Sum of Two Numbers

Given a list of numbers nums and a number k, return whether any two elements from

the list add up to k. You may not use the same element twice.

Note: Numbers can be negative or 0.

Constraints

 $n \le 100,000$ where n is the length of nums

Example 1

Input

nums = [35, 8, 18, 3, 22]

k = 11

Output

true

Explanation

8 + 3 = 11

Example 2

Input

nums = [10, 36, 22, 14]

k = 4

Output

false

Explanation

No two numbers in this list add up to 4.

Example 3

Input

nums = [24, 10, 11, 4]

Output

true

Explanation

Example 4

Input

nums = [-22, 22, -11, 11]

k = 0

Output

true

Explanation

Example 5

Input

nums = [15, 0, 3, 2]

k = 15

Output

true

Explanation

$$15 + 0 = 15$$

Run-Length Encoding

Given a string s, return its run-length encoding. You can assume the string to be encoded have no digits and consists solely of alphabetic characters.

Constraints $n \le 100,000$ where n is the length of s

Example 1
Input
s = aaaabbbccdaa
Output
4a3b2c1d2a

Example 2
Input
s = abcde
Output
1a1b1c1d1e

Example 3
Input
s = aabba
Output
2a2b1a
Example 4
Input
s = aaaaaaaaaa
Output
10a

High Frequency

Given a list of integers nums, find the most frequently occurring element and

return the number of occurrences of that element.

```
Constraints
```

 $0 \le n \le 100,000$ where n is the length of nums

```
Example 1
Input
nums = [1, 4, 1, 7, 1, 7, 1, 1]
Output
5

Example 2
Input
nums = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5]
Output
7

Example 3
Input
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
Output
1
```

Number of Bits

Given an integer n, return the number of 1 bits in n.

```
Constraints
0 ≤ n < 2 ** 31
Example 1
Input
n = 0
Output
0
Example 2
Input
n = 1
Output
1
Example 3
Input
n = 2
Output
Explanation
2 is 10 in binary.
Example 4
Input
n = 3
Output
```

2

Explanation 3 is 11 in binary.

Example 5
Input
n = 4
Output
1
Explanation
4 is 100 in binary.