Assignment 4.

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Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: 608-B

Semester: 6th Date of Performance: 17/03/25

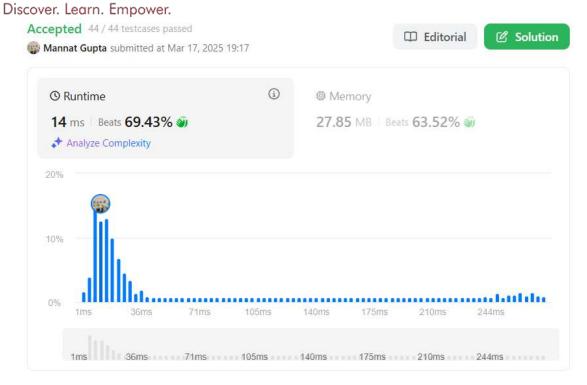
Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab-2 Subject Code: 22CSP-351

Aim: Divide and Conquer

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

```
class Solution {
public:
  vector<vector<int>>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
     vector<pair<int, int>> points;
    for (auto& b : buildings) {
       points.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]);
       points.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]);
     sort(points.begin(), points.end());
     multiset < int > heights = \{0\};
     vector<vector<int>> result;
     int prevHeight = 0;
     for (auto& p : points) {
       if (p.second < 0)
          heights.insert(-p.second);
          heights.erase(heights.find(p.second));
       int currHeight = *heights.rbegin();
       if (currHeight != prevHeight) {
          result.push_back({p.first, currHeight});
          prevHeight = currHeight;
       }
     }
    return result;
};
```

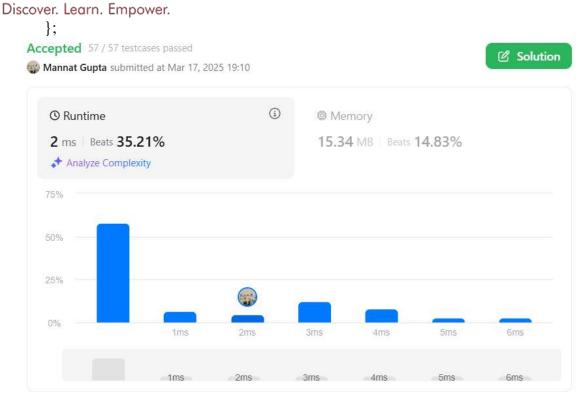
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2. Super Pow: https://leetcode.com/problems/super-pow/description/

```
class Solution {
public:
  const int MOD = 1337;
  int powerMod(int a, int b) {
    int res = 1;
    a \% = MOD:
    while (b > 0) {
       if (b \% 2 == 1)
         res = (res * a) \% MOD;
       a = (a * a) \% MOD;
       b = 2;
    return res;
  int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
    if (b.empty()) return 1;
    int lastDigit = b.back();
    b.pop_back();
    int part1 = powerMod(a, lastDigit);
    int part2 = powerMod(superPow(a, b), 10);
    return (part1 * part2) % MOD;
```

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

```
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 \le mid; i++) {
       while (j \le right \&\& (long)nums[i] > 2LL * nums[j])
       count += (j - mid - 1);
     }
     vector<int> temp;
    int i = left, k = mid + 1;
     while (i \le mid \&\& k \le right) {
       if (nums[i] <= nums[k]) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);</pre>
       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 \le right; i++) nums[i] = temp[i - left];
     return count;
```

```
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         int mergeSort(vector<int>& nums, int left, int right) {
           if (left >= right) return 0;
           int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
           int count = mergeSort(nums, left, mid) + mergeSort(nums, mid + 1, right);
           count += mergeAndCount(nums, left, mid, right);
           return count;
         int reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
           return mergeSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
      };
   Accepted 140 / 140 testcases passed
                                                                         Solution

    □ Editorial

     Mannat Gupta submitted at Mar 17, 2025 19:19
       O Runtime
                                               @ Memory.
                                               243.30 MB Tests 46.62%
       562 ms Beats 20.47%
       Analyze Complexity
             51ms 158ms 236ms 313ms 391ms
```

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

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

    unordered_set<char> st(s.begin(), s.end());

    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (st.count(tolower(s[i])) && st.count(toupper(s[i]))) continue;
        string left = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0, i));
        string right = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i + 1));
    }
}</pre>
```

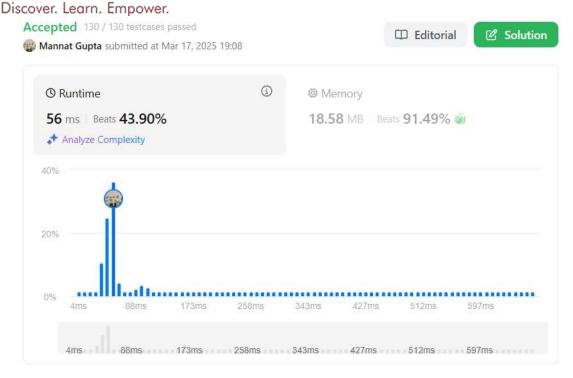
```
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               return left.size() >= right.size() ? left : right;
            return s;
      };
        Accepted 73 / 73 testcases passed
                                                                                 Solution
        Mannat Gupta submitted at Mar 17, 2025 19:00
           O Runtime
                                             1
                                                     Memory
           7 ms Beats 64.65% **
                                                     14.02 MB Tests 71.37% W
           Analyze Complexity
           40%
                                          140ms
                                                   186ms
                       48ms 94ms 140ms 186ms 232ms 279ms 325ms
```

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

```
class Solution {
public:
  bool searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {
    int rows = matrix.size(), cols = matrix[0].size();
    int row = 0, col = cols - 1;

    while (row < rows && col >= 0) {
        if (matrix[row][col] == target)
            return true;
        else if (matrix[row][col] > target)
            col--;
        else
            row++;
     }
     return false;
}
```

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6. Longest Increasing Subsequence II: https://leetcode.com/problems/longest-increasing-subsequence-ii/description/

```
class Solution {
public:
  vector<int> segTree;
  int maxVal = 1e5; // Given constraint in problem
  int query(int l, int r, int node, int start, int end) {
     if (r < start || end < 1) return 0;
     if (1 <= start && end <= r) return segTree[node];
     int mid = (start + end) / 2;
     return max(query(1, r, 2 * node, start, mid), query(1, r, 2 * node + 1, mid + 1,
end));
  void update(int idx, int val, int node, int start, int end) {
     if (start == end) {
       segTree[node] = val;
       return;
     int mid = (start + end) / 2;
     if (idx <= mid) update(idx, val, 2 * node, start, mid);
     else update(idx, val, 2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end);
     segTree[node] = max(segTree[2 * node], segTree[2 * node + 1]);
```

```
int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
       segTree.assign(4 * (maxVal + 1), 0);
       int res = 0;
       for (int num: nums) {
          int maxLIS = query(max(1, num - k), num - 1, 1, 1, maxVal);
          int newLIS = \maxLIS + 1;
          update(num, newLIS, 1, 1, maxVal);
          res = max(res, newLIS);
       return res;
  };
Accepted 84 / 84 testcases passed
                                                                  Solution
Mannat Gupta submitted at Mar 17, 2025 19:22
                                  0

    Runtime

                                        Memory
   119 ms Beats 37.27%
                                         194.43 MB Beats 14.49%
   * Analyze Complexity
     11ms | 72ms | 133ms | 194ms | 255ms | 316ms | 377ms
```

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

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

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8. Reverse Bits: https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-bits/description/

```
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;
    }
}
```



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

```
class Solution {
 public:
    vector<int> beautifulArray(int n) {
       vector<int> res = \{1\};
       while (res.size() < n) {
          vector<int> temp;
          for (int num : res)
            if (2 * num - 1 \le n)
               temp.push_back(2 * num - 1);
          for (int num: res)
            if (2 * num \le n)
               temp.push_back(2 * num);
          res = temp;
       return res;
 };
Accepted 38 / 38 testcases passed
                                                                       Solution
                                                         D Editorial
Mannat Gupta submitted at Mar 17, 2025 19:12
                                    1
   © Runtime
                                            Memory
   0 ms Beats 100.00% *
                                            10.13 MB Beats 40.60%
   Analyze Complexity
                                   0.85% of solutions used 9 ms of runtime
```

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

```
class Solution {
public:
   int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
    int maxSum = nums[0], currSum = nums[0];
```

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```
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            for (int i = 1; i < nums.size(); i++) {
               currSum = max(nums[i], currSum + nums[i]);
               maxSum = max(maxSum, currSum);
            return maxSum;
       };
    Accepted 210 / 210 testcases passed
                                                                           Solution
                                                             ☐ Editorial
     Mannat Gupta submitted at Mar 17, 2025 19:07
                                         1

    Runtime

                                                Memory
        2 ms Bests 23.59%
                                                71.82 MB | Beats 18.35%
        Analyze Complexity
                                                Analyze Complexity
       100%
```