

# Problem 477: Total Hamming Distance

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

The

Hamming distance

between two integers is the number of positions at which the corresponding bits are different.

Given an integer array

nums

, return

the sum of

Hamming distances

between all the pairs of the integers in

nums

.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [4,14,2]

Output:

6

Explanation:

In binary representation, the 4 is 0100, 14 is 1110, and 2 is 0010 (just showing the four bits relevant in this case). The answer will be:  $\text{HammingDistance}(4, 14) + \text{HammingDistance}(4, 2) + \text{HammingDistance}(14, 2) = 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ .

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [4,14,4]

Output:

4

Constraints:

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

4

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

9

The answer for the given input will fit in a

32-bit

integer.

## Code Snippets

### C++:

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

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int totalHammingDistance(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

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

### Python:

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

### JavaScript:

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

};
```

### TypeScript:

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

### C#:

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

### C:

```
int totalHammingDistance(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
  
}
```

### Go:

```
func totalHammingDistance(nums []int) int {  
  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun totalHammingDistance(nums: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift:

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

### Rust:

```

impl Solution {
  pub fn total_hamming_distance(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {

  }
}

```

## Ruby:

```

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

end

```

## PHP:

```

class Solution {

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

    }

}

```

## Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int totalHammingDistance(List<int> nums) {

  }
}

```

## Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def totalHammingDistance(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {

  }
}

```

### Elixir:

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

  end

end
```

### Erlang:

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

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (total-hamming-distance nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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:
    int totalHammingDistance(vector<int>& nums) {

    }

};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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 int totalHammingDistance(int[] nums) {

}

}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Total Hamming Distance
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 totalHammingDistance(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

### Python Solution:

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

```
"""
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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
 */

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

};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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
 */

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

};
```

### C# Solution:



```

/*
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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
 */

public class Solution {
    public int TotalHammingDistance(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Total Hamming Distance
 * 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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 */

int totalHammingDistance(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Total Hamming Distance
// 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

```

```
func totalHammingDistance(nums []int) int {  
  
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun totalHammingDistance(nums: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift Solution:

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

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Total Hamming Distance  
// 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  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn total_hamming_distance(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

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

```
end
```

### PHP Solution:

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

### Dart Solution:

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

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def totalHammingDistance(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
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### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec total_hamming_distance(nums :: [integer]) :: integer  
    def total_hamming_distance(nums) do  
  
    end  
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### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec total_hamming_distance(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
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### Racket Solution:

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