

Problem 3356: Zero Array Transformation II

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

nums

of length

n

and a 2D array

queries

where

$\text{queries}[i] = [l, r, i, val]$

i

, r

i

, val

i

]

.

Each

queries[i]

represents the following action on

nums

:

Decrement the value at each index in the range

[l

i

, r

i

]

in

nums

by

at most

val

i

.

The amount by which each value is decremented

can be chosen

independently

for each index.

A

Zero Array

is an array with all its elements equal to 0.

Return the

minimum

possible

non-negative

value of

k

, such that after processing the first

k

queries in

sequence

,

nums

becomes a

Zero Array

. If no such

k

exists, return -1.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [2,0,2], queries = [[0,2,1],[0,2,1],[1,1,3]]

Output:

2

Explanation:

For i = 0 (l = 0, r = 2, val = 1):

Decrement values at indices

[0, 1, 2]

by

[1, 0, 1]

respectively.

The array will become

[1, 0, 1]

For $i = 1$ ($l = 0$, $r = 2$, $val = 1$):

Decrement values at indices

[0, 1, 2]

by

[1, 0, 1]

respectively.

The array will become

[0, 0, 0]

, which is a Zero Array. Therefore, the minimum value of

k

is 2.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [4,3,2,1], queries = [[1,3,2],[0,2,1]]

Output:

-1

Explanation:

For $i = 0$ ($l = 1$, $r = 3$, $val = 2$):

Decrement values at indices

[1, 2, 3]

by

[2, 2, 1]

respectively.

The array will become

[4, 1, 0, 0]

.

For $i = 1$ ($l = 0$, $r = 2$, val

$= 1$):

Decrement values at indices

[0, 1, 2]

by

[1, 1, 0]

respectively.

The array will become

[3, 0, 0, 0]

, which is not a Zero Array.

Constraints:

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

$0 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 5 * 10$

5

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

5

$\text{queries}[i].length == 3$

$0 \leq l$

i

$\leq r$

i

$< \text{nums.length}$

$1 \leq \text{val}$

i

≤ 5

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minZeroArray(vector<int>& nums, vector<vector<int>>& queries) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int minZeroArray(int[] nums, int[][] queries) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function minZeroArray(nums: number[], queries: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MinZeroArray(int[] nums, int[][] queries) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

C:

```
int minZeroArray(int* nums, int numsSize, int** queries, int queriesSize,
int* queriesColSize) {

}
```

Go:

```
func minZeroArray(nums []int, queries [][]int) int {

}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun minZeroArray(nums: IntArray, queries: Array<IntArray>): Int {
        }
    }
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn min_zero_array(nums: Vec<i32>, queries: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {
        }
    }
}
```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer[][]} queries
# @return {Integer}
def min_zero_array(nums, queries)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer[][] $queries
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minZeroArray($nums, $queries) {

    }
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
    int minZeroArray(List<int> nums, List<List<int>> queries) {
    }
}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
    def minZeroArray(nums: Array[Int], queries: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {
    }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
    @spec min_zero_array(nums :: [integer], queries :: [[integer]]) :: integer
    def min_zero_array(nums, queries) do

```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec min_zero_array(Nums :: [integer()], Queries :: [[integer()]]) ->  
    integer().  
min_zero_array(Nums, Queries) ->  
    .
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-zero-array nums queries)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
    )
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, search  
 *  
 * 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:  
    int minZeroArray(vector<int>& nums, vector<vector<int>>& queries) {  
        }  
    };
```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, search
 *
 * 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 int minZeroArray(int[] nums, int[][] queries) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Zero Array Transformation II
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, search

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 minZeroArray(self, nums: List[int], queries: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, search  
 *  
 * 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  
 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @param {number[][]} queries  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var minZeroArray = function(nums, queries) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, search  
 *  
 * 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  
 */  
  
function minZeroArray(nums: number[], queries: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II  
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: array, search
*
* 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
*/
public class Solution {
    public int MinZeroArray(int[] nums, int[][] queries) {
        }
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Zero Array Transformation II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, search
 *
 * 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
*/
int minZeroArray(int* nums, int numsSize, int** queries, int queriesSize,
int* queriesColSize) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Zero Array Transformation II
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, search
//
// 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

func minZeroArray(nums []int, queries [][]int) int {
}

```

```
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minZeroArray(nums: IntArray, queries: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return 0  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func minZeroArray(_ nums: [Int], _ queries: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return 0  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Zero Array Transformation II  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, search  
//  
// 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  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_zero_array(nums: Vec<i32>, queries: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return 0  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @param {Integer[][]} queries  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_zero_array(nums, queries)
```

```
end
```

PHP Solution:

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

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
int minZeroArray(List<int> nums, List<List<int>> queries) {  
  
}  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
def minZeroArray(nums: Array[Int], queries: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
}  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec min_zero_array(nums :: [integer], queries :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
def min_zero_array(nums, queries) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec min_zero_array(Nums :: [integer()], Queries :: [[integer()]]) ->  
    integer().  
  
min_zero_array(Nums, Queries) ->  
    .
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (min-zero-array nums queries)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
    )
```