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Maximum Binary Tree Path

2

Difficulty: EASY

Avg. time to solve

15 min

Success Rate

80%

Problem Statement

Suggest Edit

Given a binary tree having N nodes, find and print the maximum sum path from root to a leaf. The binary tree contains negative values as well.

Input Format:

The first line contains a single integer T representing the number of test cases.  
The T-test cases are as follows:

Line 1: Elements in the level order form (separated by space). If any node does not have a left or right child, take -1 in its place

Output Format:

For each test case, print the maximum sum path from the root to leaf (separated by space)

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C++ (g++ 5.4)

1#include <limits>  
2#include <vector>  
3bool getPath(BinaryTreeNode<int>\* root, BinaryTreeNode<int>\* target\_leaf, vector<  
4{  
5 if(root == NULL)  
6 {  
7 return false;  
8 }  
9 if(root == target\_leaf || getPath(root->left, target\_leaf, path)  
10 || getPath(root->right, target\_leaf, path))  
11 {  
12 path.push\_back(root->data);  
13 return true;  
14 }  
15 return false;  
16 }  
17 }  
18  
19 void getTargetLeaf(BinaryTreeNode<int>\* root, int& maxSum, int currSum  
20

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Summed Matrix

0

Difficulty: EASY

Avg. time to solve

10 min

Success Rate

90%

Problem Statement

Suggest Edit

A matrix is constructed of size n\*n and given an integer 'q'. The value at every cell of the matrix is given as,  $M(i,j) = i+j$ , where 'M(i,j)' is the value of a cell, 'i' is the row number and 'j' is the column number. Return the number of cells having value 'q'.

Assume, the array is in 1-based indexing.

Note:

Don't print anything, it has already been taken care of. Just return the total number of cells having a value equal to 'q'.

Input Format:-

The first line of input contains an integer 'T' denoting the number of test cases.

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C++ (g++ 5.4)

1/\*  
2 Time Complexity: O(N^2)  
3 Space Complexity: O(1)  
4  
5 Where 'N' is the size of array.  
6\*/  
7  
8long long int query(long long int n, long long int q) {  
9 long long int total = 0;  
10 // Iterate through all cells and find the sum of the coordinates  
11 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
12 for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {  
13 if (i + j == q) {  
14 total++;  
15 }  
16 }  
17 }  
18 return total;  
19 }

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1

Insert an element at its bottom in a given stack

Avg. time to solve  
15 min

Success Rate  
85%

Problem Statement

Suggest Edit

You are given a stack/deque of integers 'MY-STACK' and an integer 'X'. Your task is to insert 'X' to the bottom of 'MY-STACK' and return the updated stack/deque.

Note:

If 'MY-STACK' = [7, 1, 4, 5], then the first element represents the element at the bottom of the stack and the last element represents the element at the top of the stack.

For example :

Let 'MY-STACK' = [7, 1, 4, 5] and 'X' = 9. So, 'MY-STACK' after insertion becomes [9, 7, 1, 4, 5].

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C++ (g++ 5.4)

📄🔄🔍

```
5
6   Where N is the size of the given stack MY-STACK.
7
8   */
9
10  stack<int> pushAtBottom(stack<int>& myStack, int x) {
11      // Base Case
12      if (myStack.empty()) {
13          myStack.push(x);
14          return myStack;
15      }
16
17      // Recursive calls
18      int num = myStack.top();
19      myStack.pop();
20      pushAtBottom(myStack, x);
21      myStack.push(num);
22
23      return myStack;
24  }
```

Console ^

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ENG