

CHANDIGARH
UNIVERSITY

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AP ASSIGNMENT 5

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22BCS_FL_IOT_601_A

AP ASSIGNMENT 5

Q1. Find the Difference

Implementation Code:

```
class Solution {
public:
    char findTheDifference(string s, string t) {
        map<char,int> mp;
        char result;
        for(int i=0;i<t.length();i++){
            mp[t[i]]++;
        }
        for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){
            if(mp.find(s[i])!=mp.end())
            {
                mp[s[i]]--;
            }
        }
        for(auto it : mp)
        {
            if(it.second>=1)
                result=it.first;
        }
        return result;
    }
};
```

Output:

The screenshot displays a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Problem List' tab is active, showing the problem 'Find the Difference' as 'Accepted' with 54/54 testcases passed. The submission details show a runtime of 3 ms (Beats 15.23%) and memory usage of 9.36 MB (Beats 26.69%). A bar chart indicates the performance relative to other submissions. The main editor shows the C++ code for the 'Solution' class, which uses a map to count the frequency of characters in string 't' and then iterates through string 's' to find the character that is not in 't'. The 'Test Result' tab at the bottom shows 'Accepted' with a runtime of 0 ms for Case 1.

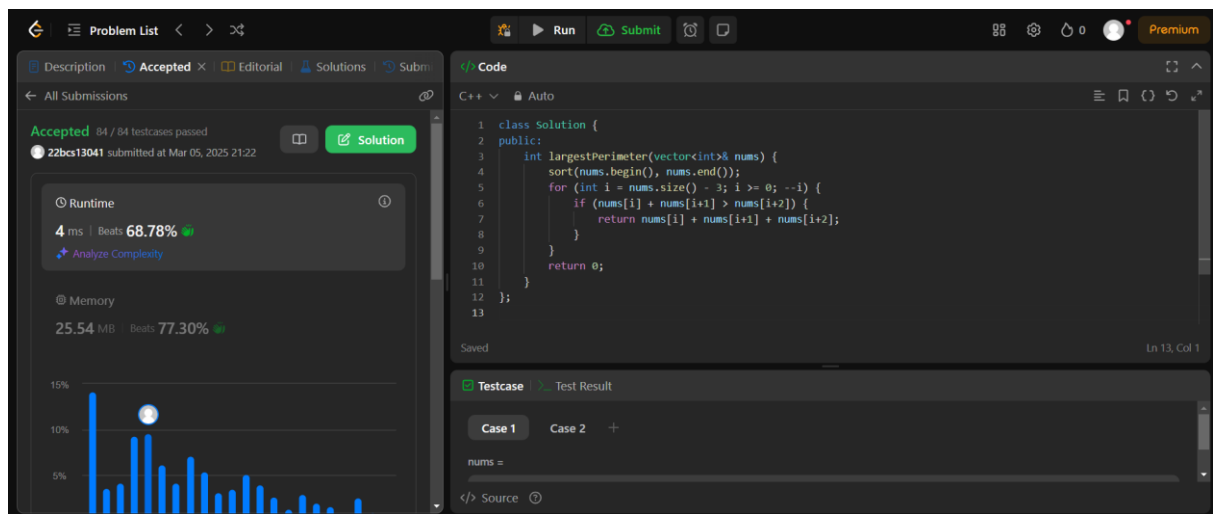
```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     char findTheDifference(string s, string t) {
4         map<char,int> mp;
5         char result;
6         for(int i=0;i<t.length();i++){
7             mp[t[i]]++;
8         }
9         for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){
10             if(mp.find(s[i])!=mp.end())
11             {
12                 mp[s[i]]--;
13             }
14         }
15         for(auto it : mp)
16         {
17             if(it.second>=1)
18                 result=it.first;
19         }
20         return result;
21     }
22 }
```

Q2. Largest Perimeter Triangle

Implementation Code:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int largestPerimeter(vector<int>& nums) {
        sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
        for (int i = nums.size() - 3; i >= 0; --i) {
            if (nums[i] + nums[i+1] > nums[i+2]) {
                return nums[i] + nums[i+1] + nums[i+2];
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }
};
```

Output:



Q3. Third Maximum Number

Implementation Code:

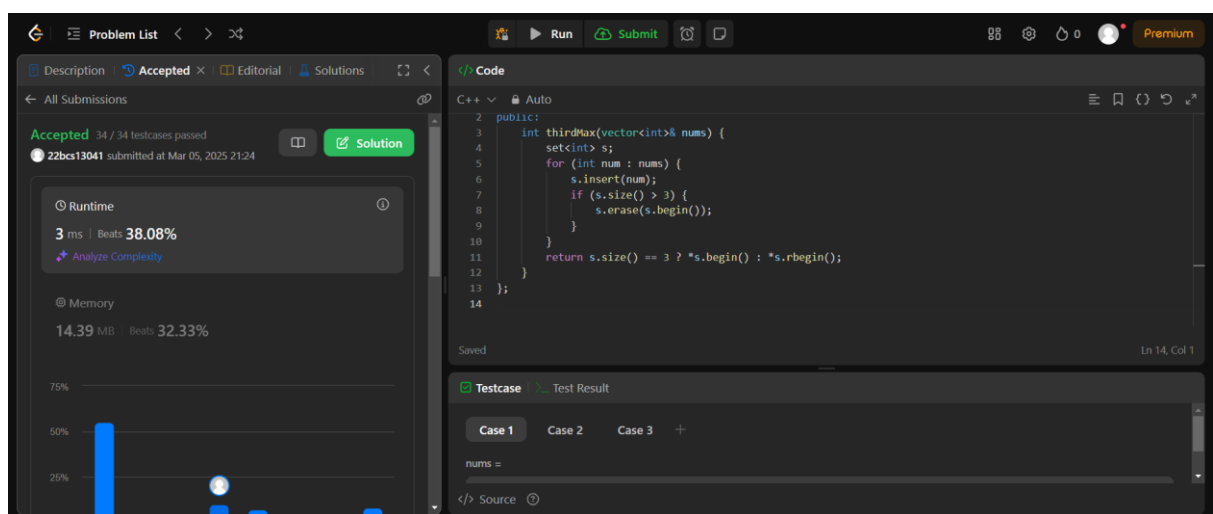
```
class Solution {
public:
    int thirdMax(vector<int>& nums) {
        set<int> s;
```

```

        for (int num : nums) {
            s.insert(num);
            if (s.size() > 3) {
                s.erase(s.begin());
            }
        }
        return s.size() == 3 ? *s.begin() : *s.rbegin();
    }
};

```

Output:



Q4. Sort Characters by frequency

Implementation Code:

```

class Solution {
public:
    string frequencySort(string s) {
        unordered_map<char, int> freq;
        for (char c : s) {
            freq[c]++;
        }

        vector<pair<int, char>> freqVec;
        for (auto& it : freq) {
            freqVec.push_back({it.second, it.first});
        }

        sort(freqVec.rbegin(), freqVec.rend());
    }
};

```

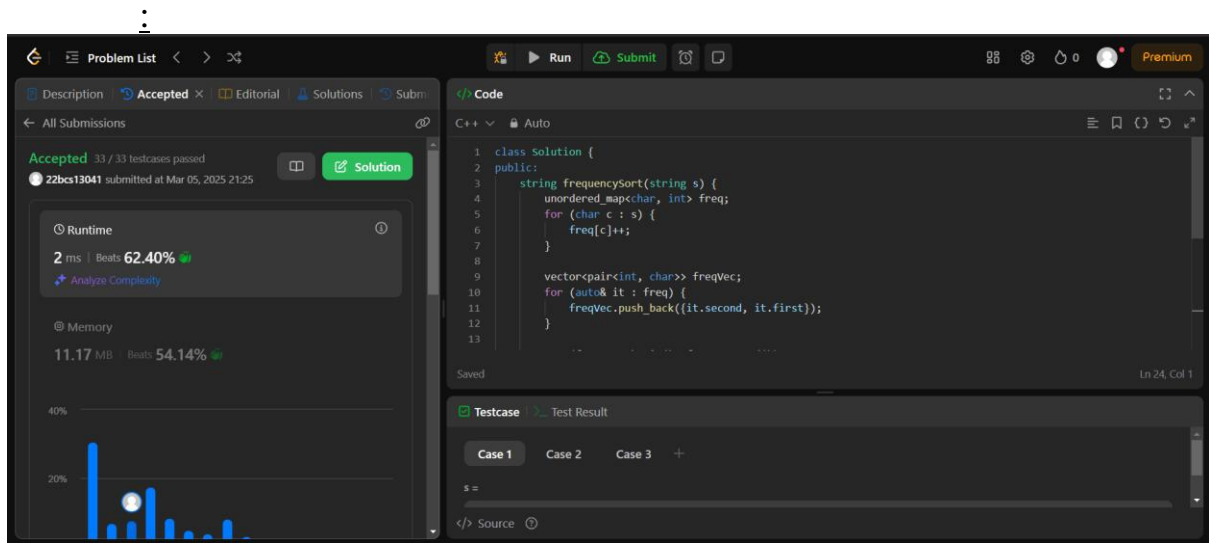
```

string result;
for (auto& p : freqVec) {
    result.append(p.first, p.second);
}

return result;
}
};

```

Output



Q5. Minimum Number of Arrows to Burst Balloons

Implementation Code:

```

class Solution {
public:
    int findMinArrowShots(vector<vector<int>>& points) {
        sort(points.begin(), points.end(), [](const vector<int>& a, const vector<int>& b) {
            return a[1] < b[1];
        });

        int arrows = 1;
        int end = points[0][1];

        for (int i = 1; i < points.size(); ++i) {
            if (points[i][0] > end) {
                arrows++;
                end = points[i][1];
            }
        }
    }
}

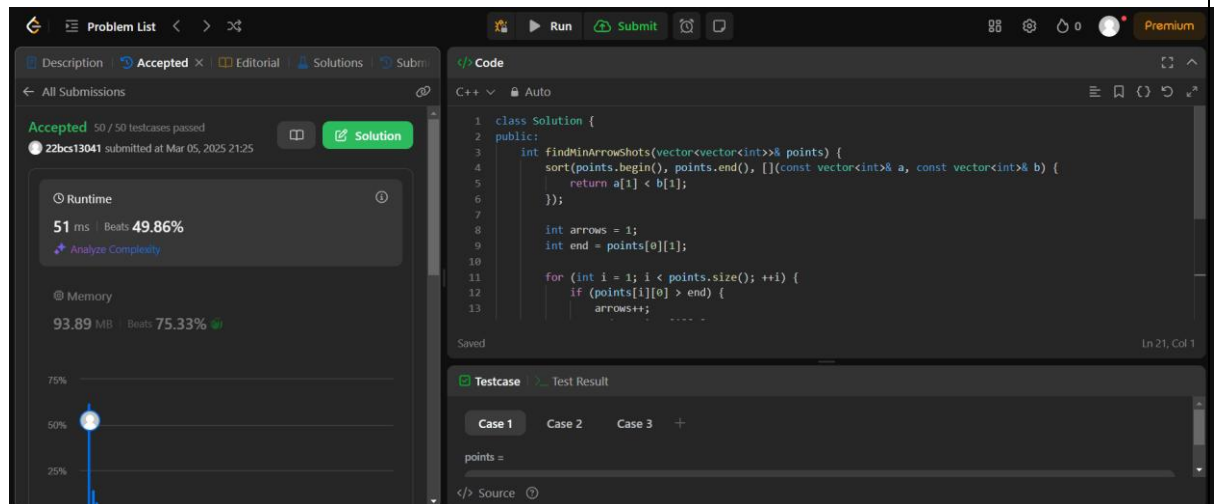
```

```

        return arrows;
    }
};

```

Output:



Q6. Boats to save people

Implementation Code:

```

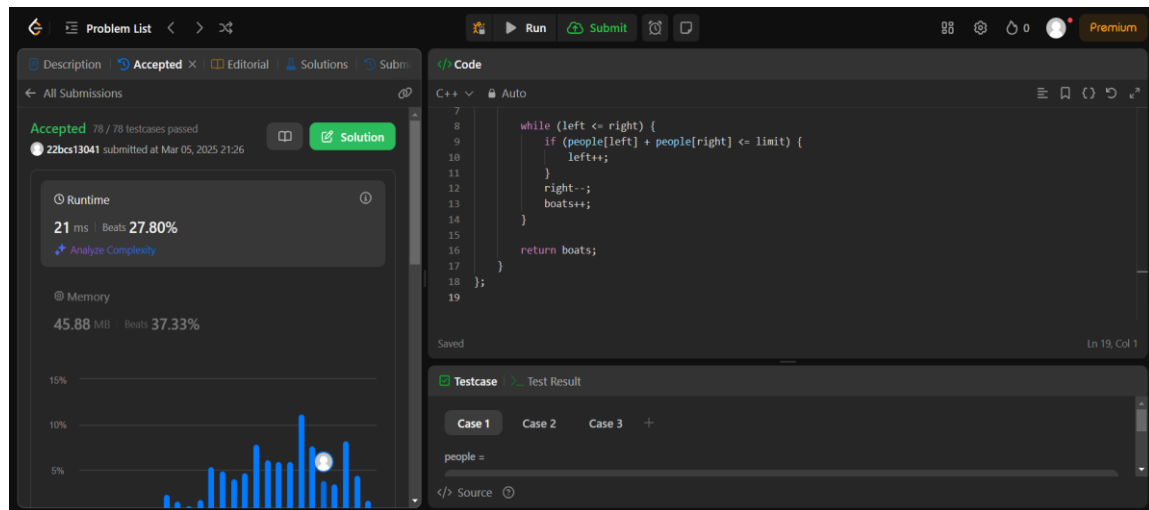
class Solution {
public:
    int numRescueBoats(vector<int>& people, int limit) {
        sort(people.begin(), people.end());
        int left = 0, right = people.size() - 1;
        int boats = 0;

        while (left <= right) {
            if (people[left] + people[right] <= limit) {
                left++;
            }
            right--;
            boats++;
        }

        return boats;
    }
};

```

Output:



Q7. K closest points to origin

Implementation Code:

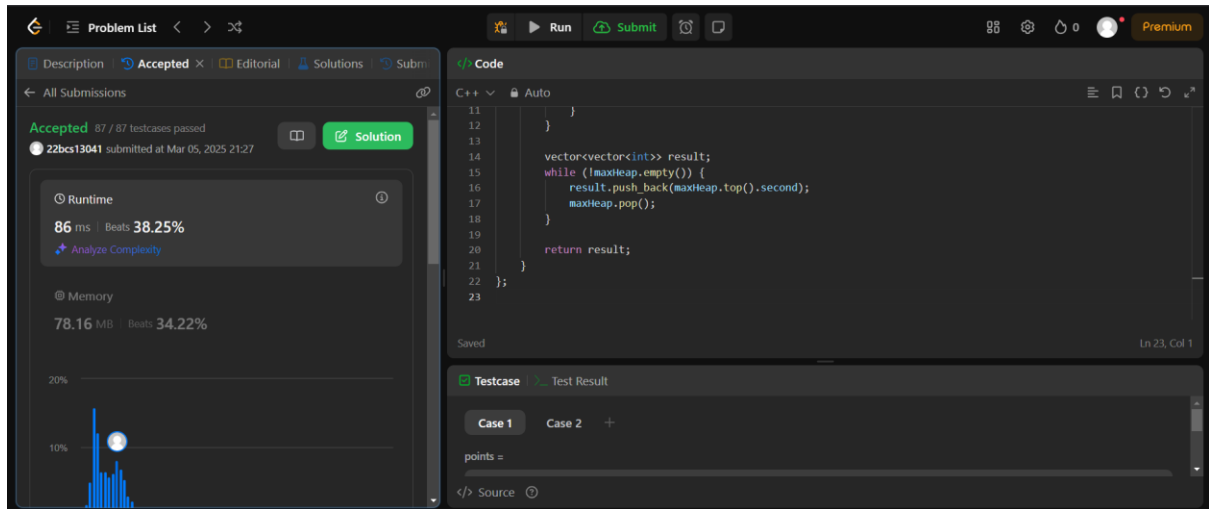
```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> kClosest(vector<vector<int>>& points, int k) {
        priority_queue<pair<int, vector<int>>> maxHeap;

        for (auto& point : points) {
            int dist = point[0] * point[0] + point[1] * point[1];
            maxHeap.push({dist, point});
            if (maxHeap.size() > k) {
                maxHeap.pop();
            }
        }

        vector<vector<int>> result;
        while (!maxHeap.empty()) {
            result.push_back(maxHeap.top().second);
            maxHeap.pop();
        }

        return result;
    }
};
```

Output:



Q8. Reduce array size to half

Implementation Code:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minSetSize(vector<int>& arr) {  
        unordered_map<int, int> freq;  
        for (int num : arr) {  
            freq[num]++;  
        }  
  
        priority_queue<int> maxHeap;  
        for (auto& [key, count] : freq) {  
            maxHeap.push(count);  
        }  
  
        int removed = 0, sets = 0, half = arr.size() / 2;  
        while (removed < half) {  
            removed += maxHeap.top();  
            maxHeap.pop();  
            sets++;  
        }  
  
        return sets;  
    }  
};
```


Output:

The screenshot displays a LeetCode submission page for the problem "Reduce Array Size to the Half". The submission is marked as "Accepted" with 33/33 test cases passed. The user's ID is 22bcs13041, and it was submitted on Mar 05, 2025, at 21:28. The runtime is 72 ms, beating 75.02% of solutions, and the memory usage is 82.18 MB, beating 69.22%. A bar chart shows the submission's performance relative to others. The code is written in C++ and uses a max heap to solve the problem.

Runtime: 72 ms | Beats 75.02%

Memory: 82.18 MB | Beats 69.22%

Code:

```
12 }
13
14 int removed = 0, sets = 0, half = arr.size() / 2;
15 while (removed < half) {
16     removed += maxHeap.top();
17     maxHeap.pop();
18     sets++;
19 }
20
21 return sets;
22 }
23 };
24
```

Testcase: Case 1

arr =

</> Source

<https://leetcode.com/problems/reduce-array-size-to-the-half/submissions/1563902033/>