

Problem 2537: Count the Number of Good Subarrays

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an integer array

nums

and an integer

k

, return

the number of

good

subarrays of

nums

.

A subarray

arr

is

good

if there are

at least

k

pairs of indices

(i, j)

such that

$i < j$

and

`arr[i] == arr[j]`

.

A

subarray

is a contiguous

non-empty

sequence of elements within an array.

Example 1:

Input:

`nums = [1,1,1,1,1]`, `k = 10`

Output:

1

Explanation:

The only good subarray is the array nums itself.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [3,1,4,3,2,2,4], k = 2

Output:

4

Explanation:

There are 4 different good subarrays: - [3,1,4,3,2,2] that has 2 pairs. - [3,1,4,3,2,2,4] that has 3 pairs. - [1,4,3,2,2,4] that has 2 pairs. - [4,3,2,2,4] that has 2 pairs.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10$

5

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i], k \leq 10$

9

Code Snippets

C++:

```

class Solution {
public:
    long long countGood(vector<int>& nums, int k) {

    }
};

```

Java:

```

class Solution {
    public long countGood(int[] nums, int k) {

    }
}

```

Python3:

```

class Solution:
    def countGood(self, nums: List[int], k: int) -> int:

```

Python:

```

class Solution(object):
    def countGood(self, nums, k):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :type k: int
        :rtype: int
        """

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @param {number} k
 * @return {number}
 */
var countGood = function(nums, k) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```
function countGood(nums: number[], k: number): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public long CountGood(int[] nums, int k) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
long long countGood(int* nums, int numsSize, int k) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func countGood(nums []int, k int) int64 {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun countGood(nums: IntArray, k: Int): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func countGood(_ nums: [Int], _ k: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```

impl Solution {
  pub fn count_good(nums: Vec<i32>, k: i32) -> i64 {

  }
}

```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer}
def count_good(nums, k)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

  /**
   * @param Integer[] $nums
   * @param Integer $k
   * @return Integer
   */
  function countGood($nums, $k) {

  }
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int countGood(List<int> nums, int k) {

  }
}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def countGood(nums: Array[Int], k: Int): Long = {

  }
}

```

```
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec count_good(nums :: [integer], k :: integer) :: integer
  def count_good(nums, k) do

  end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec count_good(Nums :: [integer()], K :: integer()) -> integer().
count_good(Nums, K) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (count-good nums k)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count the Number of Good Subarrays
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    long long countGood(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
```

```
}  
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Count the Number of Good Subarrays  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, hash  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
    public long countGood(int[] nums, int k) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Count the Number of Good Subarrays  
Difficulty: Medium  
Tags: array, hash  
  
Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
"""  
  
class Solution:  
    def countGood(self, nums: List[int], k: int) -> int:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

Python Solution:


```

class Solution(object):
def countGood(self, nums, k):
    """
    :type nums: List[int]
    :type k: int
    :rtype: int
    """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

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/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
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 * @return {number}
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var countGood = function(nums, k) {

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TypeScript Solution:

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function countGood(nums: number[], k: number): number {

```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
    public long CountGood(int[] nums, int k) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
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 * Problem: Count the Number of Good Subarrays
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long long countGood(int* nums, int numsSize, int k) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Count the Number of Good Subarrays
// Difficulty: Medium
```

```

// Tags: array, hash
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func countGood(nums []int, k int) int64 {

}

```

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class Solution {
    fun countGood(nums: IntArray, k: Int): Long {

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class Solution {
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impl Solution {
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```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer}
def count_good(nums, k)

end
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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

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