2936. Number of Equal Numbers Blocks Premium

Medium ♥ Topics 🖫 Companies 🐶 Hint

You are given a **0-indexed** array of integers, nums. The following property holds for nums:

• All occurrences of a value are adjacent. In other words, if there are two indices i < j such that nums[i] == nums[j], then for every index k that i < k < j, nums[k] == nums[i].

Since nums is a very large array, you are given an instance of the class BigArray which has the following functions:

- int at(long long index): Returns the value of nums[i].
- void size(): Returns nums.length.

Let's partition the array into maximal blocks such that each block contains equal values. Return the number of these blocks.

Note that if you want to test your solution using a custom test, behavior for tests with nums.length > 10 is undefined.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [3,3,3,3,3]
Output: 1
Explanation: There is only one block here which is the whole array (because all numbers are equal) and that is: [3,3,3,3,3]. So the answer would be 1.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
Output: 5
Explanation: There are 5 blocks here:
Block number 1: [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
Block number 2: [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
Block number 3: [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
Block number 4: [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
Block number 5: [1,1,1,3,9,9,9,2,10,10]
So the answer would be 5.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
Output: 7
Explanation: Since all numbers are distinct, there are 7 blocks here and each element representing one block. So the answer would be 7.
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 10¹⁵
- $1 <= nums[i] <= 10^9$
- The input is generated such that all equal values are adjacent.
- The sum of the elements of nums is at most 10¹⁵.

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

Yes No

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Q Hint 2

Start from the beginning of the array nums.at(0).

Do a binary search on the last index last such that nums.at(0) == nums.at(last).

♀ Hint 3
 Continue this process until you get to the end of the array (nums.size()).

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Discussion (5)