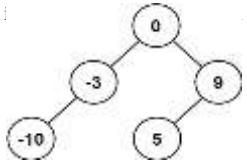
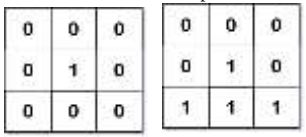
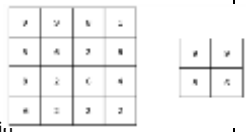
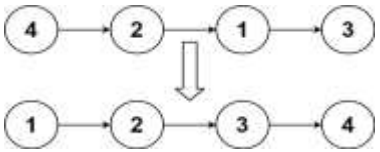
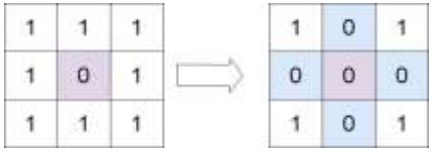
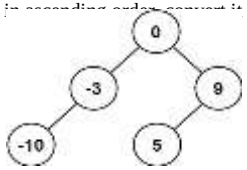
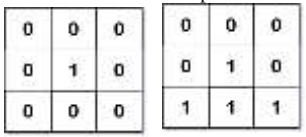
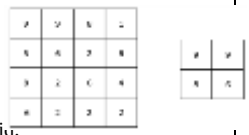
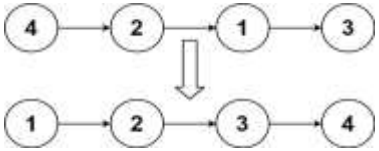
Practical Test-1

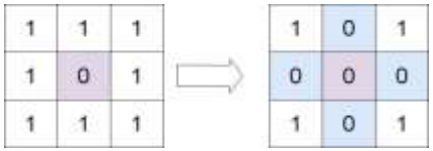
S.No	Reg num	Name	Question -1	Question -2
1	192372019	BALA NARASIMULU P	Given an integer array num sorted in non-decreasing order. You can perform the following operation any number of times: Choose two indices, i and j, where nums[i] < nums[j]. Then, remove the elements at indices i and j from nums. The remaining elements retain their original order, and the array is re-indexed. Return the minimum length of nums after applying the operation zero or more times. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,4] Output: 0 Constraints: 1 <= nums.length <= 105 1 <= nums[i] <= 109 nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.	Given an integer array nums where the elements are sorted i to a height-balanced binary search tree. Example 1: Input: nums = [-10,-3,0,5,9] Output: [0,-3,9,-10,null,5] Explanation: [0,-10,5,null,-3,null,9] is also accepted: 
2	192311131	BOREDDY LAVANYA	Given an array of string words, return all strings in words that is a substring of another word. You can return the answer in any order. A substring is a contiguous sequence of characters within a string Example 1: Input: words = ["mass","as","hero","superhero"] Output: ["as","hero"] Explanation: "as" is substring of "mass" and "hero" is substring of "superhero". ["hero","as"] is also a valid answer.	Given an integer array nums, reorder it such that nums[0] < nums[1] > nums[2] < nums[3].... You may assume the input array always has a valid answer. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,5,1,1,6,4] Output: [1,6,1,5,1,4] Explanation: [1,4,1,5,1,6] is also accepted. Example 2: Input: nums = [1,3,2,2,3,1] Output: [2,3,1,3,1,2]
3	192311108	CHILLALI KUTHUBUDDIN AFROZ AFROZ	Given an m x n binary matrix mat, return the distance of the nearest 0 for each cell. The distance between two adjacent cells is 1. Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,2,1]] 	You are given an array of k linked-lists lists, each linked-list is sorted in ascending order.Merge all the linked-lists into one sorted linked-list and return it. Input: lists = [[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]] Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6] Explanation: The linked-lists are: [1->4->5, 1->3->4, 2->6] merging them into one sorted list: 1->1->2->3->4->4->5->6
4	192324048	CHINTHAKUNTLA NANDA KISHOR REDDY	Given two integer arrays arr1 and arr2, return the minimum number of operations (possibly zero) needed to make arr1 strictly increasing. In one operation, you can choose two indices 0 <= i < arr1.length and 0 <= j < arr2.length and do the assignment arr1[i] = arr2[j]. If there is no way to make arr1 strictly increasing, return -1. Example 1: Input: arr1 = [1,5,3,6,7], arr2 = [1,3,2,4] Output: 1 Explanation: Replace 5 with 2, then arr1 = [1, 2, 3, 6, 7].	Given two sorted arrays nums1 and nums2 of size m and n respectively, return the median of the two sorted arrays. The overall run time complexity should be O(log (m+n)). Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,3], nums2 = [2] Output: 2.00000 Explanation: merged array = [1,2,3] and median is 2.
5	192321149	DEENESH RAJ S T	Given two strings a and b, return the minimum number of times you should repeat string a so that string b is a substring of it. If it is impossible for b to be a substring of a after repeating it, return -1. Notice: string "abc" repeated 0 times is "", repeated 1 time is "abc" and repeated 2 times is "abcabc". Example 1: Input: a = "abcd", b = "cdabcdab" Output: 3 Explanation: We return 3 because by repeating a three times "abcdabcdabcd", b is a substring of it.	nums[b], nums[c], nums[d]] such that: 0 <= a, b, c, d < n a, b, c, and d are distinct. nums[a] + nums[b] + nums[c] + nums[d] == target You may return the answer in any order. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,0,-1,0,-2,2], target = 0 Output: [[-2,-1,1,2],[-2,0,0,2],[-1,0,0,1]] Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2], target = 8 Output: [[2,2,2,2]]

6	192325027	DEEPAK R	Given an array nums containing n distinct numbers in the range [0, n], return the only number in the range that is missing from the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,0,1]Output: 2 Explanation: n = 3 since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range [0,3]. 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in nums.	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element. The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3
7	192324002	H.JAI GANESH	You are given an n x n integer matrix grid.Generate an integer matrix maxLocal of size (n - 2) x (n - 2) such that: maxLocal[i][j] is equal to the largest value of the 3 x 3 matrix in grid centered around row i + 1 and column j + 1. In other words, we want to find the largest value in every contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid. Return the generated matrix. Input: grid = [[9,9,8,1],[5,6,2,6],[8,2,6,4],[6,2,2,2]] Output: [[9,9],[8,6]] Explanation: The diagram above shows the matrix and the generated matrix. value in the generated the largest value of a contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid. 	Given the head of a linked list, return the list after sorting it in ascending order. Input: head = [4,2,1,3] Output: [1,2,3,4] 
8	192321147	HARITHA A	You are given an array of strings words and a string pref. Return the number of strings in words that contain pref as a prefix. A prefix of a string s is any leading contiguous substring of s. Example 1: Input: words = ["pay","attention","practice","attend"], pref = "at" Output: 2 Explanation: The 2 strings that contain "at" as a prefix are: "attention" and "attend".	Given an array of strings strs, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order. An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once. Example 1: Input: strs = ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"] Output: [["bat"],["nat","tan"],["ate","eat","tea"]] Example 2: Input: strs = [""] Output: [[""]]
9	192372056	HASTHAVARAM SANJAY REDDY	Given an m x n integer matrix matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's. You must do it in place. Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]] Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]] 	You are given two 0-indexed arrays nums1 and nums2 of length n, both of which are permutations of [0, 1, ..., n - 1]. A good triplet is a set of 3 distinct values which are present in increasing order by position both in nums1 and nums2. In other words, if we consider pos1v as the index of the value v in nums1 and pos2v as the index of the value v in nums2, then a good triplet will be a set (x, y, z) where 0 <= x, y, z <= n - 1, such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z and pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Return the total number of good triplets. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [2,0,1,3], nums2 = [0,1,2,3] Output: 1 Explanation: There are 4 triplets (x,y,z) such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z. They are (2,0,1), (2,0,3), (2,1,3), and (0,1,3). Out of those triplets, only the triplet (0,1,3) satisfies pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Hence, there is only 1 good triplet.

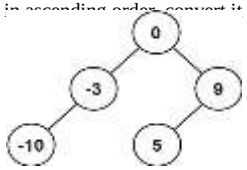
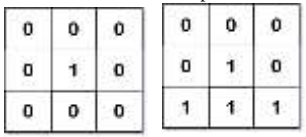
10	192321013	K VISAGHAN	Given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return an array of their intersection . Each element in the result must be unique and you may return the result in any order. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,2,2,1], nums2 = [2,2] Output: [2] Example 2: Input: nums1 = [4,9,5], nums2 = [9,4,9,8,4] Output: [9,4] Explanation: [4,9] is also accepted. Constraints: 1 <= nums1.length, nums2.length <= 1000 0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 1000	Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the kth largest element in the array. Note that it is the kth largest element in the sorted order, not the kth distinct element. Can you solve it without sorting? Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,1,5,6,4], k = 2 Output: 5 Example 2: Input: nums = [3,2,3,1,2,4,5,5,6], k = 4 Output: 4 Constraints: 1 <= k <= nums.length <= 105 -104 <= nums[i] <= 104
11	192365021	KADAM SIVA CHAITANYA	Given the strings s1 and s2 of size n and the string evil, return the number of good strings. A good string has size n, it is alphabetically greater than or equal to s1, it is alphabetically smaller than or equal to s2, and it does not contain the string evil as a substring. Since the answer can be a huge number, return this modulo 109 + 7. Example 1: Input: n = 2, s1 = "aa", s2 = "da", evil = "b" Output: 51 Explanation: There are 25 good strings starting with 'a': "aa","ac","ad",...,"az". Then there are 25 good strings starting with 'c': "ca","cc","cd",...,"cz" and finally there is one good string starting with 'd': "da".	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element.The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3 Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2] Output: 2 Constraints: n == nums.length 1 <= n <= 5 * 104
12	192372072	KARNAM MOUNIKA	Given a 2D integer array matrix, return the transpose of matrix. The transpose of a matrix is the matrix flipped over its main diagonal, switching the matrix's row and column indices. Example 1: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]] Output: [[1,4,7],[2,5,8],[3,6,9]] Example 2: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4 Output: [[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]] 	You are given two 0-indexed integer arrays nums1 and nums2, each of size n, and an integer diff. Find the number of pairs (i, j) such that: 0 <= i < j <= n - 1 and nums1[i] - nums1[j] <= nums2[i] - nums2[j] + diff. Return the number of pairs that satisfy the conditions. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [3,2,5], nums2 = [2,2,1], diff = 1 Output: 3 Explanation: There are 3 pairs that satisfy the conditions: 1. i = 0, j = 1: 3 - 2 <= 2 - 2 + 1. Since i < j and 1 <= 1, this pair satisfies the conditions. 2. i = 0, j = 2: 3 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -2 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions. 3. i = 1, j = 2: 2 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -3 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions.
13	192372063	KOMMA SADHVIKA	Given an integer n, return the nth digit of the infinite integer sequence [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ...]. Example 1: Input: n = 3 Output: 3 Example 2: Input: n = 11 Output: 0 Explanation: The 11th digit of the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ... is a 0, which is part of the number 10.	A string s is nice if, for every letter of the alphabet that s contains, it appears both in uppercase and lowercase. For example, "abABB" is nice because 'A' and 'a' appear, and 'B' and 'b' appear. However, "abA" is not because 'b' appears, but 'B' does not. Given a string s, return the longest substring of s that is nice. If there are multiple, return the substring of the earliest occurrence. If there are none, return an empty string. Example 1: Input: s = "YazaAay" Output: "aAa" Explanation: "aAa" is a nice string because 'A/a' is the only letter of the alphabet in s, and both 'A' and 'a' appear. "aAa" is the longest nice substring.

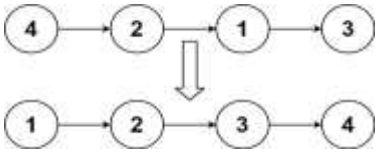
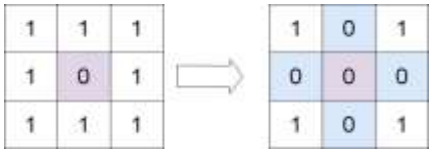
14	192321022	LAVANYA R	Given a sentence that consists of some words separated by a single space, and a searchWord, check if searchWord is a prefix of any word in sentence. Return the index of the word in sentence (1-indexed) where searchWord is a prefix of this word. If searchWord is a prefix of more than one word, return the index of the first word (minimum index). If there is no such word return -1. A prefix of a string s is any leading contiguous substring of s. Example 1: Input: sentence = "i love eating burger", searchWord = "burg" Output: 4 Explanation: "burg" is prefix of "burger" which is the 4th word in the sentence.	You are given an integer array nums and two integers indexDiff and valueDiff.Find a pair of indices (i, j) such that: i != j, abs(i - j) <= indexDiff. abs(nums[i] - nums[j]) <= valueDiff, and Return true if such pair exists or false otherwise. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,1], indexDiff = 3, valueDiff = 0 Output: true Explanation: We can choose (i, j) = (0, 3). We satisfy the three conditions: i != j --> 0 != 3 abs(i - j) <= indexDiff --> abs(0 - 3) <= 3 abs(nums[i] - nums[j]) <= valueDiff --> abs(1 - 1) <= 0
15	192321021	M SAI TEJA SREE	Given an integer array num sorted in non-decreasing order. You can perform the following operation any number of times: Choose two indices, i and j, where nums[i] < nums[j]. Then, remove the elements at indices i and j from nums. The remaining elements retain their original order, and the array is re-indexed. Return the minimum length of nums after applying the operation zero or more times. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,4] Output: 0 Constraints: 1 <= nums.length <= 105 1 <= nums[i] <= 109 nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.	Given an integer array nums where the elements are sorted in ascending order, convert it to a height-balanced binary search tree. Example 1: Input: nums = [-10,-3,0,5,9] Output: [0,-3,9,-10,null,5] Explanation: [0,-10,5,null,-3,null,9] is also accepted: 
16	192372055	MADDIRALA GOPIKRISHNA REDDY	Given an array of string words, return all strings in words that is a substring of another word. You can return the answer in any order. A substring is a contiguous sequence of characters within a string Example 1: Input: words = ["mass","as","hero","superhero"] Output: ["as","hero"] Explanation: "as" is substring of "mass" and "hero" is substring of "superhero". ["hero","as"] is also a valid answer.	Given an integer array nums, reorder it such that nums[0] < nums[1] > nums[2] < nums[3].... You may assume the input array always has a valid answer. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,5,1,1,6,4] Output: [1,6,1,5,1,4] Explanation: [1,4,1,5,1,6] is also accepted. Example 2: Input: nums = [1,3,2,2,3,1] Output: [2,3,1,3,1,2]
17	192365007	MADESH P	Given an m x n binary matrix mat, return the distance of the nearest 0 for each cell. The distance between two adjacent cells is 1. Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,2,1]]  	You are given an array of k linked-lists lists, each linked-list is sorted in ascending order.Merge all the linked-lists into one sorted linked-list and return it. Input: lists = [[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]] Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6] Explanation: The linked-lists are: [1->4->5, 1->3->4, 2->6] merging them into one sorted list: 1->1->2->3->4->4->5->6
18	192311083	MALLELA SHASHANKA	Given two integer arrays arr1 and arr2, return the minimum number of operations (possibly zero) needed to make arr1 strictly increasing. In one operation, you can choose two indices 0 <= i < arr1.length and 0 <= j < arr2.length and do the assignment arr1[i] = arr2[j]. If there is no way to make arr1 strictly increasing, return -1. Example 1: Input: arr1 = [1,5,3,6,7], arr2 = [1,3,2,4] Output: 1 Explanation: Replace 5 with 2, then arr1 = [1, 2, 3, 6, 7].	Given two sorted arrays nums1 and nums2 of size m and n respectively, return the median of the two sorted arrays. The overall run time complexity should be O(log (m+n)). Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,3], nums2 = [2] Output: 2.00000 Explanation: merged array = [1,2,3] and median is 2.

19	192321151	MANO M	Given two strings a and b, return the minimum number of times you should repeat string a so that string b is a substring of it. If it is impossible for b to be a substring of a after repeating it, return -1. Notice: string "abc" repeated 0 times is "", repeated 1 time is "abc" and repeated 2 times is "abcabc". Example 1: Input: a = "abcd", b = "cdabcdab" Output: 3 Explanation: We return 3 because by repeating a three times "abcdabcdabcd", b is a substring of it.	Given an array nums of n integers, return an array of all the unique quadruplets [nums[a], nums[b], nums[c], nums[d]] such that: 0 <= a, b, c, d < n a, b, c, and d are distinct. nums[a] + nums[b] + nums[c] + nums[d] == target You may return the answer in any order. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,0,-1,0,-2,2], target = 0 Output: [[-2,-1,1,2],[-2,0,0,2],[-1,0,0,1]] Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2], target = 8 Output: [[2,2,2,2]]
20	192321121	MATHIMOZHI E R	Given an array nums containing n distinct numbers in the range [0, n], return the only number in the range that is missing from the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,0,1]Output: 2 Explanation: n = 3 since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range [0,3]. 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in nums.	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element. The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3
21	192372003	NALLURI CHARAN SAI	You are given an n x n integer matrix grid.Generate an integer matrix maxLocal of size (n - 2) x (n - 2) such that: maxLocal[i][j] is equal to the largest value of the 3 x 3 matrix in grid centered around row i + 1 and column j + 1. In other words, we want to find the largest value in every contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid. Return the generated matrix. Input: grid = [[9,9,8,1],[5,6,2,6],[8,2,6,4],[6,2,2,2]] Output: [[9,9],[8,6]] Explanation: The diagram above shows the matrix and the generated matrix. value in the generated the largest value of a contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid. 	Given the head of a linked list, return the list after sorting it in ascending order. Input: head = [4,2,1,3] Output: [1,2,3,4] 
22	192372001	NARJALA SAPTHA NAGESWAR	You are given an array of strings words and a string pref. Return the number of strings in words that contain pref as a prefix. A prefix of a string s is any leading contiguous substring of s. Example 1: Input: words = ["pay","attention","practice","attend"], pref = "at" Output: 2 Explanation: The 2 strings that contain "at" as a prefix are: "attention" and "attend".	Given an array of strings strs, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order. An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once. Example 1: Input: strs = ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"] Output: [["bat"],["nat","tan"],["ate","eat","tea"]] Example 2: Input: strs = [""] Output: [[""]]

23	192372075	OBILI BHANU PRAKASH REDDY	Given an m x n integer matrix matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's. You must do it in place. Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]] Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]  	You are given two 0-indexed arrays nums1 and nums2 of length n, both of which are permutations of [0, 1, ..., n - 1]. A good triplet is a set of 3 distinct values which are present in increasing order by position both in nums1 and nums2. In other words, if we consider pos1v as the index of the value v in nums1 and pos2v as the index of the value v in nums2, then a good triplet will be a set (x, y, z) where 0 <= x, y, z <= n - 1, such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z and pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Return the total number of good triplets. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [2,0,1,3], nums2 = [0,1,2,3] Output: 1 Explanation: There are 4 triplets (x,y,z) such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z. They are (2,0,1), (2,0,3), (2,1,3), and (0,1,3). Out of those triplets, only the triplet (0,1,3) satisfies pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Hence, there is only 1 good triplet.
24	192321120	PAVITHRA S	Given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return an array of their intersection . Each element in the result must be unique and you may return the result in any order. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,2,2,1], nums2 = [2,2] Output: [2] Example 2: Input: nums1 = [4,9,5], nums2 = [9,4,9,8,4] Output: [9,4] Explanation: [4,9] is also accepted. Constraints: 1 <= nums1.length, nums2.length <= 1000 0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 1000	Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the kth largest element in the array. Note that it is the kth largest element in the sorted order, not the kth distinct element. Can you solve it without sorting? Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,1,5,6,4], k = 2 Output: 5 Example 2: Input: nums = [3,2,3,1,2,4,5,5,6], k = 4 Output: 4 Constraints: 1 <= k <= nums.length <= 105 -104 <= nums[i] <= 104
25	192311022	R KISHOR KUMAR	Given the strings s1 and s2 of size n and the string evil, return the number of good strings. A good string has size n, it is alphabetically greater than or equal to s1, it is alphabetically smaller than or equal to s2, and it does not contain the string evil as a substring. Since the answer can be a huge number, return this modulo 109 + 7. Example 1: Input: n = 2, s1 = "aa", s2 = "da", evil = "b" Output: 51 Explanation: There are 25 good strings starting with 'a': "aa","ac","ad",...,"az". Then there are 25 good strings starting with 'c': "ca","cc","cd",...,"cz" and finally there is one good string starting with 'd': "da".	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element.The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3 Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2] Output: 2 Constraints: n == nums.length 1 <= n <= 5 * 104 -109 <= nums[i] <= 109

26	192311069	R MOHITHREDDY	Given a 2D integer array matrix, return the transpose of matrix. The transpose of a matrix is the matrix flipped over its main diagonal, switching the matrix's row and column indices. Example 1: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]] Output: [[1,4,7],[2,5,8],[3,6,9]] Example 2: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6]] Output: [[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]] 	You are given two 0-indexed integer arrays nums1 and nums2, each of size n, and an integer diff. Find the number of pairs (i, j) such that: 0 <= i < j <= n - 1 and nums1[i] - nums1[j] <= nums2[i] - nums2[j] + diff. Return the number of pairs that satisfy the conditions. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [3,2,5], nums2 = [2,2,1], diff = 1 Output: 3 Explanation: There are 3 pairs that satisfy the conditions: 1. i = 0, j = 1: 3 - 2 <= 2 - 2 + 1. Since i < j and 1 <= 1, this pair satisfies the conditions. 2. i = 0, j = 2: 3 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -2 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions. 3. i = 1, j = 2: 2 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -3 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions. Therefore, we return 3.
27	192321101	R PRABHAVATHI	Given an integer n, return the nth digit of the infinite integer sequence [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ...]. Example 1: Input: n = 3 Output: 3 Example 2: Input: n = 11 Output: 0 Explanation: The 11th digit of the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ... is a 0, which is part of the number 10.	A string s is nice if, for every letter of the alphabet that s contains, it appears both in uppercase and lowercase. For example, "abABB" is nice because 'A' and 'a' appear, and 'B' and 'b' appear. However, "abA" is not because 'b' appears, but 'B' does not. Given a string s, return the longest substring of s that is nice. If there are multiple, return the substring of the earliest occurrence. If there are none, return an empty string. Example 1: Input: s = "YazaAay" Output: "aAa" Explanation: "aAa" is a nice string because 'A/a' is the only letter of the alphabet in s, and both 'A' and 'a' appear. "aAa" is the longest nice substring.
28	192372073	R. MONISH KUMAR	Given a sentence that consists of some words separated by a single space, and a searchWord, check if searchWord is a prefix of any word in sentence. Return the index of the word in sentence (1-indexed) where searchWord is a prefix of this word. If searchWord is a prefix of more than one word, return the index of the first word (minimum index). If there is no such word return -1. A prefix of a string s is any leading contiguous substring of s. Example 1: Input: sentence = "i love eating burger", searchWord = "burg" Output: 4 Explanation: "burg" is prefix of "burger" which is the 4th word in the sentence.	You are given an integer array nums and two integers indexDiff and valueDiff.Find a pair of indices (i, j) such that: i != j, abs(i - j) <= indexDiff. abs(nums[i] - nums[j]) <= valueDiff, and Return true if such pair exists or false otherwise. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,1], indexDiff = 3, valueDiff = 0 Output: true Explanation: We can choose (i, j) = (0, 3). We satisfy the three conditions: i != j --> 0 != 3 abs(i - j) <= indexDiff --> abs(0 - 3) <= 3 abs(nums[i] - nums[j]) <= valueDiff --> abs(1 - 1) <= 0

29	192321167	ROSHINI E	Given an integer array num sorted in non-decreasing order. You can perform the following operation any number of times: Choose two indices, i and j, where nums[i] < nums[j]. Then, remove the elements at indices i and j from nums. The remaining elements retain their original order, and the array is re-indexed. Return the minimum length of nums after applying the operation zero or more times. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,2,3,4] Output: 0 Constraints: 1 <= nums.length <= 105 1 <= nums[i] <= 109 nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.	Given an integer array nums where the elements are sorted in ascending order, convert it to a height-balanced binary search tree. Example 1: Input: nums = [-10,-3,0,5,9] Output: [0,-3,9,-10,null,5] Explanation: [0,-10,5,null,-3,null,9] is also accepted: 
30	192321015	S SANDHIYA	Given an array of string words, return all strings in words that is a substring of another word. You can return the answer in any order. A substring is a contiguous sequence of characters within a string Example 1: Input: words = ["mass","as","hero","superhero"] Output: ["as","hero"] Explanation: "as" is substring of "mass" and "hero" is substring of "superhero". ["hero","as"] is also a valid answer.	Given an integer array nums, reorder it such that nums[0] < nums[1] > nums[2] < nums[3].... You may assume the input array always has a valid answer. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,5,1,1,6,4] Output: [1,6,1,5,1,4] Explanation: [1,4,1,5,1,6] is also accepted. Example 2: Input: nums = [1,3,2,2,3,1] Output: [2,3,1,3,1,2]
31	192321011	SAAGAR M	Given an m x n binary matrix mat, return the distance of the nearest 0 for each cell. The distance between two adjacent cells is 1. Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]] Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]] Output: [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,2,1]]  	You are given an array of k linked-lists lists, each linked-list is sorted in ascending order.Merge all the linked-lists into one sorted linked-list and return it. Input: lists = [[1,4,5],[1,3,4],[2,6]] Output: [1,1,2,3,4,4,5,6] Explanation: The linked-lists are: [1->4->5, 1->3->4, 2->6] merging them into one sorted list: 1->1->2->3->4->4->5->6
32	192324052	SANGU PRADEEP	Given two integer arrays arr1 and arr2, return the minimum number of operations (possibly zero) needed to make arr1 strictly increasing. In one operation, you can choose two indices 0 <= i < arr1.length and 0 <= j < arr2.length and do the assignment arr1[i] = arr2[j]. If there is no way to make arr1 strictly increasing, return -1. Example 1: Input: arr1 = [1,5,3,6,7], arr2 = [1,3,2,4] Output: 1 Explanation: Replace 5 with 2, then arr1 = [1, 2, 3, 6, 7].	Given two sorted arrays nums1 and nums2 of size m and n respectively, return the median of the two sorted arrays. The overall run time complexity should be O(log (m+n)). Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,3], nums2 = [2] Output: 2.00000 Explanation: merged array = [1,2,3] and median is 2.
33	192311071	SHAIK NEDA ANJUM	Given two strings a and b, return the minimum number of times you should repeat string a so that string b is a substring of it. If it is impossible for b to be a substring of a after repeating it, return -1. Notice: string "abc" repeated 0 times is "", repeated 1 time is "abc" and repeated 2 times is "abcabc". Example 1: Input: a = "abcd", b = "cdabcdab" Output: 3 Explanation: We return 3 because by repeating a three times "abcdabcdabcd", b is a substring of it.	Given an array nums of n integers, return an array of all the unique quadruplets [nums[a], nums[b], nums[c], nums[d]] such that: 0 <= a, b, c, d < n a, b, c, and d are distinct. nums[a] + nums[b] + nums[c] + nums[d] == target You may return the answer in any order. Example 1: Input: nums = [1,0,-1,0,-2,2], target = 0 Output: [[-2,-1,1,2],[-2,0,0,2],[-1,0,0,1]] Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2], target = 8 Output: [[2,2,2,2]]

34	192311060	SOORYA S	Given an array nums containing n distinct numbers in the range [0, n], return the only number in the range that is missing from the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,0,1]Output: 2 Explanation: n = 3 since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range [0,3]. 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in nums.	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element. The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3
35	192311074	T BASHEERA	You are given an n x n integer matrix grid.Generate an integer matrix maxLocal of size (n - 2) x (n - 2) such that: maxLocal[i][j] is equal to the largest value of the 3 x 3 matrix in grid centered around row i + 1 and column j + 1. In other words, we want to find the largest value in every contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid. Return the generated matrix. Input: grid = [[9,9,8,1],[5,6,2,6],[8,2,6,4],[6,2,2,2]] Output: [[9,9],[8,6]] Explanation: The diagram above shows the matrix and the generated matrix. value in the generated the largest value of a contiguous 3 x 3 matrix in grid.	Given the head of a linked list, return the list after sorting it in ascending order. Input: head = [4,2,1,3] Output: [1,2,3,4] 
36	192321012	T GODWIN ABILASH	You are given an array of strings words and a string pref. Return the number of strings in words that contain pref as a prefix. A prefix of a string s is any leading contiguous substring of s. Example 1: Input: words = ["pay","attention","practice","attend"], pref = "at" Output: 2 Explanation: The 2 strings that contain "at" as a prefix are: "attention" and "attend".	Given an array of strings strs, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order. An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once. Example 1: Input: strs = ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"] Output: [["bat"],["nat","tan"],["ate","eat","tea"]] Example 2: Input: strs = [""] Output: [[""]]
37	192325004	THANUJA R	Given an m x n integer matrix matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's. You must do it in place. Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]] Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]] 	You are given two 0-indexed arrays nums1 and nums2 of length n, both of which are permutations of [0, 1, ..., n - 1]. A good triplet is a set of 3 distinct values which are present in increasing order by position both in nums1 and nums2. In other words, if we consider pos1v as the index of the value v in nums1 and pos2v as the index of the value v in nums2, then a good triplet will be a set (x, y, z) where 0 <= x, y, z <= n - 1, such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z and pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Return the total number of good triplets. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [2,0,1,3], nums2 = [0,1,2,3] Output: 1 Explanation: There are 4 triplets (x,y,z) such that pos1x < pos1y < pos1z. They are (2,0,1), (2,0,3), (2,1,3), and (0,1,3). Out of those triplets, only the triplet (0,1,3) satisfies pos2x < pos2y < pos2z. Hence, there is only 1 good triplet.

38	192321020	TIMMAPURAM VYSHNAVI REDDY	Given two integer arrays nums1 and nums2, return an array of their intersection . Each element in the result must be unique and you may return the result in any order. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [1,2,2,1], nums2 = [2,2] Output: [2] Example 2: Input: nums1 = [4,9,5], nums2 = [9,4,9,8,4] Output: [9,4] Explanation: [4,9] is also accepted. Constraints: 1 <= nums1.length, nums2.length <= 1000 0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 1000	Given an integer array nums and an integer k, return the kth largest element in the array. Note that it is the kth largest element in the sorted order, not the kth distinct element. Can you solve it without sorting? Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,1,5,6,4], k = 2 Output: 5 Example 2: Input: nums = [3,2,3,1,2,4,5,5,6], k = 4 Output: 4 Constraints: 1 <= k <= nums.length <= 105 -104 <= nums[i] <= 104
39	192311029	V.PRANAV	Given the strings s1 and s2 of size n and the string evil, return the number of good strings. A good string has size n, it is alphabetically greater than or equal to s1, it is alphabetically smaller than or equal to s2, and it does not contain the string evil as a substring. Since the answer can be a huge number, return this modulo 109 + 7. Example 1: Input: n = 2, s1 = "aa", s2 = "da", evil = "b" Output: 51 Explanation: There are 25 good strings starting with 'a': "aa","ac","ad",...,"az". Then there are 25 good strings starting with 'c': "ca","cc","cd",...,"cz" and finally there is one good string starting with 'd': "da".	Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element.The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array. Example 1: Input: nums = [3,2,3] Output: 3 Example 2: Input: nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2] Output: 2 Constraints: n == nums.length 1 <= n <= 5 * 104 -109 <= nums[i] <= 109
40	192324049	VEEREPALLI BALARAM KRISHNA	Given a 2D integer array matrix, return the transpose of matrix. The transpose of a matrix is the matrix flipped over its main diagonal, switching the matrix's row and column indices. Example 1: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]] Output: [[1,4,7],[2,5,8],[3,6,9]] Example 2: Input: matrix = [[1,2,3],[4 Output: [[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]] 	You are given two 0-indexed integer arrays nums1 and nums2, each of size n, and an integer diff. Find the number of pairs (i, j) such that: 0 <= i < j <= n - 1 and nums1[i] - nums1[j] <= nums2[i] - nums2[j] + diff. Return the number of pairs that satisfy the conditions. Example 1: Input: nums1 = [3,2,5], nums2 = [2,2,1], diff = 1 Output: 3 Explanation: There are 3 pairs that satisfy the conditions: 1. i = 0, j = 1: 3 - 2 <= 2 - 2 + 1. Since i < j and 1 <= 1, this pair satisfies the conditions. 2. i = 0, j = 2: 3 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -2 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions. 3. i = 1, j = 2: 2 - 5 <= 2 - 1 + 1. Since i < j and -3 <= 2, this pair satisfies the conditions. Therefore, we return 3.