numRescueBoats(vector<int>& people, int limit) {
        sort(people.begin(), people.end());

        int i = 0, j = people.size() - 1, cnt = 0;

        while (i <= j) {
            if (people[i] + people[j] <= limit) {

```

```

        ++i;

        --j;
    } else {

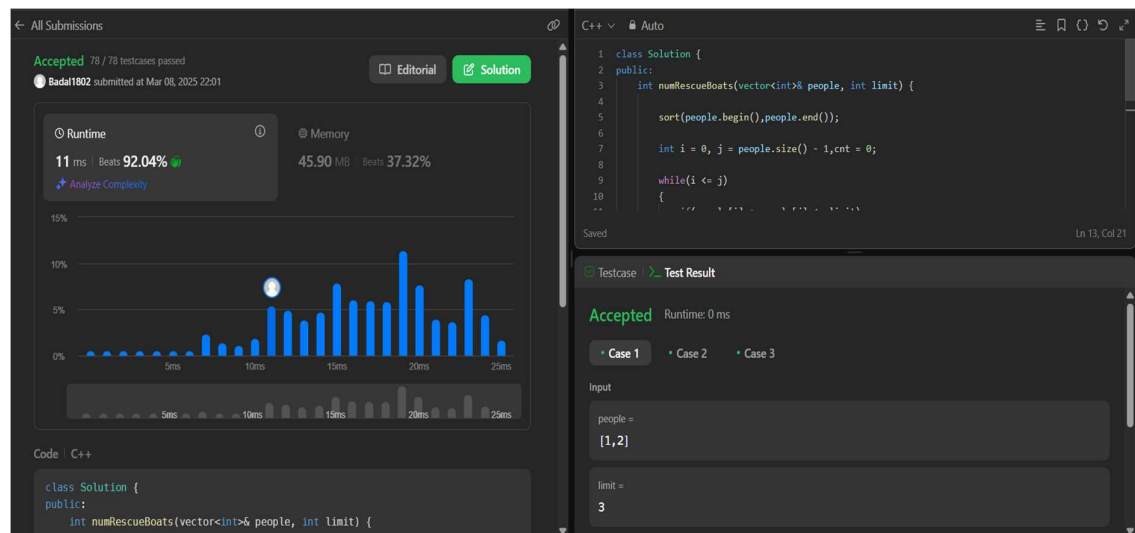
        --j;
    }

    ++cnt;
}

return cnt;
}
};

```

## OUTPUT:



## 973.K Closest Points to Origin

### CODE:

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> kClosest(vector<vector<int>>& points, int k) {

        // Max heap to store distances and corresponding points
        priority_queue<pair<int, vector<int>>>> maxHeap;
    }
};

```

```

for (auto& point : points) {

    int distance = point[0] * point[0] + point[1] * point[1];

    maxHeap.push({distance, point});

    if (maxHeap.size() > k) maxHeap.pop(); // Remove farthest point if size > k

}

vector<vector<int>>> ans;

while (!maxHeap.empty()) {

    ans.push_back(maxHeap.top().second);

    maxHeap.pop();

}

return ans;

}

};

```

## OUTPUT:

The screenshot displays a coding platform interface for a C++ solution. The top navigation bar includes links for Description, Editorial, Solutions, Submissions, Testcase, and Accepted. The main content area shows the solution status as 'Accepted' with 87/87 testcases passed, submitted by 'Badal1802' on Mar 08, 2025 at 22:08. Below this, performance metrics are shown: Runtime is 95 ms (Beats 31.52%) and Memory is 78.06 MB (Beats 36.89%). A bar chart visualizes the runtime performance, with a peak around 100ms. The code editor on the right shows the C++ code for the 'KClosest' function, which uses a max-heap to maintain the k closest points. The test result section on the right shows 'Accepted' with a runtime of 0 ms for Case 1, with input points = [[1,3], [-2,2]] and k = 1.

**Runtime Statistics:**

- Runtime: 95 ms | Beats 31.52%
- Memory: 78.06 MB | Beats 36.89%

**Test Result:**

- Accepted | Runtime: 0 ms
- Case 1: Input points = [[1,3], [-2,2]], k = 1



### 1338. [Reduce Array Size to The Half](#)

#### CODE:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minSetSize(vector<int>& arr) {
        unordered_map<int,int>h;
        for(int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++) h[arr[i]]++;
        priority_queue<int> pq;
        for(auto it: h) pq.push(it.second);
        int ans = 0, minus = 0;
        while(!pq.empty())
        {
            ans++;
            minus += pq.top();
            pq.pop();
            if(minus >= (arr.size()/2)) break;
        }
        return ans;
    }
};
```

#### OUTPUT:

