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section: FL_IOT-601/A

1.Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree

```
class Solution {
  public:
    TreeNode* sortedArrayToBST(vector<int>& nums) {
     return build(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
  }
  private:
    TreeNode* build(const vector<int>& nums, int I, int r) {
     if (I > r)
        return nullptr;
     const int m = (I + r) / 2;
     return new TreeNode(nums[m], build(nums, I, m - 1), build(nums, m + 1, r));
    }
};
```

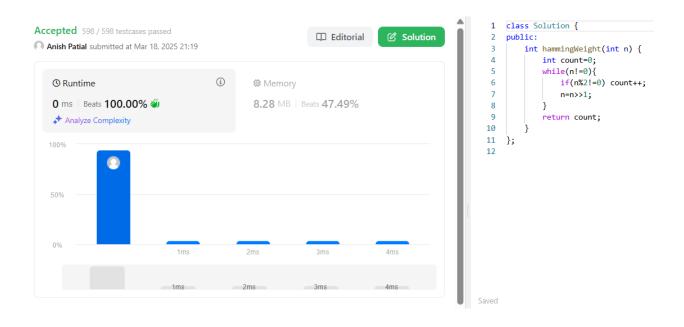
RESULT:

```
class Solution {
Accepted 31 / 31 testcases passed
                                                           ☐ Editorial
                                                                                                      public:
Anish Patial submitted at Mar 18, 2025 21:15
                                                                                                       TreeNode* sortedArrayToBST(vector<int>& nums) {
                                                                                                         return build(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
   ③ Runtime
   3 ms | Beats 60.01% 🞳
                                               22.91 MB | Beats 55.74% 🞳
                                                                                                       TreeNode* build(const vector<int>& nums, int 1, int r) {
                                                                                                        const int m = (1 + r) / 2;
                                                                                                12
13
14 };
                                                                                                         return new TreeNode(nums[m], build(nums, 1, m - 1), build(nums, m + 1, r));
                0.02% of solutions used 18 ms of runtime
```

2. Number of 1 Bits

```
class Solution {
public:
  int hammingWeight(int n) {
```

```
int count=0;
  while(n!=0){
     if(n%2!=0) count++;
     n=n>>1;
  }
  return count;
  }
};
```

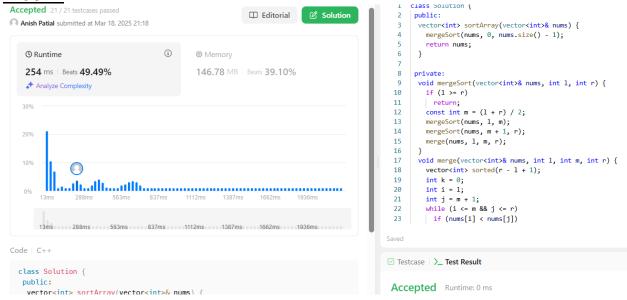


3. Sort an Array

```
class Solution {
  public:
  vector<int> sortArray(vector<int>& nums) {
    mergeSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
  return nums;
  }

private:
  void mergeSort(vector<int>& nums, int I, int r) {
  if (I >= r)
    return;
  const int m = (I + r) / 2;
```

```
mergeSort(nums, I, m);
  mergeSort(nums, m + 1, r);
  merge(nums, I, m, r);
 void merge(vector<int>& nums, int I, int m, int r) {
  vector<int> sorted(r - I + 1);
  int k = 0;
  int i = I;
  int j = m + 1;
  while (i <= m \&\& j <= r)
   if (nums[i] < nums[j])</pre>
    sorted[k++] = nums[i++];
   else
    sorted[k++] = nums[j++];
  while (i \le m)
   sorted[k++] = nums[i++];
  while (j \le r)
   sorted[k++] = nums[j++];
  copy(sorted.begin(), sorted.end(), nums.begin() + I);
};
```



4. Maximum Subarray

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int ans = nums[0], f = nums[0];
        for (int i = 1; i < nums.size(); ++i) {
            f = max(f, 0) + nums[i];
            ans = max(ans, f);
        }
        return ans;
    }
};</pre>
```

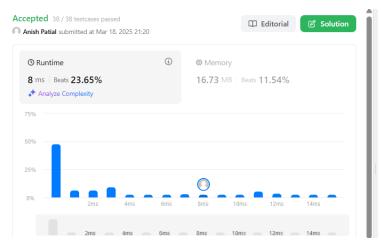
RESULT:



5. Beautiful Array

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> beautifulArray(int n) {
        if (n == 1) return {1};
        vector<int> left = beautifulArray((n + 1) >> 1);
        vector<int> right = beautifulArray(n >> 1);
        vector<int> ans(n);
        int i = 0;
        for (int& x : left) ans[i++] = x * 2 - 1;
```

```
for (int& x : right) ans[i++] = x * 2;
    return ans;
}
```



```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> beautifulArray(int n) {
        if (n == 1) return {1};
        vector<int> left = beautifulArray((n + 1) >> 1);
        vector<int> left = beautifulArray(n >> 1);
        vector<int> inght = beautifulArray(n >> 1);
        vector<int> ans(n);
        int i = 0;
        for (int& x : left) ans[i++] = x * 2 - 1;
        for (int& x : right) ans[i++] = x * 2;
        return ans;
    }
}
```

6. Super Pow

```
class Solution {
  const int base = 1337;
  int powmod(int a, int k){
    a %= base;
    int result = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) result = (result * a) % base;
    return result;
}

public:
  int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
    if (b.empty()) return 1;
    int last_digit = b.back();
    b.pop_back();
    return powmod(superPow(a, b), 10) * powmod(a, last_digit) % base;
  }
};
```



7. The Skyline Problem

```
class Solution {
public:
  vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
    set<int> poss;
    map<int, int> m;
    for (auto v : buildings) {
       poss.insert(v[0]);
       poss.insert(v[1]);
    }
    int i = 0;
    for (int pos: poss)
       m.insert(pair<int, int>(pos, i++));
    vector<int> highs(m.size(), 0);
    for (auto v : buildings) {
       const int b = m[v[0]], e = m[v[1]];
      for (int i = b; i < e; ++i)
         highs[i] = max(highs[i], v[2]);
    }
    vector<vector<int>> res;
```

```
vector<int> mm(poss.begin(), poss.end());
for (int i = 0; i < highs.size(); i++) {
    if (i+1 < highs.size() && highs[i] != highs[i + 1])
        res.push_back({mm[i], highs[i]});
    else {
        const int start = i;
        res.push_back({mm[start], highs[i]});
        while (i+1 < highs.size() && highs[i] == highs[i + 1])
        ++i;
      }
    };
    return res;
}</pre>
```

