

# LeetCode Solutions

First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array:

class Solution:

```
def searchRange(self, nums, target):
```

```
    def findLeft(nums, target):
```

```
        left, right = 0, len(nums) - 1
```

```
        while left <= right:
```

```
            mid = (left + right) // 2
```

```
            if nums[mid] < target:
```

```
                left = mid + 1
```

```
            else:
```

```
                right = mid - 1
```

```
        return left
```

```
    def findRight(nums, target):
```

```
        left, right = 0, len(nums) - 1
```

```
        while left <= right:
```

```
            mid = (left + right) // 2
```

```
            if nums[mid] <= target:
```

```
                left = mid + 1
```

```
            else:
```

```
                right = mid - 1
```

```
        return right
```

```
    left = findLeft(nums, target)
```

```
    right = findRight(nums, target)
```

```
# Check if the target is in the range found

if left <= right and left < len(nums) and nums[left] == target:

    return [left, right]

else:

    return [-1, -1]
```

Two Sum:

class Solution:

```
def twoSum(self, nums, target):

    num_to_index = {} # Hash map to store number and its index

    for i, num in enumerate(nums):

        complement = target - num # Calculate complement

        if complement in num_to_index:

            # If complement is in the map, return the indices

            return [num_to_index[complement], i]

        # Store the current number and its index in the map

        num_to_index[num] = i
```

Remove Element:

class Solution:

```
def removeElement(self, nums, val):

    # Initialize a pointer for the position of elements not equal to val

    i = 0

    # Iterate through the array

    for num in nums:
```

```
# If the current element is not equal to val, we keep it

if num != val:

    nums[i] = num

    i += 1

# i now holds the count of elements not equal to val

return i
```

Next Permutation:

class Solution:

```
def nextPermutation(self, nums):

    # Step 1: Find the longest decreasing suffix

    i = len(nums) - 2

    while i >= 0 and nums[i] >= nums[i + 1]:

        i -= 1

    # Step 2: If the entire array is in descending order, reverse it

    if i == -1:

        nums.reverse()

        return

    # Step 3: Find the next largest element in the suffix and swap

    j = len(nums) - 1

    while nums[j] <= nums[i]:

        j -= 1

    nums[i], nums[j] = nums[j], nums[i]

    # Step 4: Reverse the suffix
```

```
nums[i + 1:] = reversed(nums[i + 1:])
```