

Problem 2841: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer array

nums

and two positive integers

m

and

k

.

Return

the

maximum sum

out of all

almost unique

subarrays of length

k

of

nums

. If no such subarray exists, return

0

.

A subarray of

nums

is

almost unique

if it contains at least

m

distinct elements.

A subarray is a contiguous

non-empty

sequence of elements within an array.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [2,6,7,3,1,7], m = 3, k = 4

Output:

18

Explanation:

There are 3 almost unique subarrays of size

$k = 4$

. These subarrays are [2, 6, 7, 3], [6, 7, 3, 1], and [7, 3, 1, 7]. Among these subarrays, the one with the maximum sum is [2, 6, 7, 3] which has a sum of 18.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [5,9,9,2,4,5,4], m = 1, k = 3

Output:

23

Explanation:

There are 5 almost unique subarrays of size k . These subarrays are [5, 9, 9], [9, 9, 2], [9, 2, 4], [2, 4, 5], and [4, 5, 4]. Among these subarrays, the one with the maximum sum is [5, 9, 9] which has a sum of 23.

Example 3:

Input:

nums = [1,2,1,2,1,2,1], m = 3, k = 3

Output:

0

Explanation:

There are no subarrays of size

$k = 3$

that contain at least

$m = 3$

distinct elements in the given array [1,2,1,2,1,2,1]. Therefore, no almost unique subarrays exist, and the maximum sum is 0.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 2 * 10^4$

4

$1 \leq m \leq k \leq \text{nums.length}$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10$

9

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    long long maxSum(vector<int>& nums, int m, int k) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public long maxSum(List<Integer> nums, int m, int k) {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @param {number} m  
 * @param {number} k  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var maxSum = function(nums, m, k) {  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function maxSum(nums: number[], m: number, k: number): number {  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public long MaxSum(IList<int> nums, int m, int k) {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

C:

```
long long maxSum(int* nums, int numssSize, int m, int k) {  
    }  
}
```

Go:

```
func maxSum(nums []int, m int, k int) int64 {  
    }  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maxSum(nums: List<Int>, m: Int, k: Int): Long {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func maxSum(_ nums: [Int], _ m: Int, _ k: Int) -> Int {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn max_sum(nums: Vec<i32>, m: i32, k: i32) -> i64 {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer} m
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer}
def max_sum(nums, m, k)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer $m
     * @param Integer $k
     * @return Integer
     */
    function maxSum($nums, $m, $k) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
  int maxSum(List<int> nums, int m, int k) {
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
  def maxSum(nums: List[Int], m: Int, k: Int): Long = {
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec max_sum(nums :: [integer], m :: integer, k :: integer) :: integer
```

```
def max_sum(nums, m, k) do
  end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec max_sum(Nums :: [integer()], M :: integer(), K :: integer()) ->
    integer().
max_sum(Nums, M, K) ->
  .
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (max-sum nums m k)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer? exact-integer?))
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    long long maxSum(vector<int>& nums, int m, int k) {
        }
};
```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
    public long maxSum(List<Integer> nums, int m, int k) {
        return 0;
    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, hash

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

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

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def maxSum(self, nums, m, k):
        """
:type nums: List[int]
:type m: int
:type k: int
:rtype: int

```

```
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, hash  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @param {number} m  
 * @param {number} k  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var maxSum = function(nums, m, k) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
function maxSum(nums: number[], m: number, k: number): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public long MaxSum(IList<int> nums, int m, int k) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

long long maxSum(int* nums, int numsSize, int m, int k) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, hash
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

```

```
func maxSum(nums []int, m int, k int) int64 {  
    }  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maxSum(nums: List<Int>, m: Int, k: Int): Long {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func maxSum(_ nums: [Int], _ m: Int, _ k: Int) -> Int {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum Sum of Almost Unique Subarray  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, hash  
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn max_sum(nums: Vec<i32>, m: i32, k: i32) -> i64 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @param {Integer} m  
# @param {Integer} k
```

```
# @return {Integer}
def max_sum(nums, m, k)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer $m
     * @param Integer $k
     * @return Integer
     */
    function maxSum($nums, $m, $k) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
int maxSum(List<int> nums, int m, int k) {

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Scala Solution:

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object Solution {
def maxSum(nums: List[Int], m: Int, k: Int): Long = {

}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
@spec max_sum(nums :: [integer], m :: integer, k :: integer) :: integer
def max_sum(nums, m, k) do
```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec max_sum(Nums :: [integer()], M :: integer(), K :: integer()) ->  
    integer().  
max_sum(Nums, M, K) ->  
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