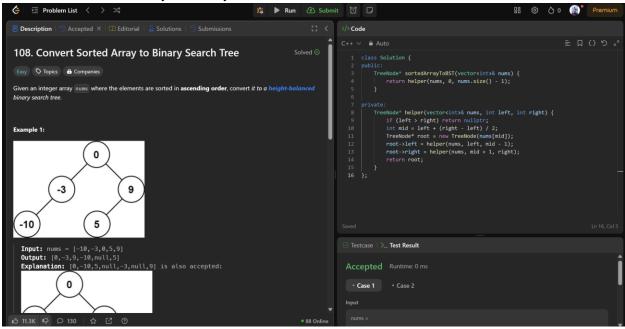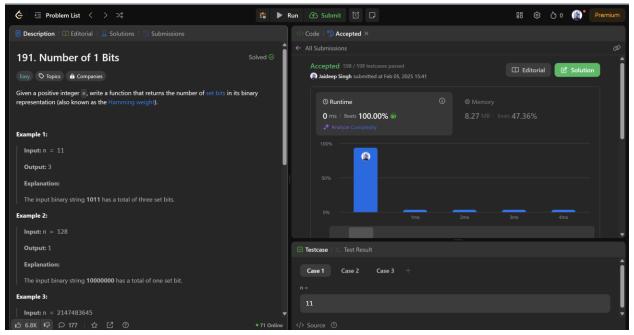# 108.Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree
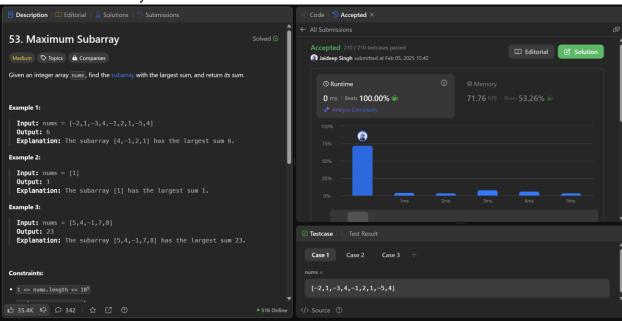

191.Number of 1 Bits

912.Sort an Array

Run | Submit

0 | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

Code | Accepted ✕

All Submissions

912. Sort an Array

Solved ✓

Medium | Topics | Companies

Given an array of integers `nums`, sort the array in ascending order and return it.

You must solve the problem **without using any built-in** functions in $O(nlog(n))$ time complexity and with the smallest space complexity possible.

Accepted 21 / 21 testcases passed

Jaideep Singh submitted at Mar 19, 2025 15:32

Editorial | Solution

⏱ Runtime
508 ms Beats **31.53%**
✦ Analyze Complexity

▣ Memory
78.38 MB Beats **51.74%**

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [5,2,3,1]
Output: [1,2,3,5]
Explanation: After sorting the array, the positions of some numbers are not
changed (for example, 2 and 3), while the positions of other numbers are
changed (for example, 1 and 5).
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [5,1,1,2,0,0]
Output: [0,0,1,1,2,5]
Explanation: Note that the values of nums are not necessarily unique.
```

Constraints:

- $1 <= nums.length <= 5 * 10^4$
- $-5 * 10^4 <= nums[i] <= 5 * 10^4$

👍 6.7K 👎 | 💬 330 | ☆ | ⎘ | ?

• 89 Online

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 | • Case 2

Input

nums =

53.Maximum Subarray

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

Code | Accepted ✕

All Submissions

53. Maximum Subarray

Solved ✓

Medium | Topics | Companies

Given an integer array `nums`, find the subarray with the largest sum, and return *its sum*.

Accepted 210 / 210 testcases passed

Jaideep Singh submitted at Feb 05, 2025 15:42

Editorial | Solution

⏱ Runtime
0 ms Beats **100.00%**
✦ Analyze Complexity

▣ Memory
71.76 MB Beats **53.26%**

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]
Output: 6
Explanation: The subarray [4,-1,2,1] has the largest sum 6.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1]
Output: 1
Explanation: The subarray [1] has the largest sum 1.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [5,4,-1,7,8]
Output: 23
Explanation: The subarray [5,4,-1,7,8] has the largest sum 23.
```

Constraints:

- $1 <= nums.length <= 10^5$

👍 35.4K 👎 | 💬 342 | ☆ | ⎘ | ?

• 516 Online

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3 | +

nums =

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

</> Source | ?

932.Beautiful Array

372.Super Pow

218.The Skyline Problem

Run Submit

Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

Code | Accepted ✕

← All Submissions

218. The Skyline Problem Solved ⊘

Hard Topics 🔒 Companies

A city's **skyline** is the outer contour of the silhouette formed by all the buildings in that city when viewed from a distance. Given the locations and heights of all the buildings, return *the **skyline** formed by these buildings collectively.*

The geometric information of each building is given in the array `buildings` where `buildings[i] = [left_i, right_i, height_i]`:

- `left_i` is the x coordinate of the left edge of the ith building.
- `right_i` is the x coordinate of the right edge of the ith building.
- `height_i` is the height of the ith building.

You may assume all buildings are perfect rectangles grounded on an absolutely flat surface at height `0`.

The **skyline** should be represented as a list of "key points" **sorted by their x-coordinate** in the form `[[x_1,y_1],[x_2,y_2],...]`. Each key point is the left endpoint of some horizontal segment in the skyline except the last point in the list, which always has a y-coordinate `0` and is used to mark the skyline's termination where the rightmost building ends. Any ground between the leftmost and rightmost buildings should be part of the skyline's contour.

Note: There must be no consecutive horizontal lines of equal height in the output skyline. For instance, `[...,[2 3],[4 5],[7 5],[11 5],[12 7],...]` is not acceptable; the three lines of height 5 should be merged into one in the final output as such: `[..., [2 3],[4 5],[12 7],...]`

👍 6K 👎 💬 31 ☆ ⧉ ⦿ • 44 Online

Accepted 44 / 44 testcases passed   📖 Editorial ✎ Solution

👤 Jaideep Singh submitted at Feb 05, 2025 16:05

🕐 Runtime   ⊘ Memory
28 ms | Beats **32.45%**   **30.95** MB | Beats **33.19%**
✦ Analyze Complexity

20%

10%

0%
1ms   36ms   70ms   105ms   140ms   174ms   209ms   244ms

☑ Testcase | >_ Test Result

Case 1   Case 2   +

buildings =

`[[2,9,10],[3,7,15],[5,12,12],[15,20,10],[19,24,8]]`

</> Source ⑦