APASSIGNEMENT - 4

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Section –IOT_606-B
```

1. Longest Nice Substring: https://leetcode.com/problems/longest-nice-substring/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  string longestNiceSubstring(string s) {
     int n = s.size();
     string longest = "";
     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = i; j < n; ++j) {
          string sub = s.substr(i, j - i + 1);
          if (isNice(sub)) {
             if (sub.length() > longest.length()) {
                longest = sub;
     return longest;
```

```
private:
      bool isNice(const string& s) {
          int lower = 0, upper = 0;
          for (char c:s) {
                                                © Runtime
             if (islower(c)) {
                                                25 ms | Beats 18.08%
                lower = (1 << (c -
   'a'));
                                                14.03 MB | Beats 71.37% 🎳
             } else {
                upper = (1 << (c -
   'A'));
             }
          return lower == upper;
   };
2. Reverse Bits: <a href="https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-">https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-</a>
```

bits/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  uint32_t reverseBits(uint32_t n) {
     uint32_t result = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
```

```
result = (result << 1) | (n & 1);

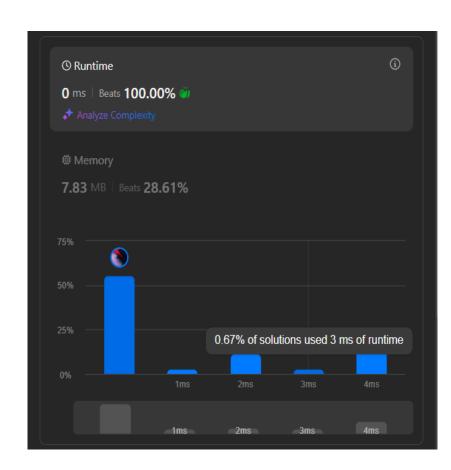
n >>= 1;
}

return result;

}

O ms | Beats 1

Analyze Com
```



3. Number of 1 Bits: https://leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  int hammingWeight(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    while (n) {
      count += (n & 1);
    }
}
```

```
n >>= 1;
}
return count;
}
};
```

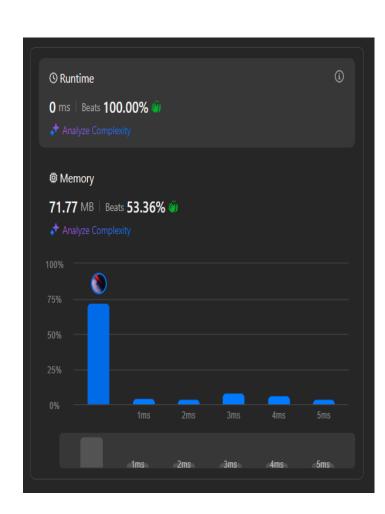


4. Maximum Subarray: https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-subarray/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
   int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
    int res=nums[0];
   int maxend=nums[0];
}
```

maxend=max(maxend+nums[i],nums[i]);

```
res=max(res,maxend);
}
return res;
}
};
```



5. Search a 2D Matrix II: https://leetcode.com/problems/search-a-2d-matrix-ii/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>>& matrix, int target) {
  if (matrix.empty() || matrix[0].empty()) return false;
```

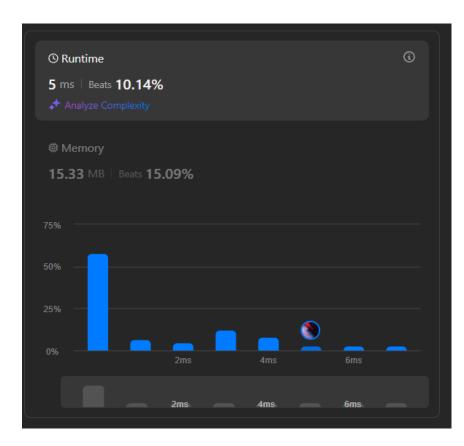
```
int rows = matrix.size();
     int cols = matrix[0].size();
     int row = 0, col = cols - 1;
     while (row \leq rows && col \geq= 0) {
        if (matrix[row][col] == target) return true;
        else if (matrix[row][col] > target) col--;
        else row++;
     }
                            © Runtime
     return false;
                            52 ms | Beats 62.95% 🎳
};
                            Memory
                            18.75 MB | Beats 36.76%
                                         173ms 343ms 513ms
```

6. Super Pow: https://leetcode.com/problems/super-pow/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  const int MOD = 1337;
  int modPow(int x, int n) {
     int res = 1;
     x \% = MOD;
     while (n) {
       if (n \% 2) res = (res * x) \% MOD;
       x = (x * x) \% MOD;
       n = 2;
     }
     return res;
  }
  int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
     int result = 1;
     for (int digit : b) {
       result = modPow(result, 10) * modPow(a, digit) %
MOD;
     }
```

```
return result;
```

};

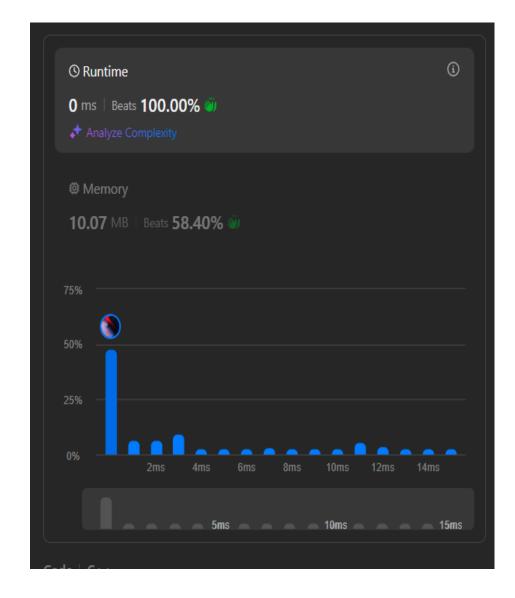


7. Beautiful Array: https://leetcode.com/problems/beautiful-array/description/

```
if (2 * num - 1 <= n) temp.push_back(2 * num - 1); //
Odd numbers

}
    for (int num : result) {
        if (2 * num <= n) temp.push_back(2 * num); // Even
numbers
    }
    result = temp;
}</pre>
```

return
result;
}
};

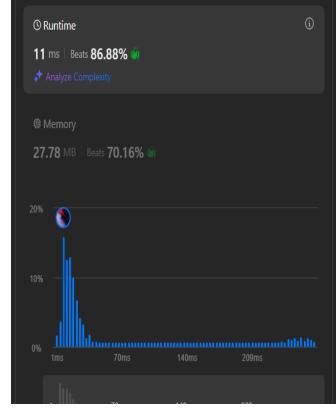


8. The Skyline Problem: https://leetcode.com/problems/the-skyline-problem/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  vector<vector<int>>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>>&
buildings) {
    vector<pair<int, int>> events;
    vector<vector<int>> result;
    // Step 1: Convert buildings into events
    for (auto& b : buildings) {
       events.emplace back(b[0], -b[2]); // Left edge (negative
height for entering)
       events.emplace back(b[1], b[2]); // Right edge (positive
height for leaving)
     }
    // Step 2: Sort events
    sort(events.begin(), events.end());
    // Step 3: Process events using max heap
    multiset<int> heights = {0}; // Initial ground height
    int prevMax = 0;
```

```
for (auto& [x, h] : events) {
        if (h < 0) {
          heights.insert(-h); // Entering event, add height
        } else {
          heights.erase(heights.find(h)); // Leaving event,
remove height
        }
        int currMax = *heights.rbegin(); // Get current max
height
        if (currMax != prevMax) { // If height changed, add key
point
          result.push_back({x, currMax});
          prevMax = currMax;
                                        © Runtime
     }
                                        11 ms | Beats 86.88% 🐠
     return result;
```

};



9. Reverse Pairs: https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-pairs/description/

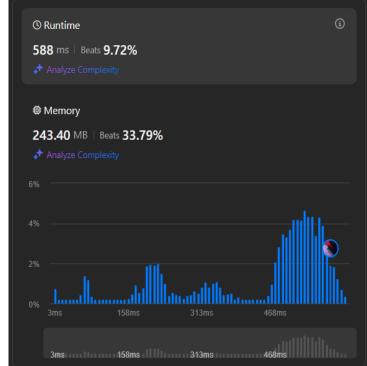
```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
  int mergeAndCount(vector<int>& nums, int left, int mid, int
right) {
     int count = 0;
     int j = mid + 1;
     // Count reverse pairs
     for (int i = left; i \le mid; i++) {
       while (j \le right \&\& nums[i] > 2LL * nums[j]) {
         j++;
       count += (j - (mid + 1));
     }
     // Merge step
     vector<int> temp;
     int i = left, k = mid + 1;
     while (i \le mid \&\& k \le right) {
       if (nums[i] \le nums[k]) {
```

```
temp.push back(nums[i++]);
       } else {
          temp.push back(nums[k++]);
       }
     }
    while (i <= mid) temp.push back(nums[i++]);
    while (k <= right) temp.push_back(nums[k++]);
    // Copy sorted elements back
    for (int i = left; i \le right; i++) {
       nums[i] = temp[i - left];
     }
     return count;
  }
  int mergeSortAndCount(vector<int>& nums, int left, int
right) {
    if (left \geq= right) return 0;
    int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
    int count = mergeSortAndCount(nums, left, mid) +
            mergeSortAndCount(nums, mid + 1, right) +
            mergeAndCount(nums, left, mid, right);
```

```
return count;
}

int reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
    return mergeSortAndCount(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
}
```

};



10. Longest Increasing Subsequence

II: https://leetcode.com/problems/longest-increasing-subsequence-ii/description/

```
CODE:
class Solution {
public:
    class SegmentTree {
    private:
        vector<int> tree;
```

```
void update(int idx, int l, int r, int pos, int value) {
        if (1 == r) {
           tree[idx] = value;
           return;
        }
        int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
        if (pos \le mid) {
           update(2 * idx + 1, 1, mid, pos, value);
        } else {
           update(2 * idx + 2, mid + 1, r, pos, value);
        }
        tree[idx] = max(tree[2 * idx + 1], tree[2 * idx + 2]);
     }
     int query(int idx, int l, int r, int ql, int qr) {
        if (ql > r || qr < l) return 0;
        if (ql \le 1 \&\& r \le qr) return tree[idx];
        int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
        return max(query(2 * idx + 1, l, mid, ql, qr), query(2 *
idx + 2, mid + 1, r, ql, qr));
     }
  public:
```

int n;

```
SegmentTree(int size) {
     n = size;
     tree.resize(4 * size, 0);
  }
  void update(int pos, int value) {
     update(0, 0, n - 1, pos, value);
  }
  int query(int left, int right) {
     if (left > right) return 0;
     return query(0, 0, n - 1, left, right);
  }
};
int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
  int maxValue = *max element(nums.begin(), nums.end());
  SegmentTree segTree(maxValue + 1);
  int \max LIS = 0;
  for (int num: nums) {
     int bestPrev = segTree.query(max(0, num - k), num - 1);
     int currLIS = bestPrev + 1;
     segTree.update(num, currLIS);
     maxLIS = max(maxLIS, currLIS);
```

```
return maxLIS;
}
```

