

2 Offers Ending

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Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed **1 / 1**

Attempts : Correct / Total **1 / 1**

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored **1 / 1**

Time Taken **0.01**

Your Total Score: **111**

Solve Next

Replace all 0's with 5 Largest product Third Largest

Stay Ahead With:

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```
C++ (17) Start Timer
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3 long long get_Sum(int n, std::vector<int> &input) {
4 long long res{};
5 for (const int &it : input)
6 res += it;
7 return res;
8 }
9 }; // Solution class
10
```

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓ Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1113 / 1113

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 2 Accuracy : 50%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Your Total Score: 110 ↑

Time Taken 0.65

Solve Next

Max sum in the configuration Sum of permutations Rotate and delete

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1 class Solution {  
2     public int countLessEqual(int[] arr, int x) {  
3         int n = arr.length;  
4         // find pivot (smallest element)  
5         int l = 0, r = n-1;  
6         while(l < r){  
7             int m = (l+r)/2;  
8             if(arr[m] > arr[r]) l = m+1;  
9             else r = m;  
10        }  
11        int pivot = l;  
12  
13        // count in both sorted halves  
14        return count(arr, 0, pivot-1, x) +  
15            count(arr, pivot, n-1, x);  
16    }  
17  
18    private int count(int[] a, int L, int R, int x){  
19        if(L>R) return 0;  
20        int l=L, r=R, ans=L-1;  
21        while(l<=r){  
22            int m=(l+r)/2;  
23            if(a[m] <= x){  
24                ans=m;  
25                l=m+1;  
26            } else r=m-1;  
27        }  
28        return ans-L+1;  
29    }  
30}  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35 }
```

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed  
1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total  
1 / 1  
Accuracy: 100%

Points Scored 4 / 4

Your Total Score: 106 ↑

Time Taken  
0.56

Solve Next

Merge Sort   Quick Sort   C++ Generic sort

Stay Ahead With:

```
Java (21)   Start Timer
```

```
3 class Solution {  
4     public int maxMinDiff(int[] arr, int k) {  
5         Arrays.sort(arr);  
6         int low = 0;  
7         int high = arr[arr.length-1] - arr[0];  
8         int ans = 0;  
9         while(low <= high){  
10             int mid = (low + high)/2;  
11             if(canPick(arr, k, mid)){  
12                 ans = mid;  
13                 low = mid + 1; // try bigger difference  
14             } else {  
15                 high = mid - 1;  
16             }  
17         }  
18         return ans;  
19     }  
20     private boolean canPick(int[] arr, int k, int diff){  
21         int count = 1; // pick first element  
22         int last = arr[0];  
23         for(int i=1;i<arr.length;i++){  
24             if(arr[i] - last >= diff){  
25                 count++;  
26                 last = arr[i];  
27                 if(count >= k) return true;  
28             }  
29         }  
30         return false;  
31     }  
32 }  
33 }  
34 }  
35 }  
36 }  
37 }  
38 }  
39 }
```

Problem Editorial Submissions Comments Java (21) Start Timer

Output Window

Compilation Results Custom Input Y.O.G.I. (Ai Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully ✓ Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 2 Accuracy : 50%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Your Total Score: 102 ↑

Time Taken 0.33

Solve Next

Rat in a Maze Possible Words From Phone Digits Largest number in K swaps

Stay Ahead With:

```
if(need == 0){  
    if(target == 0){  
        // build other subset  
        ArrayList<Integer> other = new ArrayList<>();  
        boolean[] used = new boolean[arr.length];  
  
        for(int v : curr){  
            for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){  
                if(!used[i] && arr[i]==v){  
                    used[i]=true;  
                    break;  
                }  
            }  
  
            for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)  
                if(!used[i]) other.add(arr[i]);  
  
            ans.add(new ArrayList<>(curr));  
            ans.add(other);  
            return true;  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
    if(idx == arr.length) return false;  
  
    // choose current  
    curr.add(arr[idx]);  
    if(dfs(idx+1, need-1, target-arr[idx], arr, curr, ans)) return true;  
    curr.remove(curr.size()-1);  
  
    // skip current  
    return dfs(idx+1, need, target, arr, curr, ans);  
}
```

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓ Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 1 Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Your Total Score: 98 ↑

Time Taken 0.46

Solve Next

Rat in a Maze Possible Words From Phone Digits Largest number in K swaps

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1+ import java.util.*;
2
3+ class Solution {
4
5+     public ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> combinationSum(int n, int k) {
6
7         ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> ans = new ArrayList<>();
8         backtrack(1, n, k, new ArrayList<>(), ans);
9         return ans;
10    }
11
12    private void backtrack(int start, int remain, int k,
13                           ArrayList<Integer> curr,
14                           ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> ans){
15
16        // if picked k numbers
17        if(curr.size() == k){
18            if(remain == 0) ans.add(new ArrayList<>(curr));
19            return;
20        }
21
22        // try numbers from start..9
23        for(int num=start; num<=9; num++){
24
25            if(num > remain) break; // pruning
26
27            curr.add(num);
28            backtrack(num+1, remain-num, k, curr, ans);
29            curr.remove(curr.size()-1);
30        }
31    }
32}
```

Sedang...

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Java (21) Start Timer

```
int[] leftBlock = new int[n];
int[] rightBlock = new int[n];
Arrays.fill(leftBlock, -1);
Arrays.fill(rightBlock, n);

int[] st = new int[n];
int top = -1;

// nearest >= on LEFT
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    while(top>=0 && arr[st[top]] < arr[i]) top--;
    leftBlock[i] = (top>=0 ? st[top] : -1);
    st[++top] = i;
}

// reset stack
top = -1;

// nearest >= on RIGHT
for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--){
    while(top>=0 && arr[st[top]] < arr[i]) top--;
    rightBlock[i] = (top>=0 ? st[top] : n);
    st[++top] = i;
}

int ans = 1;

for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    int leftSeen = i - leftBlock[i] - 1;
    int rightSeen = rightBlock[i] - i - 1;
    ans = Math.max(ans, leftSeen + rightSeen + 1);
}

return ans;
```

Ctrl + Enter

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓ Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 2 Accuracy : 50%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Time Taken 0.87

Your Total Score: 90 ↑

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1 class Solution {  
2     public boolean has132Pattern(int[] arr) {  
3         int n = arr.length;  
4         int[] stack = new int[n];  
5         int top = -1;  
6  
7         int third = Integer.MIN_VALUE;  
8  
9         for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--){  
10             // if current element is smaller than "third"  
11             if(arr[i] < third) return true;  
12  
13             // pop smaller elements and update third  
14             while(top>=0 && arr[i] > stack[top]){  
15                 third = stack[top--];  
16             }  
17  
18             stack[++top] = arr[i];  
19         }  
20  
21         return false;  
22     }  
23 }  
24 }  
25 }
```

Solve Next

The Celebrity Problem Get Min from Stack Histogram Max Rectangular Area

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Compilation Results Custom Input Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully ✓

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 2 Accuracy : 50%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Time Taken 0.7

Your Total Score: 86 ↑

Java (21) Start Timer

```
import java.util.*;  
class Solution {  
    public int countSubarrays(int[] arr) {  
        int n = arr.length;  
        int[] nextSmaller = new int[n];  
        Arrays.fill(nextSmaller, n);  
  
        int[] stack = new int[n];  
        int top = -1;  
  
        // find next STRICTLY smaller element  
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){  
            while(top>-1 && arr[i] < arr[stack[top]]){  
                nextSmaller[stack[top--]] = i;  
            }  
            stack[++top] = i;  
        }  
  
        int ans = 0;  
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){  
            ans += nextSmaller[i] - i;  
        }  
  
        return ans;  
    }  
}
```

Solve Next

The Celebrity Problem Get Min from Stack Histogram Max Rectangular Area

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

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Compilation Results Custom Input Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully ✓

Test Cases Passed 1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 4 Accuracy : 25%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Time Taken 1.7

Your Total Score: 82 ↑

Solve Next

The Celebrity Problem Get Min from Stack Histogram Max Rectangular Area

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public ArrayList<Integer> preGreaterEle(int[] arr) {
5
6         int n = arr.length;
7         ArrayList<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>(n);
8
9         int[] st = new int[n]; // stack of indices
10        int top = -1;
11
12        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
13
14            // pop until strictly greater element remains
15            while(top>=0 && arr[st[top]] <= arr[i]){
16                top--;
17            }
18
19            if(top<0) res.add(-1);
20            else res.add(arr[st[top]]);
21
22            st[++top] = i; // push index
23
24        }
25
26    }
27 }
```

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed  
**1115 / 1115**

Attempts : Correct / Total  
**1 / 1**

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored ⓘ  
**4 / 4**

Your Total Score: **78** ↕

Time Taken  
**1.49**

Solve Next

The Celebrity Problem    Get Min from Stack    Histogram Max Rectangular Area

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public ArrayList<Integer> prevSmaller(int[] arr) {
5         ArrayList<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
6         Stack<Integer> st = new Stack<>();
7
8         for(int x : arr){
9             while(!st.isEmpty() && st.peek() >= x){
10                 st.pop();
11             }
12             res.add(st.isEmpty() ? -1 : st.peek());
13             st.push(x);
14         }
15         return res;
16     }
17 }
```

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Java (21)

Start Timer

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1122 / 1122

Attempts : Correct / Total

1 / 2

Accuracy : 50%

Points Scored ⓘ

4 / 4

Your Total Score: 74 ↗

Time Taken

2.25

Solve Next

Majority Element

Fractional Knapsack

Minimum Platforms

Stay Ahead With:

```
int L = Math.max(0, i - arr[i]);
int R = Math.min(n-1, i + arr[i]);
seg[k][0] = L;
seg[k][1] = R;
k++;
}

if(k==0) return -1;

// sort by start
Arrays.sort(seg, 0, k, (a,b)->a[0]-b[0]);

int used = 0, i = 0, covered = 0, far = 0;

// need to cover [0 ... n-1]
while(covered < n){
    boolean found = false;

    // among intervals starting at/before covered,
    // choose the one extending farthest
    while(i<k && seg[i][0] <= covered){
        far = Math.max(far, seg[i][1] + 1); // +1 for next uncovered index
        i++;
        found = true;
    }

    if(!found) return -1;

    used++;
    covered = far;

    if(covered >= n) return used;
}

return -1;
```

Custom Input

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓ Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed 1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total 1 / 1 Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored 4 / 4 Time Taken 0.56 Your Total Score: 70 ↑

Solve Next

Majority Element Fractional Knapsack Minimum Platforms

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public int minOperations(int[] arr) {
5
6
7
8
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21
22
23
24
25
26
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28
29
30
31 }
```

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**Problem Solved Successfully**

Test Cases Passed      Attempts : Correct / Total      Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken      1.02

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Max sum in the configuration      Sum of permutations      Rotate and delete

Java (21)      Start Timer

```

30 *
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61
62
63
64
65
66 }

// 4. bottomRight
for(int i=n-1;i>0;i--){
    for(int j=m-1;j>0;j--){
        bottomRight[i][j]=a[i][j];
        if(i<n-1) bottomRight[i][j]=Math.min(bottomLeft[i][j],bottomLeft[i+1][j]);
        if(j<m-1) bottomRight[i][j]=Math.min(bottomLeft[i][j],bottomLeft[i][j-1]);
    }
}

// 5. answer queries
int[] ans = new int[q];
for(int i=0;i<q;i++){
    int r = queries[i][0]-1; // convert to 0-index
    int c = queries[i][1]-1;

    int sum = 0;
    if(r>0 && c>0) sum+=topLeft[r-1][c-1];
    if(r>0 && c<m-1) sum+=topRight[r-1][c+1];
    if(r<n-1 && c>0) sum+=bottomLeft[r+1][c-1];
    if(r<n-1 && c<m-1) sum+=bottomRight[r+1][c+1];

    ans[i]=sum;
}

return ans;
}

```

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Java (21) Start Timer

My Submissions

Time (IST)	Status	Marks	Lang	Test Cases	Code
2026-02-20 11:30:02	Correct	4	java	214 / 214	<a href="#">View</a>

Refresh

```
1+ import java.util.*;
2
3+ class Solution {
4
5+     static ArrayList<Long> submatrixSum(long[][] a, int n, int m, int[][] query, int q) {
6
7         // Step 1: build prefix matrix
8         long[][] pre = new long[n][m];
9
10        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
11            for(int j=0;j<m;j++){
12                pre[i][j]=a[i][j];
13
14                if(i>0) pre[i][j]+=pre[i-1][j];
15                if(j>0) pre[i][j]+=pre[i][j-1];
16                if(i>0 && j>0) pre[i][j]-=pre[i-1][j-1];
17            }
18
19        }
20
21        // Step 2: answer queries
22        ArrayList<Long> ans = new ArrayList<>();
23
24        for(int k=0;k<q;k++){
25
26            int r1=query[k][0];
27            int c1=query[k][1];
28            int r2=query[k][2];
29            int c2=query[k][3];
29
30            long sum = pre[r2][c2];
31
32            if(r1>0) sum-=pre[r1-1][c2];
33            if(c1>0) sum-=pre[r2][c1-1];
34            if(r1>0 && c1>0) sum+=pre[r1-1][c1-1];
35
36            ans.add(sum);
37        }
    }
```