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450. Delete Node in a BST
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We will replace our node with smallest node on the right branch and replace them then recursively delete the node we replaced. TC is O(logn), SC is O(logn) class Solution:

```
def deleteNode(self, root: TreeNode, key: int) -> TreeNode:
  if not root:
     return root
  if root.val < key:
     root.right = self.deleteNode(root.right, key)
  elif root.val > key:
     root.left = self.deleteNode(root.left, key)
  else:
     if not root.right:
        return root.left
     node = self.findMin(root.right)
     root.val = node.val
     root.right = self.deleteNode(root.right, node.val)
  return root
def findMin(self, node):
  if not node:
     return None
  while node.left:
     node = node.left
  return node
```

1. Two Sum

We will use hashmap to record previous number and once there is another matched pair, we will return true, or we will return false. TC is O(n), SC is O(n) class Solution:

```
def twoSum(self, nums: List[int], target: int) -> List[int]:
    memo = {}
    for i, num in enumerate(nums):
        if target - num in memo:
            return [memo[target - num], i]
        else:
            memo[num] = i
```

560. Subarray Sum Equals K

We could use pre-sum to solve this question. TC is O(n), SC is O(n) from collections import defaultdict class Solution:

```
def subarraySum(self, nums: List[int], k: int) -> int:
     pre sum = defaultdict(int)
     pre sum[0] = 1
     cur sum = 0
     result = 0
     for num in nums:
       cur sum += num
       result += pre sum[cur sum - k]
       pre sum[cur sum] += 1
     return result
218. The Skyline Problem
We will use minheap to get maximum height cord and compare with the current node. If not
equal, there will be a point. TC is O(N^2), SC is O(n)
from heapq import *
class Buildpoint:
  def init (self, start, height, enter):
     self.start = start
     self.hi = height
     self.enter = enter
  def It (self, other):
     if self.start == other.start:
       if self.enter == 0 and other.enter == 0:
          return self.hi > other.hi
       elif self.enter == 1 and other.enter == 1:
          return self.hi < other.hi
       else:
          if self.enter == 0 and other.enter == 1:
             return True
          else:
             return False
     else:
       return self.start < other.start
  def eq (self, other):
     return self.start == other.start and self.hi == other.hi and self.enter == other.enter
class Solution:
  def getSkyline(self, buildings: List[List[int]]) -> List[List[int]]:
     nodes = []
```

```
height = []
     result = []
     for I, r, h in buildings:
       nodes.append(Buildpoint(I, h, 0))
       nodes.append(Buildpoint(r, h, 1))
     nodes.sort()
     for node in nodes:
       if node.enter == 0:
          if not height or node.hi > -height[0]:
             result.append([node.start, node.hi])
          heappush(height, -node.hi)
       else:
          height.remove(-node.hi)
          heapify(height)
          if not height:
            result.append([node.start, 0])
          elif node.hi > -height[0]:
            result.append([node.start, -height[0]])
     return result
2. Add Two Numbers
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
    def init (self, x):
       self.val = x
       self.next = None
class Solution:
  def addTwoNumbers(self, I1: ListNode, I2: ListNode) -> ListNode:
     carry = 0
     dummy = ListNode(0)
     head = dummy
     while I1 and I2:
       cur, mod = divmod(I1.val + I2.val + carry, 10)
       carry = cur
       head.next = ListNode(mod)
       head = head.next
       I1 = I1.next
       12 = 12.next
```

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while I1:
    cur, mod = divmod(I1.val + carry, 10)
    carry = cur
    head.next = ListNode(mod)
    head = head.next
    I1 = I1.next
while I2:
    cur, mod = divmod(I2.val + carry, 10)
    carry = cur
    head.next = ListNode(mod)
    head = head.next
    I2 = I2.next
if carry:
    head.next = ListNode(carry)
return dummy.next
```