

# Problem 898: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

Given an integer array

arr

, return

the number of distinct bitwise ORs of all the non-empty subarrays of

arr

.

The bitwise OR of a subarray is the bitwise OR of each integer in the subarray. The bitwise OR of a subarray of one integer is that integer.

A

subarray

is a contiguous non-empty sequence of elements within an array.

Example 1:

Input:

arr = [0]

Output:

1

Explanation:

There is only one possible result: 0.

Example 2:

Input:

arr = [1,1,2]

Output:

3

Explanation:

The possible subarrays are [1], [1], [2], [1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 1, 2]. These yield the results 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3. There are 3 unique values, so the answer is 3.

Example 3:

Input:

arr = [1,2,4]

Output:

6

Explanation:

The possible results are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7.

Constraints:

```
1 <= arr.length <= 5 * 10
```

4

```
0 <= arr[i] <= 10
```

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## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int subarrayBitwiseORs(vector<int>& arr) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int subarrayBitwiseORs(int[] arr) {  
  
}  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(self, arr: List[int]) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(self, arr):  
        """  
        :type arr: List[int]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

**JavaScript:**

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} arr  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var subarrayBitwiseORs = function(arr) {  
  
};
```

**TypeScript:**

```
function subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: number[]): number {  
  
};
```

**C#:**

```
public class Solution {  
    public int SubarrayBitwiseORs(int[] arr) {  
  
    }  
}
```

**C:**

```
int subarrayBitwiseORs(int* arr, int arrSize) {  
  
}
```

**Go:**

```
func subarrayBitwiseORs(arr []int) int {  
  
}
```

**Kotlin:**

```
class Solution {  
    fun subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Swift:**

```
class Solution {  
    func subarrayBitwiseORs(_ arr: [Int]) -> Int {  
          
        }  
          
    }
```

**Rust:**

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
          
        }  
          
    }
```

**Ruby:**

```
# @param {Integer[]} arr  
# @return {Integer}  
def subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr)  
  
end
```

**PHP:**

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $arr  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function subarrayBitwiseORs($arr) {  
          
        }  
          
    }
```

**Dart:**

```
class Solution {  
    int subarrayBitwiseORs(List<int> arr) {  
          
    }
```

```
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: Array[Int]): Int = {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr :: [integer]) :: integer  
    def subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr) do  
  
    end  
    end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec subarray_bitwise_o_rs(Arr :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
subarray_bitwise_o_rs(Arr) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (subarray-bitwise-o-rs arr)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, dp  
 */
```

```

* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
*/
class Solution {
public:
int subarrayBitwiseORs(vector<int>& arr) {
}
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
* Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, dp
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
*/
class Solution {
public int subarrayBitwiseORs(int[] arr) {
}
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, dp

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

```

```
class Solution:  
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(self, arr: List[int]) -> int:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(self, arr):  
        """  
        :type arr: List[int]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, dp  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[]} arr  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var subarrayBitwiseORs = function(arr) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, dp
```

```

/*
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

function subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: number[]): number {
}

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

public class Solution {
    public int SubarrayBitwiseORs(int[] arr) {
        return 0;
    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

int subarrayBitwiseORs(int* arr, int arrSize) {

```

```
}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, dp
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func subarrayBitwiseORs(arr []int) int {
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: IntArray): Int {
        return 0
    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func subarrayBitwiseORs(_ arr: [Int]) -> Int {
        return 0
    }
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Bitwise ORs of Subarrays
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, dp
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
```

```
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

impl Solution {
    pub fn subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
        }

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} arr
# @return {Integer}
def subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $arr
     * @return Integer
     */
    function subarrayBitwiseORs($arr) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    int subarrayBitwiseORs(List<int> arr) {
        }

    }
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
    def subarrayBitwiseORs(arr: Array[Int]): Int = {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr :: [integer]) :: integer
  def subarray_bitwise_o_rs(arr) do
    end
  end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec subarray_bitwise_o_rs([integer()]) -> integer().
subarray_bitwise_o_rs([_]) ->
  .
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (subarray-bitwise-o-rs arr)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?))
```