



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

Experiment 1

Student Name: Amit Kumar Sahu

UID: 22BCS50073

Branch: BE-CSE

Section/Group: NTPP-602-A

Semester: 6th

Date of Performance: 20-01-25

Subject Name: AP LAB-II

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim:

Problem 1.2.1: Two Sum

- Problem Statement: Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `target`, return the indices of the two numbers such that they add up to `target`. Each input has exactly one solution, and you cannot use the same element twice.

Problem 1.2.2: Jump Game II

- Problem Statement: You are given a 0-indexed array `nums` of length `n`. You are initially positioned at `nums[0]`. Each element `nums[i]` represents the maximum length of a forward jump from index `i`. Return the minimum number of jumps to reach `nums[n - 1]`.

Problem 1.2.3: Simplify Path

- Problem Statement: Given a string `path`, which is an absolute path to a file or directory in a Unix-style file system, convert it to the simplified canonical path.

2. Algorithm:

1. Initialize an empty hash map (dict).
2. Iterate through the `nums` array:
3. For each element `num`, calculate the complement: `complement = target - num`.
4. Check if the complement exists in the hash map:
5. If it does, return the indices of the complement and the current number.
6. If it doesn't, add the current number and its index to the hash map.
- Z. Return the indices of the two numbers that add up to the target.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. *Ecr* power.

Code: 1.2.1

```
class Solution(object):
    def twoSum(self, nums, target):

        for i in range(len(nums)):
            s1.append((nums[i], i))

        ...while s1:
            num1, idx1 = s1.pop()
            |
            s2.append((num3, idx1))

            for num2, idx2 in s2:
                if num1 + num2 == target and idx1 != idx2:
                    |
                    return [idx1, idx2]

        return []

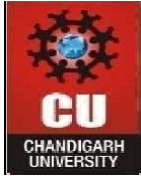
sol = Solution()
nums = [2, 7, 11, 15]
target = 9
print(sol.twoSum(nums, target))
```

Output:

```
J TestResult
Accepted
```

[B.i]

[B.i]



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. *Neore*. Empower.

CODE: 1.2.2

```
1 class Solution(object):  
  
4     :type nums: List[int]  
5     :rtype: int  
  
ii     jumps = 0  
iz     farthest = 0  
  
i#  
  
16     farthest = max(farthest, i + nums[i])  
  
is     current_end = farthest  
2&     if current_end >= n - 1:
```

OUTPUT:

: Testcase ? Test1Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

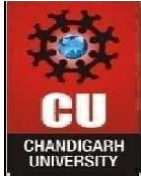
Case 1 • Case 2

[2,3,1,1,4]

2

Expected

2



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. *Learn*. Empower.

CODE: 1.2.3

+/> Code

Python Auto

```
1 class Solution(object):
2     def simplifyPath(self, path):
3
4         stack = []
5         parts = path.split("/")
6
7         for part in parts:
8             if part == '..':
9                 if stack:
10                     stack.pop() # Go up one directory level
11             elif part and part != '.':
12                 stack.append(part) # Add valid directory/file name
```

OUTPUT:

! Testcase 3s Test Result

Accepted

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3 Case 4 Case 5

Input

```
path =
"yhoe/"
```

Output

```
"/home"
```

```
"/home"
```



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

5. Learning Outcomes:-

- Array Manipulation — Solve problems using arrays and index-based operations.
- Efficient Algorithms — Apply hashing and greedy methods for optimization.
- Stack Usage — Use stacks for directory path simplification.
- Edge Case Handling — Manage constraints like duplicates and empty inputs.
- Problem-Solving Skills — Break down problems and debug efficiently.