Passed

Not passed

Not completed yet

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| # | Difficulty | Question Title | Solving Strategy | Note | Runtime | Memory |
| Better than this % of online submissions. Default to using Java and comparing against all Java submissions unless otherwise specified. | |
| 20 | Easy | Valid Parentheses | Use Stack to store left parentheses |  | 36.28% | 26.99% |
| 21 | Easy | Merge Two Sorted Lists | Iteration.  Use two pointers to track which elements we pick next from original list. | Will greatly speed up operation if we run out of one LinkedList by directly link result’s next empty node to the unprocessed original node. | ~~100.00%~~ | 70.56 % |
| 24 | Medium | Swap Nodes in Pairs | Iteration.  Manipulate pointers to achieve goal. |  | ~~100.00%~~ | 72.21 % |
| 53 | Easy | Maximum Subarray | Dynamic programming that stores max sum so far (by taking [this approach](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Ez4y1S7WP))  Can’t use brute force (exceed time limit) | Note: there’s no way in Java to easily convert Array to List, you need to manually add all of them. | 34.33% | 99.74% |
| 50 |  | Pow(x, n) |  | Tried brute force ( O(N) ) and divide in halves (binary search, results in O(logN) ), but they both time out. |  |  |
| 56 | Medium | Merge Intervals | Same strategy as Q57M |  | 42.96% | 5.36% |
| 57 | Medium | Insert Interval | First insert the new interval into the correct location in the original list based on its start time, and then perform interval merging steps. | You CAN use int[] as the type in Java’s List, Queue, Map ADT.  primitives does not have a.compareTo(b) method. public int compareTo(int[] a, int[] b) {  return **a[0] - b[0]**;  }  will sort in ascending order. | 8.56% | 5.27% |
| 62 | Medium | Unique Paths | Use same strategy as Q63 | Much easier than Q63 (I solved Q63 before solving Q62) | ~~100%~~ | 15.82% |
| 63 | Medium | Unique Paths 2 | Use similar strategy of CSE 417 Baby Yoda assignment’s solution strategy. | Previously used DFS from start node and it will fail in edge cases.  [This solution video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1tp4y1S7FW) reminds me the CSE 417 Baby Yoda and proceed from there. | ~~100%~~ | 46.08% |
| 71 | Medium | Simplify Path | Use Stack to store folder hierachy | We're always removing the most inner directory if we encounter .. , no other ADT operation, so use Stack | 56.41% | 5.71% |
| 93 | Medium | Restore IP Addresses | Use knapsack’s choose-explore-unchoose recursion method. | Previously tried the choose-explore-unchoose recursion by using int[4] to store each address block.  Did not remember that I don’t need to un-choose if I use substring until [I saw this solution video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1354y1U7dr), as String will always passed as copy in function instances. | 61.05% | 78.10% |
| 96 | Medium | Unique Binary Search Trees |  | Did realize that I need to use bottom-up DP to solve this problem (it’s not a typical BST problem), like CSE 417’s B1irthday Sauerkraut problem’s bottom-up approach, but I do not know how to creatively use the property of BST to find how to transition states. |  |  |
| 98 | Medium | Validate Binary Search Tree |  | Overthink the problem being more difficult than I initially thought.  Need to use Long instead of Int as one edge case will overflow the Integer | ~~100%~~ | 89.54% |
| 99 | Medium | Recovery Binary Search Tree | Use the property of in-order traversal on a valid BST (in-order traversal will result in a sorted increasing array) | As soon as I recalled the property of in-order traversal of a valid BST by [watching this video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1rE411B7XB), I come up my code afterwards. | 18.46% | 90.22% |
| 100 | Easy | Same Tree | Base case: check whether tree 1 and tree 2’s node is null.  Recursive case: iterate call left children and right children. | Comparing the Node object itself is not comparing the Node’s value | ~~100%~~ | 90.60% |
| 113 | Medium | Path Sum II | Use LinkedList to store values, only copy the new list if the remaining sum is 0 and we’re at the leaf node. | There may be a simpler solution that do not need a lot of base cases. | 32.52% | 56.52% |
| 114 | Medium | Flatten Binary Tree to Linked List | Use Queue to store Pre-order traversal, and repeatedly poll Queue to flatten tree. | Should immediately return if the root is empty. | 32.46% | 57.29% |
| 120 | Medium | Triangle | Use the same data structure List<List<Integer>> to store the min sum so far. |  | 25.15% | 76.77% |
| 121 | Easy | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock | Use similar DP approach to Q122M, except I need to modify it so I will always buy from $0 profit ([video reference](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1GZ4y1c7RR)) | Greedy Algorithm would also work, which is why this question is marked as Easy. | 5.27% | 40.32% |
| 122 | Medium | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock II | Use DP to store max profit so far if I hold (or not hold) this stock on the i-th day | Felt it was easier than Q121E | 5.52% | 6.58% |
| 123 | Hard | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock III | Use similar DP approach to Q122M, except I need to use a third dimension to store transaction number ([video reference](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1GZ4y1c7RR)).  This is similar to CSE 417 Baby Yoda problem that need to use 3-rd dimension to store number of forces used. | Need to consider several edge cases that this state can’t exist (such as 2 transactions on the first day (i=0) | 13.46% | 43.88% |
| 133 | Medium | Clone Graph | Use BFS to copy all Node from the original Graph, and then use BFS to connect all Node from the cloned Graph together. |  | 51.57% | 7.23% |
| 138 | Medium | Copy List with Random Pointer | Use Two-Map method to store the 1-1 relationship (cue) between relative index and the Node object itself | Tricky to manipulate pointers and store the object in Two-Map when deep copying Nodes (before fill in their random pointer) | 31.90% | 45.73% |
| 141 | Easy | Linked List Cycle | Use HashSet to determine whether we’ve encountered a previous node (this means we have a cycle) |  | 8.54% | 5.12% |
| 143 | Medium | Reorder List | Use Dequeue to store nodes (hint: repeatedly use first and last of the “remaining” elements), and pop Stacks to return reversed Linked List.  Mistake: should not use Stack nor a regular Queue. | Forgot that size, isEmpty of Stack and Queue is a function call not a property. | 25.10% | 27.14% |
| 188 | Hard | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV | Use identical approach to Q123H |  | 96.96% | 78.39% |
| 198 | Medium | House Robber | An evident and simple DP problem.  int[x][y] = amount of money I can earn so far on whether I robbed x house (y=1) or not robbed this house (y=0) |  | ~~100.00%~~ | 46.71% |
| 199 | Medium | Binary Tree Right Side View | Use two Queue method to find each layer in a tree.  Store the right-most side value while we proceed to the next layer. | I previously use a Map to store the right-most value with a layer number, but it’s inefficient. | 75.66% | 42.14% |
| 200 | Medium | Number of Islands | Same as Q695 | This question uses char[ ][ ] while Q695 uses int[ ][ ], so if I need to compare char[ ][ ] against a value (not the ASCII code), need to use char[r][c] == ‘1’ (note single quote mark) | 24.54% | 12.67% |
| 202 | Easy | Happy Number | Use HashMap-like mindset to store the square between 0 and 9, and use HashSet to determine whether it’s looping infinitely. | [This video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1CA41187LQ) hints me on using HashSet to determine whether we’re looping. | 37.96% | 38.48% |
| 203 | Easy | Remove Linked List Elements | Use pointer fields to skip deleted value in original LinkedList.  Program will skip everything if the List only contains the value to be removed. | Need to use .next.next (jump one further) to achieve correct result.  Low memory usage compared to other Java implementations. | 74.26% | 98.24% |
| 205 | Easy | Isomorphic Strings | Use forward and reverse HashMap<Character, Character> . |  | 47.19% | 87.24% |
| 206 | Easy | Reverse Linked List | Use Stack to store nodes (hint: reverse the order), and pop Stacks to return reversed Linked List. | This solution does not create new ListNode, just through manipulating nodes of existing pointers. | 7.35% | 86.68% |
| 213 | Medium | House Robber II | Same approach as Q198, except I need to consider 3 cases as hinted by [this video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1sK411u7ZY). | Adding a second for-loop does not change runtime complexity, as it will increase by constant factor not input size. | ~~100%~~ | 46.11% |
| 221 | Medium | Maximum Square | Use CSE 417 Homework 5 Q1 approach. | Forgot the definition of return number in CSE 417 Q1 | 60.42% | 10.70% |
| 224 | Hard | Basic Calculator | RPN calculator | I do remember Reverse Polish Operation beforehand. |  |  |
| 225 | Easy | Implement Stack using Queues | Rotate Queue when remove or peek the “Stack” |  | ~~100%~~ | 6.08% |
| 231 | Easy | Power of Two |  | WAIT until I’ve finished studying Bitwise operation |  |  |
| 232 | Easy | Implement Queue using Stacks | Use two stacks to rotate content back to original order. |  | ~~100%~~ | 5.16% |
| 234 | Easy | Palindrome Linked List | Use Dequeue (hint: repeatedly compare first and last elements) to store nodes, and repeatedly pull nodes off from both ends to see whether it’s palindrome. | O(N) runtime complexity O(N) space complexity. There’s an O(1) space complexity solution. | 34.72% | 29.47% |
| 255 | Medium | Verify Preorder Sequence in Binary Search Tree | Use Stack and compare whether the right subtree is smaller than the parent.  Use [this approach](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Psce8aMuX8s), but independently write code | Should not use recursion as it won’t have access to the parent node. | 74.57% | 97.22% |
| 256 | Medium | Paint House | Use DP approach (similar to Q746E) |  | 67.97% | 50.00% |
| 258 | Easy | Add Digits | Use traditional while loop and stop if sum < 10 |  | 16.88% | 36.39% |
| 265 | Medium | Paint House II | Use same approach to Q256M | Note: there’s no built-in function in Java that translates Array to a List ADT.  The CSE 417 Baby Yoda programming question’s approach provides a hint (my code will work for an arbitrarily number of available forces) | 96.30% | 86.83% |
| 274 | Medium | H-Index | Reverse sort the array, and then iterate through this array. | Perhaps the most challenging part is to translate H-Index’s definition into the DP-like definition (if the arr[i] is larger than i + 1, then the author’s H-index is guaranteed to be at least i + 1)  Hence I won’t be able to think this quick if I’m not familiar with DP. | 12.36% | 6.60% |
| 290 | Easy | Word Pattern | Use 1-1 relationship (Two Map) strategy. |  | 45.73% | 33.26% |
| 300 | Medium | Longest Increasing Subsequence | Based on [this approach](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV19b4y1R7K3) without looking at code, my code writeup is my own work. | CSE 417 problem | 34.49% | 57.78% |
| 309 | Medium | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock with Cooldown | Same approach of Q122M, be careful how to handle 1-day cooldown and buy stock at day 2 (i=1) | Cue: cooldown period is fixed not varied, which makes problem easier. | 32.77% | 36.82% |
| 317 | Hard | Shortest Distance from All Buildings | Used DP bottom-up approach, conduct layered-BFS for all houses. For each empty land, store the steps to get to all houses, and sum it up to get total travel distance. | Cue: BFS guarantees shortest distance since it explores 1 level at a time.  Need to conduct 2-D layered BFS (using 2 Queue method), so I need to create an auxiliary data structure. (currently, this step is necessary for C++ and Java, but not Python as Python has built-in 2-D tuple) | 28.57% | 33.01% |
| 324 | Medium | Wiggle Sort II |  | [This video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Bz4y117Fr) hints me that this question tests how well you understand Quick Sort, so I better need to master it first. |  |  |
| 332 | Medium | Coin Change | Use DP (how many amount can we make change by using n number of coins). Use an approach similar to 2 Queues for layered BFS search to efficiently retrieve amount that I can make change using n-1 coins. | CSE 417 Long Form written problem | 10.04% | 5.11% |
| 337 | Medium | House Robber III | Use Q198 approach, and referenced from [this video](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1sK411u7ZY) regarding merging results from 2 trees | Use Q198 approach, faced challenges when combining results from left and right sub-tree.  Need to combine results when back-tracking, rather than before initiate recursion. | ~~100%~~ | 45.72% |
| 339 | Medium | Nested List Weight Sum | Same as Q364 | More straightforward than Q364. | ~~100.00%~~ | 74.89% |
| 347 | Medium | Top K Frequent Elements | Use Two Map to store Integer → Frequency and Frequency → Integer relationships. | By overriding TreeMap’s comparator method, we can iterate the Frequency → Integer Map in reverse order (of all Keys), so we can achieve top-K result. | 52.10% | 49.88% |
| 364 | Medium | Nested List Weight Sum II | First use recursion to find the depth, then use recursion to calculated weighted sum. |  | 11.29% | 22.58% |
| 366 | Medium | Find Leaves of Binary Tree | Perform DFS, increase layer only when we’re backtracking. | DFS operations can be improved by remove some auxiliary data structures. | 8.17% | 21.01% |
| 417 | Medium | Pacific Atlantic Water Flow | New after this [video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krL3r7MY7Dc):  Still use bottom-up DP to determine whether we can go to the ocean, but use DFS in 4 directions to find inlands at which water can flow to ocean.  Original approach that does not pass all test cases:  Use DP concept (bottom-up) to fill out whether we can go to Pacific from 1 cell or go to Atlantic from 1 cell.  Cue to consider DP solution: if water can flow to Pacific at this cell, if the adjacent cell is higher/equal, then the adjacent cell can go to this case. | More edge cases to consider while scanning the entire 2-D array  Note: Inefficient DFS solution do exist (perform DFS on any cell; determine whether it can go to Pacific or Atlantic) | 82.55% | 65.31% |
| 468 | Medium | Validate IP Address | Use Regex to test IPv4 and IPv6 pattern, use whether String to Integer to String to test for leading zero in IPv4 | This problem has more edge case than other problems prior to complete this.  The argument for str.split() is a regex not string literal.  . (period) in regex has special meaning, use this to represent .  .split("\\."); | 21.80% | 42.22% |
| 472 | Hard | Concatenated Words | Use recursion (DFS, [similar to this approach](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1QJ411W7Bn)) to repeatedly add words to the temp string.  Use pruning to stop recursing impossible solutions.  Then I found that I need to manipulate the concatenated string itself rather than brute force using words to form a string. | Pruning was the most difficult part (need to know you don’t need to dive further as no solution would found).  Constraint is 0 ≤ words[i].length ≤ 1000  Hence we need to check empty string (str.length == 0) case and skip it.  A [dynamic programming solution](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1gf4y1p7PF) is more optimal but I my original (inefficient) DFS is my own idea. |  |  |
| 473 | Medium | Matchsticks to Square | Use [this approach](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1D5411j7UE), with my modified code | Did not initially realize that pre-calculate the length of square side (total matchstick length ÷ 4) is the starting point to solve this problem. Then this problem is a regular choose-test-unchoose recursion problem. | 42.16% | 96.11% |
| 509 | Easy | Fibonacci Number | Bottom-up approach, as it only needs two number before the n for each computation. | CSE 417 problem | ~~100%~~ | 82.92% |
| 513 | Medium | Find Bottom Left Tree Value | Use two Queue method to find layers, and store the first value in the layer right above the inner while loop. |  | 10.48% | 6.76% |
| 515 | Medium | Find Largest Value in Each Tree Row | Double Queue method from lecture. |  | 10.84% | 13.31% |
| 518 | Medium | Coin Change 2 | Used the same DP approach of 332, but the state transfer function is referred from [this video link](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1kX4y1P7M3). |  | 71.43% | 59.21% |
| 673 | Medium | Number of Longest Increasing Subsequence | Similar to Q300, and I’ve wrote the CSE 417 code to extract the sequence itself | Partially correct, it does not pass all test cases.  Did not realize that the number of unique increasing subsequence itself should also be stored as DP state. |  |  |
| 674 | Easy | Longest Continuous Increasing Subsequence | Use similar approach to Q53 | Need to assign return value to 1 at first instead of Integer.MIN\_VALUE, otherwise it will fail in case when array contains 1 number only. | 99.06% | 65.46% |
| 678 | Medium | Valid Parenthesis String | Use Q20E stack approach to count ( and ) pairs | [Did not consider](https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1h34y1Q7oG?) when Stack only has ( and \*, cases such as (\*\*( should return false even though number of \* and ( matches.  Also, did not consider prioritize remove the right-most ( before consider removing \* from stack when we encounter ) | 45.60% | 53.88% |
| 690 | Medium | Employee Importance | Use two HashMap to store every employee’s importance and subordinates, where two Map’s Key is employee’s ID.  Cue for using HashMap: employee ID are guaranteed to be unique but values are not unique. | Forgot that Map remove value by providing a Key, as I’m thinking whether there’s other Map’s remove methods. | 8.39% | 6.92% |
| 695 | Medium | Max Area of Island | Use regular 2-D array iteration from top left to bottom right (row by row). When we encounter 1, recursively scan top down right left (order matters!) until we run out of recursion. | Two edge cases:  Need to use visited[][] to track whether array has been visited.  Need to account when grid has no island or the largest island is ⅃ shaped | 31.36% | 72.81% |
| 714 | Medium | Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock with Transaction Fee | Same approach to Q122M with only a little modification at selling stock. |  | 19.66% | 13.98% |
| 746 | Easy | Min Cost Climbing Stairs | Use DP approach to fill out whether I spend money or not to climb i-th stair. | Since it’s an Easy question, a more intuitive solution might exist if I don’t know DP beforehand. | 86.76% | 79.56% |
| 856 | Medium | Score of Parenthesis | Use DFS approach to combine return value of each sub-problem, which can easily fulfill A+B and 2\*A case.  This is not a regular parenthesis problem that employs Stack and no recursion, I immediately realized the difference by looking at how we count score of layered parenthesis pairs (A+B and 2\*A) | Initial solution causes inner layer continue to take care of parenthesis of outer layer on the right; hence need to follow [this DFS solution](https://leetcode.com/problems/score-of-parentheses/submissions/) that employs left and right boundary. | ~~100%~~ | 55.24% |
| 993 | Easy | Cousins in Binary Tree | Use 2-Queue method layered BFS traversal to find whether children with value of x and y has a same parent value. | Note: take advantage of this constraint (1 <= Node.val <= 100), and use int[2] instead of Map ADT if the number of element is fixed, which saves time and memory.  Array re-assignment by pre-filling value needs to be written like:  arr = new int[] {-1, -2, -3, -4}; | ~~100%~~ | 71.09% |
| 1021 | Easy | Remove Outermost Parentheses | Use same method of Q20E, except using an int rather than Stack to store number of left parenthesis so far |  | 5.32% | 5.49% |
| 1046 | Easy | Last Stone Weight | Use reverse Priority Queue | When you need to override the Comparator of this PriorityQueue and this PriorityQueue stores primitive-typed values, you need to use the wrapper class in the Comparator.  new Comparator<Integer>() {  public int compare(**Integer** a, **Integer** b) {  return -a.compareTo(b);  }  }); | 97.53% | 5.28% |
| 1108 | Easy | Defanging an IP Address | Use str.replaceAll() one-liner. | The first argument (find) for str.replaceAll() is a regex not string literal, but the second argument (replacement) is a string literal.  . (period) in regex has special meaning, use this to represent .  .split("\\."); | 25.09% | 63.97% |
| 1583 | Medium | Count Unhappy Friends |  | Similar to CSE 417 Homework 1 (Stable Matching problem using Gale Shapley algorithm) |  |  |
| 1945 | Easy | Sum of Digits of String After Convert | (JavaScript)  Use Array.reduce and Array.map to efficiently iterate the entire array. | JavaScript’s array.foreach and similar functions (containing an anonymous function) is noticeably simplier than Java | 70.99% (JavaScript) | 93.13% (JavaScript) |