

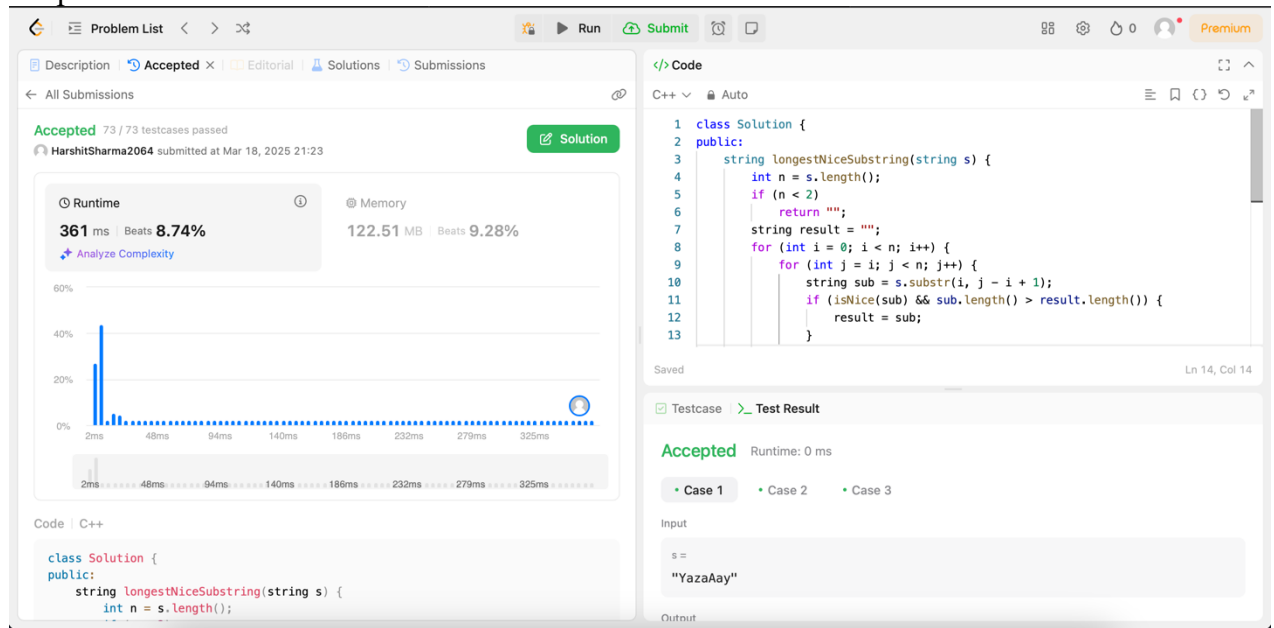
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Assignment 04
Advanced Programming

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;
    }
};
```

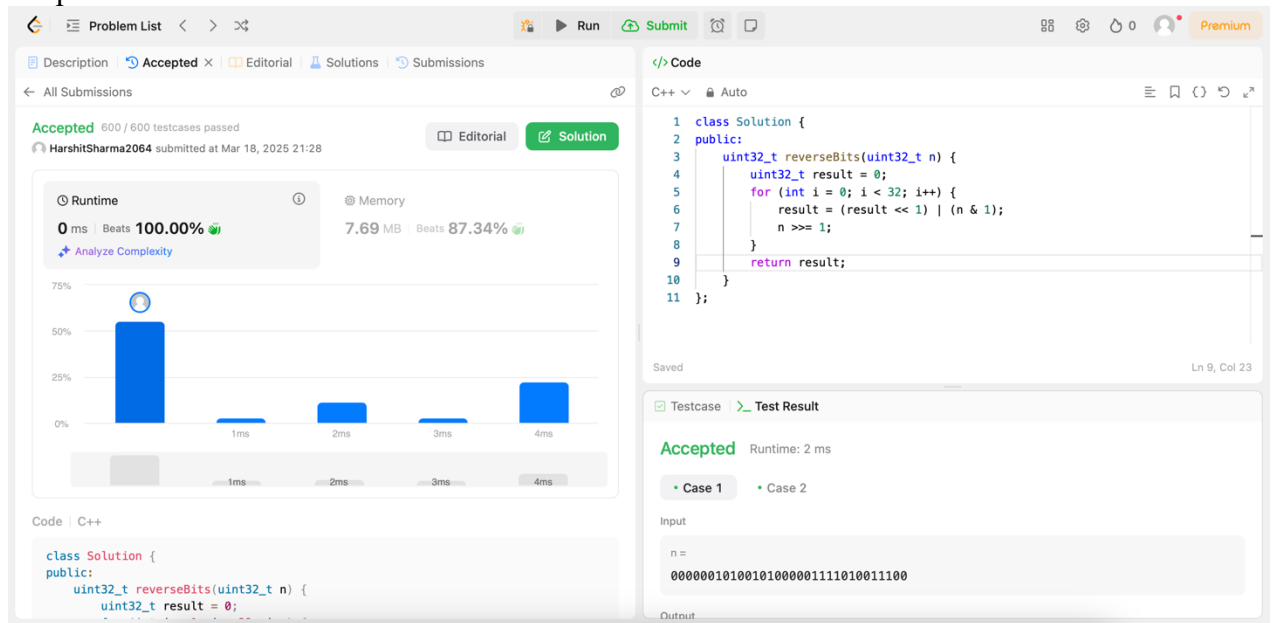
Output:



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:

The screenshot shows a LeetCode submission for the 'Hamming Weight' problem. The submission is 'Accepted' with 598/598 testcases passed. The code is in C++ and implements a function to calculate the number of 1s in the binary representation of a number n. The runtime is 0 ms and memory is 8.24 MB. The test result shows 'Case 1' with input n=11 and output 3.

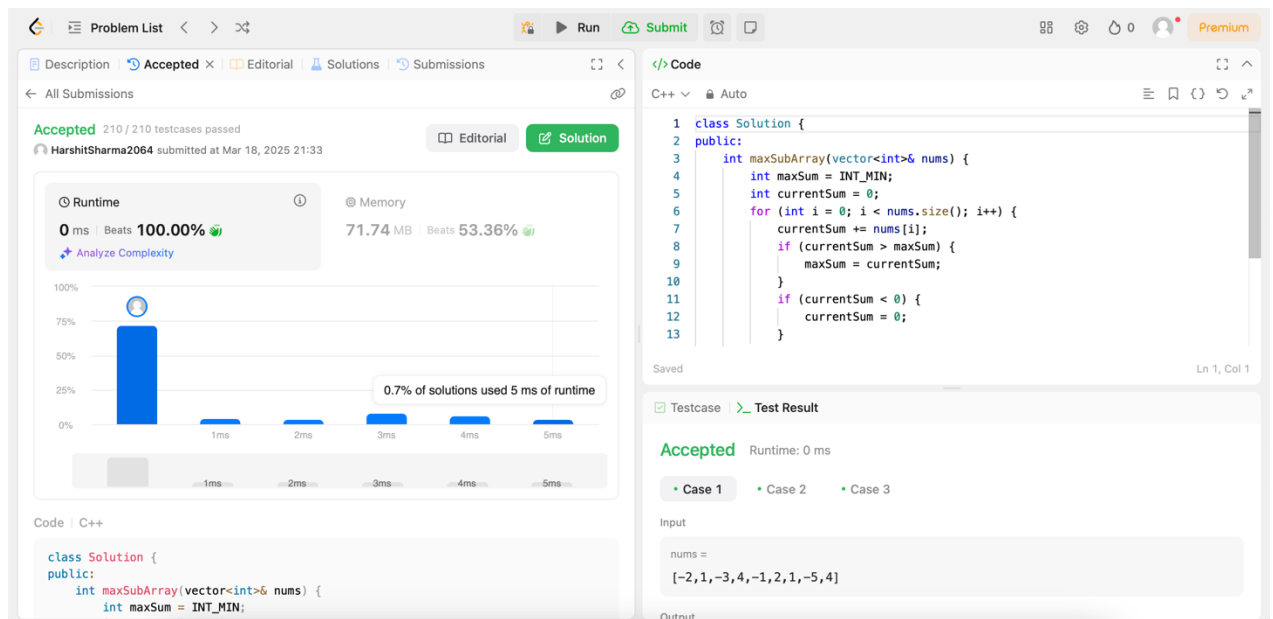
```
class Solution {
public:
    int hammingWeight(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        while (n) {
            count += (n & 1);
            n >>= 1;
        }
        return count;
    }
};
```

Testcase 1: Input n = 11, Output = 3

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;
    }
};
```

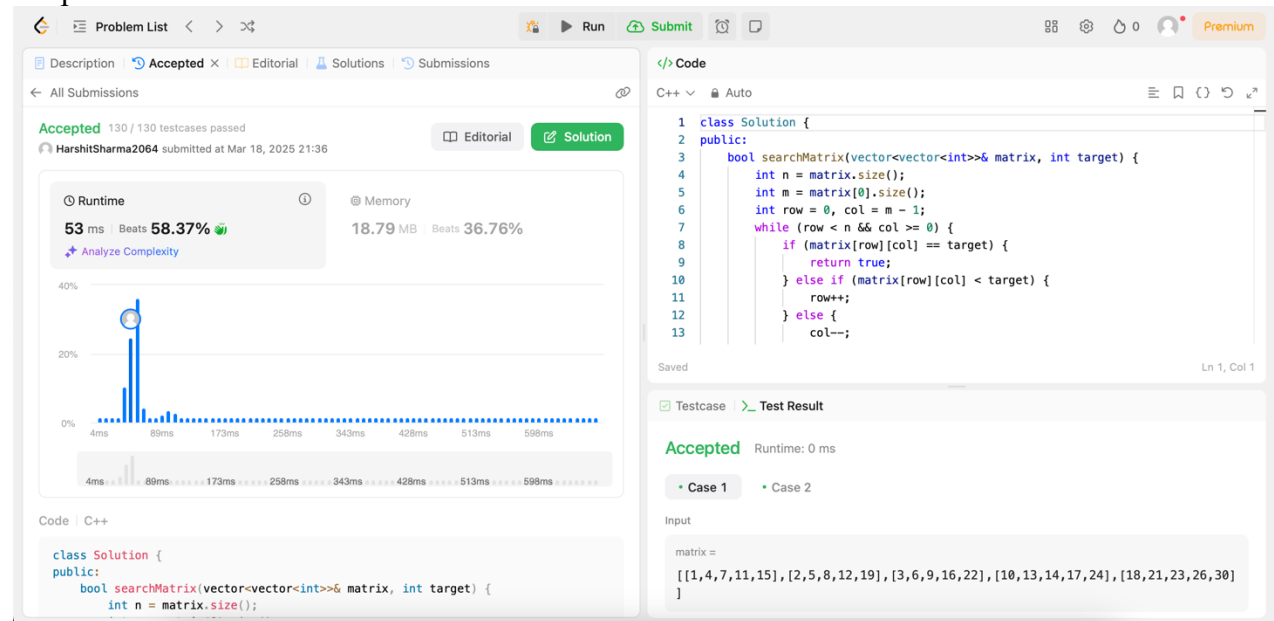
Output:



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:

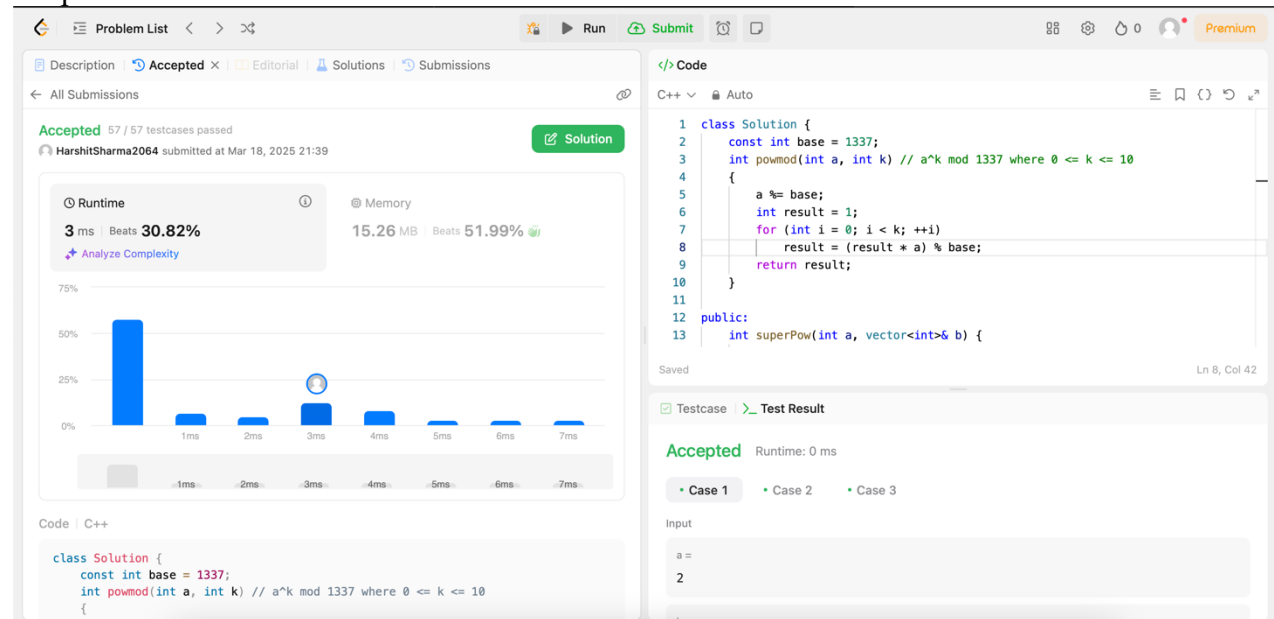


6. Super Pow:

```
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);
}
```

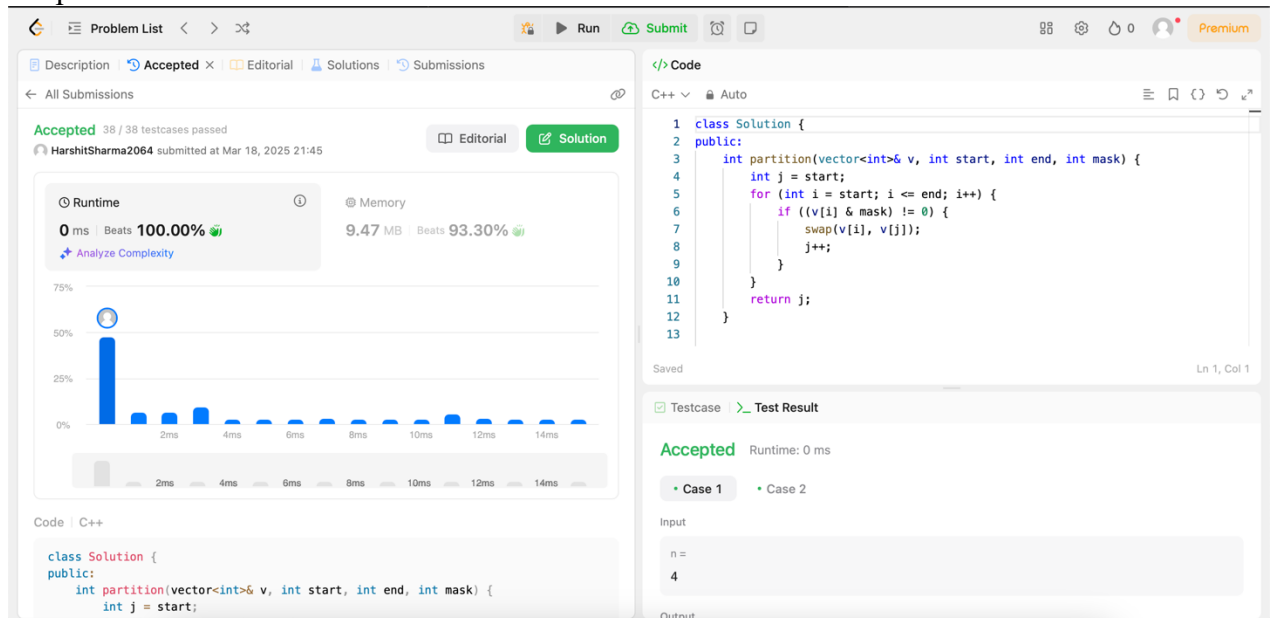
```
vector<int> beautifulArray(int N) {
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        ans.push_back(i + 1);
    sort(ans, 0, N - 1, 1);
}
```

```

        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

```

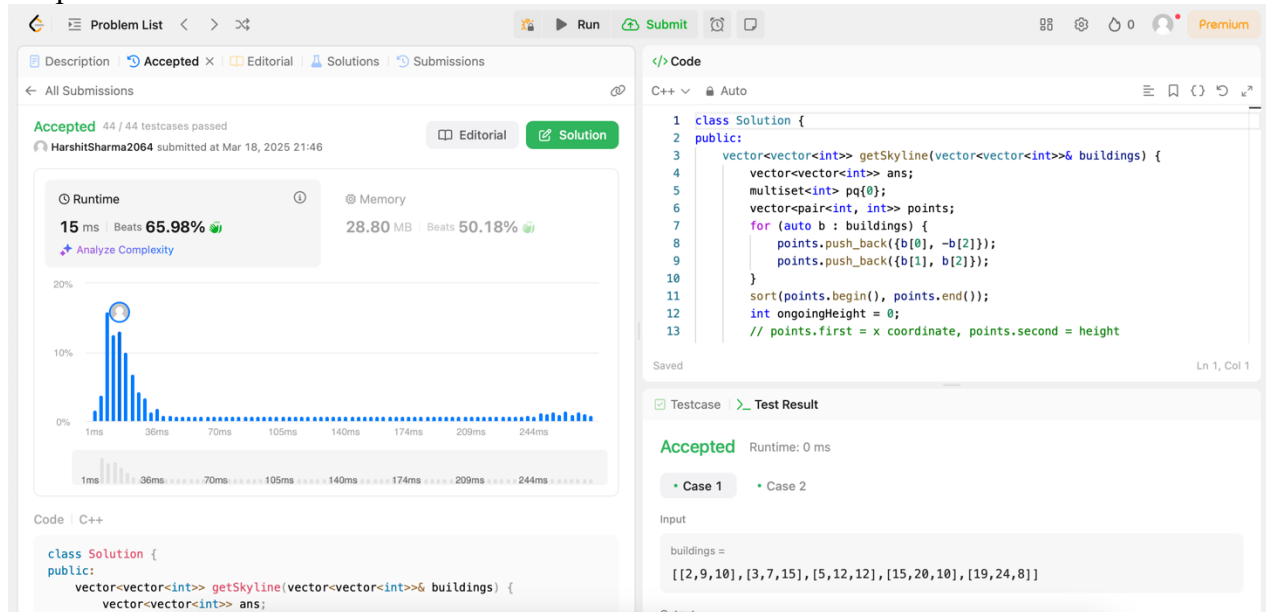


```

        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) {

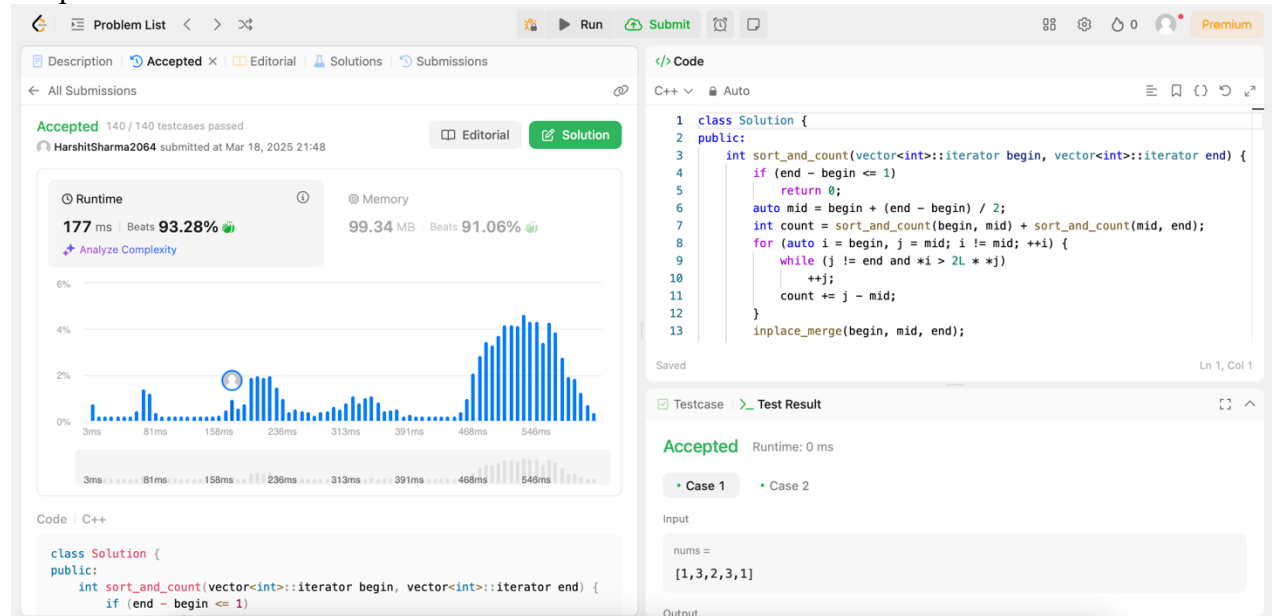
```

```

        return sort_and_count(nums.begin(), nums.end());
    }
};

```

Output:



10. Longest Increasing Subsequence II:

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> seg;
    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 >= 1 and rx <= r)
        return seg[x];
    int mid = lx + (rx - lx) / 2;
    return max(query(1, r, 2 * x + 1, lx, mid),
               query(1, 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:

The screenshot displays a C++ solution for the 'Length of Longest Increasing Subsequence' problem. The submission is accepted, with a runtime of 159ms (beats 24.90%) and a memory usage of 239.99MB (beats 5.35%). The code uses a segment tree to efficiently find the maximum value in a range and update it. The input for the test case is [4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 4, 5, 8, 15].