Clash Of Coders Round 3 Questions

1.Given two integer arrays A and B of size N.

There are **N** gas stations along a circular route, where the amount of gas at station **i** is **A[i]**.

You have a car with an unlimited gas tank and it costs **B[i]** of gas to travel from station **i**

to its next station **(i+1)**. You begin the journey with an empty tank at one of the gas stations.

Return the minimum starting gas station’s index if you can travel around the circuit once, otherwise return -1.

You can only travel in one direction. **i to i+1, i+2, … n-1, 0, 1, 2..** Completing the circuit means starting at **i** and

ending up at **i** again.

**Input Format**

The first argument given is the integer array A.

The second argument given is the integer array B.

**Output Format**

Return the minimum starting gas station's index if you can travel around the circuit once, otherwise return -1.

**For Example**

Input 1:

A = [1, 2]

B = [2, 1]

Output 1:

1

Explanation 1:

If you start from index 0, you can fill in A[0] = 1 amount of gas. Now your tank has 1 unit of gas. But you need B[0] = 2 gas to travel to station 1.

If you start from index 1, you can fill in A[1] = 2 amount of gas. Now your tank has 2 units of gas. You need B[1] = 1 gas to get to station 0. So, you travel to station 0 and still have 1 unit of gas left over. You fill in A[0] = 1 unit of additional gas, making your current gas = 2. It costs you B[0] = 2 to get to station 1, which you do and complete the circuit.

2.Find the **longest increasing subsequence** of a given array of integers, **A**.

In other words, find a subsequence of array in which the subsequence’s elements are in strictly increasing order, and in which the subsequence is as long as possible.

This subsequence is not necessarily contiguous, or unique.

In this case, we only care about the **length** of the longest increasing subsequence.

**Input Format:**

The first and the only argument is an integer array A.

**Output Format:**

Return an integer representing the length of the longest increasing subsequence.

**Constraints:**

1 <= length(A) <= 2500

1 <= A[i] <= 2000

**Example :**

Input 1:

A = [1, 2, 1, 5]

Output 1:

3

Explanation 1:

The sequence : [1, 2, 5]

Input 2:

A = [0, 8, 4, 12, 2, 10, 6, 14, 1, 9, 5, 13, 3, 11, 7, 15]

Output 2:

6

Explanation 2:

The sequence : [0, 2, 6, 9, 13, 15] or [0, 4, 6, 9, 11, 15] or [0, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15]

3.Given a string **A**, partition **A** such that every substring of the partition is a palindrome.

Return the **minimum** cuts needed for a palindrome partitioning of **A**.

**Input Format:**

The first and the only argument contains the string A.

**Output Format:**

Return an integer, representing the answer as described in the problem statement.

**Constraints:**

1 <= length(A) <= 501

**Examples:**

Input 1:

A = "aba"

Output 1:

0

Explanation 1:

"aba" is already a palindrome, so no cuts are needed.

Input 2:

A = "aab"

Output 2:

1

Explanation 2:

Return 1 since the palindrome partitioning ["aa","b"] could be produced using 1 cut.

4.Given a string **A** and a dictionary of words **B**, determine if **A** can be segmented into a space-separated sequence of one or more dictionary words.

**Input Format:**

The first argument is a string, A.

The second argument is an array of strings, B.

**Output Format:**

Return 0 / 1 ( 0 for false, 1 for true ) for this problem.

**Constraints:**

1 <= len(A) <= 6500

1 <= len(B) <= 10000

1 <= len(B[i]) <= 20

**Examples:**

Input 1:

A = "myinterviewtrainer",

B = ["trainer", "my", "interview"]

Output 1:

1

Explanation 1:

Return 1 ( corresponding to true ) because "myinterviewtrainer" can be segmented as "my interview trainer".

Input 2:

A = "a"

B = ["aaa"]

Output 2:

0

Explanation 2:

Return 0 ( corresponding to false ) because "a" cannot be segmented as "aaa".

5.Given two words (start and end), and a dictionary, find the shortest transformation sequence from start to end, such that:

* Only one letter can be changed at a time
* Each intermediate word must exist in the dictionary

If there are multiple such sequence of shortest length, return all of them. Refer to the example for more details.

**Example :**

Given:

start = "hit"

end = "cog"

dict = ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log"]

Return

[

["hit","hot","dot","dog","cog"],

["hit","hot","lot","log","cog"]

]

6.Count of integers in a range which have even number of odd digits and odd number of even digits

Given a range **[L, R]**, the task is to count the numbers which have even number of odd digits and odd number of even digits. For example,

1. 8 has 1 even digit and 0 odd digit – Satisfies the condition since 1 is odd and 0 is even.
2. 545 has 1 even digit and 2 odd digits – Satisfies the condition since 1 is odd and 2 is even.
3. 4834 has 3 even digits and 1 odd digit – Does not satisfy the condition since there are odd numbers(i.e 1) of odd digits.

**Examples:**

**Input:** L = 1, R = 9

**Output:** 4

2, 4, 6 and 8 are the only integers from the

given range that satisfy the given conditions.

**Input:** L = 1, R = 19

**Output:** 4

**Input:** L = 123, R = 984

**Output:** 431

7.Find the Nth Mosaic number

Given an integer **N**, the task is to find the **Nth** [Mosaic number](http://oeis.org/A000026). A Mosaic number can be expressed as follows:

If **N = Aa \* Bb \* Cc …** where **A**, **B**, **C**.. are the prime factors of **N** then the Nth Mosaic number will be **A \* a \* B \* b \* C \* c …**.

**Examples:**

**Input:** N = 8

**Output:** 6

8 can be expressed as 23.

So, the 8th Mosaic number will be 2 \* 3 = 6

**Input:** N = 36

**Output:** 24

36 can be expressed as 22 \* 32.

2 \* 2 \* 3 \* 2 = 24

8.Given a set of distinct integers, S, return all possible subsets.

**Note:**

* Elements in a subset must be in non-descending order.
* The solution set must not contain duplicate subsets.
* Also, the subsets should be sorted in ascending ( lexicographic ) order.
* The list is not necessarily sorted.

**Example :**

If S = [1,2,3], a solution is:

[

[],

[1],

[1, 2],

[1, 2, 3],

[1, 3],

[2],

[2, 3],

[3],

]

9.Given a digit string, return all possible letter combinations that the number could represent.

A mapping of digit to letters (just like on the telephone buttons) is given below.



The digit 0 maps to 0 itself.

The digit 1 maps to 1 itself.

Input: Digit string "23"

Output: ["ad", "ae", "af", "bd", "be", "bf", "cd", "ce", "cf"].

Make sure the returned strings are lexicographically sorted.

10.Given n pairs of parentheses, write a function to generate all combinations of well-formed parentheses of length 2\*n.

For example, given n = 3, a solution set is:

"((()))", "(()())", "(())()", "()(())", "()()()"

Make sure the returned list of strings are sorted.

11.Minimum Characters required to make a String Palindromic

Given an string **A**. The only operation allowed is to insert characters in the beginning of the string.

Find how many minimum characters are needed to be inserted to make the string a palindrome string.

**Input Format**

The only argument given is string A.

**Output Format**

Return the minimum characters that are needed to be inserted to make the string a palindrome string.

**For Example**

Input 1:

A = "ABC"

Output 1:

2

Explanation 1:

Insert 'B' at beginning, string becomes: "BABC".

Insert 'C' at beginning, string becomes: "CBABC".

Input 2:

A = "AACECAAAA"

Output 2:

2

Explanation 2:

Insert 'A' at beginning, string becomes: "AAACECAAAA".

Insert 'A' at beginning, string becomes: "AAAACECAAAA".

12.Zigzag String

* Asked in:
* [Paypal](https://www.interviewbit.com/search/?q=Paypal)

The string "PAYPALISHIRING" is written in a zigzag pattern on a given number of rows like this: (you may want to display this pattern in a fixed font for better legibility)

P.......A........H.......N

..A..P....L....S....I...I....G

....Y.........I........R

And then read line by line: PAHNAPLSIIGYIR

Write the code that will take a string and make this conversion given a number of rows:

string convert(string text, **int** nRows);

convert("PAYPALISHIRING", 3) should **return** "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR"

\*\*Example 2 : \*\*

ABCD, 2 can be written as

A....C

...B....D

and hence the answer would be ACBD.

13. Stringoholics

You are given an array **A** consisting of strings made up of the letters ‘a’ and ‘b’ only.

Each string goes through a number of operations, where:

1. At time 1, you circularly rotate each string by 1 letter.

2. At time 2, you circularly rotate the new rotated strings by 2 letters.

3. At time 3, you circularly rotate the new rotated strings by 3 letters.

4. At time i, you circularly rotate the new rotated strings by i % length(string) letters.

Eg: String is "abaa"

1. At time 1, string is "baaa", as 1 letter is circularly rotated to the back

2. At time 2, string is "aaba", as 2 letters of the string "baaa" is circularly rotated to the back

3. At time 3, string is "aaab", as 3 letters of the string "aaba" is circularly rotated to the back

4. At time 4, string is again "aaab", as 4 letters of the string "aaab" is circularly rotated to the back

5. At time 5, string is "aaba", as 1 letters of the string "aaab" is circularly rotated to the back

After some units of time, a string becomes equal to it’s original self.

Once a string becomes equal to itself, it’s letters start to rotate from the first letter again (**process resets**). So, if a string takes **t** time to get back to the original, at time t+1 one letter will be rotated and the string will be it’s original self at 2**t** time.

You have to find the minimum time, where maximum number of strings are equal to their original self.

As this time can be very large, give the answer modulo 109+7.

**Note:** Your solution will run on multiple test cases so do clear global variables after using them.

**Input:**

A: Array of strings.

**Output:**

Minimum time, where maximum number of strings are equal to their original self.

**Constraints:**

1 <= size(A) <= 10^5

1 <= size of each string in A <= 10^5

Each string consists of only characters 'a' and 'b'

Summation of length of all strings <= 10^7

**Example:**

**Input**

A: [a,ababa,aba]

**Output**

4

String 'a' is it's original self at time 1, 2, 3 and 4.

String 'ababa' is it's original self only at time 4. (ababa => babaa => baaba => babaa => ababa)

String 'aba' is it's original self at time 2 and 4. (aba => baa => aba)

Hence, 3 strings are their original self at time 4.

1. There's a staircase with N steps, and you can climb 1 or 2 steps at a time. Given N, write afunction that returns the number of unique ways you can climb the staircase. The order of the steps matters.

For example, if N is 4, then there are 5 unique ways:

1, 1, 1, 1

2, 1, 1

1, 2, 1

1, 1, 2

2, 2

What if, instead of being able to climb 1 or 2 steps at a time, you could climb any number from a

No. of stairs - 20

set of positive integers X? For example, if X = {2, 4, 6}, you could climb 1, 3, or 5 steps at a

time. Generalize your function to take in X.

**ANSWER : 274**

<https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/combination-sum-part-2/0>

1. Find the 3,49,789th term of the given series:

0,14,114,444…

**ANSWER : 44910545414871271822610**

**Logic : [ (n+1)3 – (n)3 ] [ (n)\*(n+1) ]**

1. Given a set of numbers, check whether it can be partitioned into two subsets such that the sum of elements in both subsets is same or not.

**Input:**  
The first line contains an integer '**T**' denoting the total number of test cases. Each test case constitutes of two lines. First line contains '**N**', representing the number of elements in the set and the second line contains the elements of the set.

**Output:**  
Print **YES** if the given set can be partionedinto two subsets such that the sum of elements in both subsets is equal, else print **NO**.

**Constraints:**  
1 <= T <= 100  
1 <= N <= 100  
0 <= arr[i] <= 1000

1. Given an array of integers A and a sum B, find all unique combinations in A where the sum is equal to B.

Each number in A may only be used once in the combination.

Note:  
   All numbers will be positive integers.  
   Elements in a combination (a1, a2, … , ak) must be in non-descending order. (ie, a1 ≤ a2 ≤ … ≤ ak).  
   The combinations themselves must be sorted in ascending order.  
   If there is no combination possible the print "Empty" (without qoutes).  
**ANSWER :**  
Given A = 10,1,2,7,6,1,5 and B(sum) 8,

A solution set is:

[1, 7]  
[1, 2, 5]  
[2, 6]  
[1, 1, 6]

1. A message containing letters from **A-Z** is being encoded to numbers using the following mapping:

'A' -> 1

'B' -> 2

...

'Z' -> 26

Given an encoded message containing digits, determine the total number of ways to decode it.

**Input Format:**

The first and the only argument is a string A.

**Output Format:**

Return an integer, representing the number of ways to decode the string.

**Constraints:**

1 <= length(A) <= 1e5

**Example :**

**Input 1:**

A = "8"

**Output 1:**

1

**Explanation 1:**

Given encoded message "8", it could be decoded as only "H" (8).

The number of ways decoding "8" is 1.

**Input 2:**

A = "12"

**Output 2:**

2

**Explanation 2:**

Given encoded message "12", it could be decoded as "AB" (1, 2) or "L" (12).

The number of ways decoding "12" is 2.

1. Find out the number of N digit numbers, whose digits on being added equals to a given number S. Note that a valid number starts from digits 1-9 except the number 0 itself. i.e. leading zeroes are not allowed.

Since the answer can be large, output answer modulo 1000000007

\*\*[\*\*](https://www.interviewbit.com/problems/)

N = 2, S = 4  
Valid numbers are {22, 31, 13, 40}  
Hence output 4.