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**DSA LAB05**

**TASK1:**

```
1 class Solution {
2     public boolean isValid(String s) {
3         while(s.contains("{}") || s.contains "()") || s.contains("[]")){
4             s=s.replace("{}","");
5             s=s.replace("()", "");
6             s=s.replace("[]","");
7         }
8         return s.isEmpty();
9     }
10 }
```

Ln 1, Col 17 | Saved  Run Submit

☒ Testcase | [> Test Result](#)

**Accepted** Runtime: 0 ms

☒ Case 1    ☐ Case 2    ☐ Case 3    ☐ Case 4

Input

s =  
"()"

Output

## TASK02:

</> Code

Java ▾ Auto

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```
5  *   ListNode next;
6  *   ListNode() {}
7  *   ListNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
8  *   ListNode(int val, ListNode next) { this.val = val; this.next = next; }
9  * }
10 */
11 class Solution {
12     public boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head) {
13         String original = "";
14         ListNode current = head;
15         String reverse = "";
16         while(current != null){
17             original = original + current.val + "";
18             reverse = current.val + reverse + "";
19             current = current.next;
20         }
21         return original.equals(reverse);
22     }
23 }
```

✔ testcase | ➤ test Result

**Accepted** Runtime: 11 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

head =  
[1,2,2,1]

Output

true

Expected

true

### **TASK03:**

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int[] nextGreaterElement(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {
3         int[] result = new int[nums1.length];
4
5         for (int i = 0; i < nums1.length; i++) {
6             int current = nums1[i];
7             result[i] = -1; // Default value if no greater element is found
8
9             // Find the index of current in nums2
10            for (int j = 0; j < nums2.length; j++) {
11                if (nums2[j] == current) {
12                    // Look for the next greater element
13                    for (int k = j + 1; k < nums2.length; k++) {
14                        if (nums2[k] > current) {
15                            result[i] = nums2[k];
16                            break;
17                        }
18                    }
19                    break; // Break the outer loop once we find the current
20                }
21            }
22        }
23        return result;
24    }
25 }
```

☒ Testcase | [> Test Result](#)

**Accepted** Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2

Input

nums1 =  
[4,1,2]

nums2 =  
[1,3,4,2]

## TASK04:

```
1  class Solution {
2      public int[] finalPrices(int[] prices) {
3          int n = prices.length;
4          int[] answer = new int[n];
5          Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
6
7          for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
8              // Remove prices from the stack that are greater than the current price
9              while (!stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek() > prices[i]) {
10                 stack.pop();
11             }
12             // If the stack is not empty, apply the discount
13             answer[i] = prices[i] - (stack.isEmpty() ? 0 : stack.peek());
14             stack.push(prices[i]);
15         }
16
17         return answer;
18     }
19 }
20 }
```

**Accepted** Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2 • Case 3

Input

prices =  
[8,4,6,2,3]

Output

[4,2,4,2,3]