

ASSIGNMENT 6

STUDENT NAME: Pranjal Singh

UID: 22BCS13041

BRANCH: CSE

SECTION: 22BCS_FL_IOT_601A

SEMESTER: 6

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 16/3/25

SUBJECT NAME: AP LAB -2

SUBJECT CODE: 22CSP-351

LEET CODE QUESTIONS :

108.[CONVERT SORTED ARRAY TO BINARY SEARCH TREE](#) class

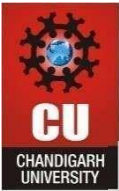
```
class Solution {
```

```
public:
```

```
    TreeNode* sortedArrayToBST(std::vector<int>& nums) {  
        return helper(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);  
    }
```

```
private:
```

```
    TreeNode* helper(std::vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {  
        if (left > right) return nullptr;  
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;  
        TreeNode* node = new TreeNode(nums[mid]);  
        node->left = helper(nums, left, mid - 1);  
        node->right = helper(nums, mid + 1, right);  
        return node;  
    }  
};
```



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

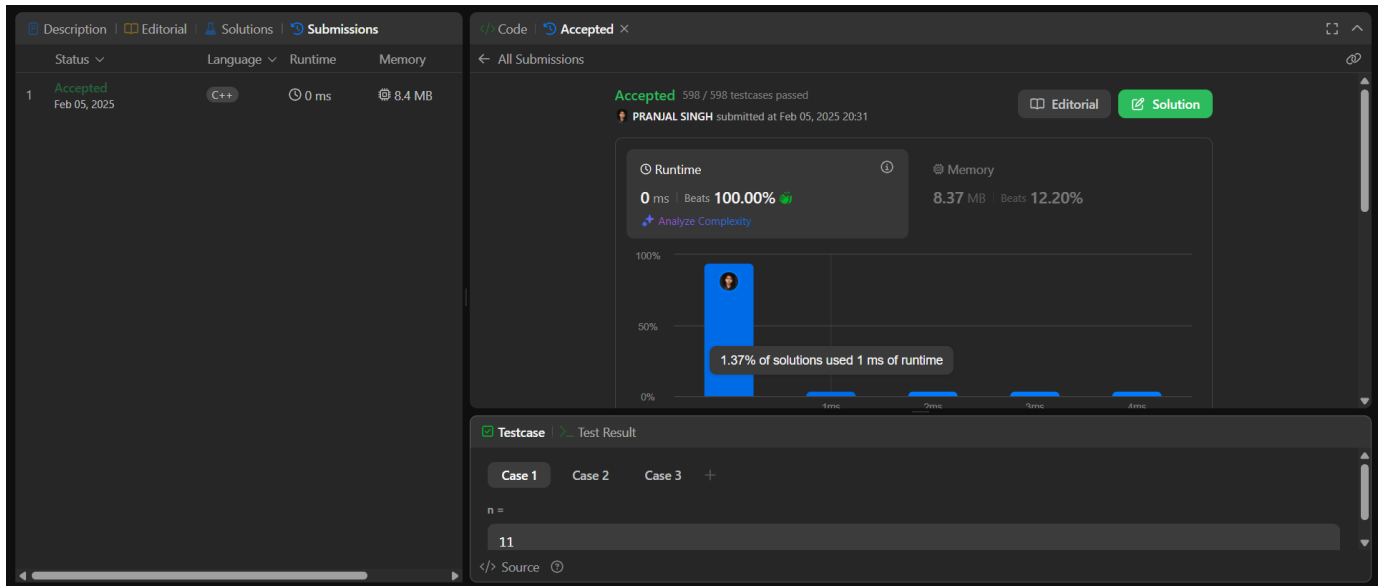
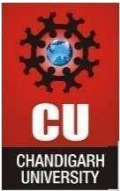
Discover. Learn. Empower.

The screenshot displays a C++ IDE with the following details:

- Problem List:** Accepted (31 / 31 testcases passed). Submitted by 22bcs13041 on Mar 18, 2025 10:55.
- Runtime:** 8 ms | Beats 9.61%.
- Memory:** 22.90 MB | Beats 81.52%.
- Code:** C++ code for a function `sortedArrayToBST` that converts a sorted array into a BST using a recursive helper function.
- Test Result:** Accepted. Runtime: 0 ms. Case 1 and Case 2 are shown.

191. 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;
    }
};
```



912.SORT AN ARRAY

```
#include <vector>
```

```
#include <algorithm> // For std::copy
```

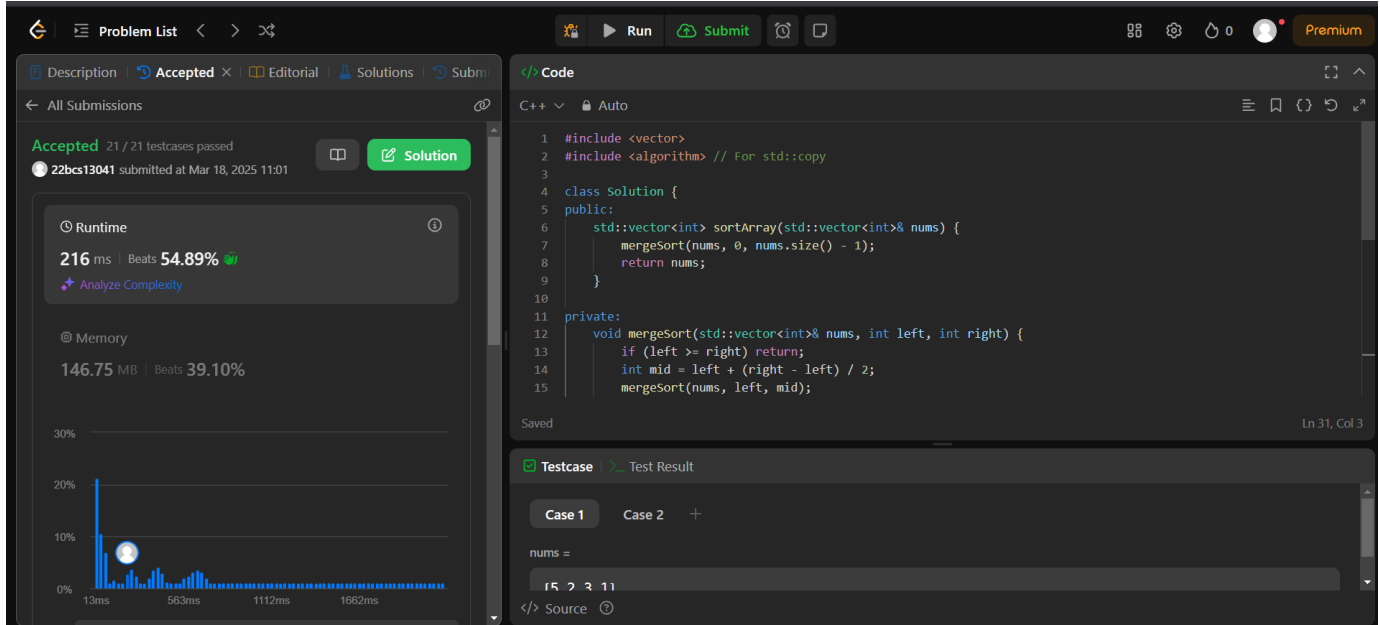
```
class Solution {  
public:
```

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

```
private:
```

```
    void mergeSort(std::vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {  
        if (left >= right) return;  
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;  
        mergeSort(nums, left, mid);  
        mergeSort(nums, mid + 1, right);  
        merge(nums, left, mid, right);  
    }
```

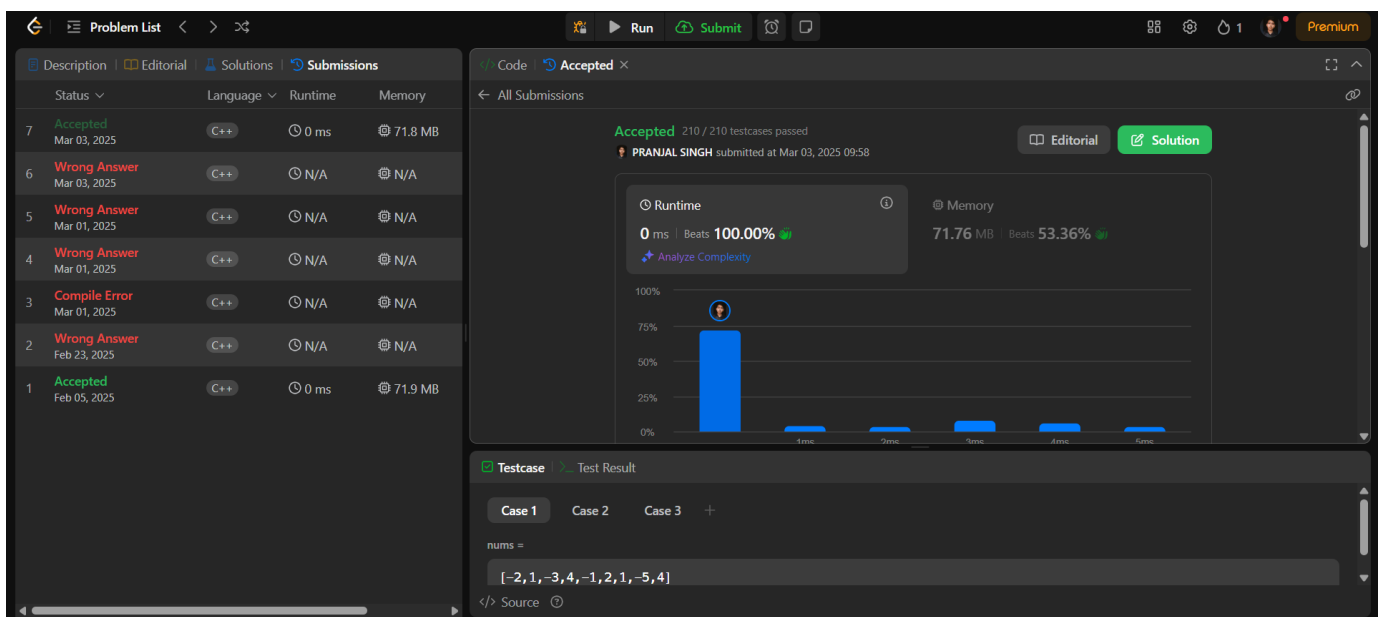
```
void merge(std::vector<int>& nums, int left, int mid, int right) {
    std::vector<int> temp(right - left + 1);
    int i = left, j = mid + 1, k = 0;
    while (i <= mid && j <= right) {
        if (nums[i] <= nums[j]) temp[k++] = nums[i++];
        else temp[k++] = nums[j++];
    }
    while (i <= mid) temp[k++] = nums[i++];
    while (j <= right) temp[k++] = nums[j++];
    std::copy(temp.begin(), temp.end(), nums.begin() + left);
}
};
```



The screenshot displays a C++ IDE interface for a merge sort problem. The left sidebar shows the 'Accepted' status with 21/21 testcases passed, submitted by user 22bcs13041 on Mar 18, 2025. The 'Runtime' section indicates 216 ms (Beats 54.89%) and the 'Memory' section shows 146.75 MB (Beats 39.10%). A bar chart visualizes the runtime distribution. The main editor shows the C++ code for the merge sort algorithm, including the merge function and the sortArray method. The bottom panel shows the 'Testcase' tab with 'Case 1' selected, displaying the input array: 15 2 3 11.

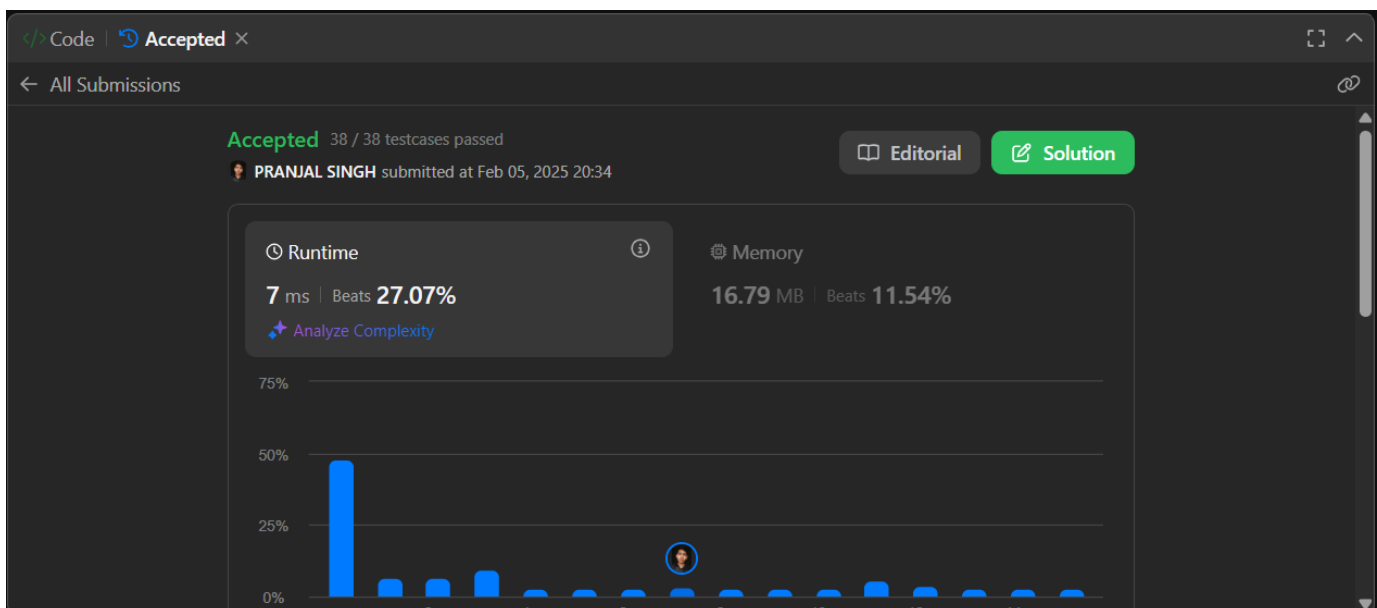
53. MAXIMUM SUBARRAY

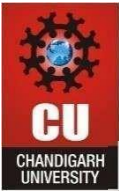
```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        // Kadane's Algo...
        int maximumsum=INT_MIN;
        int currentsum=0;
        for(int i =0;i<nums.size();i++){
            currentsum=currentsum+nums[i];
            maximumsum=max(currentsum,maximumsum);
            if(currentsum<0){
                currentsum=0;
            }
        }
        return maximumsum;
    }
};
```



932. 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;  
    }  
};
```

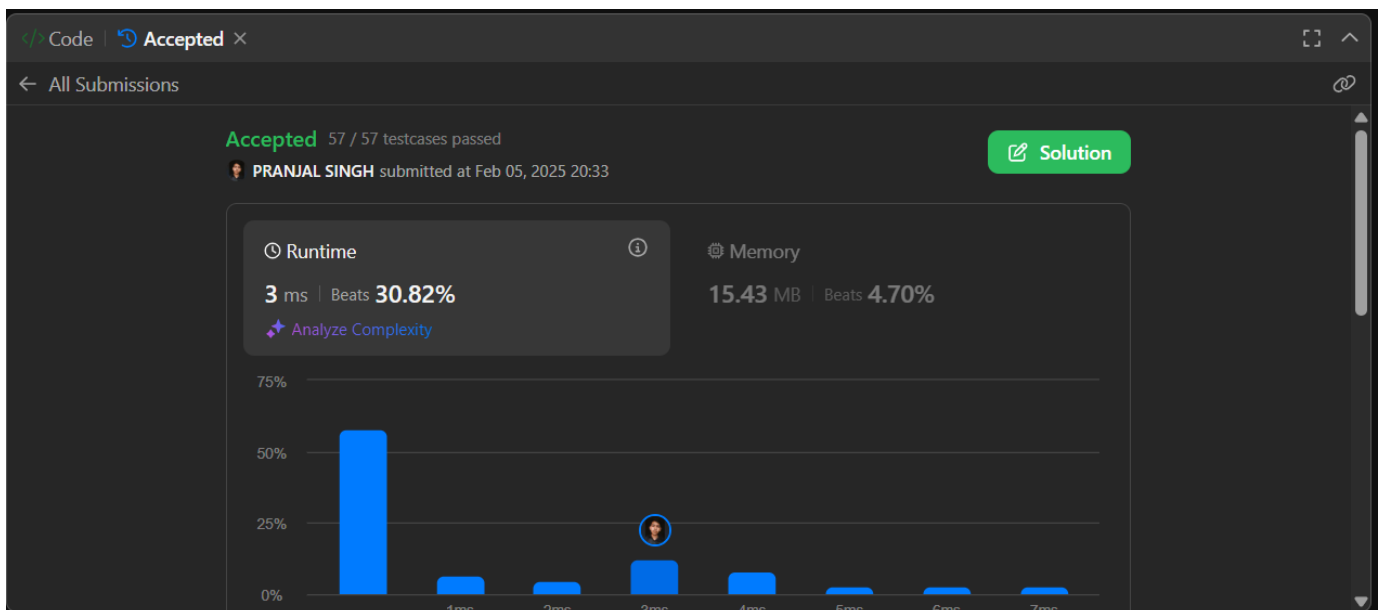


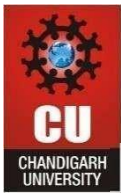


372. SUPER POW

```
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;
    }
};
```





DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

```
};  
return res;  
}  
};
```

