

Minimize the Heights II

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 15.06% Submissions: 739K+ Points: 4
Average Time: 25m

Given an array `arr[]` denoting heights of `n` towers and a positive integer `k`.

For **each** tower, you must perform **exactly one** of the following operations **exactly once**.

- **Increase** the height of the tower by `k`
- **Decrease** the height of the tower by `k`

Find out the **minimum** possible difference between the height of the shortest and tallest towers after you have modified each tower.

You can find a slight modification of the problem [here](#).

Note: It is **compulsory** to increase or decrease the height by `k` for each tower. After the operation, the resultant array should **not** contain any **negative integers**.

Examples :

```
1 class Solution {
2     public:
3     int getMinDiff(vector<int> &arr, int k) {
4         // code here
5         int n= arr.size();
6         sort(arr.begin(),arr.end());
7
8         int h= arr[n-1]-arr[0];
9         for(int i=1;i<n;i++)
10            {
11                if(arr[i]-k<0){continue;}
12                int small=min(arr[0]+k,arr[i]-k);
13                int large=max(arr[n-1]-k,arr[i-1]+k);
14                h=min(h,large-small);
15            }
16
17         return h;
18     }
19 };
```



Custom Input

Compile & Run

Su



Stock Buy and Sell – Max one Transaction Allowed



Difficulty: Easy

Accuracy: 49.33%

Submissions: 110K+

Points: 2

Average Time: 10m

Given an array **prices[]** of length **n**, representing the prices of the stocks on different days. The task is to find the maximum profit possible by buying and selling the stocks on different days when at most one transaction is allowed. Here one transaction means 1 buy + 1 Sell. If it is not possible to make a profit then **return 0**.

Note: Stock must be bought before being sold.

Examples:

Input: prices[] = [7, 10, 1, 3, 6, 9, 2]

Output: 8

Explanation: You can buy the stock on day 2 at price = 1 and sell it on day 5 at price = 9. Hence, the profit is 8.

Input: prices[] = [7, 6, 4, 3, 1]

Output: 0

C++ (12)

Start Timer



```
1 class Solution {
2     public:
3         int maximumProfit(vector<int> &prices) {
4             // code here
5             int n=prices.size();
6             int small=prices[0];
7             int profit=0;
8
9             for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
10            {
11                profit=max(profit,prices[i]-small);
12                small=min(small,prices[i]);
13            }
14
15            return profit;
16        }
17    };
18
```



Custom Input

Compile & Run

Submit

Stock Buy and Sell – Multiple Transaction Allowed

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 13.43% Submissions: 185K+ Points: 4

The cost of stock on each day is given in an array **price[]**. Each day you may decide to either buy or sell the stock **i** at **price[i]**, you can even buy and sell the stock on the same day. Find the **maximum profit** that you can get.

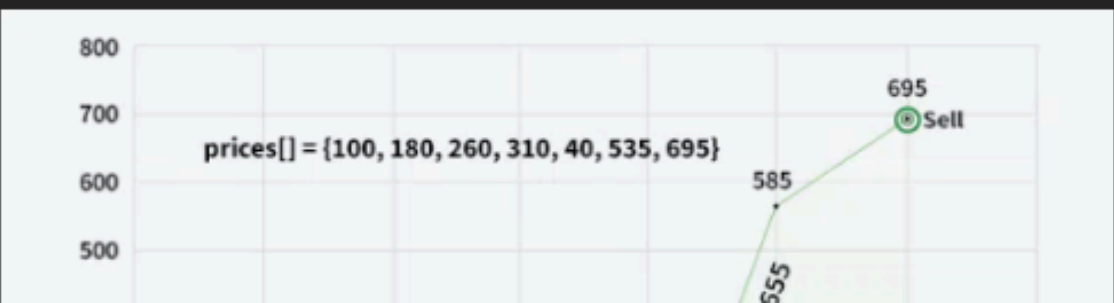
Note: A stock can only be sold if it has been bought previously and multiple stocks cannot be held on any given day.

Examples:

Input: prices[] = [100, 180, 260, 310, 40, 535, 695]

Output: 865

Explanation: Buy the stock on day 0 and sell it on day 3 => 310 – 100 = 210. Buy the stock on day 4 and sell it on day 6 => 695 – 40 = 655. Maximum Profit = 210 + 655 = 865.



```
C++ (12) Start Timer

1
2 class Solution {
3     public:
4         int maximumProfit(vector<int> &arr) {
5             // code here
6             int n =arr.size();
7             int profit=0;
8             for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)
9             {
10                 if(arr[i+1]>arr[i])
11                 {
12                     profit += arr[i+1]-arr[i];
13                 }
14             }
15             return profit;
16         }
17 };
18
```


geeksforgeeks.org/batch/gfg-160-problems/track/arrays-gfg-160/problem/smallest-positive-missing-number-1587115621

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ProblemEditorialSubmissions

Smallest Positive Missing

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 25.13% Submissions: 450K+ Points: 4

You are given an integer array `arr[]`. Your task is to find the **smallest positive number** missing from the array.

Note: Positive number starts from 1. The array can have negative integers too.

Examples:

Input: `arr[] = [2, -3, 4, 1, 1, 7]`

Output: 3

Explanation: Smallest positive missing number is 3.

Input: `arr[] = [5, 3, 2, 5, 1]`

Output: 4

Explanation: Smallest positive missing number is 4.

Input: `arr[] = [-8, 0, -1, -4, -3]`

Output: 1

C++ (12)Start Timer

```
1 class Solution {
2     public:
3     int missingNumber(vector<int> &arr) {
4         // code here
5         int n=arr.size();
6         sort(arr.begin(),arr.end());
7         int s=1; //smallest positive
8
9         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
10            {
11                if(arr[i]==s)
12                {
13                    s++;
14                }
15            }
16
17         return s;
18     }
19 };
20
```

Custom Input

Compile & Run

Sub