75 Days of Code

Day16 Problem no: 1004. Max Consecutive Ones III (leetCode) (leetcode)

Given a binary array nums and an integer k, return the maximum number of consecutive 1's in the array if you can flip at most k 0's.

Example 1:

Input: nums = [1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0], k = 2

Output: 6

Explanation: [1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1]

Bolded numbers were flipped from 0 to 1. The longest subarray is underlined.

Example 2:

Input: nums = [0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1], k = 3

Output: 10

Explanation: [0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1]

Bolded numbers were flipped from 0 to 1. The longest subarray is underlined.

For this problem, we are gonna use sliding window approach

Key terms to know problem can be solved by sliding window:

Question includes: Array, SubArray, SubString, Largest, Smallest, Maximum and Minimum with window size may or may not present

Solution of the above problem using sliding window

- 1. Initialize two pointers as start and consOne.
- 2. Start the loop, when current number is zero then decrease the k
- 3. If k becomes negative then , start a loop to remove previously flipped zeroes , by increasing the start pointer and k , get out of loop when k is positive
- 4. At each iteration compare the maximum with largest length from index to where the start pointer is .

```
function longestOnes(nums: number[], k: number): number {
    let consecutiveOnes = 0;
    let startPointer = 0;

for (let index = 0; index < nums.length; index++) {
    if (nums[index] === 0) {
        k--;
    }
    while (k < 0) {
        if (nums[startPointer] === 0) {
            k++;
        }
        consecutiveOnes = Math.max(consecutiveOnes, index - startPointer + 1);
    }
    return consecutiveOnes;
}

let answer = longestOnes([0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1], 3);
    console.log("Answer:", answer)</pre>
```

```
[Running] node "c:\Users\Shubham\Desktop\75daysOfCode\75DaysOfCode\day16.js"
Answer : 10
```