


Output Window — ✕

Compilation Results Custom Input Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Compilation Completed

• Case 1

Input: 

arr[] =

2 1 5 6 3

k =


3

Your Output:

1

Expected Output:

```
1 // User function Template for Java
2
3 class Solution {
4     // Function for finding maximum and value pair
5     int minSwap(int[] arr, int k) {
6         // Complete the function
7         int n = arr.length;
8         int count = 0;
9         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
10             if (arr[i] <= k) {
11                 count++;
12             }
13         }
14         if (count == 0) return 0;
15         int bad = 0;
16         for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
17             if (arr[i] > k) {
18                 bad++;
19             }
20         }
21
22         int ans = bad;
23         for (int i = 0, j = count; j < n; i++, j++) {
24             if (arr[i] > k) {
25                 bad--;
26             }
27             if (arr[j] > k) {
28                 bad++;
29             }
30             ans = Math.min(ans, bad);
31         }
32         return ans;
33     }
34 }
```

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Spirally traversing a matrix

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 35.2% Submissions: 342K+ Points: 4

You are given a rectangular matrix `mat[][]` of size `n x m`, and your task is to return an array while **traversing** the matrix in **spiral** form.

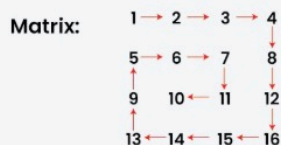
Examples:

Input: `mat[][] = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12], [13, 14, 15, 16]]`

Output: `[1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 15, 14, 13, 9, 5, 6, 7, 11, 10]`

Explanation:

Example of matrix in spiral form



Output: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 15, 14, 13, 9, 5, 6, 7, 11, 10

```
1 class Solution {
2     public ArrayList<Integer> spirallyTraverse(int[][] mat) {
3         // code here
4         ArrayList<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
5
6         int n = mat.length;
7         int m = mat[0].length;
8
9         int top = 0, bottom = n - 1;
10        int left = 0, right = m - 1;
11
12        while (top <= bottom && left <= right) {
13
14            for (int i = left; i <= right; i++) {
15                res.add(mat[top][i]);
16            }
17            top++;
18
19            for (int i = top; i <= bottom; i++) {
20                res.add(mat[i][right]);
21            }
22            right--;
23
24            if (top <= bottom) {
25                for (int i = right; i >= left; i--) {
26                    res.add(mat[bottom][i]);
27                }
28                bottom--;
29            }
30        }
31    }
32 }
```



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geeksforgeeks.org/problems/smallest-subarray-with-sum-greater-than-x5651/1

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Java (21) ⌵

Start Timer ⌚

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Smallest subarray with sum greater than x

Difficulty: Easy Accuracy: 37.07% Submissions: 155K+ Points: 2 Average Time: 20m

Given a number **x** and an array of integers **arr**, find the smallest subarray with sum greater than the given value. If such a subarray do not exist return 0 in that case.

Examples:

Input: x = 51, arr[] = [1, 4, 45, 6, 0, 19]

Output: 3

Explanation: Minimum length subarray is [4, 45, 6]

Input: x = 100, arr[] = [1, 10, 5, 2, 7]

Output: 0

Explanation: No subarray exist

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{arr.size}, x \leq 10^5$

$0 \leq \text{arr}[] \leq 10^4$

Try more examples

1 class Solution {

2 public static int smallestSubWithSum(int x, int[] arr) {

3 int n = arr.length;

4 int minLen = Integer.MAX_VALUE;

5 int currSum = 0;

6 int start = 0;

7

8 for (int end = 0; end < n; end++) {

9 currSum += arr[end];

10 while (currSum > x) {

11 minLen = Math.min(minLen, end - start + 1);

12 currSum -= arr[start];

13 start++;

14 }

15 }

16 }

17 return (minLen == Integer.MAX_VALUE) ? 0 : minLen;

18 }

19 }

20 }

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Output Window — ×

Compilation Results Custom Input Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully ✓

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Test Cases Passed

1117 / 1117

Attempts : Correct / Total

1 / 1

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored ⓘ

4 / 4

Your Total Score: 21 ↑

Time Taken

0.95

Solve Next

[Reverse Spiral Form of Matrix](#)

[Binary Matrix with at most K 1s](#)

```
18     int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
19     int count = 0;
20
21     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
22         count += upperBound(mat[i], m, mid);
23     }
24
25     if (count <= required) {
26         low = mid + 1;
27     } else {
28         high = mid - 1;
29     }
30
31     return low;
32 }
33
34 int upperBound(int[] row, int m, int x) {
35     int l = 0, r = m;
36
37     while (l < r) {
38         int mid = l + (r - l) / 2;
39         if (row[mid] <= x) {
40             l = mid + 1;
41         } else {
42             r = mid;
43         }
44     }
45     return l;
46 }
47 }
```



[Custom Input](#)

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Problem

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Submissions

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Compilation Results

Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input:

arr[] =
1 2 3 4

a =
1

b =
2

Java (21)

Start Timer

```
1 class Solution {
2     // Function to partition the array around the range such
3     // that array is divided into three parts.
4     public void threeWayPartition(int arr[], int a, int b) {
5         // code here
6         int low = 0, mid = 0, high = arr.length - 1;
7
8         while (mid <= high) {
9             if (arr[mid] < a) {
10                 swap(arr, low, mid);
11                 low++;
12                 mid++;
13             }
14             else if (arr[mid] > b) {
15                 swap(arr, mid, high);
16                 high--;
17             }
18             else {
19                 mid++;
20             }
21         }
22     }
23
24     private void swap(int[] arr, int i, int j) {
25         int temp = arr[i];
26         arr[i] = arr[j];
27         arr[j] = temp;
28     }
29 }
30
```

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