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**22BCS50153**  
**Assignment 04**  
**Advanced Programming**

**1. Longest Nice Substring:**

```
class Solution {
public:
    string longestNiceSubstring(string s) {
        int n = s.length();
        if (n < 2) return "";

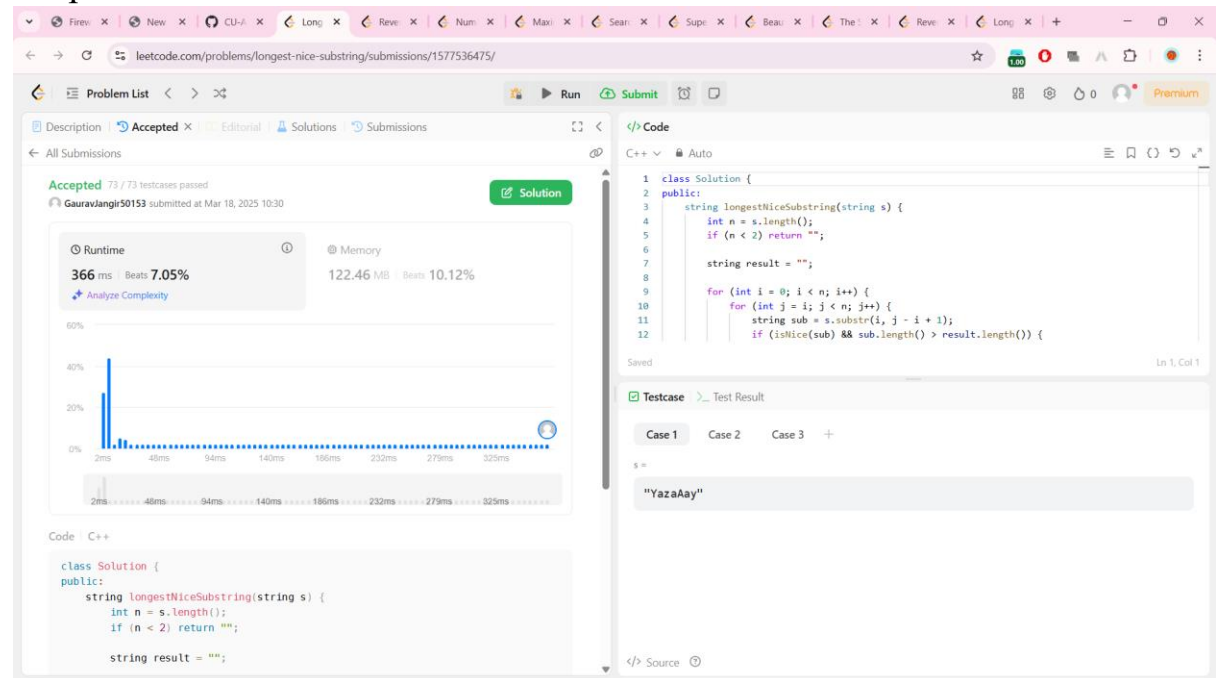
        string result = "";

        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) && sub.length() > result.length()) {
                    result = sub;
                }
            }
        }

        return result;
    }

private:
    bool isNice(const string& str) {
        unordered_set<char> charSet(str.begin(), str.end());
        for (char c : str) {
            if (charSet.count(tolower(c)) == 0 || charSet.count(toupper(c)) == 0) {
                return false;
            }
        }
        return true;
    }
};
```

Output:



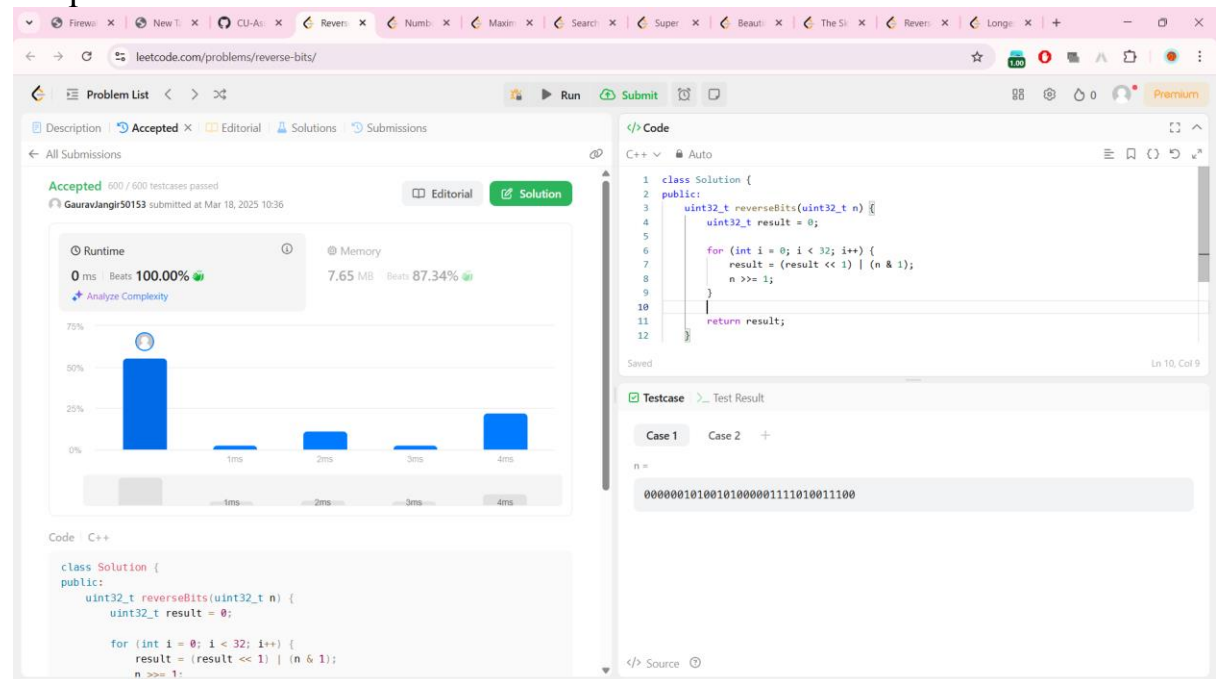
## 2. Reverse Bits:

```
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;
    }
};
```

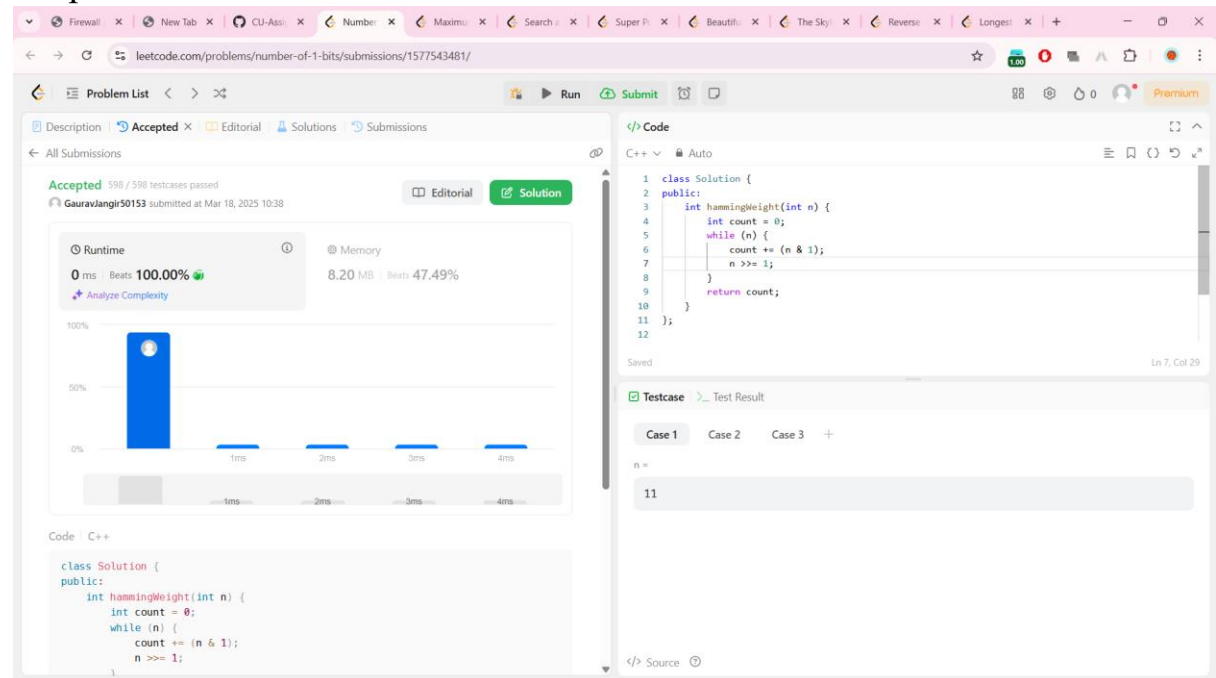
Output:



### 3. Number of 1 Bits:

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

Output:



#### 4. Maximum Subarray:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int maxSum = INT_MIN;
        int currentSum = 0;

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++) {
            currentSum += nums[i];

            if (currentSum > maxSum) {
                maxSum = currentSum;
            }

            if (currentSum < 0) {
                currentSum = 0;
            }
        }

        return maxSum;
    }
};
```

Output:

**53. Maximum Subarray**

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

**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:**

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$

**Code:**

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int maxSum = INT_MIN;
        int currentSum = 0;

        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++) {
            currentSum += nums[i];

            if (currentSum > maxSum) {
                maxSum = currentSum;
            }
        }
    }
};
```

**Test Result:** Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

**Case 1:**

Input: `nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]`

Output: 6

Expected: 6

## 5. Search a 2D Matrix II:

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {
        int n=matrix.size();
        int m=matrix[0].size();
        int row=0,col=m-1;
        while(row<n && col>=0){
            if(matrix[row][col]==target){
                return true;
            }else if(matrix[row][col]<target){
                row++;
            }else{
                col--;
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
};
```

Output:

The screenshot shows a web browser with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'leetcode.com/problems/search-a-2d-matrix-ii/'. The page displays the problem description for '240. Search a 2D Matrix II', which is a 'Medium' difficulty problem. The description states: 'Write an efficient algorithm that searches for a value target in an m x n integer matrix matrix. This matrix has the following properties: Integers in each row are sorted in ascending from left to right. Integers in each column are sorted in ascending from top to bottom.' An example matrix is provided:

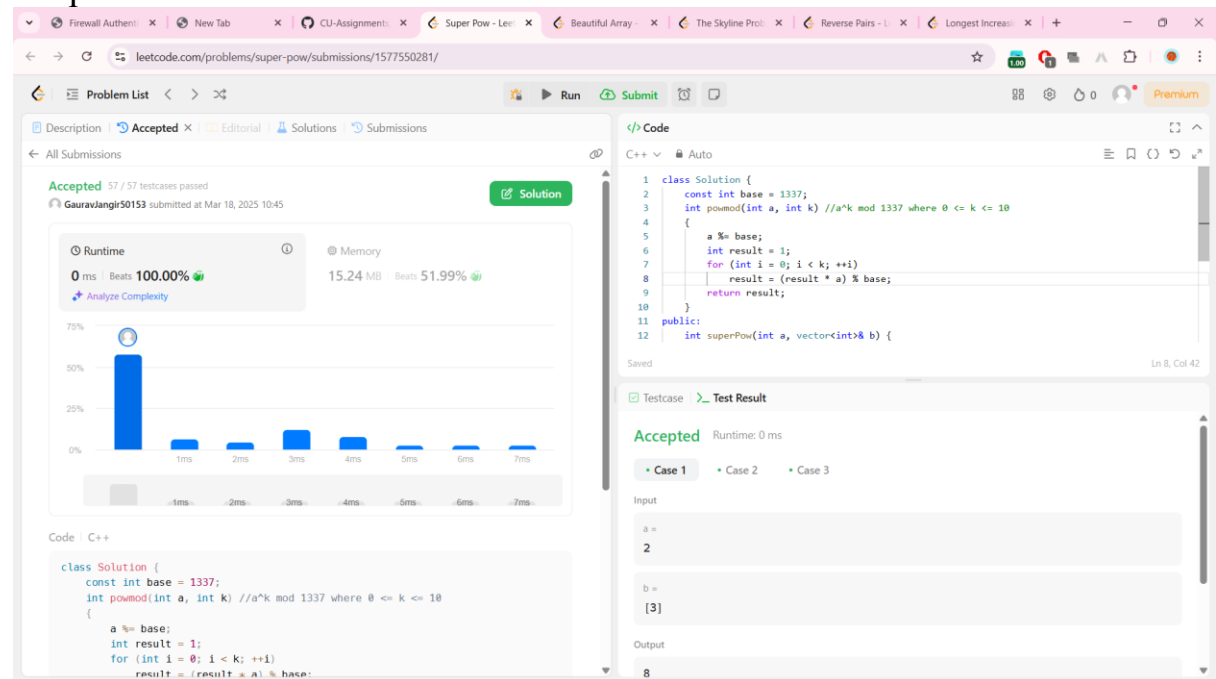
1	4	7	11	15
2	5	8	12	19
3	6	9	16	22
10	13	14	17	24
18	21	23	26	30

The input is given as: matrix = [[1,4,7,11,15],[2,5,8,12,19],[3,6,9,16,22],[10,13,14,17,24],[18,21,23,26,30]]. The solution code is written in C++ and is shown in the 'Code' editor. The code defines a class Solution with a public method searchMatrix that takes a vector of vectors (matrix) and an integer (target) as input. The method uses a while loop to iterate through the matrix, checking for the target value. The output of the code is 'true'.

## 6. Super Pow:

```
class Solution {
    const int base = 1337;
    int powmod(int a, int k) //a^k mod 1337 where 0 <= k <= 10
    {
        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;
    }
};
```

Output:



## 7. Beautiful Array:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int partition(vector<int> &v, int start, int end, int mask)
    {
        int j = start;
        for(int i = start; i <= end; i++)
        {
            if((v[i] & mask) != 0)
            {
                swap(v[i], v[j]);
                j++;
            }
        }
        return j;
    }
};
```

```
void sort(vector<int> & v, int start, int end, int mask)
{
    if(start >= end) return;
    int mid = partition(v, start, end, mask);
    sort(v, start, mid - 1, mask << 1);
    sort(v, mid, end, mask << 1);
}
```

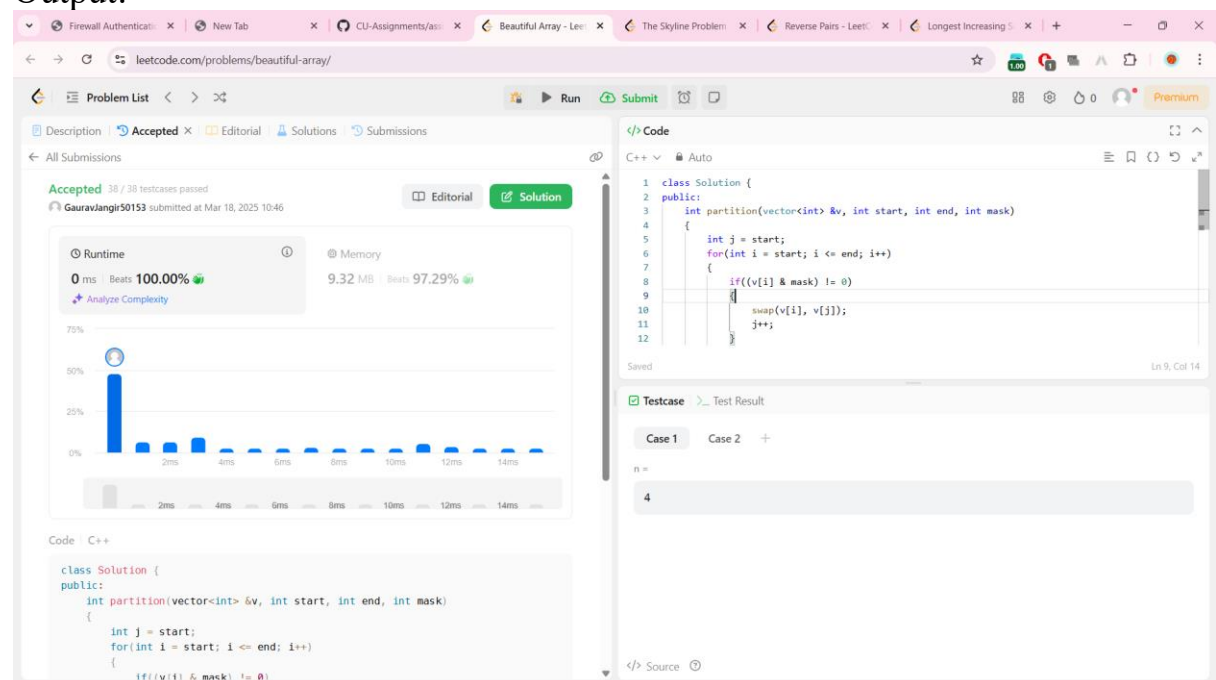
```

    }

    vector<int> beautifulArray(int N) {
        vector<int> ans;
        for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) ans.push_back(i + 1);
        sort(ans, 0, N - 1, 1);
        return ans;
    }
};

```

Output:



## 8. The Skyline Problem:

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
        vector<vector<int>> ans;
        multiset<int> pq{0};

        vector<pair<int, int>> points;

        for(auto b: buildings){
            points.push_back({b[0], -b[2]});
            points.push_back({b[1], b[2]});
        }
    }
};

```



```

    }

    sort(points.begin(), points.end());

    int ongoingHeight = 0;

    // points.first = x coordinate, points.second = height
    for(int i = 0; i < points.size(); i++){
        int currentPoint = points[i].first;
        int heightAtCurrentPoint = points[i].second;

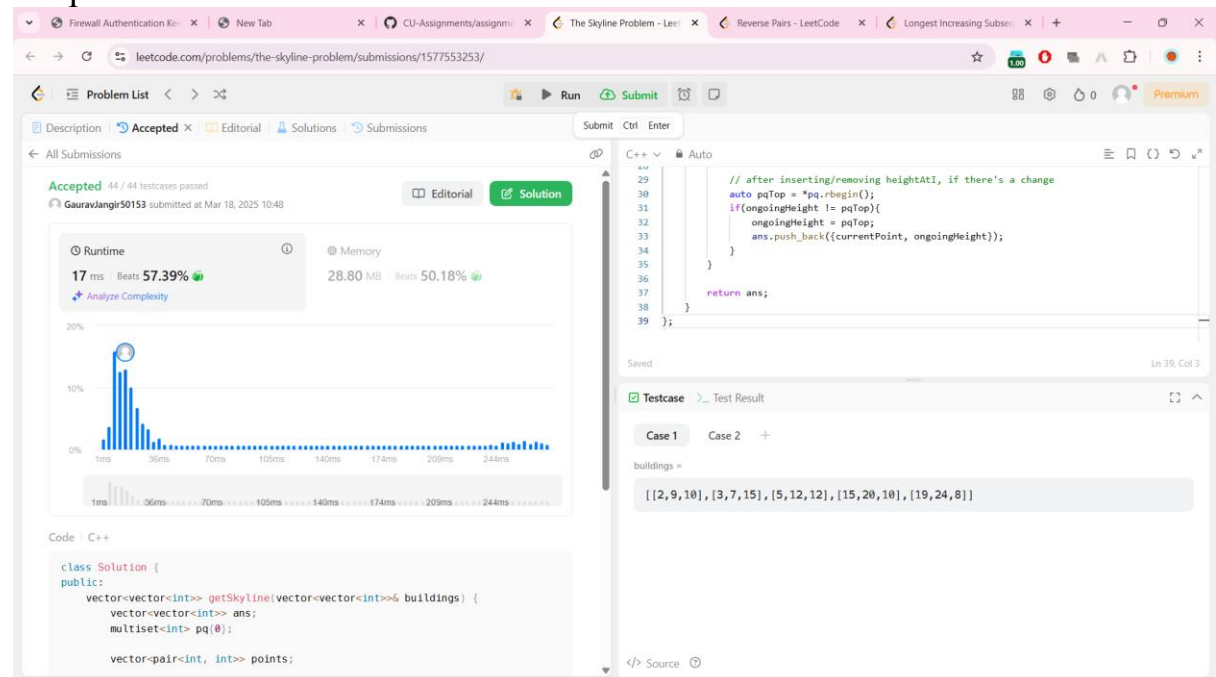
        if(heightAtCurrentPoint < 0){
            pq.insert(-heightAtCurrentPoint);
        } else {
            pq.erase(pq.find(heightAtCurrentPoint));
        }

        // after inserting/removing heightAtI, if there's a change
        auto pqTop = *pq.rbegin();
        if(ongoingHeight != pqTop){
            ongoingHeight = pqTop;
            ans.push_back({currentPoint, ongoingHeight});
        }
    }

    return ans;
}
};

```

## Output:

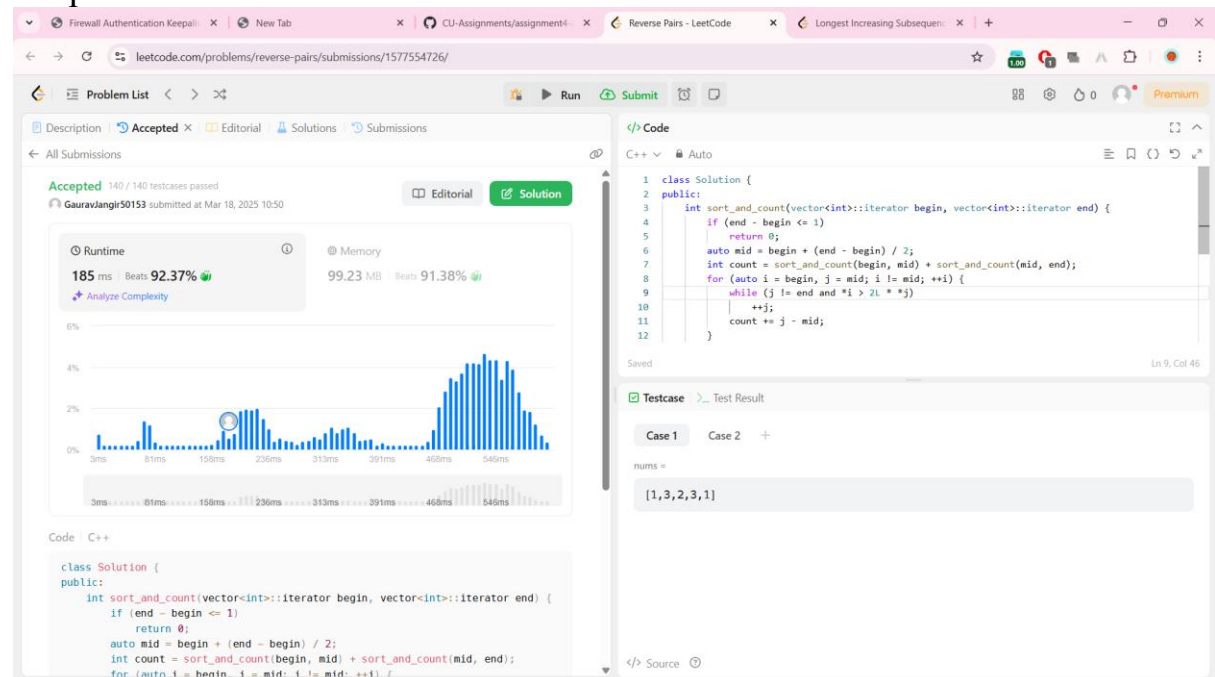


## 9. Reverse Pairs:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int sort_and_count(vector<int>::iterator begin, vector<int>::iterator end) {
        if (end - begin <= 1)
            return 0;
        auto mid = begin + (end - begin) / 2;
        int count = sort_and_count(begin, mid) + sort_and_count(mid, end);
        for (auto i = begin, j = mid; i != mid; ++i) {
            while (j != end and *i > 2L * *j)
                ++j;
            count += j - mid;
        }
        inplace_merge(begin, mid, end);
        return count;
    }

    int reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
        return sort_and_count(nums.begin(), nums.end());
    }
};
```

## Output:



## 10. Longest Increasing Subsequence II:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> seg;
    //Segment tree to return maximum in a range
    void upd(int ind, int val, int x, int lx, int rx) {
        if(lx == rx) {
            seg[x] = val;
            return;
        }
        int mid = lx + (rx - lx) / 2;
        if(ind <= mid)
            upd(ind, val, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid);
        else
            upd(ind, val, 2 * x + 2, mid + 1, rx);
        seg[x] = max(seg[2 * x + 1], seg[2 * x + 2]);
    }
    int query(int l, int r, int x, int lx, int rx) {
        if(lx > r or rx < l) return 0;
        if(lx >= l and rx <= r) return seg[x];
    }
};
```

```

    int mid = lx + (rx - lx) / 2;
    return max(query(l, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid), query(l, r, 2 * x + 2, mid + 1,
rx));
}

```

```

int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    int x = 1;
    while(x <= 200000) x *= 2;
    seg.resize(2 * x, 0);

    int res = 1;
    for(int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i) {
        int left = max(1, nums[i] - k), right = nums[i] - 1;
        int q = query(left, right, 0, 0, x - 1); // check for the element in the range
of [nums[i] - k, nums[i] - 1] with the maximum value
        res = max(res, q + 1);
        upd(nums[i], q + 1, 0, 0, x - 1); //update current value
    }
    return res;
}
};

```

Output:

