

Problem 2505: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an integer array

nums

, return

the value of the bitwise

OR

of the sum of all possible

subsequences

in the array

.

A

subsequence

is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by removing zero or more elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [2,1,0,3]

Output:

7

Explanation:

All possible subsequence sums that we can have are: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. And we have 0 OR 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 = 7, so we return 7.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [0,0,0]

Output:

0

Explanation:

0 is the only possible subsequence sum we can have, so we return 0.

Constraints:

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

5

$0 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10$

9

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    long long subsequenceSumOr(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public long subsequenceSumOr(int[] nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def subsequenceSumOr(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function subsequenceSumOr(nums: number[]): number {  
}  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public long SubsequenceSumOr(int[] nums) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
long long subsequenceSumOr(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func subsequenceSumOr(nums []int) int64 {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun subsequenceSumOr(nums: IntArray): Long {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn subsequence_sum_or(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @return {Integer}  
def subsequence_sum_or(nums)  
  
end
```

PHP:

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

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int subsequenceSumOr(List<int> nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def subsequenceSumOr(nums: Array[Int]): Long = {  
  
    }
```

```
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec subsequence_sum_or(nums :: [integer]) :: integer
  def subsequence_sum_or(nums) do
    end
  end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec subsequence_sum_or(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().
subsequence_sum_or(Nums) ->
  .
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (subsequence-sum-or nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?))
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
  long long subsequenceSumOr(vector<int>& nums) {
```

```
    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public long subsequenceSumOr(int[] nums) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

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

Python Solution:

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
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/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
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var subsequenceSumOr = function(nums) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

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function subsequenceSumOr(nums: number[]): number {

};
```

C# Solution:

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 */

public class Solution {
    public long SubsequenceSumOr(int[] nums) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
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 * Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
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 */

long long subsequenceSumOr(int* nums, int numsSize) {
    return 0;
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, math
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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```
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func subsequenceSumOr(nums []int) int64 {
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun subsequenceSumOr(nums: IntArray): Long {
        return 0L
    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
    func subsequenceSumOr(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {
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Rust Solution:

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// Problem: Bitwise OR of All Subsequence Sums
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impl Solution {
    pub fn subsequence_sum_or(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {
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Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Integer}
def subsequence_sum_or(nums)

end
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PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
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    function subsequenceSumOr($nums) {

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Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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object Solution {
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defmodule Solution do
@spec subsequence_sum_or(nums :: [integer]) :: integer
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