

Minimize the Heights II | Practice | X

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/minimize-the-heights3351/1

Search...

Threat 90 Ending

Courses

Tutorials

Practice

Jobs

Start Timer

Java (21)

Problem

Editorial

Submissions

Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results

Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input:

k =

arr[] =

Your Output:

Expected Output:

1- class Solution {
2- public static int getMinDiff(int[] arr, int k) {
3-
4- int n = arr.length;
5- java.util.Arrays.sort(arr);
6-
7- int ans = arr[n - 1] - arr[0];
8-
9- for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
10-
11- if (arr[i] - k < 0)
12- continue;
13-
14- int minHeight = Math.min(arr[0] + k, arr[i] - k);
15- int maxHeight = Math.max(arr[i - 1] + k, arr[n - 1] - k);
16-
17- ans = Math.min(ans, maxHeight - minHeight);
18- }
19-
20- return ans;
21- }
22- }
23- }

Custom Input

Compile & Run

Submit

18°C Mostly sunny

Search

ENG IN

13:50 30-01-2026

Minimum Jumps | Practice | Geeks |

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/minimum-number-of-jumps-1587115620/1

Search...

CoursesTutorialsPracticeJobs

Start Timer

ProblemEditorialSubmissionsComments

Output Window

Compilation ResultsCustom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input:

arr[] =

Your Output:

Expected Output:

Java (21)

Start Timer

```
1 // Minimum Number of Jumps
2 // Problem Statement
3 // Given an array arr[] of non-negative numbers arranged in such a way that the first
4 // element is always '1'. Your task is to find the minimum number of jumps needed to
5 // reach the last index (n-1) of the array (assuming you start at index 0). Return -1
6 // if it is not possible to reach the last index.
7 // Example:
8 // Input: arr[] = {1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 2, 6, 7, 6, 8, 9}
9 // Output: 3
10 // Explanation: From index 0 to 1 you need 1 jump. From index 1 to 5 you need 1
11 // jump. From index 5 to 9 you need 1 jump.
12 // If array has only one element
13 // return 0;
14 int maxReach = arr[0];
15 int steps = arr[0];
16 int jumps = 1;
17 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
18     // Reached the end
19     if (i == n - 1)
20         return jumps;
21     maxReach = Math.max(maxReach, i + arr[i]);
22     steps--;
23     // If no steps left, must jump
24     if (steps == 0) {
25         jumps++;
26         // If cannot move further
27         if (i >= maxReach)
28             return -1;
29         steps = maxReach - i;
30     }
31 }
32 return -1;
```

Custom InputCompile & RunSubmit

18°C Mostly sunny

Search

ENG IN 13:52 30-01-2026

Find the Duplicate Number - Leet

https://leetcode.com/problems/find-the-duplicate-number/

Problem List<>SubmitRun Ctrl

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

Follow up:

- How can we prove that at least one duplicate number must exist in `nums`?
- Can you solve the problem in linear runtime complexity?

Google NotebookLM

Free for students

Learn More

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes

No

Accepted 24,49,834 / 3.8M | Acceptance Rate 63.9%

Topics

Companies

Similar Questions

Discussion (490)

Copyright © 2026 LeetCode. All rights reserved.

25.2K490196 Online

Code

JavaAuto

```
11
12 // Phase 2: Find entrance to cycle
13 slow = nums[0];
14 while (slow != fast) {
15     slow = nums[slow];
16     fast = nums[fast];
17 }
18
19 return slow;
20
21 }
22
```

SavedLn 22, Col 1

TestcaseTest Result

Case 1Case 2Case 3

Input

nums =
[1, 3, 4, 2, 2]

Output

2

Expected

2

18°C
Mostly sunny

Search

ENG
IN

13:55
30-01-2026

Merge Intervals - LeetCode

https://leetcode.com/problems/merge-intervals/

Problem List

Run

Submit

391 Online

Description

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

1 ≤ intervals.length ≤ 10⁴

intervals[i].length == 2

0 ≤ start_i ≤ end_i ≤ 10⁴

Google NotebookLM

Free for students

Learn More

Seen this question in a real interview before?

1/5

Yes

No

Accepted

37,65,337

7.4M

Acceptance Rate

51.0%

Topics

Companies

Similar Questions

Discussion (263)

Copyright © 2026 LeetCode. All rights reserved.

24.3K

263

391 Online

Code

Java

Auto

merged.get(merged.size() - 1)[1] = Math.max(merged.get(merged.size() - 1)[1], interval[1]);

// Convert list to array

return merged.toArray(new int[merged.size()][]);

Testcase

Test Result

Input

intervals =

[[1,3],[2,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

Output

[[1,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

Expected

[[1,6],[8,10],[15,18]]

18°C

Mostly sunny

Search

ENG IN

13:58

30-01-2026

Compilation Error

✦ Ask Yogi Bot

```
./GFG.java: 31: error: incompatible types: List<Integer> cannot be converted to int[]
    List<Integer> res = ob.commonElements(arr, brr, crr);
```

Note: Some messages have been simplified; recompile with `-Xdiags:verbose` to get full output
1 error

Expert Guidance, Delivered in 0 Minutes!

```

8-   while (i < arr1.length && j < arr2.length && k < arr3.length) {
9-
10-       if (arr1[i] == arr2[j] && arr2[j] == arr3[k]) {
11-           int val = arr1[i];
12-           list.add(val);
13-
14-           // skip duplicates
15-           while (i < arr1.length && arr1[i] == val) i++;
16-           while (j < arr2.length && arr2[j] == val) j++;
17-           while (k < arr3.length && arr3[k] == val) k++;
18-       }
19-       else if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
20-           i++;
21-       }
22-       else if (arr2[j] < arr3[k]) {
23-           j++;
24-       }
25-       else {
26-           k++;
27-       }
28-   }
29-
30-   // If no common elements
31-   if (list.size() == 0) {
32-       return new int[]{-1};
33-   }
34-
35-   // Convert ArrayList to int[]
36-   int[] result = new int[list.size()];
37-   for (int x = 0; x < list.size(); x++) {
38-       result[x] = list.get(x);
39-   }
40-
41-   return result;
42- }
43- }
44-


```


Practice | GeeksforGeeks | A comp





+

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/array-subset-of-anotherarray2317/1

Chat

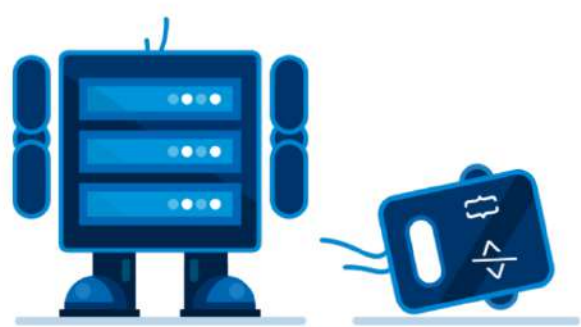
 Search...

Three 90 Ending
Courses Tutorials Practice Jobs


Oops!! Something went wrong.

Not to worry we will be up and running shortly.
You may try again later or report this issue at support@geeksforgeeks.org



[Go back to Homepage](#)

18°C
Mostly sunny



ENG
IN 14:01
30-01-2026

The screenshot displays a web browser window at the URL https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/triplet-sum-in-array-1587115621/1. The page features a navigation bar with tabs for Courses, Tutorials, Practice, and Jobs. Below this, there's a search bar and a sidebar with options like Problem, Editorial, Submissions, and Comments. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Output Window', shows 'Compilation Results' as 'Custom Input'. It indicates 'Compilation Completed' and lists 'Case 1' with input values: arr[] = [1, 4, 45, 6, 10, 8] and target = 13. The output shown is 'true'. The right panel contains a code editor for Java (21) with a 'Start Timer' button. The code implements a function hasTripletSum that sorts the array and uses a two-pointer technique to find triplets summing up to the target. The code is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 
3 class solution {
4 
5     public boolean hasTripletSum(int[] arr, int target) {
6         int n = arr.length;
7         Arrays.sort(arr);
8 
9         for (int i = 0; i < n - 2; i++) {
10             int left = i + 1;
11             int right = n - 1;
12 
13             while (left < right) {
14                 int sum = arr[i] + arr[left] + arr[right];
15 
16                 if (sum == target)
17                     return true;
18                 else if (sum < target)
19                     left++;
20                 else
21                     right--;
22             }
23         }
24         return false;
25     }
26 }
27
```

The bottom status bar shows system information like temperature (18°C), time (14:03), and date (30-01-2026).

Trapping Rain Water | Practice | Ge...
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/trapping-rain-water-1587115621/1

Search...

Threats Ending
Courses Tutorials Practice Jobs

Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input:

arr[] =

Your Output:

Expected Output:

Java (21)

Start Timer

```
1- class Solution {
2-     public int maxWater(int[] arr) {
3-         int n = arr.length;
4-         int left = 0, right = n - 1;
5-         int leftMax = 0, rightMax = 0;
6-         int water = 0;
7-
8-         while (left < right) {
9-             if (arr[left] <= arr[right]) {
10-                 if (arr[left] >= leftMax) {
11-                     leftMax = arr[left];
12-                 } else {
13-                     water += leftMax - arr[left];
14-                 }
15-                 left++;
16-             } else {
17-                 if (arr[right] >= rightMax) {
18-                     rightMax = arr[right];
19-                 } else {
20-                     water += rightMax - arr[right];
21-                 }
22-                 right--;
23-             }
24-         }
25-         return water;
26-     }
27- }
28-
```

Custom Input Compile & Run Submit

18°C Mostly sunny

Search

ENG IN 14:06 30-01-2026