

1. Longest Nice Substring:

```
CODE: class Solution { public: string
longestNiceSubstring(string s) { if
(s.size() < 2) return "";
unordered_set<char>
charSet(s.begin(), s.end());
for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
if (charSet.count(tolower(s[i])) == 0 || charSet.count(toupper(s
[i])) == 0)
{
string left = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0, i));
string right = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i + 1));
return left.size() >= right.size() ? left : right;
}
}
return s;
}
};
```

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Advance Programming

Assignment 7

The screenshot displays a coding platform interface. On the left, a table shows submission history with three entries: two 'Accepted' and one 'Compile Error'. The main area on the right shows the C++ code for the 'Longest Nice Substring' problem. The code uses an unordered_set to track character frequencies and recursively finds the longest nice substring. Below the code, the 'Test Result' section shows 'Accepted' status with a runtime of 0 ms. For Case 1, the input is 'YazaAay' and the output is 'aAa'.

Status	Language	Runtime	Memory	Notes
Accepted	C++	7 ms	14.1 MB	
Accepted	C++	6 ms	14.3 MB	
Compile Error	C++	N/A	N/A	

```
class Solution {
public:
    string longestNiceSubstring(string s) {
        if (s.size() < 2) return "";
        unordered_set<char> charSet(s.begin(), s.end());
        for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
            if (charSet.count(tolower(s[i])) == 0 || charSet.count(toupper(s[i])) == 0)
                continue;
            string left = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(0, i));
            string right = longestNiceSubstring(s.substr(i + 1));
            return left.size() >= right.size() ? left : right;
        }
        return s;
    }
};
```

Testcase: Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input: s = "YazaAay"

Output: "aAa"

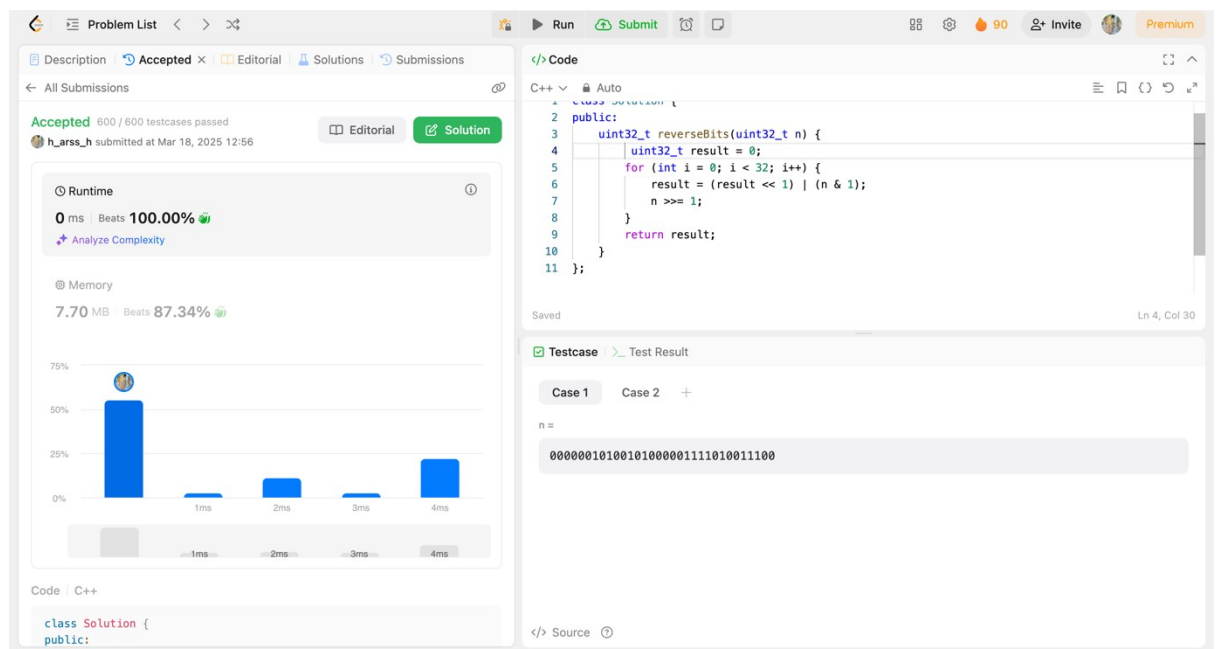
Expected:

2. Reverse Bits:

```

CODE: 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;
}
};

```



3. Number of 1 Bits: **CODE:** class Solution {

```

public:
    int hammingWeight(int n) {
int count = 0;    while (n !=
0) {
        count += (n & 1); // Check last bit
        n >>= 1; // Shift right
    }
    return count;
}
};

```

Accepted 598 / 598 testcases passed
 h_arss_h submitted at Mar 18, 2025 12:58

Runtime: 0 ms | Beats 100.00%
 Memory: 8.20 MB | Beats 80.26%

Code | C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    int hammingWeight(int n) {
        int count = 0;
        while (n != 0) {
            count += (n & 1); // Check last bit
            n >>= 1; // Shift right
        }
        return count;
    }
};
```

Testcase 1: n = 11

4. Maximum Subarray:

CODE:

```
class Solution { public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int maxSum = nums[0];    int
        currentSum = nums[0];    for (int i
        = 1; i < nums.size(); i++) {
            currentSum = max(nums[i], currentSum + nums[i]);
            maxSum = max(maxSum, currentSum);
        }
        return maxSum;
    }
};
```

The screenshot shows a coding platform interface. On the left, there's a 'Submissions' table with two entries:

Status	Language	Runtime	Memory	Notes
Accepted Feb 25, 2025	C++	0 ms	71.7 MB	
Time Limit Exceeded Feb 25, 2025	C++	N/A	N/A	

On the right, the 'Code' editor shows a C++ solution for finding the maximum subarray sum using Kadane's algorithm:

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
4         //this is kadane's algo and it is optimized approach. as time=O(n).
5         int maxSum = nums[0];
6         int currentSum = nums[0];
7         for (int i = 1; i < nums.size(); i++) {
8             currentSum = max(nums[i], currentSum + nums[i]);
9             maxSum = max(maxSum, currentSum);
10        }
11        return maxSum;
12    }
13 }

```

Below the code editor, the 'Testcase' section shows the result for 'Case 1':

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

nums =
[-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]

Output

6

Expected

5. Search a 2D Matrix II:

CODE:

```

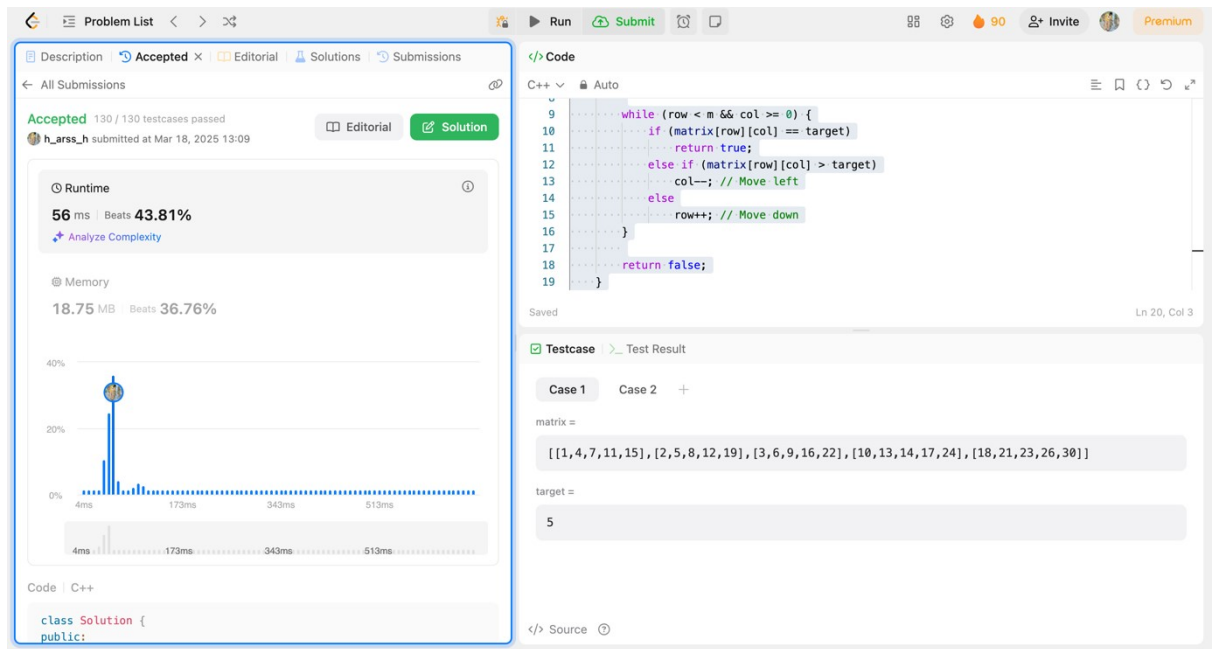
class Solution { public:    bool
searchMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& matrix, int target) {    int
m = matrix.size();
    int n = matrix[0].size();

    int row = 0, col = n - 1; // Start from top-right

    while (row < m && col >= 0) {
    if (matrix[row][col] == target)
        return true;
    else if (matrix[row][col] > target)
        col--; // Move left
    else
        row++; // Move down
    }

    return false;
}
};

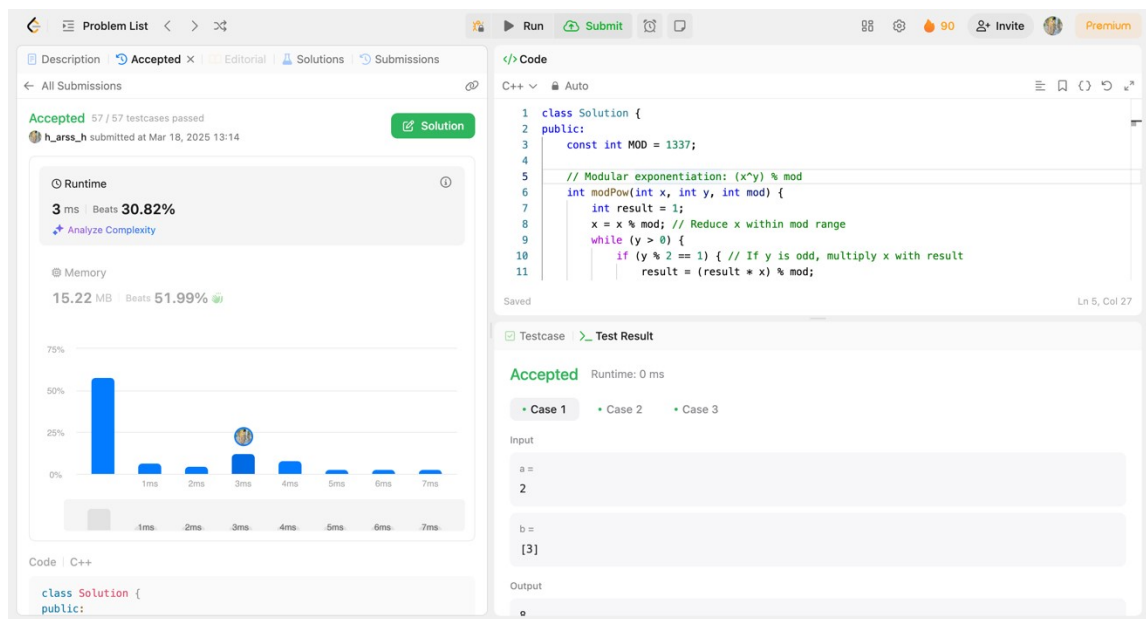
```



6. Super Pow:

CODE:

```
class Solution { public:
const int MOD = 1337;  int
modPow(int x, int y, int mod) {
int result = 1;      x = x % mod;
while (y > 0) {      if (y % 2 == 1) {
        result = (result * x) % mod;
    }
    x = (x * x) % mod; // Square x
    y /= 2; // Reduce y
}
return result;
}
int superPow(int a, vector<int>& b) {
if (b.empty()) return 1; // Base case
int lastDigit = b.back();
    b.pop_back(); // Remove last digit    int part1
= modPow(superPow(a, b), 10, MOD);    int part2
= modPow(a, lastDigit, MOD);    return (part1 *
part2) % MOD;
}
};
```



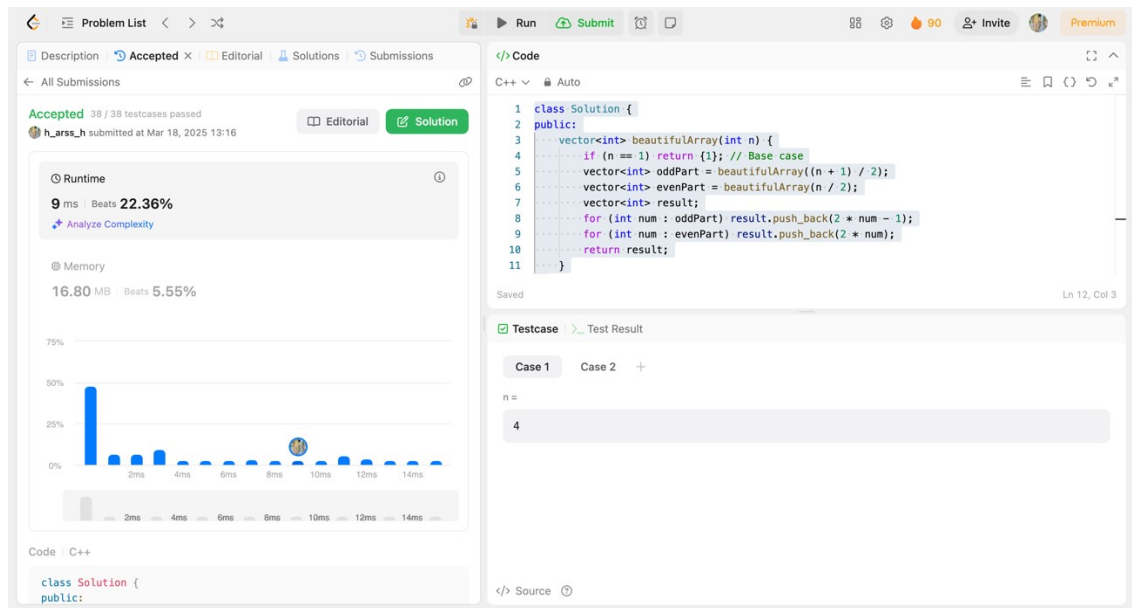
7. Beautiful Array:

CODE:

```

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

```



8. The Skyline Problem:

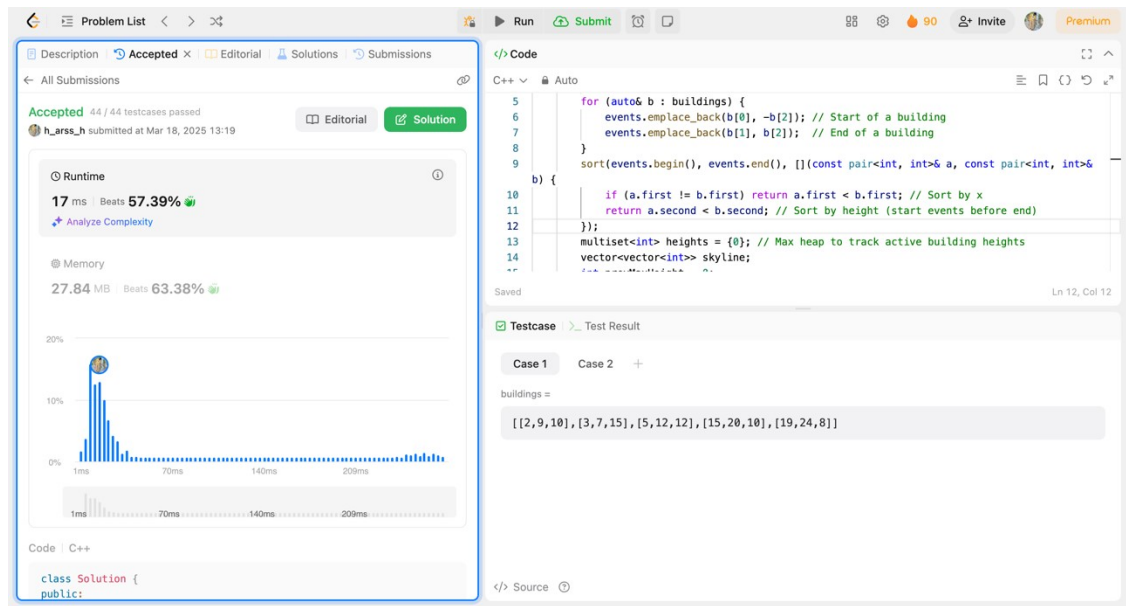
CODE:

```
class Solution { public:
    vector<vector<int>> getSkyline(vector<vector<int>>& buildings) {
        vector<pair<int, int>> events; // Store (x, height)
        for (auto& b : buildings) {
            events.emplace_back(b[0], -b[2]); // Start of a building
            events.emplace_back(b[1], b[2]); // End of a building
        }
        sort(events.begin(), events.end(), [](const pair<int, int>& a, const pair<int, int>& b) {
            if (a.first != b.first) return a.first < b.first; // Sort by x
            return a.second < b.second; // Sort by height (start events before end)
        });
        multiset<int> heights = {0}; // Max heap to track active building heights
        vector<vector<int>> skyline;    int prevMaxHeight = 0;    for (auto& e : events) {
            int x = e.first, h = e.second;
            if (h < 0) heights.insert(-h); // Building starts: add height
            heights.erase(heights.find(h)); // Building ends: remove height
            currMaxHeight = *heights.rbegin(); // Get max height
            if (currMaxHeight != prevMaxHeight) { // If height changes, record key point
                skyline.push_back({x, currMaxHeight});
                prevMaxHeight = currMaxHeight;
            }
        }
        return skyline;
    }
};
```

```

}
};

```



9. Reverse Pairs:

CODE:

```

class Solution { public:  int
reversePairs(vector<int>& nums) {
    return mergeSort(nums, 0, nums.size() - 1);
}

private:  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 valid reverse pairs
    count += countPairs(nums, left, mid, right);

    // Merge the sorted halves
    merge(nums, left, mid, right);

    return count;
}

int countPairs(vector<int>& nums, int left, int mid, int right) {
int count = 0;    int j = mid + 1;

```



```

        for (int i = left; i <= mid; i++) {
            while (j <= right && nums[i] > 2LL * nums[j]) {
j++;
            }
            count += (j - (mid + 1));
        }

        return count;
    }

    void merge(vector<int>& nums, int left, int mid, int right) {
vector<int> temp;    int i = left, j = mid + 1;

        while (i <= mid && j <= right) {
            if (nums[i] <= nums[j]) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
else temp.push_back(nums[j++]);
        }

        while (i <= mid) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
        while (j <= right) temp.push_back(nums[j++]);

        for (int k = 0; k < temp.size(); k++) {
            nums[left + k] = temp[k];
        }
    }
};

```

Accepted 140 / 140 testcases passed
h_ars_h submitted at Mar 18, 2025 13:21

Runtime
507 ms | Beats 50.81%
[Analyze Complexity](#)

Memory
243.50 MB | Beats 16.15%

Code | C++

```

class Solution {
public:

```

```

45         while (i <= mid && j <= right) {
46             if (nums[i] <= nums[j]) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
47             else temp.push_back(nums[j++]);
48         }
49         while (i <= mid) temp.push_back(nums[i++]);
50         while (j <= right) temp.push_back(nums[j++]);
51         for (int k = 0; k < temp.size(); k++) {
52             nums[left + k] = temp[k];
53         }
54     }
};

```

Testcase | Test Result

Case 1 Case 2 +

nums =

[1, 3, 2, 3, 1]

Source

10. Longest Increasing Subsequence II:

```
CODE: class SegmentTree{ public:
    int leftIndex;
    int rightIndex;
    SegmentTree* left;
    SegmentTree* right; int
    maxNum;
    SegmentTree(int leftl,int rightl,int val){
        leftIndex=leftl;
        rightIndex=rightl;
        maxNum=val;
        left=NULL;    right=NULL;
    }

    void updateTree(int index,int val,SegmentTree* root){
        if((root->leftIndex==root->rightIndex){    root-
>maxNum=val;
            return;
        }

        int midIndex=(root->leftIndex+root->rightIndex)/2;
        if(midIndex>=index){
            updateTree(index,val,root->left);
        } else {
            updateTree(index,val,root->right);
        }
        root->maxNum=max(root->left->maxNum,root->right->maxNum);
        return;
    }

    int query(int leftl,int rightl,SegmentTree* root){
        if((root->rightIndex==rightl && root->leftIndex==leftl)
        return root->maxNum;

        if(leftl>rightl){
            return -1;
        }

        int midIndex=(root->leftIndex+root->rightIndex)/2;
        int ans=0;
```

```

        if(leftl<=midIndex && midIndex<=rightl){
ans=max(ans,max(query(leftl,midIndex,root->left),query(
midIndex+1,rightl,root->right)));
        } else if(midIndex<leftl) {
            ans=max(ans,query(leftl,rightl,root->right));
        } else {
            ans=max(ans,query(leftl,rightl,root->left));
        }
        return ans;
    }
};

SegmentTree* construct(int leftl,int rightl){
if(leftl==rightl){
    return new SegmentTree(leftl,rightl,-1);
}

    int midIndex=(leftl+rightl)/2;
    SegmentTree* root=new SegmentTree(leftl,rightl,0);
    SegmentTree* leftTree=construct(leftl,midIndex);
    SegmentTree* rightTree=construct(midIndex+1,rightl);
    root->left=leftTree;  root->right=rightTree;
    root->maxNum=max(leftTree->maxNum,rightTree->maxNum);
    return root;
}

```

```

class Solution { public:  int
lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
    int maxN=-1;
    for(auto n:nums){
        maxN=max(maxN,n);
    }
    stack<int> st;
    SegmentTree* root;
    root=construct(0,maxN+k);
    int ans=1;
    for(int i=nums.size()-1;i>=0;i--){
        int n=nums[i];
        while(!st.empty() && (st.top()<=n || st.top()>n+k)){
st.pop();
        }
    }
}

```

```

        st.push(n);
        int l=root->query(n+1,n+k,root)+1;
        ans=max(ans,l);
        root->updateTree(n,l,root);
    }
    return ans;
}
};

```

Submission Details:

- Status: Accepted
- Testcases: 84 / 84 testcases passed
- Runtime: 730 ms | Beats: 5.14%
- Memory: 316.81 MB | Beats: 5.35%

Code (C++):

```

class SegmentTree{
public:
    void push(int n){
        st.push(n);
    }
    int query(int n+1, int n+k, int root){
        int l=root->query(n+1,n+k,root)+1;
        ans=max(ans,l);
        root->updateTree(n,l,root);
    }
    return ans;
}
};

```

Testcase 1:

nums = [4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 4, 5, 8, 15]

k = 3