

## 1470. Shuffle the Array

Easy 2636 186 Add to List Share

Given the array `nums` consisting of  $2n$  elements in the form  $[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]$ .

Return the array in the form  $[x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, x_n, y_n]$ .

### Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,5,1,3,4,7]`, `n = 3`  
Output: `[2,3,5,4,1,7]`  
Explanation: Since  $x_1=2$ ,  $x_2=5$ ,  $x_3=1$ ,  $y_1=3$ ,  $y_2=4$ ,  $y_3=7$  then the answer is `[2,3,5,4,1,7]`.

### Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4,4,3,2,1]`, `n = 4`  
Output: `[1,4,2,3,3,2,4,1]`

```
1 class Solution(object):
2     def shuffle(self, nums, n):
3         result = []
4         for index in range(n):
5             result.append(nums[index])
6             result.append(nums[index + n])
7         return result
```

Testcase Run Code Result Debugger

Accepted Runtime: 63 ms

Your input `[2,5,1,3,4,7]`  
`3`

Output `[2,3,5,4,1,7]`

Expected `[2,3,5,4,1,7]`

Diff

### 1431. Kids With the Greatest Number of Candies

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There are  $n$  kids with candies. You are given an integer array `candies`, where each `candies[i]` represents the number of candies the  $i^{\text{th}}$  kid has, and an integer `extraCandies`, denoting the number of extra candies that you have.

Return a boolean array `result` of length  $n$ , where `result[i]` is `true` if, after giving the  $i^{\text{th}}$  kid all the `extraCandies`, they will have the **greatest** number of candies among all the kids, or `false` otherwise.

Note that **multiple** kids can have the **greatest** number of candies.

#### Example 1:

Input: `candies = [2,3,5,1,3]`, `extraCandies = 3`

Output: `[true,true,true,false,true]`

Explanation: If you give all `extraCandies` to:

- Kid 1, they will have  $2 + 3 = 5$  candies, which is the greatest among the kids.
- Kid 2, they will have  $3 + 3 = 6$  candies, which is the greatest among

Python3 Autocomplete

```
1 class Solution:
2     def kidsWithCandies(self, candies: List[int], extraCandies: int) -> List[bool]:
3         max_candy = -1
4
5         for candy in candies:
6             if candy > max_candy:
7                 max_candy = candy
8
9         results = []
10
11        for candy in candies:
12            if candy + extraCandies >= max_candy:
13                results.append(True)
14            else:
15                results.append(False)
```

Testcase Run Code Result Debugger

Accepted Runtime: 47 ms

Your input `[2,3,5,1,3]`  
`3`

Output `[true,true,true,false,true]`

Expected `[true,true,true,false,true]`

Diff

## 1480. Running Sum of 1d Array

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Given an array `nums`. We define a running sum of an array as `runningSum[i] = sum(nums[0]...nums[i])`.

Return the running sum of `nums`.

### Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4]`

Output: `[1,3,6,10]`

Explanation: Running sum is obtained as follows: `[1, 1+2, 1+2+3, 1+2+3+4]`.

### Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,1,1,1,1]`

Output: `[1,2,3,4,5]`

Explanation: Running sum is obtained as follows: `[1, 1+1, 1+1+1, 1+1+1+1, 1+1+1+1+1]`.

```
1 class Solution:
2     def runningSum(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[int]:
3         ans = [0] * len(nums)
4         ans[0] = nums[0]
5         for i in range(1, len(nums)):
6             ans[i] = ans[i-1] + nums[i]
7         return ans
```

Your previous code was restored from your local storage. [Reset to default](#)

Testcase Run Code Result Debugger

Accepted Runtime: 60 ms

Your input `[1,2,3,4]`

Output `[1,3,6,10]`

Expected `[1,3,6,10]`

Diff