

## DSA LAB: 02

Problem List

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsAcceptedSubmissions

All Submissions

Hassnain\_Soomro submitted at Sep 08, 2024 16:34


Runtime

4 msBeats 69.62%

Memory

15.28 MBBeats 54.14%

Analyze Complexity



Code C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> getConcatenation(vector<int>& A)
    {
        vector<int>ans(A);
        ans.insert(ans.end(),A.begin(),A.end());
        return ans;
    }
};
```

Code

C++Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<int> getConcatenation(vector<int>& A)
4     {
5         vector<int>ans(A);
6         ans.insert(ans.end(),A.begin(),A.end());
7         return ans;
8     }
9 };
```

Saved

TestcaseTest Result

AcceptedRuntime: 0 ms

Case 1Case 2

Input

nums =  
[1,2,1]

Output

[1,2,1,1,2,1]

Expected

Problem List

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

2942. Find Words Containing Character

Solved

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

You are given a 0-indexed array of strings `words` and a character `x`.

Return an **array of indices** representing the words that contain the character `x`.

**Note** that the returned array may be in **any order**.

Example 1:

Input: words = ["leet","code"], x = "e"  
Output: [0,1]  
Explanation: "e" occurs in both words: "leet", and "code". Hence, we return indices 0 and 1.

Example 2:

Input: words = ["abc","bcd","aaaa","cbc"], x = "a"  
Output: [0,2]  
Explanation: "a" occurs in "abc", and "aaaa". Hence, we return indices 0 and 2.

Example 3:

Input: words = ["abc","bcd","aaaa","cbc"], x = "z"  
Output: []  
Explanation: "z" does not occur in any of the words. Hence, we return an empty array.

34820

Code

JavaAuto

```
1 class Solution
2 {
3     public List<Integer> findWordsContaining(String[] words, char x)
4     {
5         List<Integer> list = new LinkedList<>();
6         for(int idx=0, t_idx, t_size; idx < words.length; idx++)
7         {
8             for(t_idx=0, t_size = words[idx].length(); t_idx < t_size; t_idx++)
9             {
10                 if(words[idx].charAt(t_idx) == x){
11                     list.add(idx);
12                 }
13             }
14         }
15         return list;
16     }
17 }
```

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TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

words =  
["leet","code"]

x =  
"e"

Source

Problem List<>🔍

RunSubmit🔒📄

88🔧🔥0🔊Premium

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

2114. Maximum Number of Words Found in SentencesSolved🔒

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

A sentence is a list of words that are separated by a single space with no leading or trailing spaces.  
You are given an array of strings sentences, where each sentences[i] represents a single sentence.  
Return the maximum number of words that appear in a single sentence.

Example 1:  
Input: sentences = ["alice and bob love leetcode", "i think so too", "this is great thanks very much"]  
Output: 6  
Explanation:  
- The first sentence, "alice and bob love leetcode", has 5 words in total.  
- The second sentence, "i think so too", has 4 words in total.  
- The third sentence, "this is great thanks very much", has 6 words in total.  
Thus, the maximum number of words in a single sentence comes from the third sentence, which has 6 words.

Example 2:  
Input: sentences = ["please wait", "continue to fight", "continue to win"]  
Output: 3  
Explanation: It is possible that multiple sentences contain the same number of words.

</> Code

Java📄Auto

1class Solution {  
2 public int mostWordsFound(String[] sentences) {  
3 int ans = 0;  
4 for (int i = 0; i < sentences.length; i++) {  
5 String s = sentences[i];  
6 String[] arr = s.strip().split(" ");  
7 if (ans < arr.length) {  
8 ans = arr.length;  
9 }  
10 }  
11 return ans;  
12 }  
13}

SavedLn 13, Col 1

Testcase> Test Result

AcceptedRuntime: 0 ms

Case 1Case 2

Input

sentences =  
["alice and bob love leetcode","i think so too","this is great thanks very much"]

Output

6

Problem List<>🔍

RunSubmit🔒📄

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DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

2006. Count Number of Pairs With Absolute Difference KSolved🔒

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the number of pairs (i, j) where i < j such that |nums[i] - nums[j]| == k.  
The value of |x| is defined as:  
• x if x >= 0.  
• -x if x < 0.

Example 1:  
Input: nums = [1,2,2,1], k = 1  
Output: 4  
Explanation: The pairs with an absolute difference of 1 are:  
- [1,2,2,1]  
- [1,2,2,1]  
- [1,2,2,1]  
- [1,2,2,1]

Example 2:  
Input: nums = [1,3], k = 3  
Output: 0  
Explanation: There are no pairs with an absolute difference of 3.

</> Code

Java📄Auto

1class Solution {  
2 public int countKDifference(int[] nums, int k) {  
3 Map<Integer,Integer> map = new HashMap<>();  
4 int res = 0;  
5  
6 for(int i = 0;i< nums.length;i++){  
7 if(map.containsKey(nums[i]-k)){  
8 res+= map.get(nums[i]-k);  
9 }  
10 if(map.containsKey(nums[i]+k)){  
11 res+= map.get(nums[i]+k);  
12 }  
13 }  
14 return res;  
15 }  
16}

SavedLn 15, Col 1

Testcase> Test Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3+

nums =  
[1,2,2,1]

k =  
1

</> Source🔒

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

1929. Concatenation of ArraySolved

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer array `nums` of length `n`, you want to create an array `ans` of length `2n` where `ans[i] == nums[i]` and `ans[i + n] == nums[i]` for  $0 \leq i < n$  (0-indexed).  
Specifically, `ans` is the concatenation of two `nums` arrays.  
Return the array `ans`.

Example 1:  
Input: `nums = [1,2,1]`  
Output: `[1,2,1,1,2,1]`  
Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:  
- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2]]`  
- `ans = [1,2,1,1,2,1]`

Example 2:  
Input: `nums = [1,3,2,1]`  
Output: `[1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`  
Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:  
- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3]]`  
- `ans = [1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`

3.4K108

</>Code

JavaAuto

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int[] getConcatenation(int[] nums) {
3         int len = nums.length;
4         int[] ans = new int[2 * len];
5         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
6             ans[i] = nums[i];
7             ans[i + len] = nums[i];
8         }
9         return ans;
10    }
11 }
```

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TestcaseTest Result

Case1Case2+

nums =

[1,2,1]

</>Source

Problem List<>↔

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DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

204. Count PrimesSolved

MediumTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer `n`, return the number of prime numbers that are strictly less than `n`.

Example 1:  
Input: `n = 10`  
Output: 4  
Explanation: There are 4 prime numbers less than 10, they are 2, 3, 5, 7.

Example 2:  
Input: `n = 0`  
Output: 0

Example 3:  
Input: `n = 1`  
Output: 0

Constraints:  
•  $0 \leq n \leq 5 * 10^5$

8K79

</>Code

JavaAuto

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int countPrimes(int n) {
3         if(n <= 2) return 0;
4
5         int count = 0;
6
7         boolean[] isPrime = new boolean[n];
8
9         for(int i = 2; i < n; i++)
10            isPrime[i] = true;
11    }
```

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TestcaseTest Result

Case1Case2Case3+

n =

10

</>Source

Problem List<>↔

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DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

1929. Concatenation of ArraySolved

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

Given an integer array `nums` of length `n`, you want to create an array `ans` of length `2n` where `ans[i] == nums[i]` and `ans[i + n] == nums[i]` for  $0 \leq i < n$  (0-indexed).  
Specifically, `ans` is the concatenation of two `nums` arrays.  
Return the array `ans`.

Example 1:  
Input: `nums = [1,2,1]`  
Output: `[1,2,1,1,2,1]`  
Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:  
- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2]]`  
- `ans = [1,2,1,1,2,1]`

Example 2:  
Input: `nums = [1,3,2,1]`  
Output: `[1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`  
Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:  
- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3]]`  
- `ans = [1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`

