

# WEEK- 1

## LEETCODE CONTEST- WEEKLY CONTEST 300

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(5) Contest

Sasuke\_U

Divyam\_CS

https://leetcode.com/contest/weekly-contest-300/ranking

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### Ranking of Weekly Contest 300

#### Instructions

After the contest is finished, you can view others' solutions by clicking on the icon.

If you suspect a user cheats by using an *explicitly* disallowed library function or copying code from other resources, please report it by clicking on the "Report Cheating" toggle under the suspicious solution.

Rank	Name	Score	Finish Time	Q1 (3)	Q2 (4)	Q3 (5)	Q4 (6)
6860 / 25150	Sasuke_U	7	0:31:57	0:31:57	0:14:04		
1	peehs_moorhsum	18	0:12:28	0:02:18	0:05:53	0:09:25	0:12:28
2	arignote	18	0:12:48	0:02:09	0:06:11	0:12:48	0:09:56
3	hank55663	18	0:13:12	0:02:39	0:05:03	0:09:58	0:13:12
4	numb3r5	18	0:13:54	0:01:37	0:03:48	0:12:04	0:13:54
5	tsreaper	18	0:14:05	0:02:54	0:06:46	0:09:58	0:14:05
6	fjzzq2002	18	0:14:05	0:02:05	0:07:46	0:10:42	0:14:05
7	kmjip	18	0:14:10	0:03:07	0:07:20	0:10:35	0:14:10
8	nyu_ldf	18	0:14:32	0:04:41	0:07:48	0:10:32	0:14:32

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17-07-2022

# STRIVE SDE SHEET

## Day- 1 Array

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73. Set Matrix Zeroes

Medium

8081

518

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Given an  $m \times n$  integer matrix `matrix`, if an element is `0`, set its entire row and column to `0`'s.

You must do it in place.

**Example 1:**

1	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Input: `matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]`  
Output: `[[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]`

**Example 2:**

```
1 class Solution:
2     def setZeroes(self, matrix: List[List[int]]) -> None:
3         a=[]
4         b=[]
5         for i in range(len(matrix)):
6             for j in range(len(matrix[0])):
7                 if matrix[i][j]==0:
8                     a.append(i)
9                     b.append(j)
10        for i in range(len(matrix)):
11            if i in a:
12                matrix[i]=[0]*len(matrix[i])
13            else:
14                for j in b:
15                    matrix[i][j]=0
16
17
18
```

Problems

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118. Pascal's Triangle

Easy

6505

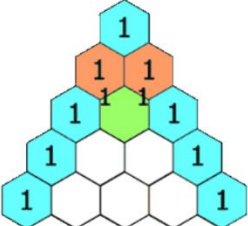
226

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Given an integer `numRows`, return the first `numRows` of **Pascal's triangle**.

In **Pascal's triangle**, each number is the sum of the two numbers directly above it as shown:



**Example 1:**

Input: `numRows = 5`

```
1 class Solution:
2     def generate(self, numRows: int) -> List[List[int]]:
3         result=[[1]]
4         for i in range(2,numRows+1):
5             result.append([1]*i)
6         print(result)
7         for i in range(0,numRows):
8             # print(i)
9             # result[0][i]-result[i][i]=1
10            for j in range(1,i):
11                #print(i,j)
12                result[i][j] = result[i-1][j-1] + result[i-1][j]
13        return result
14
15
16
```

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Description

Solution

Discuss (999+)

Submissions

Python3

Autocomplete

31. Next Permutation

Medium

11758

3599

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A **permutation** of an array of integers is an arrangement of its members into a sequence or linear order.

- For example, for `arr = [1,2,3]`, the following are considered permutations of `arr`: `[1,2,3]`, `[1,3,2]`, `[3,1,2]`, `[2,3,1]`.

The **next permutation** of an array of integers is the next lexicographically greater permutation of its integer. More formally, if all the permutations of the array are sorted in one container according to their lexicographical order, then the **next permutation** of that array is the permutation that follows it in the sorted container. If such arrangement is not possible, the array must be rearranged as the lowest possible order (i.e., sorted in ascending order).

- For example, the next permutation of `arr = [1,2,3]` is `[1,3,2]`.
- Similarly, the next permutation of `arr = [2,3,1]` is `[3,1,2]`.
- While the next permutation of `arr = [3,2,1]` is `[1,2,3]` because `[3,2,1]` does not have a lexicographical larger rearrangement.

Given an array of integers `nums`, find the next permutation of `nums`.

The replacement must be **in place** and use only constant extra memory.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

```
class Solution:
    def nextPermutation(self, nums: List[int]) -> None:
        i = j = len(nums)-1
        while i > 0 and nums[i-1] >= nums[i]:
            i -= 1
        if i == 0:
            nums.reverse()
            return
        while nums[j] <= nums[i-1]:
            j -= 1
        nums[i-1], nums[j] = nums[j], nums[i-1]
        nums[i:] = nums[len(nums)-1-i:-1:-1]
```

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Description

Solution

Discuss (999+)

Submissions

Python3

Autocomplete

53. Maximum Subarray

Medium

22780

1111

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Given an integer array `nums`, find the contiguous subarray (containing at least one number) which has the largest sum and return its sum.

A **subarray** is a **contiguous** part of an array.

**Example 1:**

Input: `nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]`  
Output: 6  
Explanation: `[4,-1,2,1]` has the largest sum = 6.

**Example 2:**

Input: `nums = [1]`  
Output: 1

**Example 3:**

Input: `nums = [5,4,-1,7,8]`

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

```
class Solution:
    def maxSubArray(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        maxx = -99999999
        cur = 0
        for i in range(len(nums)):
            cur = max(nums[i], nums[i]+cur)
            maxx = max(maxx, cur)
        return maxx
```

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75. Sort Colors

Medium 10971 432 Add to List Share

Given an array `nums` with `n` objects colored red, white, or blue, sort them **in-place** so that objects of the same color are adjacent, with the colors in the order red, white, and blue.

We will use the integers `0`, `1`, and `2` to represent the color red, white, and blue, respectively.

You must solve this problem without using the library's sort function.

**Example 1:**  
Input: `nums = [2,0,2,1,1,0]`  
Output: `[0,0,1,1,2,2]`

**Example 2:**  
Input: `nums = [2,0,1]`  
Output: `[0,1,2]`

```
1 class Solution:
2     def sortColors(self, nums: List[int]) -> None:
3         a=0
4         b=0
5         c=0
6         for i in range(0,len(nums)):
7             if nums[i]==0:
8                 a+=1
9             elif nums[i]==1:
10                b+=1
11            else:
12                c+=1
13        nums.clear()
14        nums.extend(repeat(0,a))
15        nums.extend(repeat(1,b))
16        nums.extend(repeat(2,c))
17
```

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121. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock

Easy 17918 582 Add to List Share

You are given an array `prices` where `prices[i]` is the price of a given stock on the  $i^{th}$  day.

You want to maximize your profit by choosing a **single day** to buy one stock and choosing a **different day in the future** to sell that stock.

Return *the maximum profit you can achieve from this transaction*. If you cannot achieve any profit, return `0`.

**Example 1:**  
Input: `prices = [7,1,5,3,6,4]`  
Output: `5`  
**Explanation:** Buy on day 2 (price = 1) and sell on day 5 (price = 6), profit = 6-1 = 5.  
Note that buying on day 2 and selling on day 1 is not allowed because you must buy before you sell.

**Example 2:**

```
1 class Solution:
2     def maxProfit(self, prices: List[int]) -> int:
3         minimum=100000
4         profit=0
5         for i in prices:
6             if minimum>i:
7                 minimum=i
8             elif profit<i-minimum:
9                 profit=i-minimum
10        return profit
```

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