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Java (21)

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Minimize the Heights II



Difficulty: **Medium** Accuracy: **15.06%** Submissions: **770K+** Points: **4** Average Time: **25m**

Given an array **arr[]** denoting heights of **n** towers and a positive integer **k**.

For **each** tower, you must perform **exactly one** of the following operations **exactly once**.

- **Increase** the height of the tower by **k**
- **Decrease** the height of the tower by **k**

Find out the **minimum** possible difference between the height of the shortest and tallest towers after you have modified each tower.

You can find a slight modification of the problem [here](#).

Note: It is **compulsory** to increase or decrease the height by **k** for each tower. After the operation,

Output Window



Compilation Results

Custom Input

Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

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Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int getMinDiff(int[] arr, int k) {
3         int n = arr.length;
4         if (n == 1) return 0;
5         Arrays.sort(arr);
6         int res = arr[n - 1] - arr[0];
7         int smallest = arr[0] + k;
8         int largest = arr[n - 1] - k;
9
10        for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
11            int minHeight = Math.min(smallest, arr[i + 1] - k);
12            int maxHeight = Math.max(largest, arr[i] + k);
13            if (minHeight < 0) continue;
14            res = Math.min(res, maxHeight - minHeight);
15        }
16
17        return res;
18    }
19 }
20 }
21 }
```



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Compilation Results

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Problem Solved Successfully

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Test Cases Passed

1111 / 1111

Attempts : Correct / Total

1 / 1

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored

2 / 2

Your Total Score: 9

Time Taken

1.06

Solve Next

[Intersection of Arrays with Distinct](#)[LCM of given array elements](#)[Perfect Squares in a Range](#)

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21)

[Start Timer](#)

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public static ArrayList<Integer> findUnion(int[] a, int[] b) {
5         HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();
6
7         for (int x : a)
8             set.add(x);
9
10        for (int x : b)
11            set.add(x);
12
13        ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>(set);
14        Collections.sort(result);
15
16        return result;
17    }
18 }
```

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Compilation Results

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Problem Solved Successfully ✓

[Suggest Feedback](#)

Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

1 / 1

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored ⓘ

1 / 1

Your Total Score: 10 ↑

Time Taken

0.82

Solve Next

[Last index of One](#)[Pairs with Positive Negative values](#)[Repeated IDs](#)

Java (21)

[Start Timer](#)

```
1 class Solution {
2     public static int largest(int[] arr) {
3         int max = arr[0];
4
5         for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
6             if (arr[i] > max)
7                 max = arr[i];
8         }
9
10        return max;
11    }
12 }
```



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Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

1 / 1

Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored

1 / 1

Your Total Score: 11 ↑

Time Taken

1.12**Solve Next**[Third Largest](#)[Print an array in Pendulum Arrangement](#)[Inverse Permutation](#)**Stay Ahead With:**[Build 31 Projects in 31 Days](#)

Java (21)

[Start Timer](#)

```
1 // // User function Template for Java
2
3 class Solution {
4     public void rotate(int[] arr) {
5         // code here
6         if(arr==null||arr.length<=1){
7             return;
8         }
9         int n= arr.length;
10        int lastElement= arr[n-1];
11        for(int i=n-2; i>=0; i--){
12            arr[i+1]=arr[i];
13        }
14        arr[0]=lastElement;
15    }
16 }
```

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Test Cases Passed

1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total

3 / 4

Accuracy : 75%

Time Taken

0.63

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

Solve Next[Count of Subarrays](#)[Longest Arithmetic Subsequence](#)

Java (21)

Your Time: 2m 18s



```
1 class Solution {
2     int maxSubarraySum(int[] arr) {
3         // Code here
4         int maxSoFar = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
5         int currentSum = 0;
6
7         for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
8             currentSum += arr[i];
9             if (currentSum > maxSoFar) {
10                 maxSoFar = currentSum;
11             }
12             if (currentSum < 0) {
13                 currentSum = 0;
14             }
15         }
16
17         return maxSoFar;
18     }
19 }
20
```

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