

Experiment No. - 10

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Semester: 6th
Subject Name: Competitive coding - II

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Section/Group: 20BCS-ST-801/B
Date of Performance: 09/05/2023
Subject Code: 20CSP-351

1. Aim/Overview of the practical:**Q.1 House Robber - ii.**

<https://leetcode.com/problems/house-robber-ii/>

2. Apparatus / Simulator Used:

- Windows 7 or above
- Google Chrome

3. Objective:

- To understand the concept of Dynamic Programming.
- To implement the concept of House Robber.

4. Code:

```
class Solution {
    public int rob(int[] nums) {
        if(nums.length == 1)
            return nums[0];
        if(nums.length == 2)
            return Math.max(nums[0], nums[1]);

        int resultWithFirst = solve(nums, 0, nums.length - 2);
        int resultWithLast = solve(nums, 1, nums.length - 1);

        return Math.max(resultWithFirst, resultWithLast);
    }

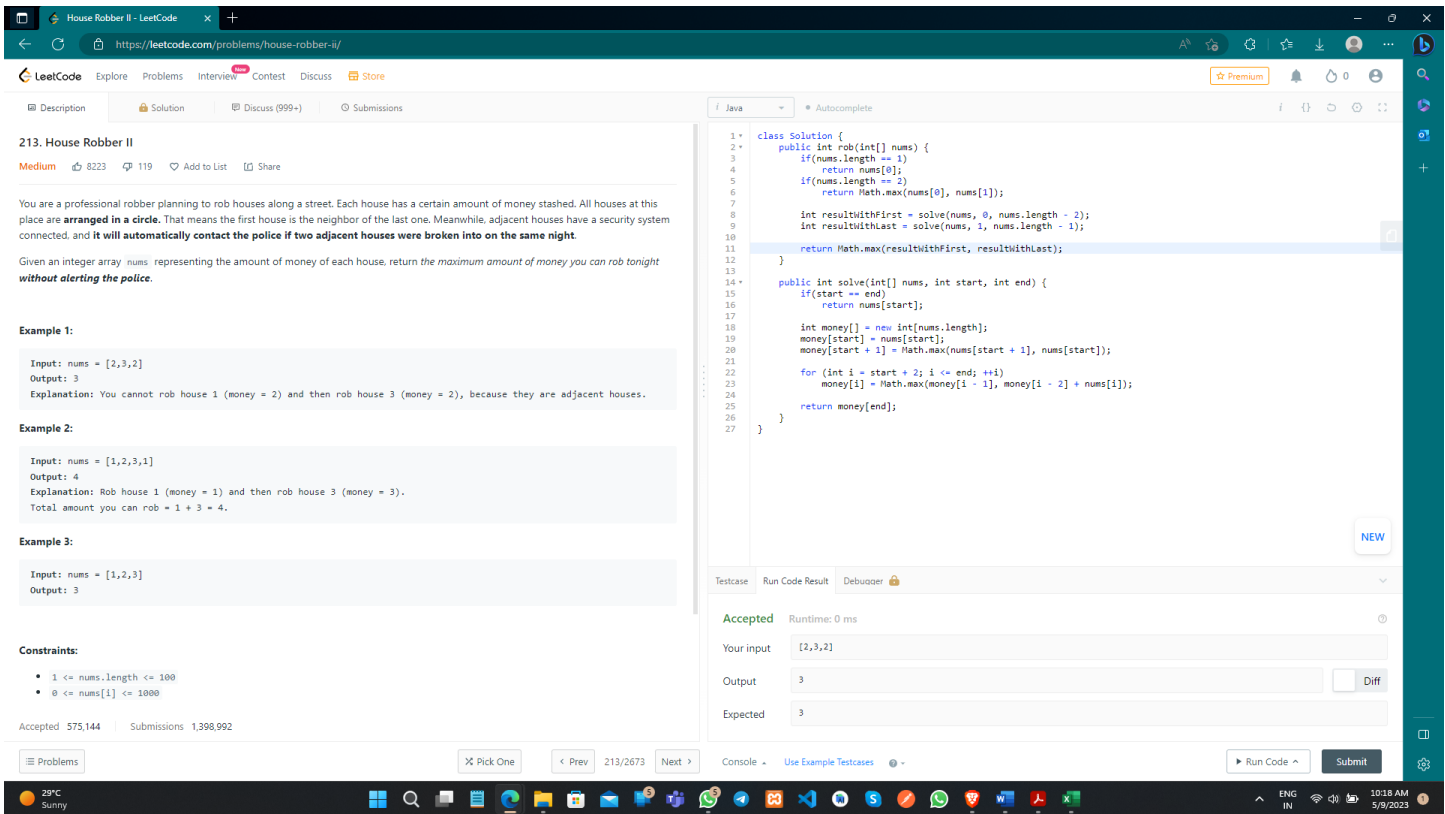
    public int solve(int[] nums, int start, int end) {
        if(start == end)
            return nums[start];

        int money[] = new int[nums.length];
        money[start] = nums[start];
        money[start + 1] = Math.max(nums[start + 1], nums[start]);

        for (int i = start + 2; i <= end; ++i)
            money[i] = Math.max(money[i - 1], money[i - 2] + nums[i]);

        return money[end];
    }
}
```

5. Result/Output/Writing Summary:



213. House Robber II

Medium 8223 119 Add to List Share

You are a professional robber planning to rob houses along a street. Each house has a certain amount of money stashed. All houses at this place are **arranged in a circle**. That means the first house is the neighbor of the last one. Meanwhile, adjacent houses have a security system connected, and it will automatically contact the police if two adjacent houses were broken into on the same night.

Given an integer array `nums` representing the amount of money of each house, return the maximum amount of money you can rob tonight **without alerting the police**.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,3,2]`
Output: 3
Explanation: You cannot rob house 1 (money = 2) and then rob house 3 (money = 2), because they are adjacent houses.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,1]`
Output: 4
Explanation: Rob house 1 (money = 1) and then rob house 3 (money = 3). Total amount you can rob = 1 + 3 = 4.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`
Output: 3

Constraints:

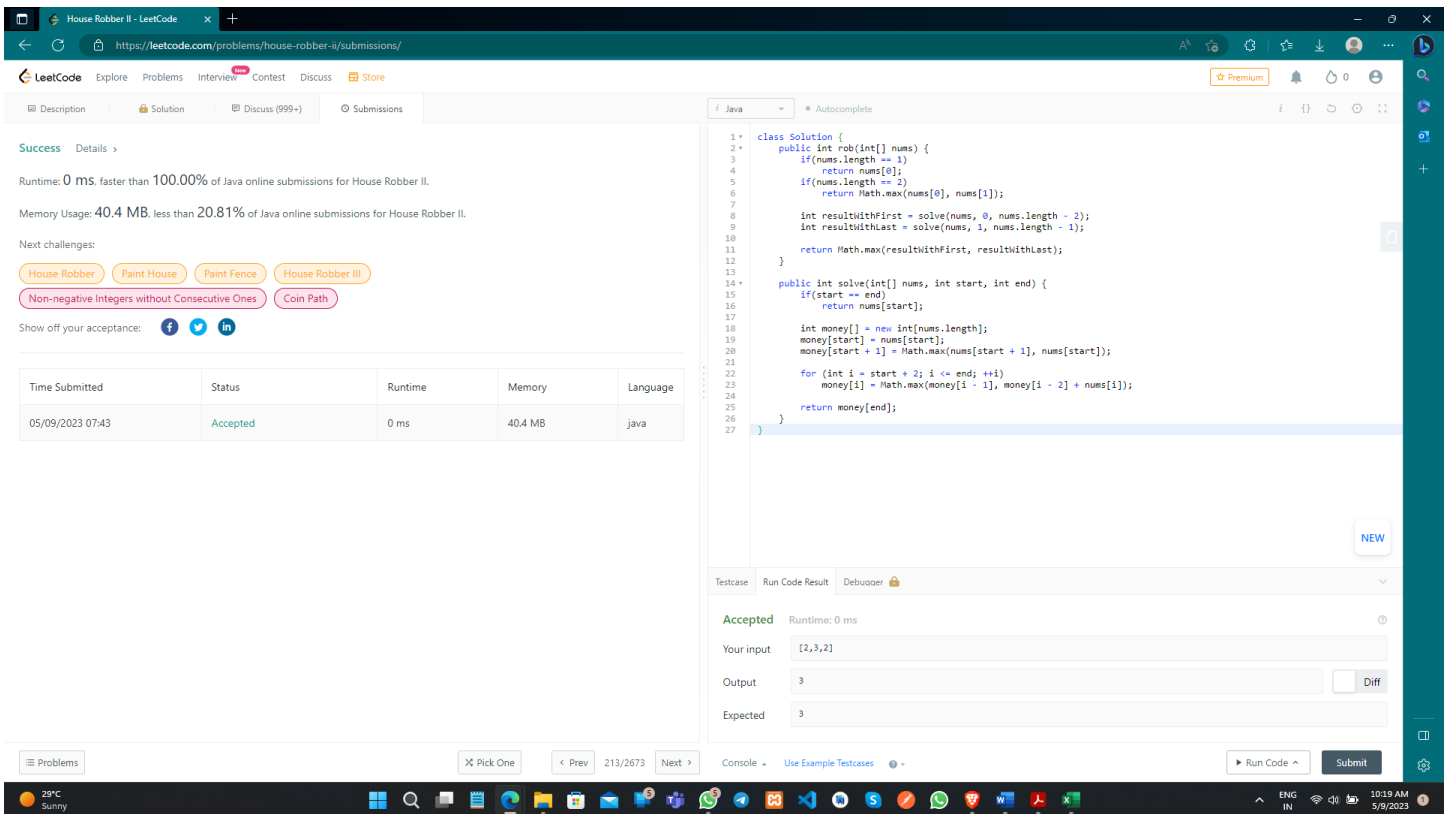
- `1 <= nums.length <= 100`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 1000`

Accepted 575,144 Submissions 1,398,992

```

1 class Solution {
2     public int rob(int[] nums) {
3         if(nums.length == 1)
4             return nums[0];
5         if(nums.length == 2)
6             return Math.max(nums[0], nums[1]);
7
8         int resultWithFirst = solve(nums, 0, nums.length - 2);
9         int resultWithLast = solve(nums, 1, nums.length - 1);
10
11        return Math.max(resultWithFirst, resultWithLast);
12    }
13
14    public int solve(int[] nums, int start, int end) {
15        if(start == end)
16            return nums[start];
17
18        int money[] = new int[nums.length];
19        money[start] = nums[start];
20        money[start + 1] = Math.max(nums[start + 1], nums[start]);
21
22        for (int i = start + 2; i <= end; ++i)
23            money[i] = Math.max(money[i - 1], money[i - 2] + nums[i]);
24
25        return money[end];
26    }
27 }

```



Success Details

Runtime: 0 ms, faster than 100.00% of Java online submissions for House Robber II.

Memory Usage: 40.4 MB, less than 20.81% of Java online submissions for House Robber II.

Next challenges:

House Robber Paint House Paint Fence House Robber III
Non-negative Integers without Consecutive Ones Coin Path

Show off your acceptance:

Time Submitted	Status	Runtime	Memory	Language
05/09/2023 07:43	Accepted	0 ms	40.4 MB	java

```

1 class Solution {
2     public int rob(int[] nums) {
3         if(nums.length == 1)
4             return nums[0];
5         if(nums.length == 2)
6             return Math.max(nums[0], nums[1]);
7
8         int resultWithFirst = solve(nums, 0, nums.length - 2);
9         int resultWithLast = solve(nums, 1, nums.length - 1);
10
11        return Math.max(resultWithFirst, resultWithLast);
12    }
13
14    public int solve(int[] nums, int start, int end) {
15        if(start == end)
16            return nums[start];
17
18        int money[] = new int[nums.length];
19        money[start] = nums[start];
20        money[start + 1] = Math.max(nums[start + 1], nums[start]);
21
22        for (int i = start + 2; i <= end; ++i)
23            money[i] = Math.max(money[i - 1], money[i - 2] + nums[i]);
24
25        return money[end];
26    }
27 }

```

1. Aim/Overview of the practical:

Q.2 Maximum - Subarray.

<https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-subarray/>

2. Apparatus / Simulator Used:

- Windows 7 or above
- Google Chrome

3. Objective:

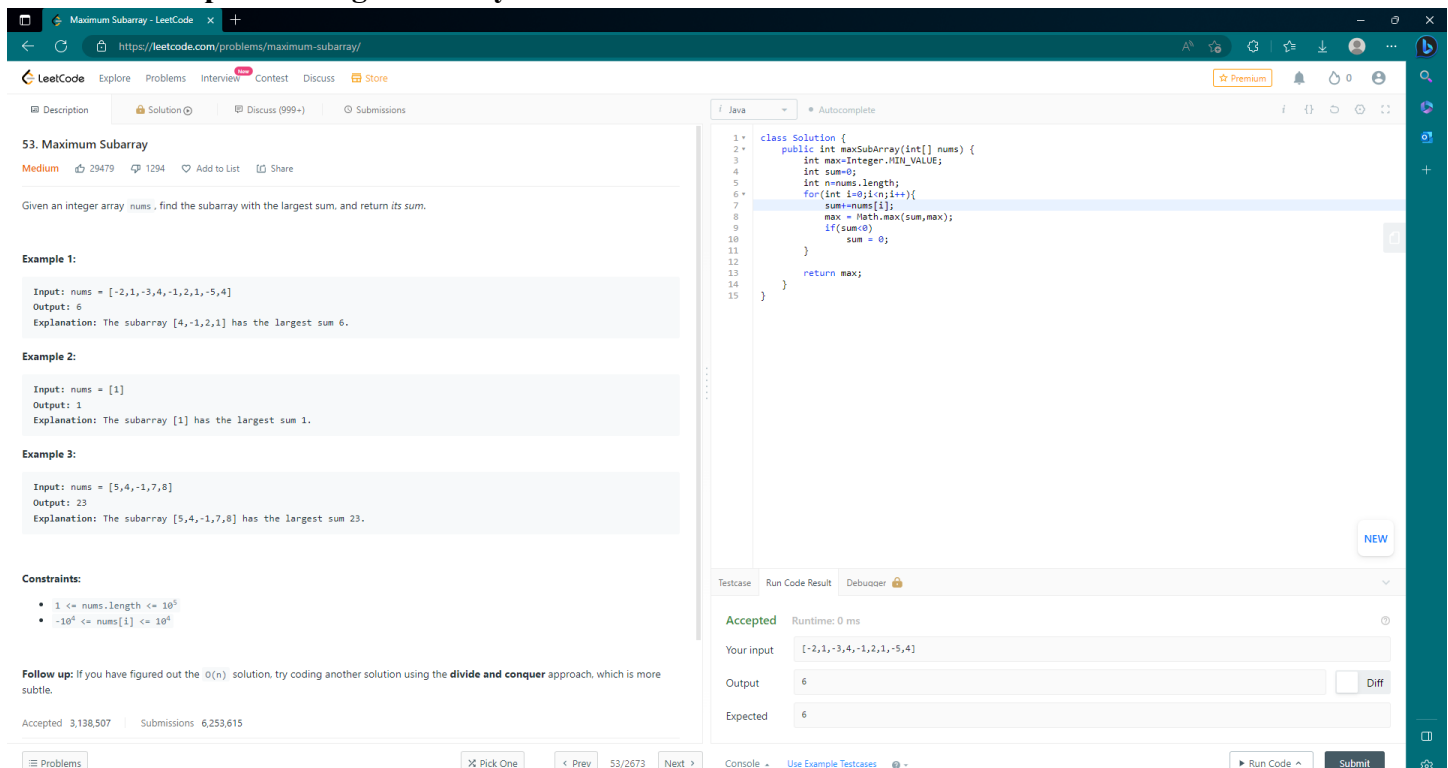
- To understand the concept of Dynamic Programming.
- To implement the concept of Maximum Subarray.

4. Code:

```
class Solution {
    public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
        int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        int sum=0;
        int n=nums.length;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            sum+=nums[i];
            max = Math.max(sum,max);
            if(sum<0)
                sum = 0;
        }

        return max;
    }
}
```

5. Result/Output/Writing Summary:



53. Maximum Subarray
Medium 29479 1294 Add to List Share

Given an integer array `nums`, find the subarray with the largest sum, and return its sum.

Example 1:
Input: `nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]`
Output: 6
Explanation: The subarray `[4,-1,2,1]` has the largest sum 6.

Example 2:
Input: `nums = [1]`
Output: 1
Explanation: The subarray `[1]` has the largest sum 1.

Example 3:
Input: `nums = [5,4,-1,7,8]`
Output: 23
Explanation: The subarray `[5,4,-1,7,8]` has the largest sum 23.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$

Follow up: If you have figured out the $O(n)$ solution, try coding another solution using the **divide and conquer** approach, which is more subtle.

Accepted 3,138,507 Submissions 6,253,615

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
3         int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
4         int sum=0;
5         int n=nums.length;
6         for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
7             sum+=nums[i];
8             max = Math.max(sum,max);
9             if(sum<0)
10                 sum = 0;
11         }
12         return max;
13     }
14 }
15 }
```

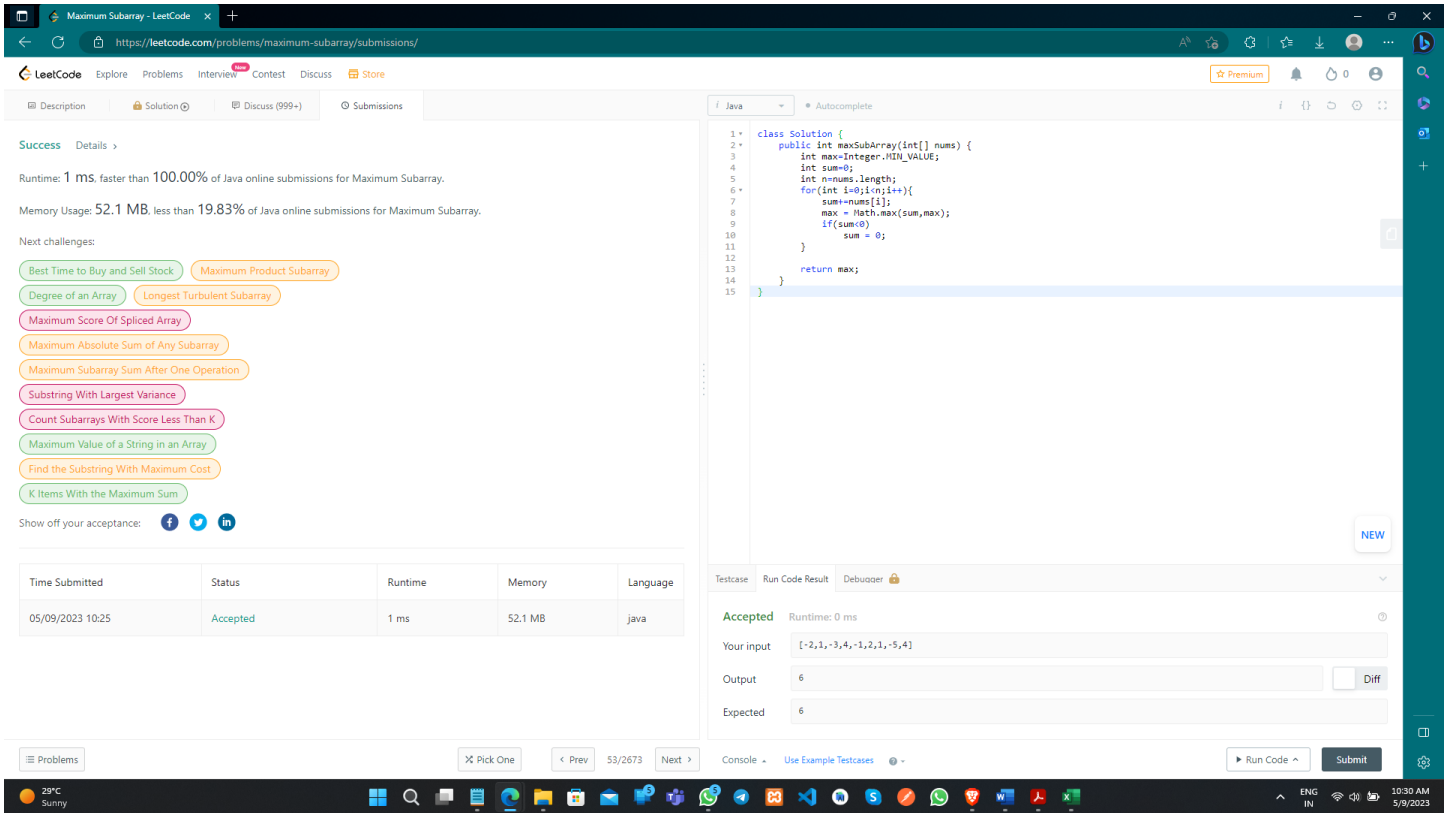
Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Your input: `[-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]`

Output: 6

Expected: 6

Run Code Submit






Success Details

Runtime: 1 ms, faster than 100.00% of Java online submissions for Maximum Subarray.

Memory Usage: 52.1 MB, less than 19.83% of Java online submissions for Maximum Subarray.

Next challenges:

- Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock
- Maximum Product Subarray
- Degree of an Array
- Longest Turbulent Subarray
- Maximum Score Of Spliced Array
- Maximum Absolute Sum of Any Subarray
- Maximum Subarray Sum After One Operation
- Substring With Largest Variance
- Count Subarrays With Score Less Than K
- Maximum Value of a String in an Array
- Find the Substring With Maximum Cost
- K Items With the Maximum Sum

Show off your acceptance:   

Time Submitted	Status	Runtime	Memory	Language
05/09/2023 10:25	Accepted	1 ms	52.1 MB	java

```

1 class Solution {
2     public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
3         int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
4         int sum=0;
5         int n=nums.length;
6         for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
7             sum+=nums[i];
8             max = Math.max(sum,max);
9             if(sum<0)
10                sum = 0;
11         }
12         return max;
13     }
14 }
15

```

Testcase Run Code Result Debugger

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Your input [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]

Output 6

Expected 6

Run Code Submit

Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- Learned the concept of Dynamic Programming in Fibonacci Sequence and so on.
- Learnt about House Robber-ii to Target & Maximum Subarray.