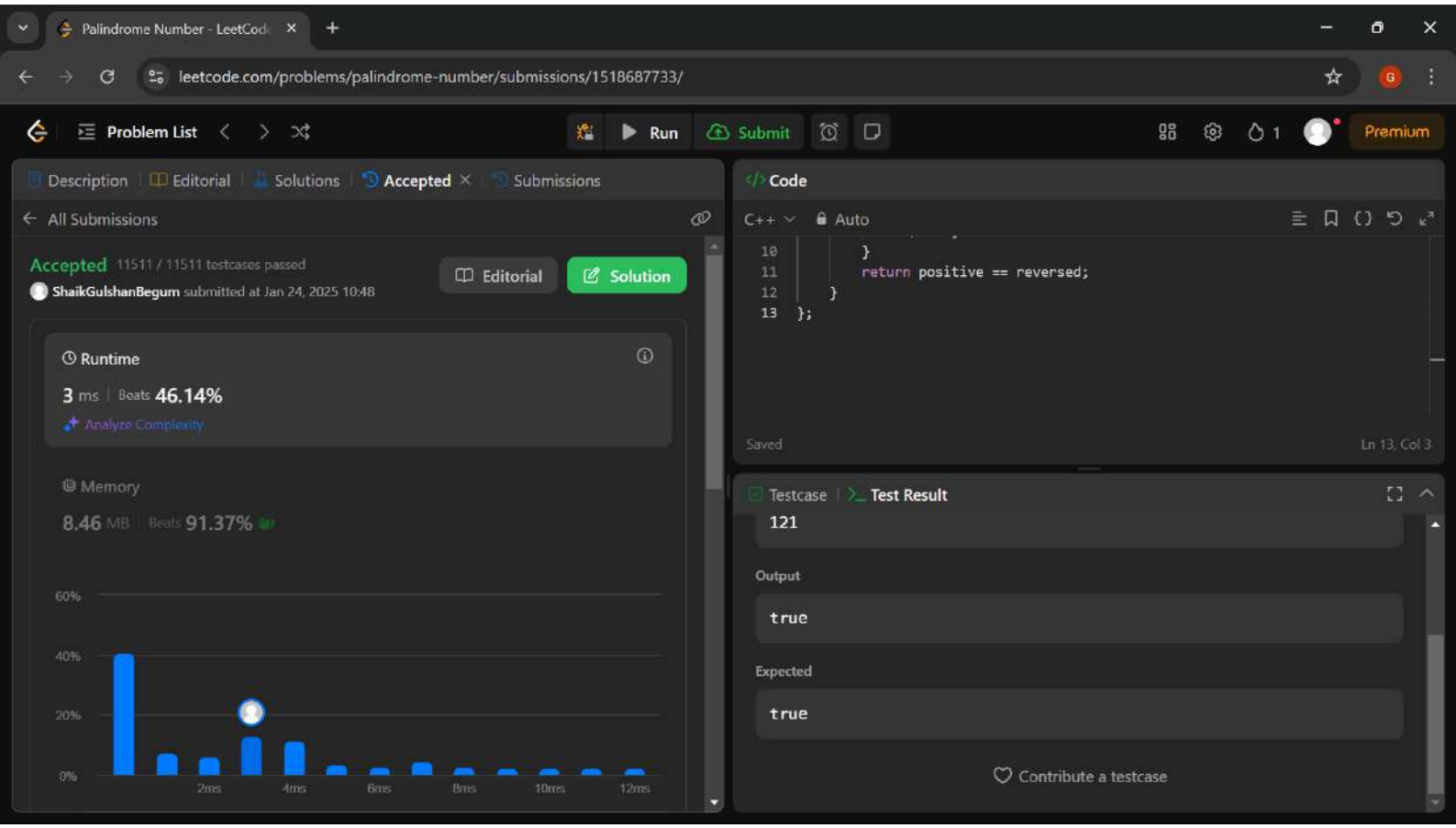
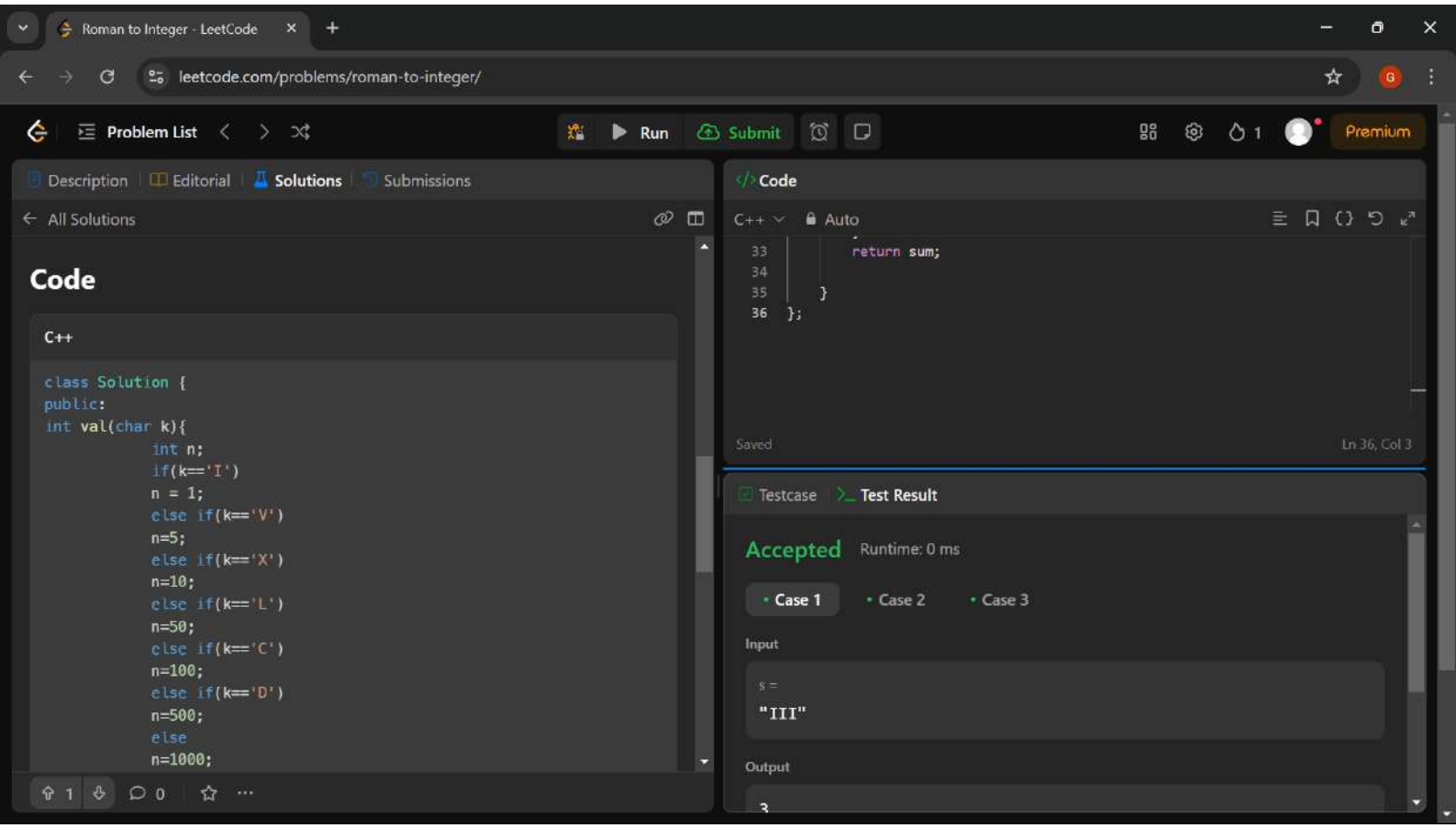
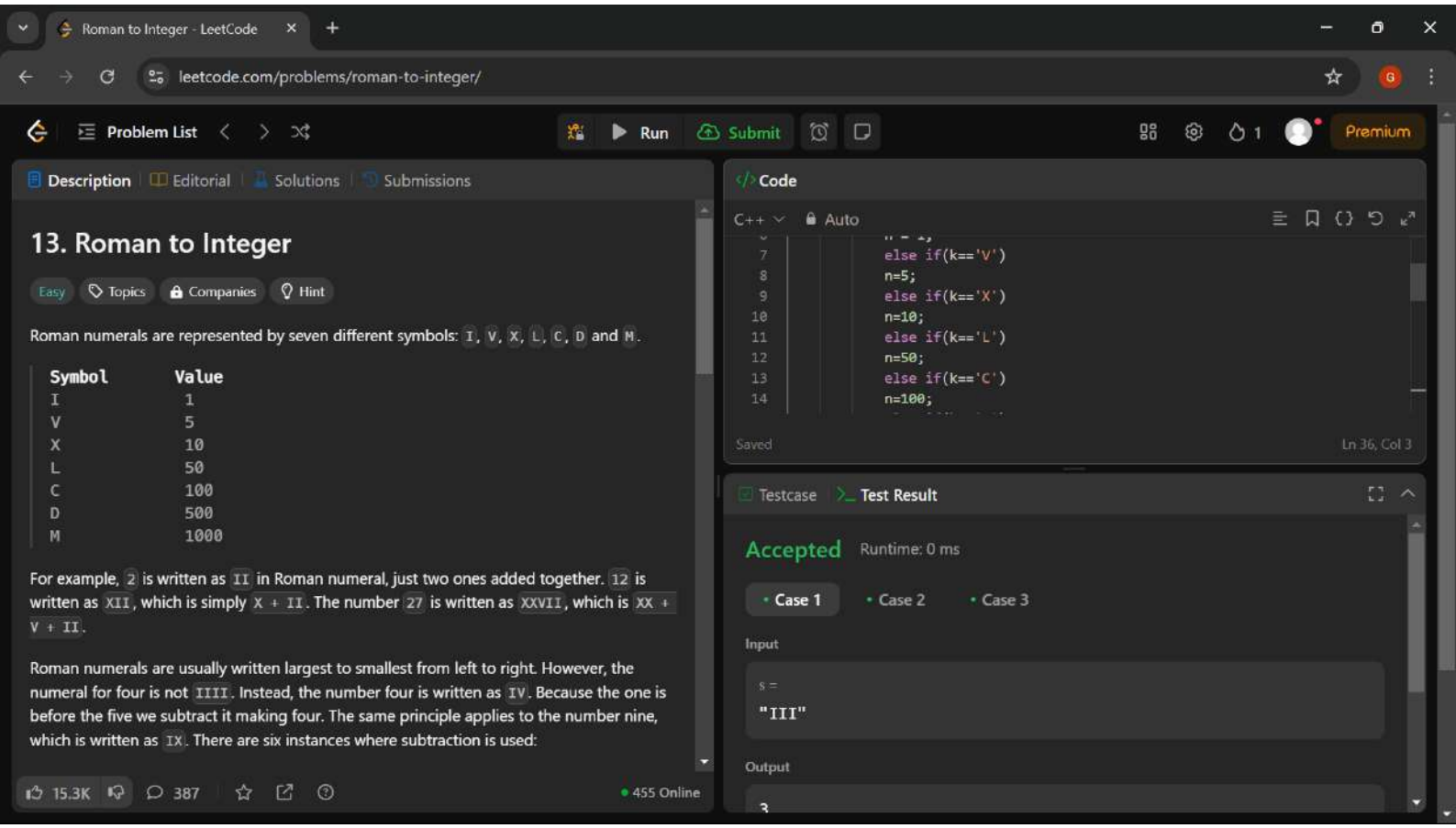
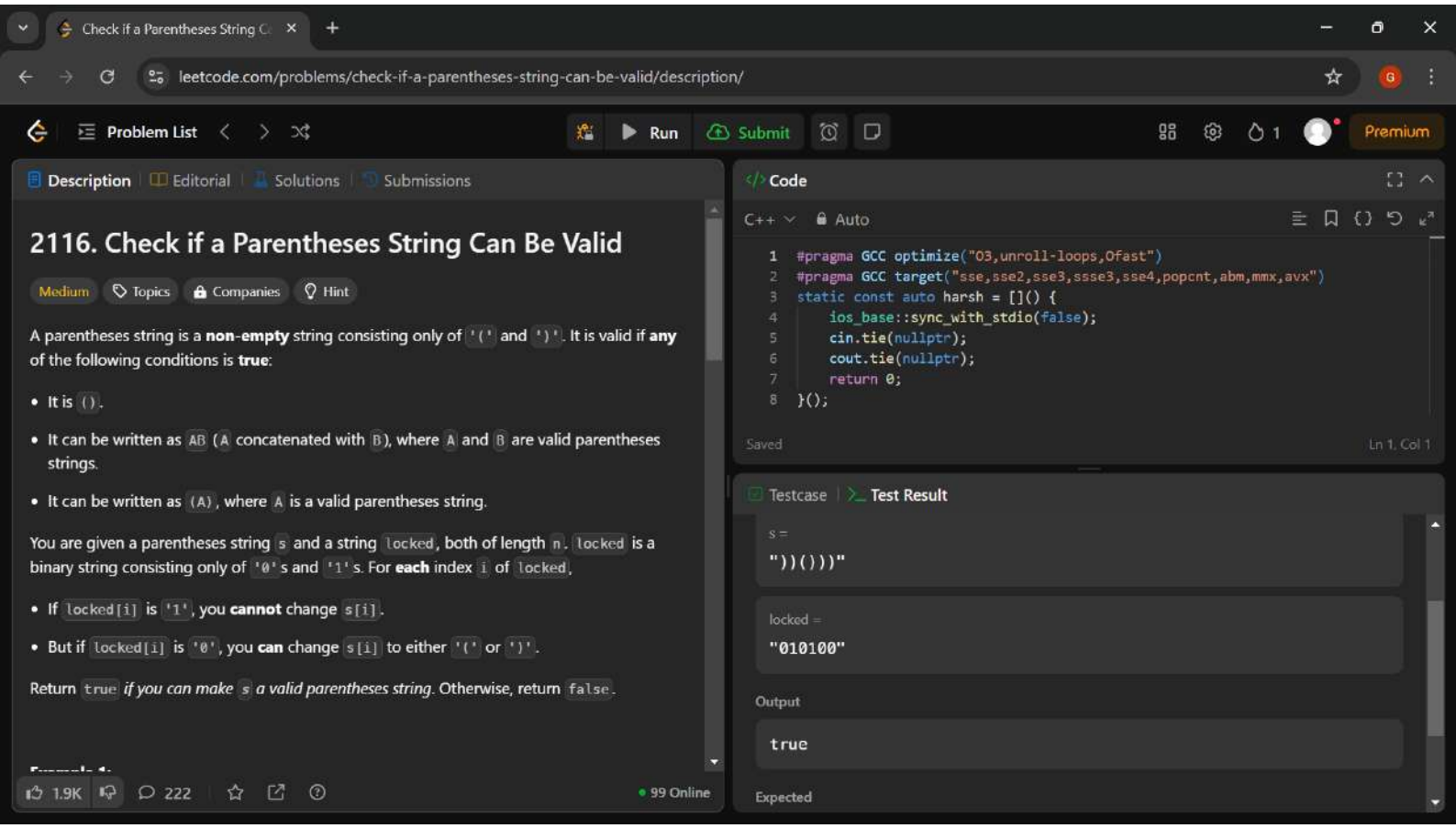
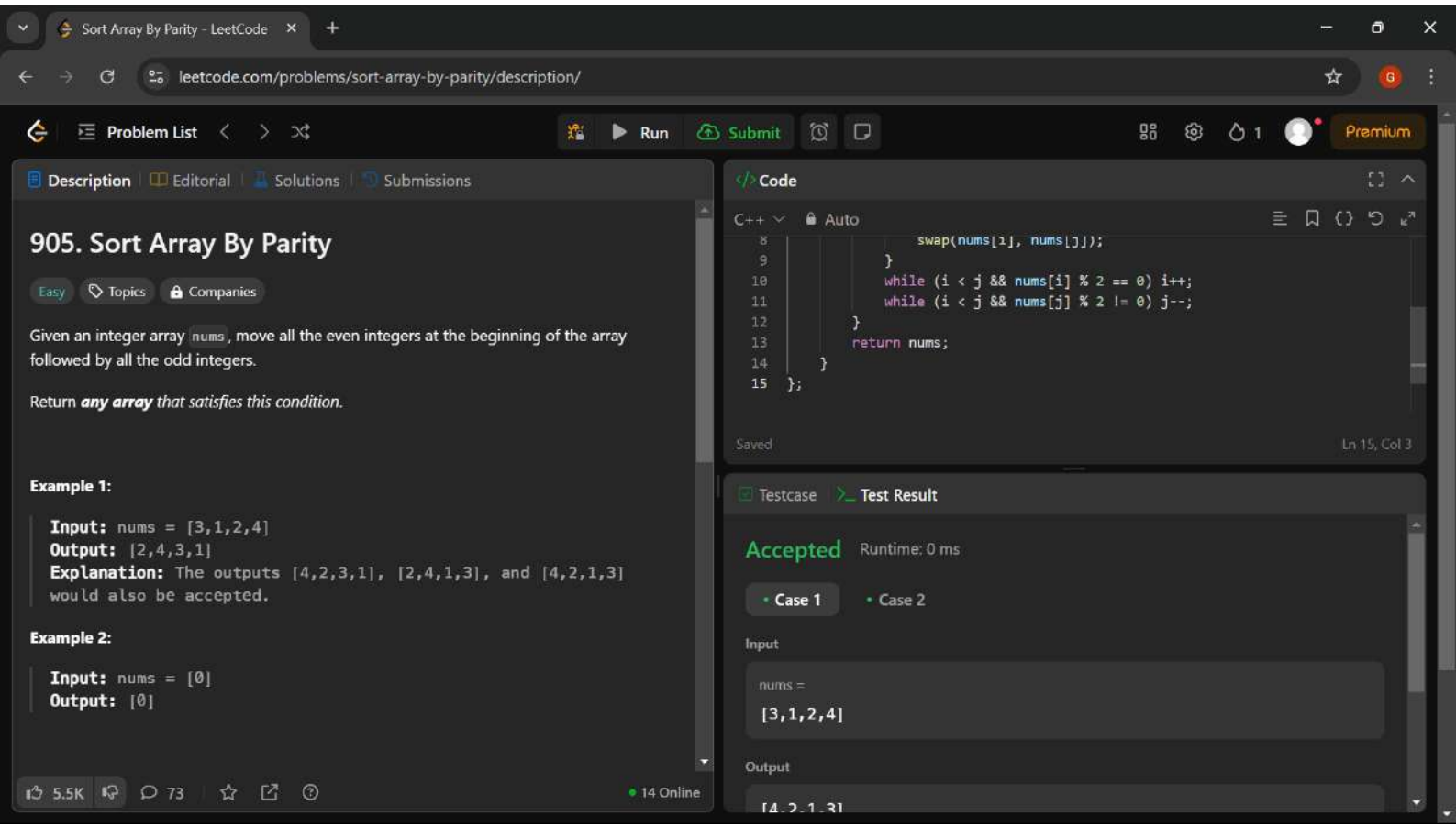

Palindrome Number - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/palindrome-number/submissions/1518687733/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 11511 / 11511 testcases passed
ShaikGulshanBegum submitted at Jan 24, 2025 10:48
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
3 ms | Beats 46.14%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
8.46 MB | Beats 91.37%
60%
40%
20%
0%
2ms
4ms
6ms
8ms
10ms
12ms
Code
C++
Auto
10 }
11 return positive == reversed;
12 }
13 };
Saved
Ln 13, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
121
Output
true
Expected
true
Contribute a testcase


Roman to Integer - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/roman-to-integer/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
All Solutions
Code
C++
class Solution {
public:
int val(char k){
int n;
if(k=='I')
n = 1;
else if(k=='V')
n=5;
else if(k=='X')
n=10;
else if(k=='L')
n=50;
else if(k=='C')
n=100;
else if(k=='D')
n=500;
else
n=1000;
Code
C++
Auto
return sum;
}
};
Saved
Ln 36, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
s =
"III"
Output
3


Roman to Integer - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/roman-to-integer/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
13. Roman to Integer
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
Roman numerals are represented by seven different symbols: I, V, X, L, C, D and M.
Symbol Value
I 1
V 5
X 10
L 50
C 100
D 500
M 1000
For example, 2 is written as II in Roman numeral, just two ones added together. 12 is written as XII, which is simply X + II. The number 27 is written as XXVII, which is XX + V + II.
Roman numerals are usually written largest to smallest from left to right. However, the numeral for four is not IIII. Instead, the number four is written as IV. Because the one is before the five we subtract it making four. The same principle applies to the number nine, which is written as IX. There are six instances where subtraction is used:
15.3K
387
455 Online
Code
C++
Auto
else if(k=='V')
n=5;
else if(k=='X')
n=10;
else if(k=='L')
n=50;
else if(k=='C')
n=100;
Saved
Ln 36, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
s =
"III"
Output
3


Check if a Parentheses String C
leetcode.com/problems/check-if-a-parentheses-string-can-be-valid/description/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2116. Check if a Parentheses String Can Be Valid
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
A parentheses string is a non-empty string consisting only of '(' and ')'. It is valid if any of the following conditions is true:
It is ().
It can be written as AB (A concatenated with B), where A and B are valid parentheses strings.
It can be written as (A), where A is a valid parentheses string.
You are given a parentheses string s and a string locked, both of length n. locked is a binary string consisting only of '0's and '1's. For each index i of locked,
If locked[i] is '1', you cannot change s[i].
But if locked[i] is '0', you can change s[i] to either '(' or ')'.
Return true if you can make s a valid parentheses string. Otherwise, return false.
1.9K
222
99 Online
Code
C++
Auto
1 #pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops,Ofast")
2 #pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4,popcnt,abm,mmx,avx")
3 static const auto harsh = []() {
4 ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
5 cin.tie(nullptr);
6 cout.tie(nullptr);
7 return 0;
8 }();
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
s =
"))()))"
locked =
"010100"
Output
true
Expected


Sort Array By Parity - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/sort-array-by-parity/description/
Problem List
Run
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Premium
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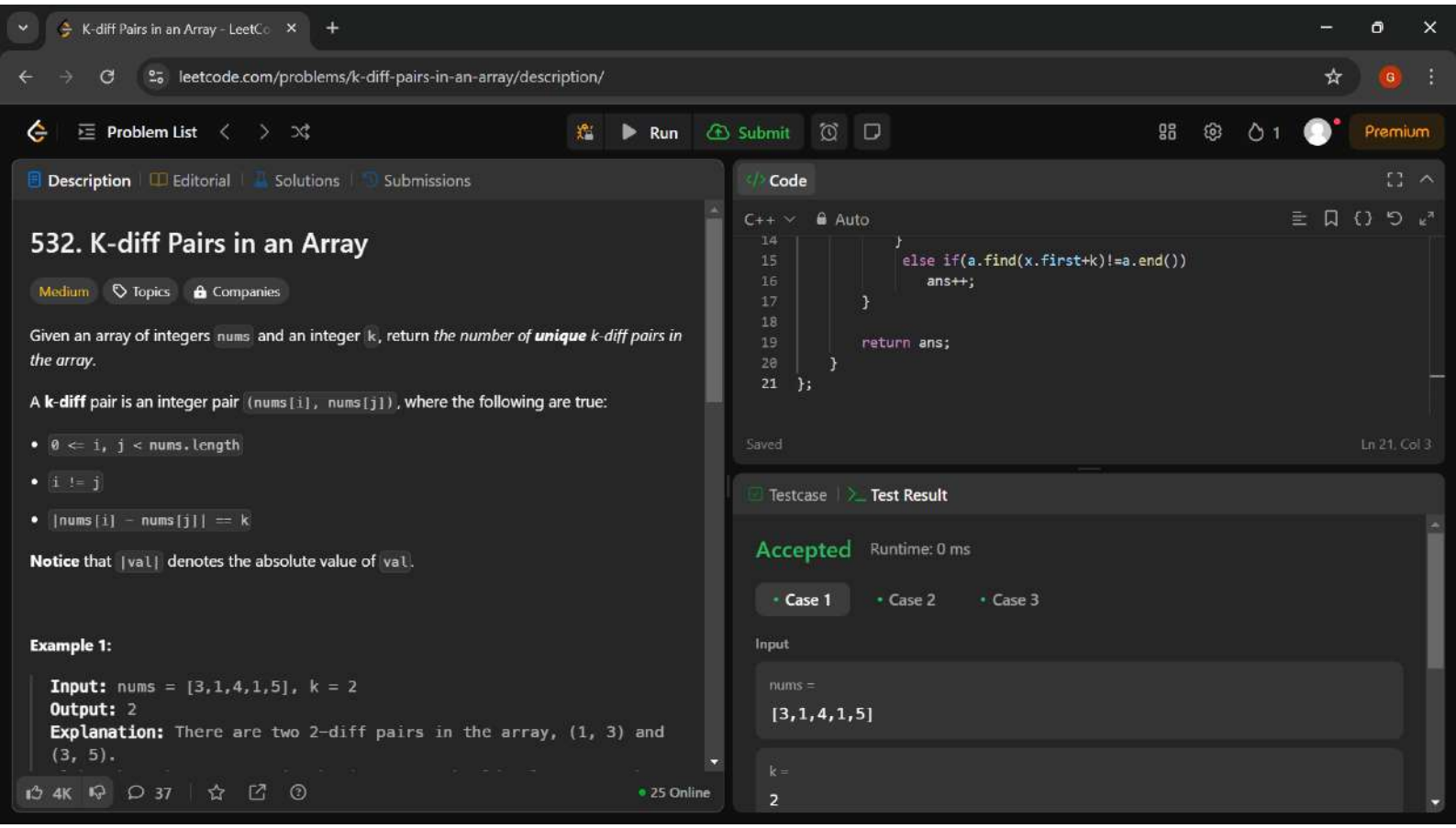
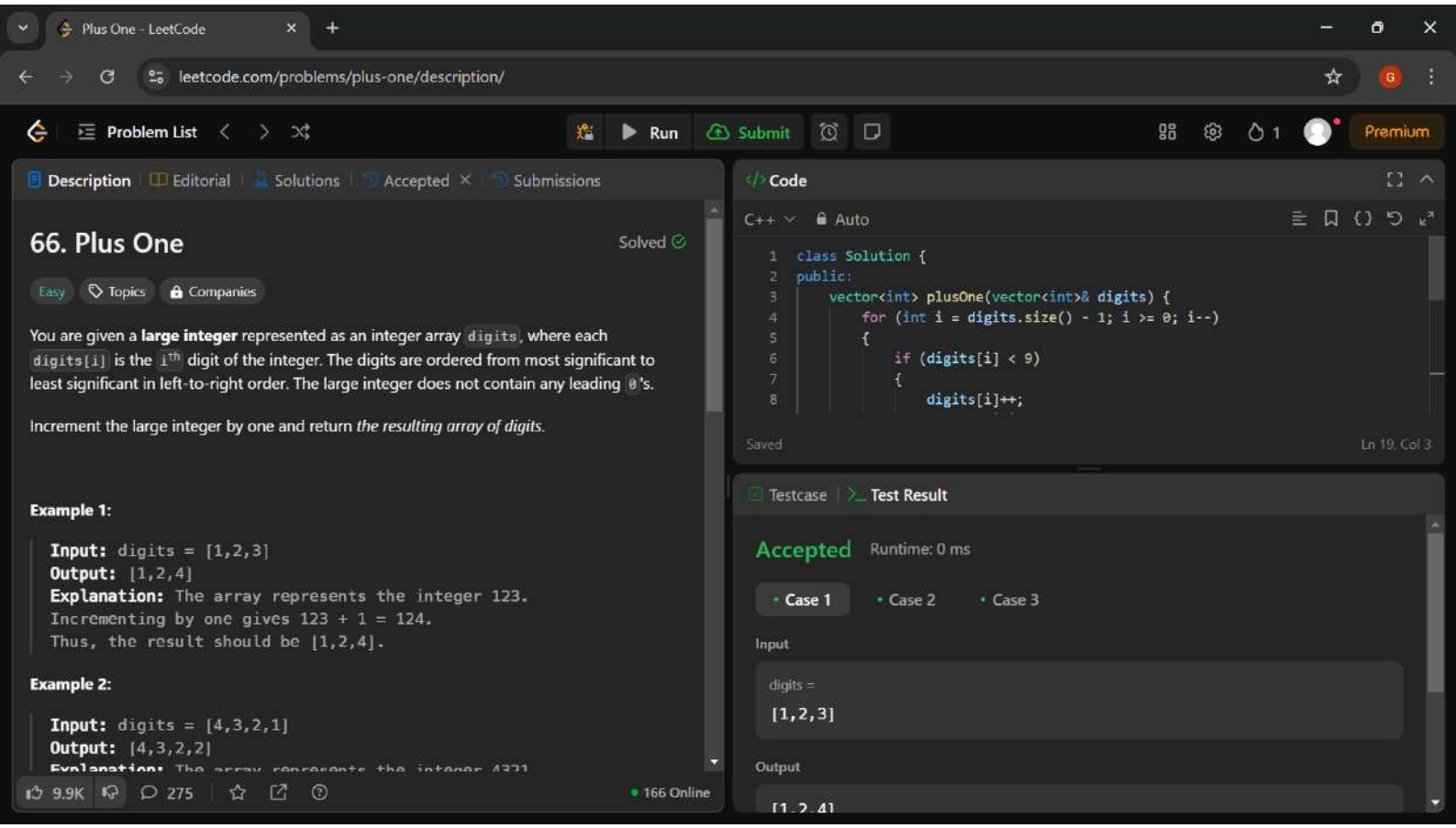
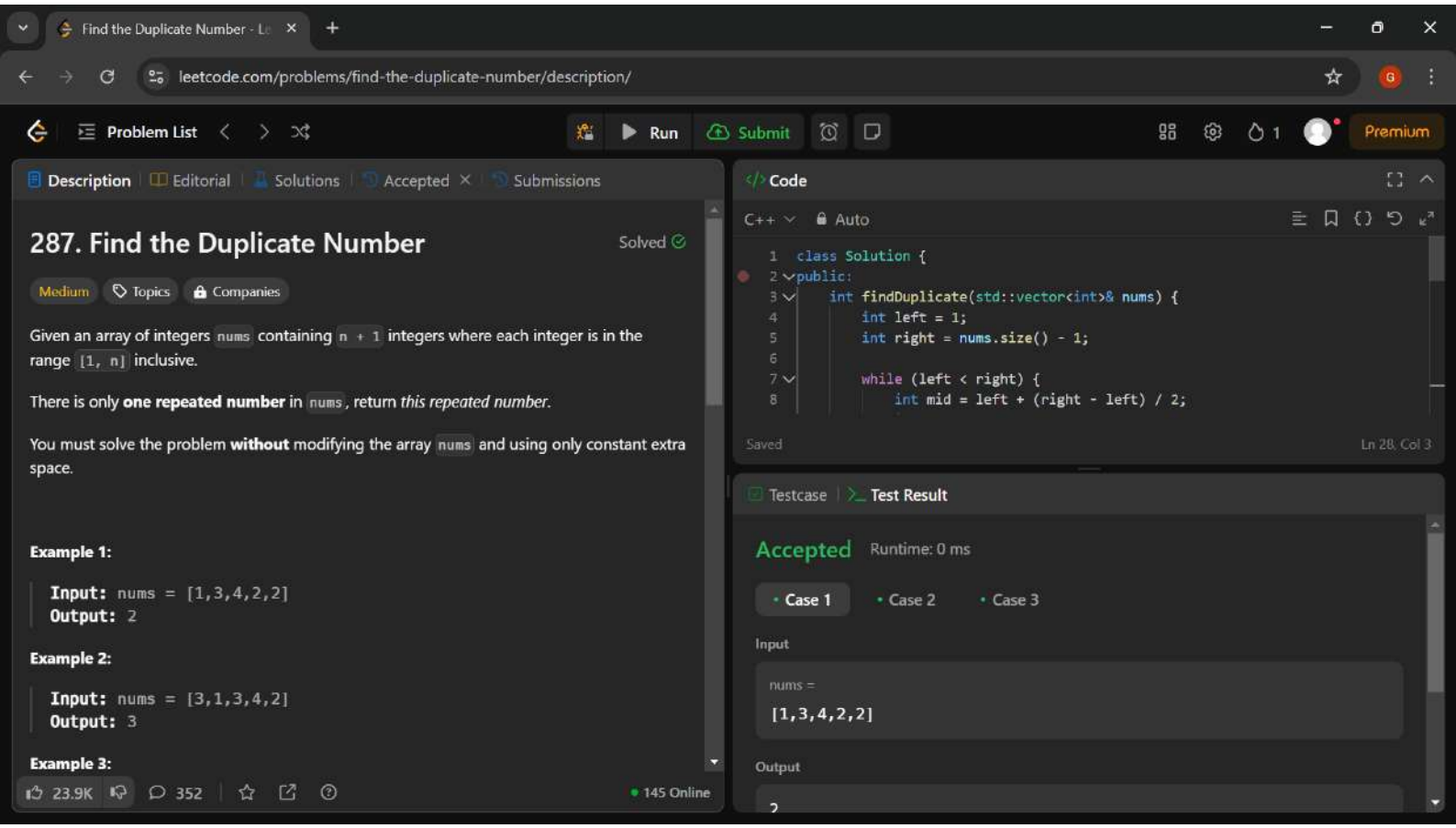
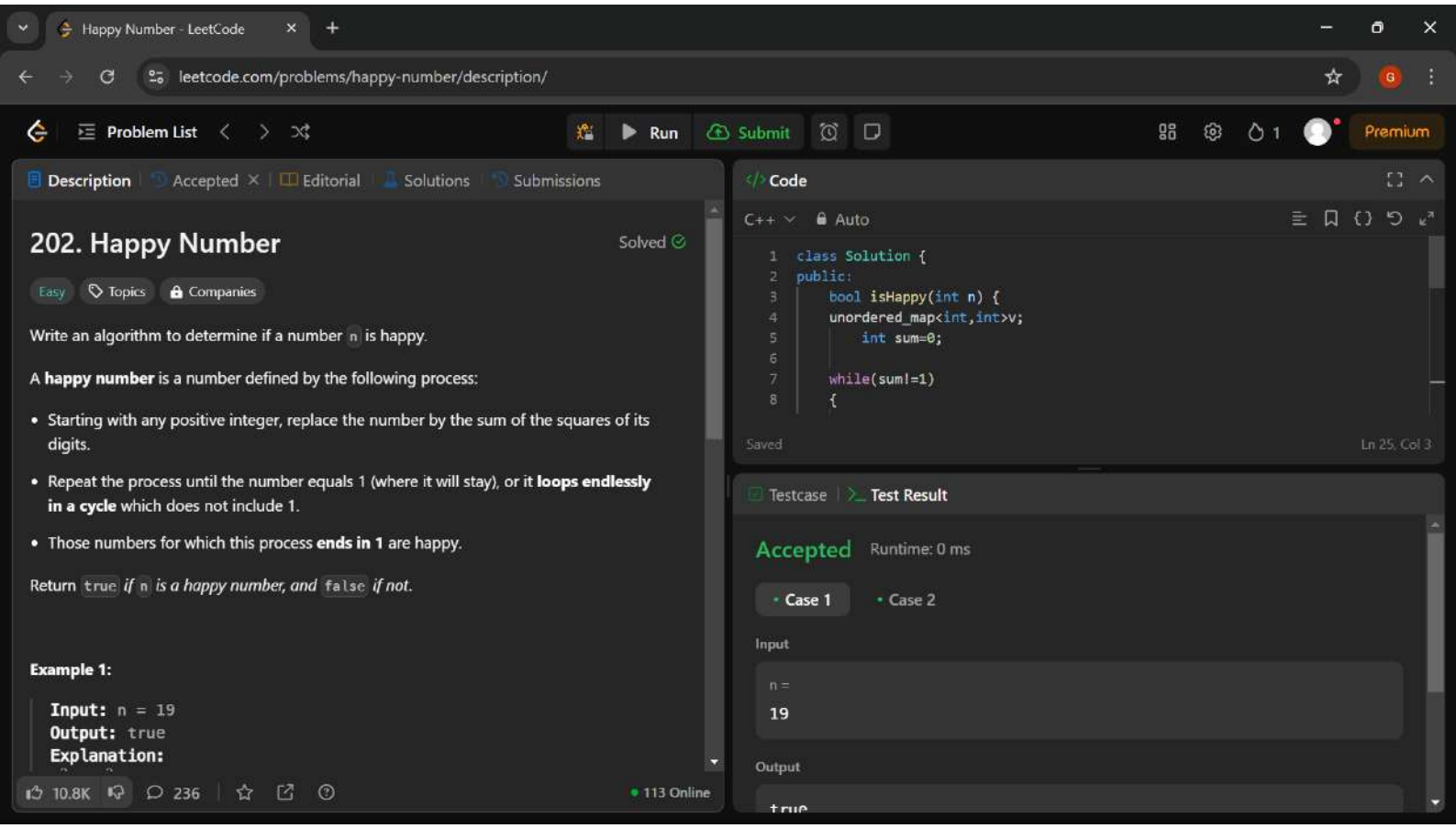
Submissions
905. Sort Array By Parity
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given an integer array nums, move all the even integers at the beginning of the array followed by all the odd integers.
Return any array that satisfies this condition.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [3,1,2,4]
Output: [2,4,3,1]
Explanation: The outputs [4,2,3,1], [2,4,1,3], and [4,2,1,3] would also be accepted.
Example 2:
Input: nums = [0]
Output: [0]
5.5K
73
14 Online
Code
C++
Auto
swap(nums[i], nums[j]);
while (i < j && nums[i] % 2 == 0) i++;
while (i < j && nums[j] % 2 != 0) j--;
return nums;
Saved
Ln 15, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[3,1,2,4]
Output
[4,2,1,3]


K-diff Pairs in an Array - LeetCo
leetcode.com/problems/k-diff-pairs-in-an-array/description/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
532. K-diff Pairs in an Array
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given an array of integers nums and an integer k, return the number of unique k-diff pairs in the array.
A k-diff pair is an integer pair (nums[i], nums[j]), where the following are true:
0 <= i, j < nums.length
i != j
|nums[i] - nums[j]| == k
Notice that |val| denotes the absolute value of val.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [3,1,4,1,5], k = 2
Output: 2
Explanation: There are two 2-diff pairs in the array, (1, 3) and (3, 5).
4K
37
25 Online
Code
C++
Auto
14 }
15 else if(a.find(x.first+k)!=a.end())
16 ans++;
17 }
18
19 return ans;
20 }
21 };
Saved
Ln 21, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[3,1,4,1,5]
k =
2


Plus One - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/plus-one/description/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
66. Plus One
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
You are given a large integer represented as an integer array digits, where each digits[i] is the ith digit of the integer. The digits are ordered from most significant to least significant in left-to-right order. The large integer does not contain any leading 0's.
Increment the large integer by one and return the resulting array of digits.
Example 1:
Input: digits = [1,2,3]
Output: [1,2,4]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 123.
Incrementing by one gives 123 + 1 = 124.
Thus, the result should be [1,2,4].
Example 2:
Input: digits = [4,3,2,1]
Output: [4,3,2,2]
9.9K
275
166 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> plusOne(vector<int>& digits) {
for (int i = digits.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
{
if (digits[i] < 9)
{
digits[i]++;
Saved
Ln 19, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
digits =
[1,2,3]
Output
[1,2,4]


Find the Duplicate Number - Le
leetcode.com/problems/find-the-duplicate-number/description/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
287. Find the Duplicate Number
Solved
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given an array of integers nums containing n + 1 integers where each integer is in the range [1, n] inclusive.
There is only one repeated number in nums, return this repeated number.
You must solve the problem without modifying the array nums and using only constant extra space.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,3,4,2,2]
Output: 2
Example 2:
Input: nums = [3,1,3,4,2]
Output: 3
Example 3:
23.9K
352
145 Online
Code
C++
Auto
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3 int findDuplicate(std::vector<int>& nums) {
4 int left = 1;
5 int right = nums.size() - 1;
6
7 while (left < right) {
8 int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
Saved
Ln 28, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[1,3,4,2,2]
Output
2


Happy Number - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/happy-number/description/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Accepted
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
202. Happy Number
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
Write an algorithm to determine if a number n is happy.
A happy number is a number defined by the following process:
Starting with any positive integer, replace the number by the sum of the squares of its digits.
Repeat the process until the number equals 1 (where it will stay), or it loops endlessly in a cycle which does not include 1.
Those numbers for which this process ends in 1 are happy.
Return true if n is a happy number, and false if not.
Example 1:
Input: n = 19
Output: true
Explanation:
10.8K
236
113 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
bool isHappy(int n) {
unordered_map<int,int>v;
int sum=0;
while(sum!=1)
{
Saved
Ln 25, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
n =
19
Output
true