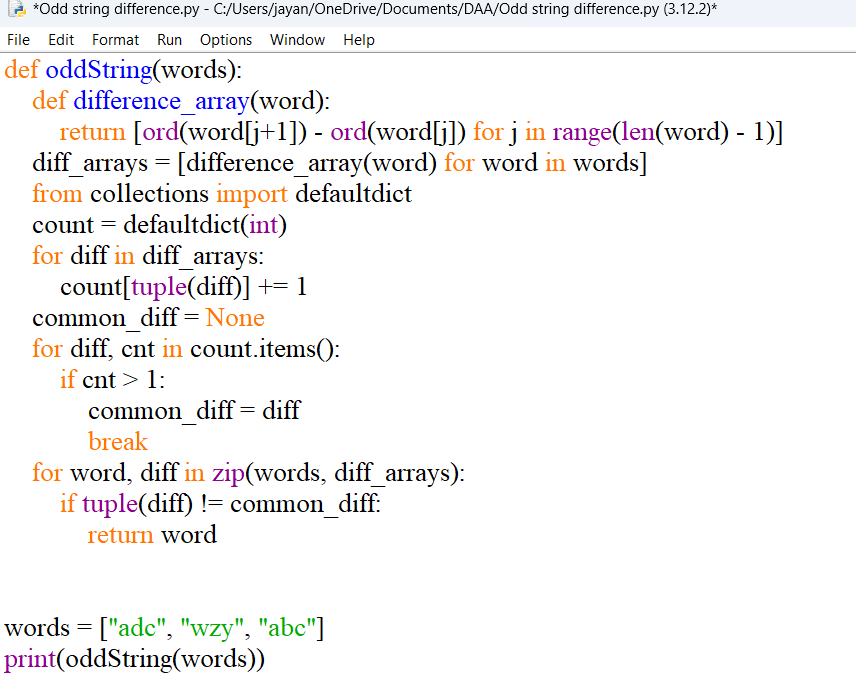
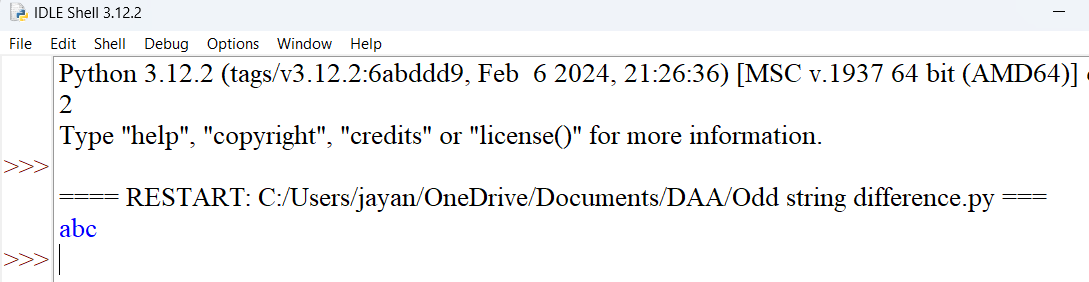
**1.Odd String Difference** You are given an array of equal-length strings words. Assume that the length of each string is n. Each string words[i] can be converted into a difference integer array difference[i] of length n - 1 where difference[i][j] = words[i][j+1] - words[i][j] where 0 <= j <= n - 2. Note that the difference between two letters is the difference between their positions in the alphabet i.e. the position of 'a' is 0, 'b' is 1, and 'z' is 25. For example, for the string "acb", the difference integer array is [2 - 0, 1 - 2] = [2, -1]. All the strings in words have the same difference integer array, except one. You should find that string. Return the string in words that has different difference integer array.

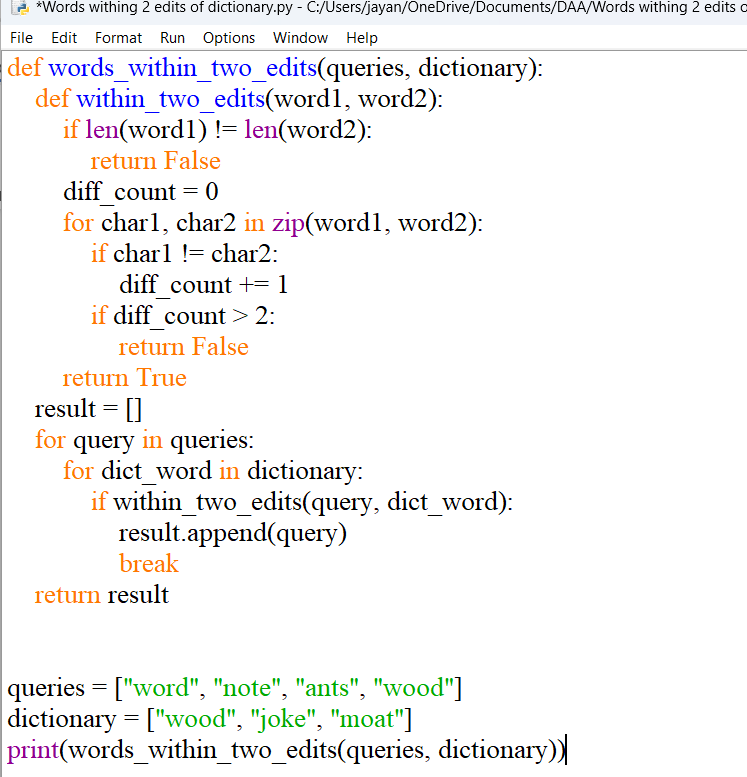
Example 1: Input: words = ["adc","wzy","abc"] Output: "abc" Explanation: - The difference integer array of "adc" is [3 - 0, 2 - 3] = [3, -1]. - The difference integer array of "wzy" is [25 - 22, 24 - 25]= [3, -1]. - The difference integer array of "abc" is [1 - 0, 2 - 1] = [1, 1]. The odd array out is [1, 1], so we return the corresponding string, "abc"

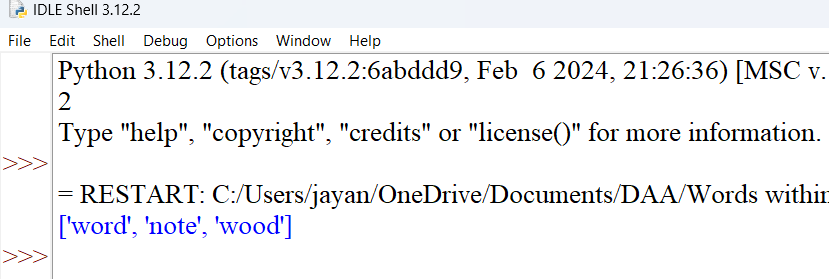




**2.Words Within Two Edits of Dictionary** You are given two string arrays, queries and dictionary. All words in each array comprise of lowercase English letters and have the same length. In one edit you can take a word from queries, and change any letter in it to any other letter. Find all words from queries that, after a maximum of two edits, equal some word from dictionary. Return a list of all words from queries, that match with some word from dictionary after a maximum of two edits. Return the words in the same order they appear in queries.

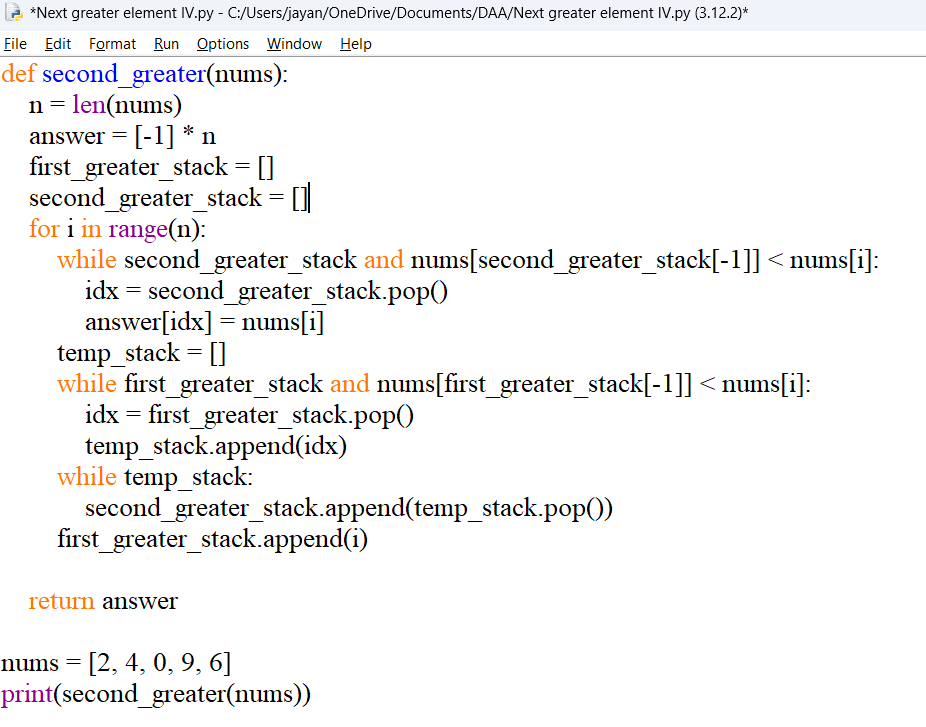
Example 1: Input: queries = ["word","note","ants","wood"], dictionary = ["wood","joke","moat"] Output: ["word","note","wood"] Explanation: - Changing the 'r' in "word" to 'o' allows it to equal the dictionary word "wood". - Changing the 'n' to 'j' and the 't' to 'k' in "note" changes it to "joke". - It would take more than 2 edits for "ants" to equal a dictionary word. - "wood" can remain unchanged (0 edits) and match the corresponding dictionary word. Thus, we return ["word","note","wood"].

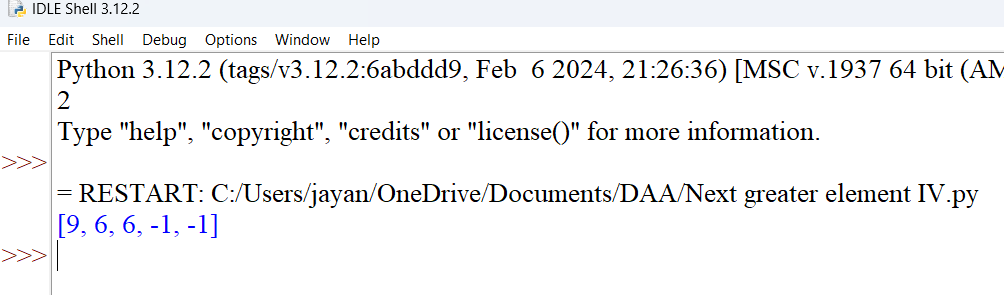




**3.Next Greater Element IV** You are given a 0-indexed array of non-negative integers nums. For each integer in nums, you must find its respective second greater integer. The second greater integer of nums[i] is nums[j] such that: j > i nums[j] > nums[i] There exists exactly one index k such that nums[k] > nums[i] and i < k < j. If there is no such nums[j], the second greater integer is considered to be -1. For example, in the array [1, 2, 4, 3], the second greater integer of 1 is 4, 2 is 3, and that of 3 and 4 is -1. Return an integer array answer, where answer[i] is the second greater integer of nums[i].

Example 1: Input: nums = [2,4,0,9,6] Output: [9,6,6,-1,-1] Explanation: 0th index: 4 is the first integer greater than 2, and 9 is the second integer greater than 2, to the right of 2. 1st index: 9 is the first, and 6 is the second integer greater than 4, to the right of 4. 2nd index: 9 is the first, and 6 is the second integer greater than 0, to the right of 0. 3rd index: There is no integer greater than 9 to its right, so the second greater integer is considered to be -1. 4th index: There is no integer greater than 6 to its right, so the second greater integer is considered to be -1. Thus, we return [9,6,6,-1,-1]





**4.Minimum Addition to Make Integer Beautiful** You are given two positive integers n and target. An integer is considered beautiful if the sum of its digits is less than or equal to target. Return the minimum non-negative integer x such that n + x is beautiful. The input will be generated such that it is always possible to make n beautiful.

Example 1: Input: n = 16, target = 6 Output: 4 Explanation: Initially n is 16 and its digit sum is 1 + 6 = 7. After adding 4, n becomes 20 and digit sum becomes 2 + 0 = 2. It can be shown that we can not make n beautiful with adding non-negative integer less than 4.

