

### ASSIGNMENT 3

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**Branch:** B.E-C.S.E

**Semester:** 6<sup>th</sup>

**Subject Name:** Advanced Programming Lab-2

**UID:** 22BCS16298

**Section/Group:** 608-B

**Date of Performance:** 18/02/25

**Subject Code:** 22CSP-351

#### **1. Longest Nice Substring**

A string *s* is nice if, for every letter of the alphabet that *s* contains, it appears both in uppercase and lowercase. For example, "abABB" is nice because 'A' and 'a' appear, and 'B' and 'b' appear. However, "abA" is not because 'b' appears, but 'B' does not.

Given a string *s*, return the longest substring of *s* that is nice. If there are multiple, return the substring of the earliest occurrence. If there are none, return an empty string.

#### **Code Snippet**

```
class Solution {
public:
    string longestNiceSubstring(string s) {
        int n=s.length();
        if (s.length()<2) {
            return "";
        }
        bool lower[26]={false};
        bool upper[26]={false};
        for(char c:s){
            if(islower(c)){
                lower[c-'a']=true;
            }
            else{
                upper[c-'A']=true;
            }
        }
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            char c=s[i];
            if(islower(c)&&!upper[c-'a']){
                string left=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0,i));
                string right=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i+1));
                return left.length()>=right.length()?left:right;
            }
            if(isupper(c)&&!lower[c-'A']){
                string left=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0,i));
                string right=longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i+1));
                return left.length()>=right.length()?left:right;
            }
        }
        return s;
    }
};
```

## Submission

The screenshot displays a submission page for a C++ problem. The top navigation bar includes links for Problem List, Accepted, Editorial, Solutions, and Submissions. The submission status is "Accepted" with 73/73 testcases passed, submitted by Shinat Mahajan on Mar 18, 2025 at 21:11. A green "Solution" button is visible.

**Runtime Statistics:**  
3 ms | Beats 84.21%  
[Analyze Complexity](#)

**Memory Statistics:**  
11.66 MB | Beats 79.81%

A bar chart shows the distribution of runtime times across testcases. The x-axis is labeled with 2ms, 94ms, 186ms, and 279ms. The y-axis shows percentages from 0% to 60%. A blue dot is positioned at the 2ms mark, indicating the current submission's performance.

**Source Code (C++):**

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     string longestNiceSu
4     int n=s.length()
5     if (s.length())<2
6         return "";
7     }
8     bool lower[26]={
9     bool upper[26]={
10    for(char c:s){
11        if(islower(c)
12            lower[c-
13        }
14        else{
15            upper[c-
16        }
17    }
18    for(int i=0;i<n;
19        char c=s[i];
20        if(islower(c
21            string l
22
```

**Testcase Results:**  
Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

## 2. Reverse Bits

Reverse bits of a given 32 bits unsigned integer.

Note:

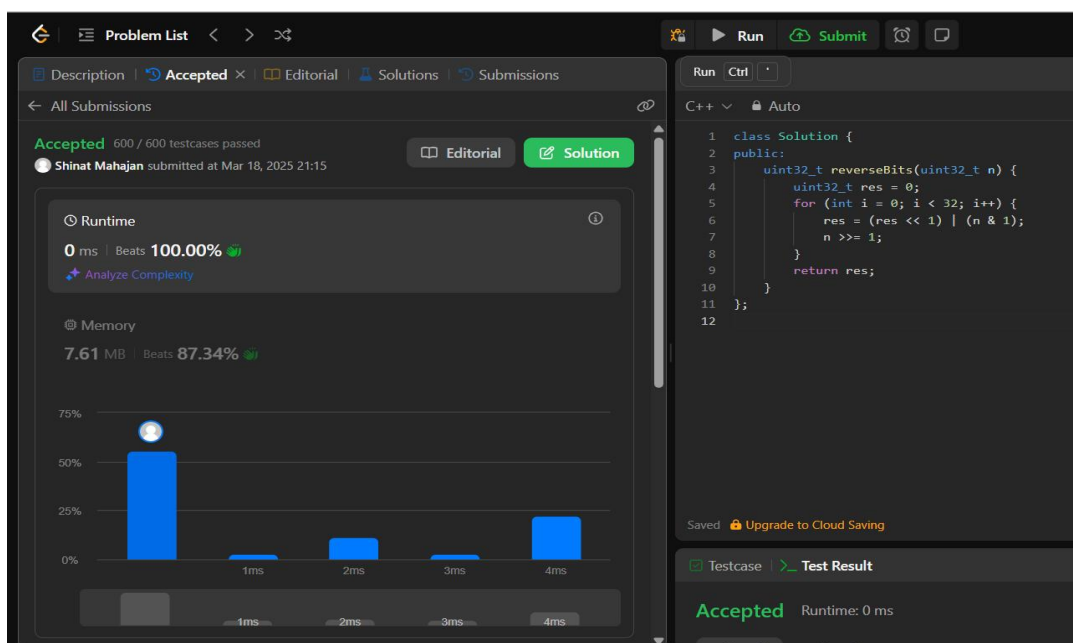
Note that in some languages, such as Java, there is no unsigned integer type. In this case, both input and output will be given as a signed integer type. They should not affect your implementation, as the integer's internal binary representation is the same, whether it is signed or unsigned.

In Java, the compiler represents the signed integers using 2's complement notation. Therefore, in Example 2 above, the input represents the signed integer -3 and the output represents the signed integer -1073741825.

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    uint32_t reverseBits(uint32_t n) {
        uint32_t res = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
            res = (res << 1) | (n & 1);
            n >>= 1;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

### Submission



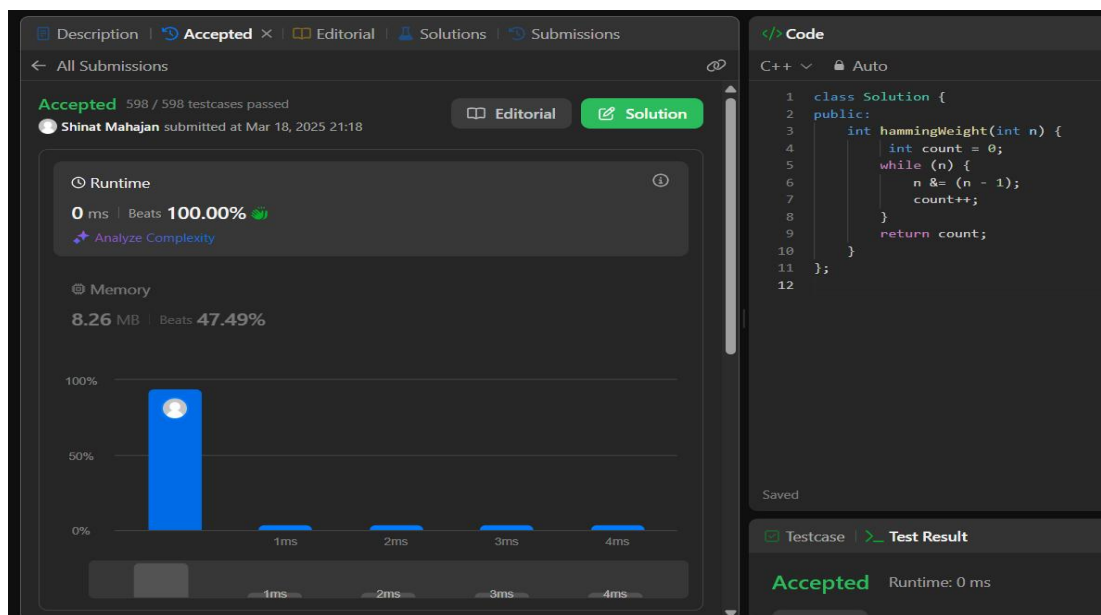
### 3. Number of 1 Bits

Given a positive integer  $n$ , write a function that returns the number of set bits in its binary representation (also known as the Hamming weight).

#### Code Snippet

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

#### Submission



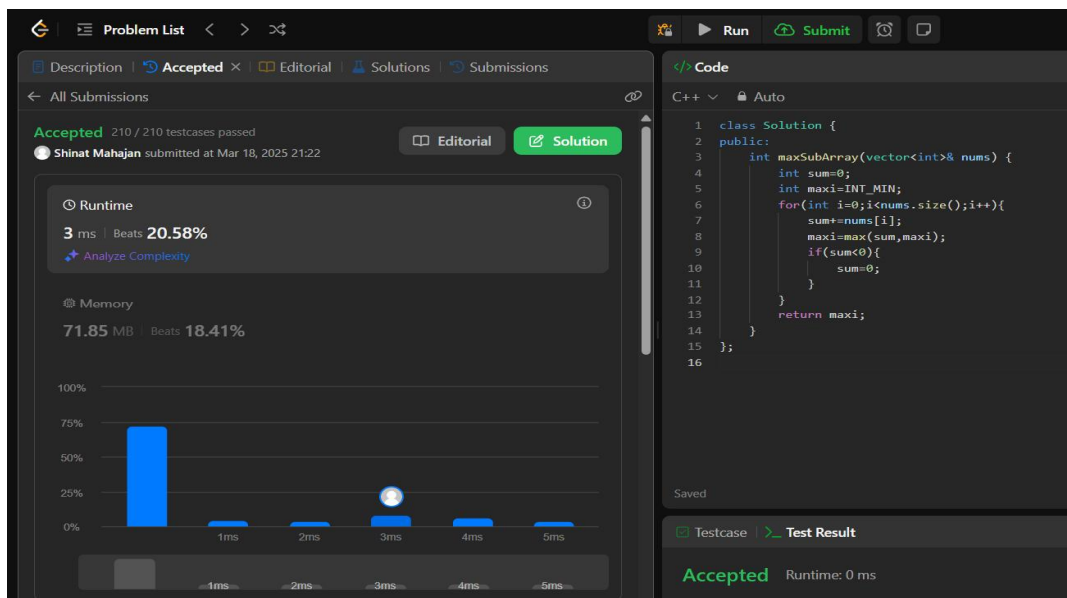
#### 4. Maximum Subarray

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

##### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int sum=0;
        int maxi=INT_MIN;
        for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++){
            sum+=nums[i];
            maxi=max(sum,maxi);
            if(sum<0){
                sum=0;
            }
        }
        return maxi;
    }
};
```

##### Submission



## 5. Search a 2D Matrix II

Write an efficient algorithm that searches for a value target in an  $m \times n$  integer matrix matrix. This matrix has the following properties:

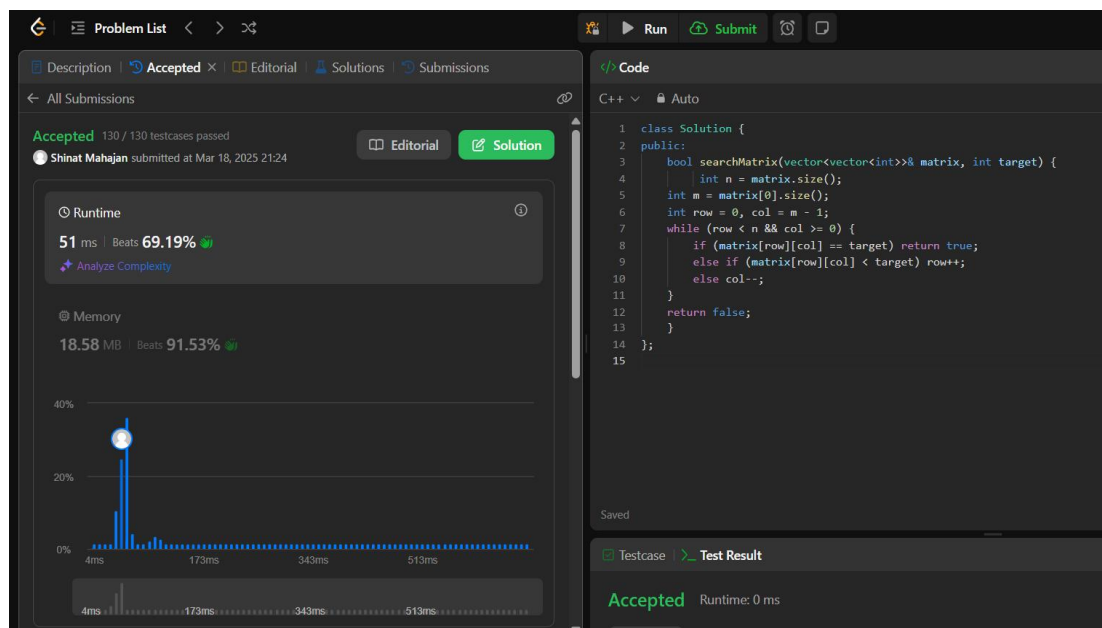
Integers in each row are sorted in ascending from left to right.

Integers in each column are sorted in ascending from top to bottom.

### Code Snippet

```
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;
    }
};
```

### Submission



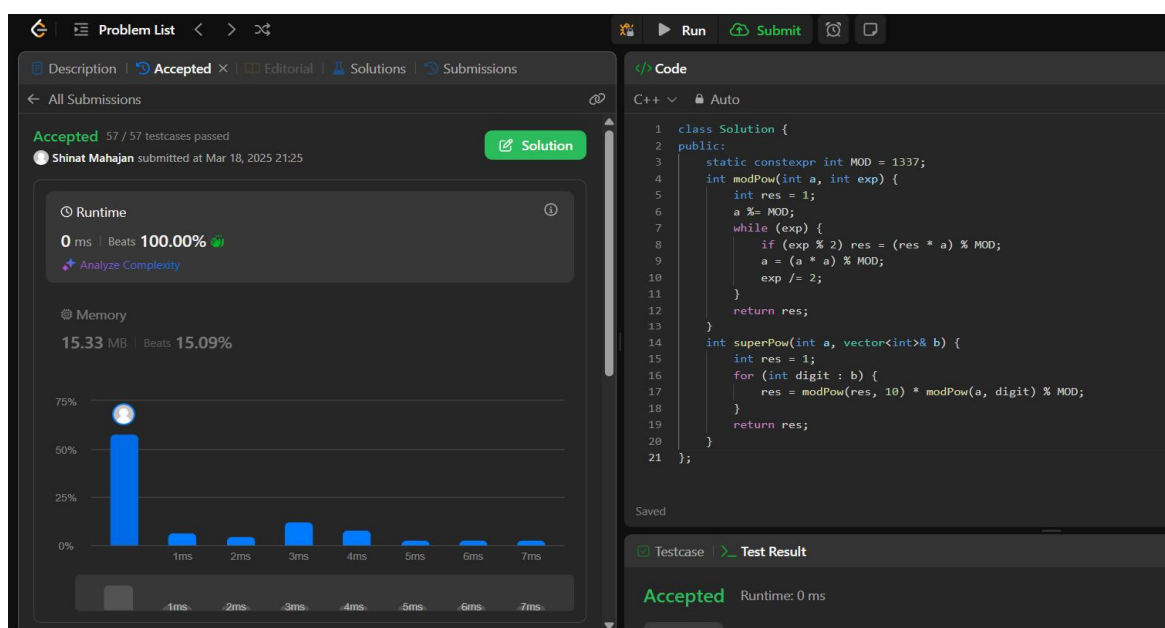
## 6. Super Pow

Your task is to calculate  $a^b \bmod 1337$  where  $a$  is a positive integer and  $b$  is an extremely large positive integer given in the form of an array.

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    static constexpr int MOD = 1337;
    int modPow(int a, int exp) {
        int res = 1;
        a %= MOD;
        while (exp) {
            if (exp % 2) res = (res * a) % MOD;
            a = (a * a) % MOD;
            exp /= 2;
        }
        return res;
    }
    int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
        int res = 1;
        for (int digit : b) {
            res = modPow(res, 10) * modPow(a, digit) % MOD;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

### Submission



## 7. Beautiful Array

An array `nums` of length `n` is beautiful if:

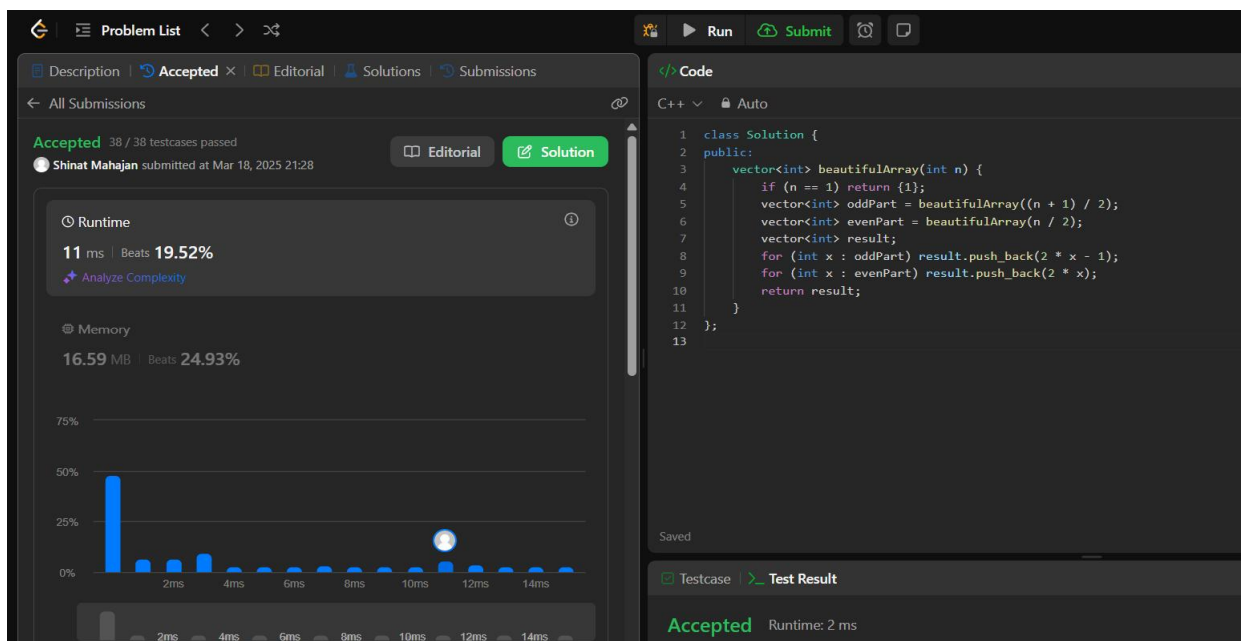
- `nums` is a permutation of the integers in the range `[1, n]`.
- For every  $0 \leq i < j < n$ , there is no index `k` with  $i < k < j$  where  $2 * \text{nums}[k] == \text{nums}[i] + \text{nums}[j]$ .

Given the integer `n`, return any beautiful array `nums` of length `n`. There will be at least one valid answer for the given `n`.

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> beautifulArray(int n) {
        if (n == 1) return {1};
        vector<int> oddPart = beautifulArray((n + 1) / 2);
        vector<int> evenPart = beautifulArray(n / 2);
        vector<int> result;
        for (int x : oddPart) result.push_back(2 * x - 1);
        for (int x : evenPart) result.push_back(2 * x);
        return result;
    }
};
```

### Submission





## 8. The Skyline Problem

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] = [lefti, righti, heighti]`:

- `lefti` is the x coordinate of the left edge of the *i*th building.
- `righti` is the x coordinate of the right edge of the *i*th building.
- `heighti` is the height of the *i*th 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 `[[x1,y1],[x2,y2],...]`. 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],...]`

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>>& buildings) {
        vector<pair<int, int>> events;
        for (auto& b : buildings) {
            events.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]);
            events.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]);
        }
        sort(events.begin(), events.end(), [](const pair<int, int>& a, const pair<int, int>& b) {
            if (a.first == b.first) return a.second < b.second;
            return a.first < b.first;
        });
        multiset<int> heights = {0};
        vector<vector<int>>> skyline;
        int prevMaxHeight = 0;
        for (auto& [x, h] : events) {
            if (h < 0) heights.insert(-h);
            else heights.erase(heights.find(h));
            int curMaxHeight = *heights.rbegin();
            if (curMaxHeight != prevMaxHeight) {
                skyline.push_back({x, curMaxHeight});
                prevMaxHeight = curMaxHeight;
            }
        }
        return skyline;
    }
};
```

## Submission

The screenshot displays a submission page for a C++ problem. The top navigation bar includes links for Problem List, Accepted (44 / 44 testcases passed), Editorial, Solutions, and Submissions. The submission is by Shinat Mahajan, submitted at Mar 18, 2025 21:30. The status is Accepted.

**Runtime:** 10 ms | Beats 89.83%

**Memory:** 27.66 MB | Beats 75.79%

A histogram shows the distribution of runtime and memory usage across other submissions. The x-axis represents time in milliseconds (1ms, 70ms, 140ms, 209ms) and the y-axis represents the percentage of submissions (0%, 10%, 20%).

**Code:**

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
4         vector<pair<int, int>> events;
5         for (auto& b : buildings) {
6             events.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]);
7             events.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]);
8         }
9         sort(events.begin(), events.end(), [](const auto& a, const auto& b) {
10             if (a.first == b.first) return a.second > b.second;
11             return a.first < b.first;
12         });
13         multiset<int> heights = {0};
14         vector<vector<int>> skyline;
15         int prevMaxHeight = 0;
16         for (auto& [x, h] : events) {
17             if (h < 0) heights.insert(-h);
18             else heights.erase(heights.find(h));
19             int curMaxHeight = *heights.rbegin();
20             if (curMaxHeight != prevMaxHeight) {
21                 skyline.push_back({x, curMaxHeight});
22                 prevMaxHeight = curMaxHeight;
23             }
24         }
25         return skyline;
26     }
27 }
```

**Testcase:** Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

## 9. Reverse Pairs

Given an integer array `nums`, return the number of reverse pairs in the array.

A reverse pair is a pair  $(i, j)$  where:

- $0 \leq i < j < \text{nums.length}$  and
- $\text{nums}[i] > 2 * \text{nums}[j]$

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    int mergeAndCount(vector<int>& nums, int left, int mid, int right) {
        int count = 0, j = mid + 1;
        for (int i = left; i <= mid; i++) {
            while (j <= right && (long long)nums[i] > 2LL * nums[j]) j++;
            count += (j - (mid + 1));
        }
        vector<int> temp;
        int i = left, k = mid + 1;
        while (i <= mid && k <= right) {
            if (nums[i] <= 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++]);

        for (int i = left; i <= right; i++) nums[i] = temp[i - left];
        return count;
    }
    int mergeSortAndCount(vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {
        if (left >= 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);
    }
};
```

Submission

Problem List

Description | Accepted | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 140 / 140 testcases passed

Shinat Mahajan submitted at Mar 18, 2025 21:32

Editorial

Solution

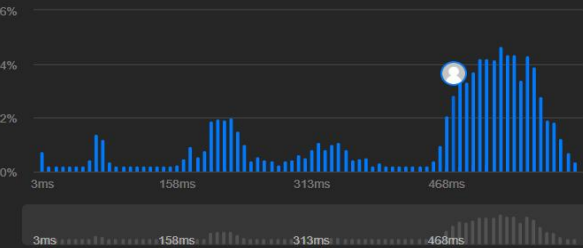
Runtime

483 ms | Beats 61.82%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

243.37 MB | Beats 46.76%



Code

C++

Auto

```
13         else temp.push_back(nums[k++]);
14     }
15     while (i <= mid) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
16     while (k <= right) temp.push_back(nums[k++]);
17
18     for (int i = left; i <= right; i++) nums[i] = temp[i];
19     return count;
20 }
21 int mergeSortAndCount(vector<int>& nums, int left, int
22 if (left >= right) return 0;
23 int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
24 int count = mergeSortAndCount(nums, left, mid) +
25             mergeSortAndCount(nums, mid + 1, right)
26             + mergeAndCount(nums, left, mid, right);
27 return count;
28 }
29 int reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
30     return mergeSortAndCount(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
31 }
32
33
34
```

Saved

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

## 10. Longest Increasing Subsequence II

You are given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`.

Find the longest subsequence of `nums` that meets the following requirements:

- The subsequence is strictly increasing and
- The difference between adjacent elements in the subsequence is at most `k`.

Return the length of the longest subsequence that meets the requirements.

A subsequence is an array that can be derived from another array by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

### Code Snippet

```
class Solution {
public:
    class SegmentTree {
    public:
        vector<int> tree;
        int size;
        SegmentTree(int n) {
            size = n + 1;
            tree.resize(2 * size, 0);
        }
        void update(int index, int value) {
            index += size;
            tree[index] = value;
            for (index /= 2; index > 0; index /= 2)
                tree[index] = max(tree[2 * index], tree[2 * index + 1]);
        }
        int query(int left, int right) {
            int res = 0;
            left += size, right += size;
            while (left <= right) {
                if (left % 2 == 1) res = max(res, tree[left++]);
                if (right % 2 == 0) res = max(res, tree[right--]);
                left /= 2, right /= 2;
            }
            return res;
        }
    };
    int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
        int maxVal = *max_element(nums.begin(), nums.end());
        SegmentTree segTree(maxVal);

        int res = 0;
        for (int num : nums) {
            int best = segTree.query(max(1, num - k), num - 1);
            segTree.update(num, best + 1);
            res = max(res, best + 1);
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

## Submission

Problem List

Accepted

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 84 / 84 testcases passed

Shinat Mahajan submitted at Mar 18, 2025 21:34

Solution

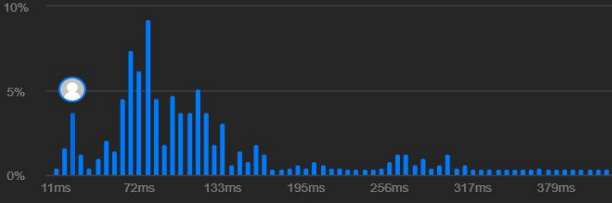
Runtime

26 ms | Beats 95.47%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

54.64 MB | Beats 90.53%



Code

```
C++  
22  
23     if (right % 2 == 0) res = max(r  
24         left /= 2, right /= 2;  
25     }  
26     return res;  
27 }  
28  
29 public:  
30     int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int  
31         SegmentTree segTree(maxVal);  
32  
33     int res = 0;  
34     for (int num : nums) {  
35         int best = segTree.query(max(1,  
36             segTree.update(num, best + 1);  
37         res = max(res, best + 1);  
38     }  
39     return res;  
40 }  
41 };  
42  
43
```

Saved

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms