

Problem 1720: Decode XORed Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

There is a

hidden

integer array

arr

that consists of

n

non-negative integers.

It was encoded into another integer array

encoded

of length

n - 1

, such that

$\text{encoded}[i] = \text{arr}[i] \text{ XOR } \text{arr}[i + 1]$

. For example, if

`arr = [1,0,2,1]`

, then

`encoded = [1,2,3]`

.

You are given the

`encoded`

array. You are also given an integer

`first`

, that is the first element of

`arr`

, i.e.

`arr[0]`

.

Return

the original array

`arr`

. It can be proved that the answer exists and is unique.

Example 1:

Input:

encoded = [1,2,3], first = 1

Output:

[1,0,2,1]

Explanation:

If arr = [1,0,2,1], then first = 1 and encoded = [1 XOR 0, 0 XOR 2, 2 XOR 1] = [1,2,3]

Example 2:

Input:

encoded = [6,2,7,3], first = 4

Output:

[4,2,0,7,4]

Constraints:

$2 \leq n \leq 10$

4

encoded.length == n - 1

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

5

$0 \leq \text{first} \leq 10$

5

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> decode(vector<int>& encoded, int first) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int[] decode(int[] encoded, int first) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def decode(self, encoded: List[int], first: int) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def decode(self, encoded, first):
        """
        :type encoded: List[int]
        :type first: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} encoded
 * @param {number} first
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var decode = function(encoded, first) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function decode(encoded: number[], first: number): number[] {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] Decode(int[] encoded, int first) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* decode(int* encoded, int encodedSize, int first, int* returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func decode(encoded []int, first int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun decode(encoded: IntArray, first: Int): IntArray {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func decode(_ encoded: [Int], _ first: Int) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn decode(encoded: Vec<i32>, first: i32) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} encoded  
# @param {Integer} first  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def decode(encoded, first)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $encoded  
     * @param Integer $first  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function decode($encoded, $first) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<int> decode(List<int> encoded, int first) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def decode(encoded: Array[Int], first: Int): Array[Int] = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec decode(encoded :: [integer], first :: integer) :: [integer]
  def decode(encoded, first) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec decode(Encoded :: [integer()], First :: integer()) -> [integer()].
decode(Encoded, First) ->
.

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (decode encoded first)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))
  )

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * 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:
    vector<int> decode(vector<int>& encoded, int first) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * 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[] decode(int[] encoded, int first) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Decode XORed Array
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array

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 decode(self, encoded: List[int], first: int) -> List[int]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```


Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def decode(self, encoded, first):
        """
        :type encoded: List[int]
        :type first: int
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} encoded
 * @param {number} first
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var decode = function(encoded, first) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */
```

```
function decode(encoded: number[], first: number): number[] {

};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int[] Decode(int[] encoded, int first) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Decode XORed Array
 * Difficulty: Easy
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 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
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/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
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int* decode(int* encoded, int encodedSize, int first, int* returnSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Decode XORed Array
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array
//
// 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 decode(encoded []int, first int) []int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun decode(encoded: IntArray, first: Int): IntArray {

    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func decode(_ encoded: [Int], _ first: Int) -> [Int] {

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Rust Solution:

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// Problem: Decode XORed Array
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impl Solution {
    pub fn decode(encoded: Vec<i32>, first: i32) -> Vec<i32> {
```

```
}  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} encoded  
# @param {Integer} first  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def decode(encoded, first)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $encoded  
     * @param Integer $first  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function decode($encoded, $first) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
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}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def decode(encoded: Array[Int], first: Int): Array[Int] = {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
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-spec decode(Encoded :: [integer()], First :: integer()) -> [integer()].
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