



Experiment 7

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Semester: 6th

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

Subject Name: AP Lab-II

A. Maximum Units on a Truck

1. Aim: You are assigned to put some amount of boxes onto one truck. You are given a 2D array `boxTypes`, where `boxTypes[i] = [numberOfBoxesi, numberOfUnitsPerBoxi]`:

- `numberOfBoxes` is the number of boxes of type `i`.
- `numberOfUnitsPerBoxi` is the number of units in each box of the type `i`.

2. Code

```
import java.util.Arrays;

class Solution {
    public int maximumUnits(int[][] boxTypes, int truckSize) {
        Arrays.sort(boxTypes, (a, b) -> b[1] - a[1]);

        int maxUnits = 0;

        for (int[] box : boxTypes) {
            int boxCount = Math.min(truckSize, box[0]);
            maxUnits += boxCount * box[1];
            truckSize -= boxCount;
            if (truckSize == 0) break;
        }

        return maxUnits;
    }
}
```

3. Output:



```
1 import java.util.Arrays;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public int maximumUnits(int[][] boxTypes, int truckSize) {
5         Arrays.sort(boxTypes, (a, b) -> b[1] - a[1]);
6
7         int maxUnits = 0;
8
9         for (int[] box : boxTypes) {
10             int boxCount = Math.min(truckSize, box[0]);
11             maxUnits += boxCount * box[1];
12             truckSize -= boxCount;
13             if (truckSize == 0) break;
14         }
15     }
16 }
```

Testcase: Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

boxTypes =
[[1,3],[2,2],[3,1]]

truckSize =
4

4. Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-units-on-a-truck/submissions/1569186594/>

B. Minimum Operations to Make the Array Increasing

1. **Aim:** You are given an integer array **nums** (**0-indexed**). In one operation, you can choose an element of the array and increment it by 1.

- For example, if `nums = [1,2,3]`, you can choose to increment `nums[1]` to make `nums = [1,3,3]`.
- Return the **minimum** number of operations needed to make `nums` **strictly increasing**.

2. **Code:**

```
class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] nums) {
        int operations = 0;

        for (int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {
            if (nums[i] <= nums[i - 1]) {
                int increment = nums[i - 1] - nums[i] + 1;
                nums[i] += increment;
                operations += increment;
            }
        }

        return operations;
    }
}
```



3. Output:

The screenshot displays a LeetCode submission for the problem "Minimum Operations to Make the Array Increasing". The submission is accepted, with a runtime of 4 ms and memory usage of 45.20 MB. The code editor shows a Java solution that iterates through the array, comparing each element with the previous one. If the current element is less than or equal to the previous one, it calculates the difference and increments the current element by that difference, updating the total operations. The test result section shows three cases, all passed.

```
class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int[] nums) {
        int operations = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {
            if (nums[i] <= nums[i - 1]) {
                int increment = nums[i - 1] - nums[i] + 1;
                nums[i] += increment;
                operations += increment;
            }
        }
        return operations;
    }
}
```

4. Link : <https://leetcode.com/problems/minimum-operations-to-make-the-array-increasing/submissions/1569189850/>

C. Remove Stones to Minimize the Total

1. **Aim:** You are given a 0-indexed integer array piles, where piles[i] represents the number of stones in the ith pile, and an integer k. You should apply the following operation exactly k times:

2. Code:

```
import java.util.PriorityQueue;
```

```
class Solution {
    public int minStoneSum(int[] piles, int k) {
        PriorityQueue<Integer> maxHeap = new PriorityQueue<>((a, b) -> b - a);

        int totalStones = 0;

        for (int pile : piles) {
            maxHeap.add(pile);
            totalStones += pile;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
            int largestPile = maxHeap.poll();
            int removedStones = largestPile / 2;
            totalStones -= removedStones;
            maxHeap.add(largestPile - removedStones);
        }
    }
}
```

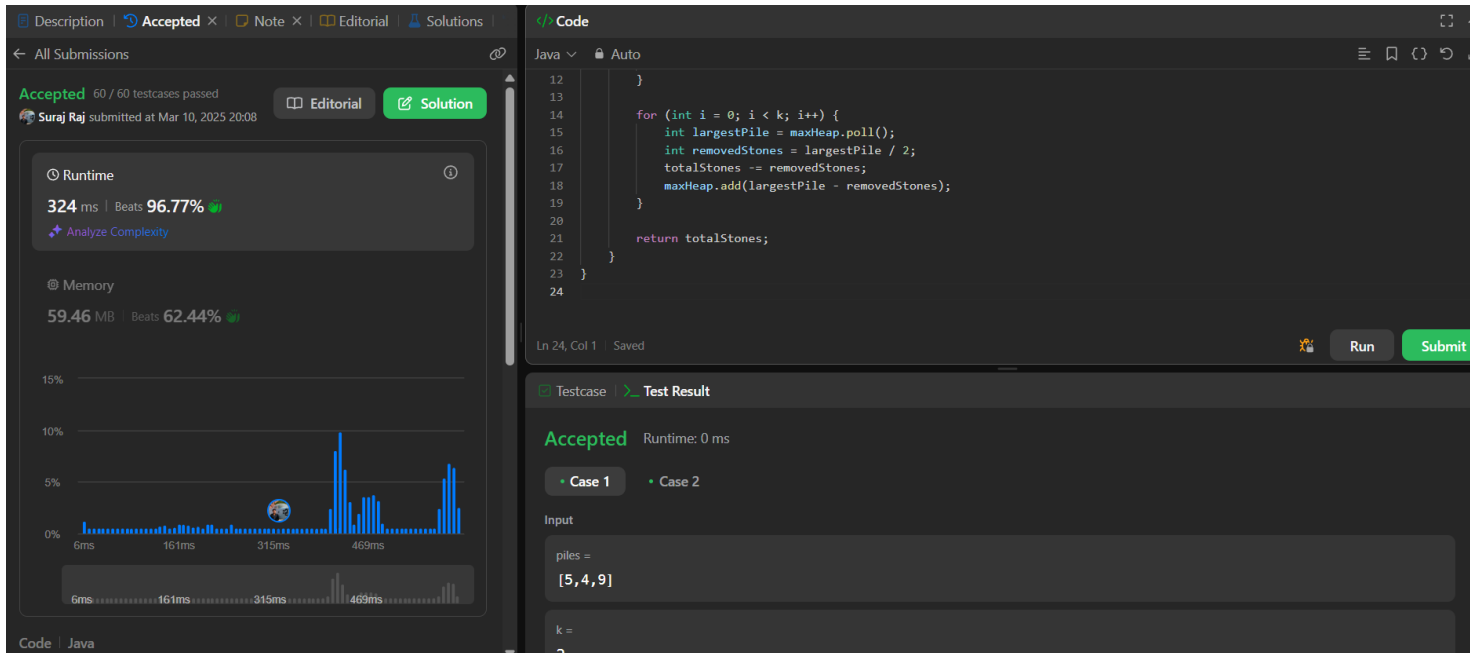


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```
}  
  
return totalStones;  
}  
}
```

3. Output:



4. **Link:** <https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-stones-to-minimize-the-total/submissions/1569193429/>