SRI CHANDRASEKHARENDRA SARASWATHI VISWA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 3 OF UGC ACT 1956)

ENATHUR, KANCHIPURAM – 631 561

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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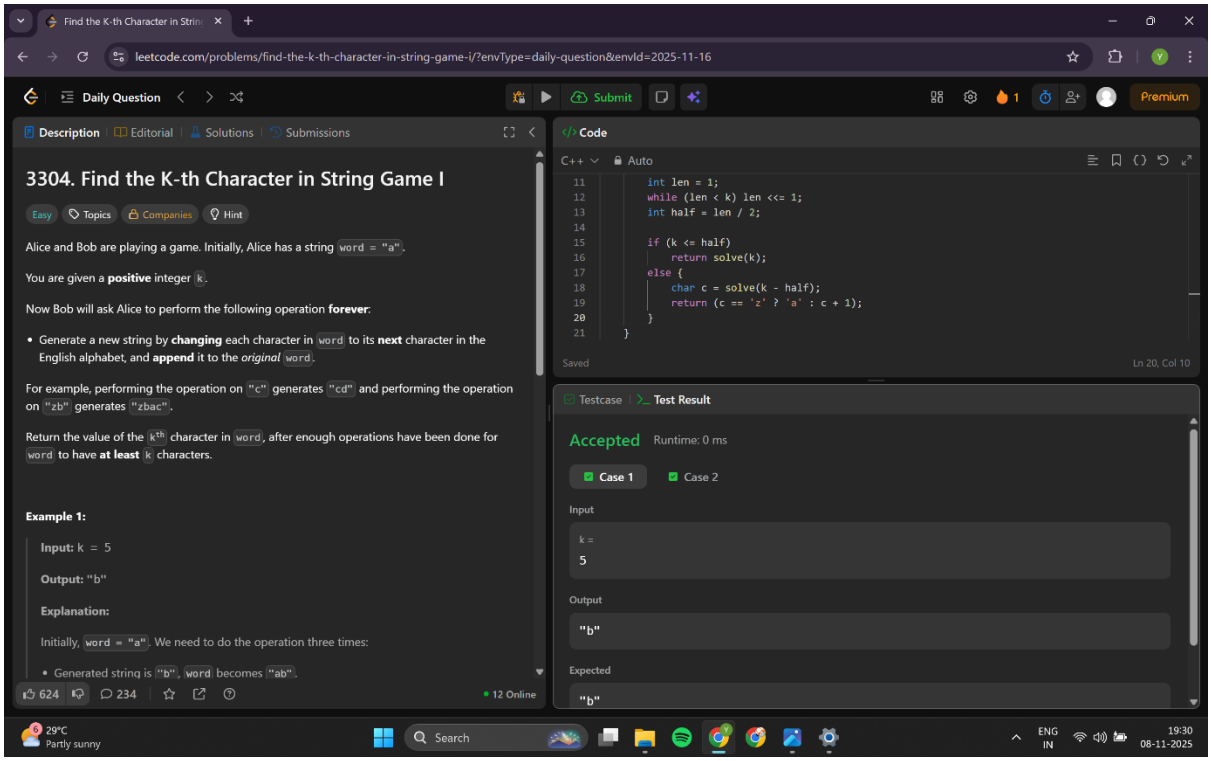
Class: [S7] II B.TECH-IT

Course Name: OOPS LEETCODE Problems


Find the K-th Character in Strin
leetcode.com/problems/find-the-k-th-character-in-string-game-i/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
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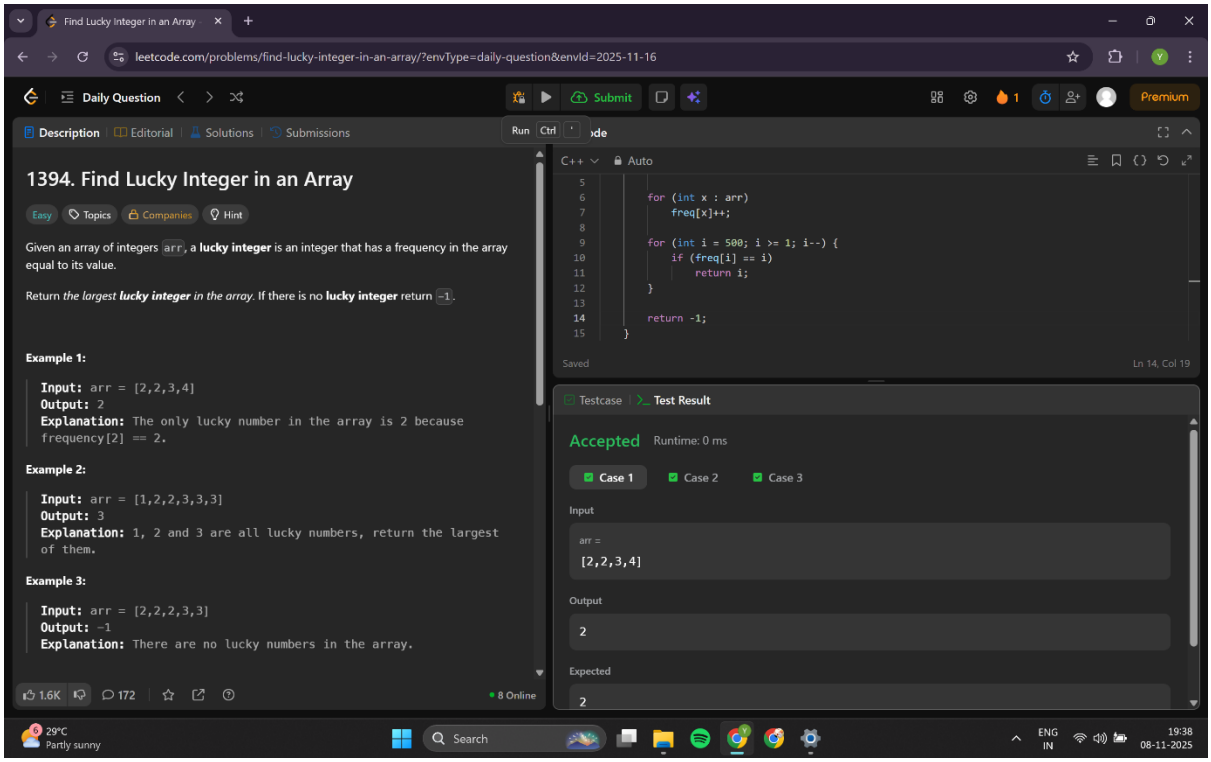
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
3304. Find the K-th Character in String Game I
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
Alice and Bob are playing a game. Initially, Alice has a string word = "a".
You are given a positive integer k.
Now Bob will ask Alice to perform the following operation forever:
Generate a new string by changing each character in word to its next character in the English alphabet, and append it to the original word.
For example, performing the operation on "c" generates "cd" and performing the operation on "zb" generates "zbac".
Return the value of the kth character in word, after enough operations have been done for word to have at least k characters.
Example 1:
Input: k = 5
Output: "b"
Explanation:
Initially, word = "a". We need to do the operation three times:
Generated string is "b", word becomes "ab".
624
234
12 Online
Code
C++
Auto
int len = 1;
while (len < k) len <<= 1;
int half = len / 2;
if (k <= half)
return solve(k);
else {
char c = solve(k - half);
return (c == 'z' ? 'a' : c + 1);
}
}
Saved
Ln 20, Col 10
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
k =
5
Output
"b"
Expected
"b"
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
19:30
08-11-2025


Find Lucky Integer in an Array
leetcode.com/problems/find-lucky-integer-in-an-array/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Run Ctrl '
1394. Find Lucky Integer in an Array
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given an array of integers arr, a lucky integer is an integer that has a frequency in the array equal to its value.
Return the largest lucky integer in the array. If there is no lucky integer return -1.
Example 1:
Input: arr = [2,2,3,4]
Output: 2
Explanation: The only lucky number in the array is 2 because frequency[2] == 2.
Example 2:
Input: arr = [1,2,2,3,3,3]
Output: 3
Explanation: 1, 2 and 3 are all lucky numbers, return the largest of them.
Example 3:
Input: arr = [2,2,2,3,3]
Output: -1
Explanation: There are no lucky numbers in the array.
1.6K
172
8 Online
C++
Auto
for (int x : arr)
freq[x]++;
for (int i = 500; i >= 1; i--) {
if (freq[i] == i)
return i;
}
return -1;
}
Saved
Ln 14, Col 19
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
arr =
[2,2,3,4]
Output
2
Expected
2
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
19:38
08-11-2025

Finding Pairs With a Certain Su

leetcode.com/problems/finding-pairs-with-a-certain-sum/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

1865. Finding Pairs With a Certain Sum

Medium | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2`. You are tasked to implement a data structure that supports queries of two types:

1. **Add** a positive integer to an element of a given index in the array `nums2`.
2. **Count** the number of pairs `(i, j)` such that `nums1[i] + nums2[j]` equals a given value (`0 <= i < nums1.length` and `0 <= j < nums2.length`).

Implement the `FindSumPairs` class:

- `FindSumPairs(int[] nums1, int[] nums2)` Initializes the `FindSumPairs` object with two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2`.
- `void add(int index, int val)` Adds `val` to `nums2[index]`, i.e., apply `nums2[index] += val`.
- `int count(int tot)` Returns the number of pairs `(i, j)` such that `nums1[i] + nums2[j] == tot`.

Example 1:

Input
["FindSumPairs", "count", "add", "count", "count", "add", "add", "count"]
[[[1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3], [1, 4, 5, 2, 5, 4]], [7], [3, 2], [8], [4], [0, 1], [1, 1], [7]]

1K | 116 | 18 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```
25
26          for (int x : nums1) {
27              int need = tot - x;
28              if (freq2.count(need))
29                  result += freq2[need];
30          }
31          return result;
32      }
33  };
34
```

Saved | Ln 34, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1

Input

["FindSumPairs","count","add","count","count","add","add","count"]

[[[1,1,2,2,2,3],[1,4,5,2,5,4]],[7],[3,2],[8],[4],[0,1],[1,1],[7]]

Output

[null,8,null,2,1,null,null,11]

Expected

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 19:48 08-11-2025

Maximum Number of Events Th

leetcode.com/problems/maximum-number-of-events-that-can-be-attended/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions | Run Ctrl

1353. Maximum Number of Events That Can Be Attended

Medium | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given an array of `events` where `events[i] = [startDay_i, endDay_i]`. Every event `i` starts at `startDay_i` and ends at `endDay_i`.

You can attend an event `i` at any day `d` where `startDay_i <= d <= endDay_i`. You can only attend one event at any time `d`.

Return *the maximum number of events you can attend.*

Example 1:

3.9K | 214 | 47 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```
                ans++;
            }
        }

        return ans;
    }
};
```

Saved | Ln 36, Col 20

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2

Input

events =
[[1,2],[2,3],[3,4]]

Output

3

Expected

3

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 20:00 08-11-2025

Meeting Rooms III - LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/meeting-rooms-iii/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

2402. Meeting Rooms III

Hard | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given an integer `n`. There are `n` rooms numbered from `0` to `n - 1`.

You are given a 2D integer array `meetings` where `meetings[i] = [start_i, end_i]` means that a meeting will be held during the **half-closed** time interval `[start_i, end_i)`. All the values of `start_i` are **unique**.

Meetings are allocated to rooms in the following manner:

1. Each meeting will take place in the unused room with the **lowest** number.
2. If there are no available rooms, the meeting will be delayed until a room becomes free. The delayed meeting should have the **same** duration as the original meeting.
3. When a room becomes unused, meetings that have an earlier original **start** time should be given the room.

Return *the **number** of the room that held the most meetings.* If there are multiple rooms, return *the room with the **lowest** number.*

A **half-closed interval** `[a, b)` is the interval between `a` and `b` **including** `a` and **not including** `b`.

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 2, meetings = [[0,10],[1,5],[2,7],[3,4]]
Output: 0
```

2.2K | 290 | 49 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```
54              if (count[i] > maxMeet) {
55                  maxMeet = count[i];
56                  bestRoom = i;
57              }
58          }
59
60          return bestRoom;
61      }
62  };
63
```

Saved | Ln 63, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2

Input

n =
2

meetings =
[[0,10],[1,5],[2,7],[3,4]]

Output

0

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 20:23 08-11-2025

Add Two Numbers - LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/add-two-numbers/

Problem List | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

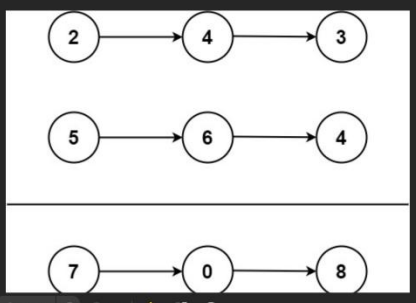
2. Add Two Numbers

Medium | Topics | Companies

You are given two **non-empty** linked lists representing two non-negative integers. The digits are stored in **reverse order**, and each of their nodes contains a single digit. Add the two numbers and return the sum as a linked list.

You may assume the two numbers do not contain any leading zero, except the number 0 itself.

Example 1:



35.3K | 1K | 826 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```
10  */
11  class Solution {
12  public:
13      ListNode* addTwoNumbers(ListNode* l1, ListNode* l2) {
14          ListNode* dummy = new ListNode(0);  // dummy head node
15          ListNode* curr = dummy;
16          int carry = 0;
17
18          while (l1 != nullptr || l2 != nullptr || carry != 0) {
19              int x = (l1 != nullptr) ? l1->val : 0;
20              int y = (l2 != nullptr) ? l2->val : 0;
```

Saved | Ln 35, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3

Input

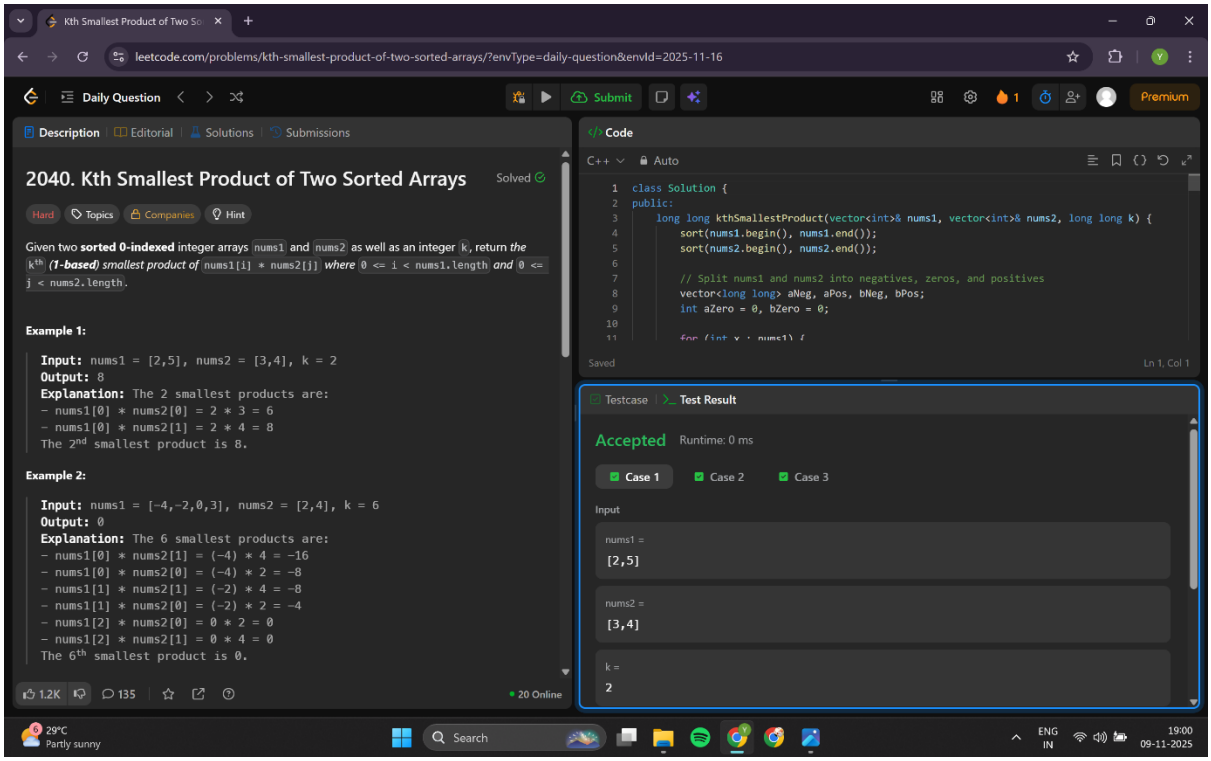
l1 =
[2,4,3]

l2 =
[5,6,4]

Output

[7,0,8]

NZ - WI Game score | Search | ENG IN | 12:28 09-11-2025


Kth Smallest Product of Two Sc
leetcode.com/problems/kth-smallest-product-of-two-sorted-arrays/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
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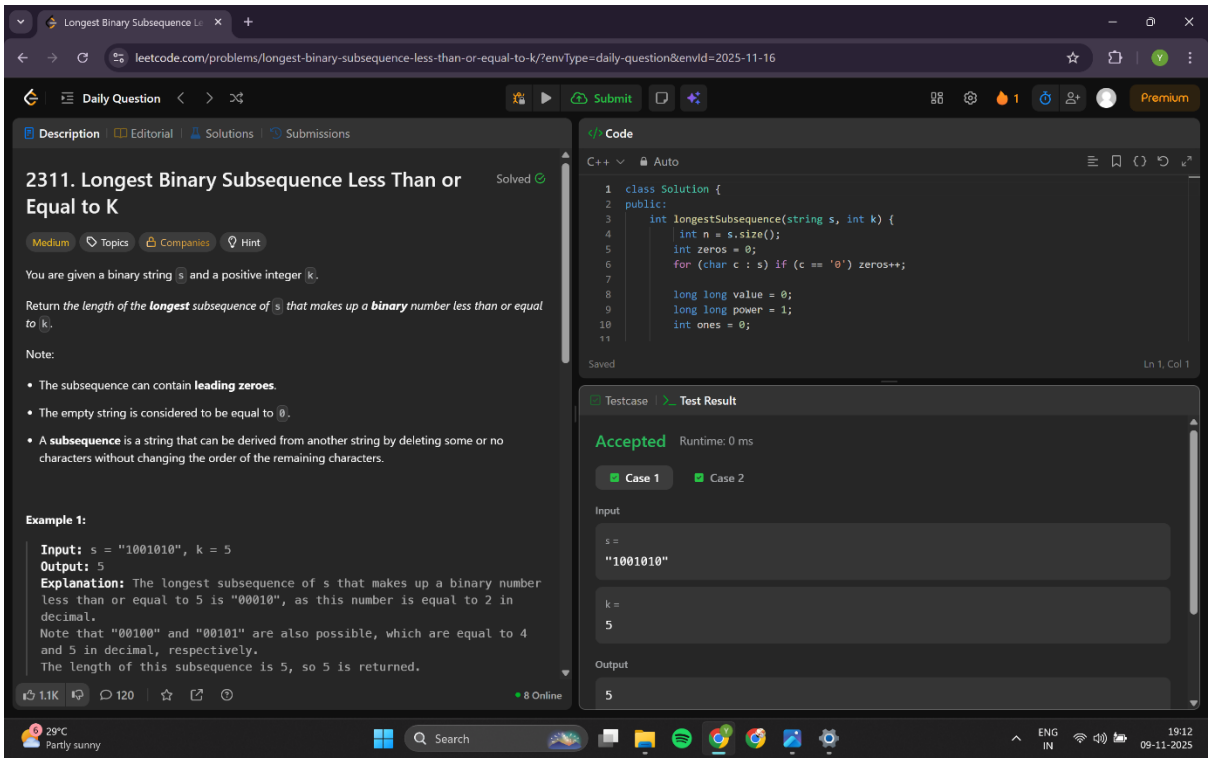
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2040. Kth Smallest Product of Two Sorted Arrays
Solved
Hard
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given two sorted 0-indexed integer arrays nums1 and nums2 as well as an integer k, return the kth (1-based) smallest product of nums1[i] * nums2[j] where 0 <= i < nums1.length and 0 <= j < nums2.length.
Example 1:
Input: nums1 = [2,5], nums2 = [3,4], k = 2
Output: 8
Explanation: The 2 smallest products are:
- nums1[0] * nums2[0] = 2 * 3 = 6
- nums1[0] * nums2[1] = 2 * 4 = 8
The 2nd smallest product is 8.
Example 2:
Input: nums1 = [-4,-2,0,3], nums2 = [2,4], k = 6
Output: 0
Explanation: The 6 smallest products are:
- nums1[0] * nums2[1] = (-4) * 4 = -16
- nums1[0] * nums2[0] = (-4) * 2 = -8
- nums1[1] * nums2[1] = (-2) * 4 = -8
- nums1[1] * nums2[0] = (-2) * 2 = -4
- nums1[2] * nums2[0] = 0 * 2 = 0
- nums1[2] * nums2[1] = 0 * 4 = 0
The 6th smallest product is 0.
1.2K
135
20 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
long long kthSmallestProduct(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2, long long k) {
sort(nums1.begin(), nums1.end());
sort(nums2.begin(), nums2.end());
// Split nums1 and nums2 into negatives, zeros, and positives
vector<long long> aNeg, aPos, bNeg, bPos;
int aZero = 0, bZero = 0;
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums1 =
[2,5]
nums2 =
[3,4]
k =
2
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
19:00
09-11-2025


Longest Binary Subsequence Le
leetcode.com/problems/longest-binary-subsequence-less-than-or-equal-to-k/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
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Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2311. Longest Binary Subsequence Less Than or Equal to K
Solved
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
You are given a binary string s and a positive integer k.
Return the length of the longest subsequence of s that makes up a binary number less than or equal to k.
Note:
The subsequence can contain leading zeroes.
The empty string is considered to be equal to 0.
A subsequence is a string that can be derived from another string by deleting some or no characters without changing the order of the remaining characters.
Example 1:
Input: s = "1001010", k = 5
Output: 5
Explanation: The longest subsequence of s that makes up a binary number less than or equal to 5 is "00010", as this number is equal to 2 in decimal.
Note that "00100" and "00101" are also possible, which are equal to 4 and 5 in decimal, respectively.
The length of this subsequence is 5, so 5 is returned.
1.1K
120
8 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
int longestSubsequence(string s, int k) {
int n = s.size();
int zeros = 0;
for (char c : s) if (c == '0') zeros++;
long long value = 0;
long long power = 1;
int ones = 0;
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
s =
"1001010"
k =
5
Output
5
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
19:12
09-11-2025

Longest Subsequence Repeate

leetcode.com/problems/longest-subsequence-repeated-k-times/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

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Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

2014. Longest Subsequence Repeated k Times

Solved

Hard | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given a string `s` of length `n`, and an integer `k`. You are tasked to find the **longest subsequence repeated** `k` times in string `s`.

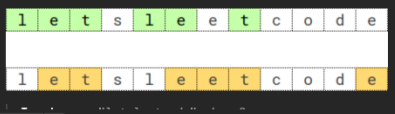
A **subsequence** is a string that can be derived from another string by deleting some or no characters without changing the order of the remaining characters.

A subsequence `seq` is **repeated** `k` times in the string `s` if `seq * k` is a subsequence of `s`, where `seq * k` represents a string constructed by concatenating `seq` `k` times.

- For example, `"bba"` is repeated `2` times in the string `"bababcba"`, because the string `"bbabba"`, constructed by concatenating `"bba"` `2` times, is a subsequence of the string `"bababcba"`.

Return *the **longest subsequence repeated** `k` times in string `s`. If multiple such subsequences are found, return the **lexicographically largest** one. If there is no such subsequence, return an **empty** string.*

Example 1:



819 | 100 | 8 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    // Check if t repeated k times is a subsequence of s
    bool canMake(const string &s, const string &t, int k) {
        if (t.empty()) return true;
        int idx = 0;          // index in t
        int need = k;         // how many copies of t we still need

        for (char c : s) {
            if (c == t[idx]) {
                idx++;
```

Saved | Ln 1, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3

Input

s =
"letsleetcode"

k =
2

Output

"let"

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 19:26 09-11-2025

Find Subsequence of Length K

leetcode.com/problems/find-subsequence-of-length-k-with-the-largest-sum/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions | Run Ctrl '

2099. Find Subsequence of Length K With the Largest Sum

Solved

Easy | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given an integer array `nums` and an integer `k`. You want to find a **subsequence** of `nums` of length `k` that has the **largest** sum.

Return ***any** such subsequence as an integer array of length `k`.*

A **subsequence** is an array that can be derived from another array by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [2,1,3,3], k = 2
Output: [3,3]
Explanation:
The subsequence has the largest sum of 3 + 3 = 6.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [-1,-2,3,4], k = 3
Output: [-1,3,4]
Explanation:
The subsequence has the largest sum of -1 + 3 + 4 = 6.
```

Example 3:

1.7K | 179 | 6 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> maxSubsequence(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
        vector<int> arr = nums;
        sort(arr.begin(), arr.end(), greater<int>());   // largest to smallest

        // keep the top k values
        unordered_map<int,int> need;
        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) need[arr[i]]++;
```

Saved | Ln 1, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3

Input

nums =
[2,1,3,3]

k =
2

Output

[3,3]

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 19:40 09-11-2025

Maximum Matching of Players

leetcode.com/problems/maximum-matching-of-players-with-trainers/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

2410. Maximum Matching of Players With Trainers

Medium | Topics | Companies | Hint

You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `players`, where `players[i]` represents the **ability** of the i^{th} player. You are also given a **0-indexed** integer array `trainers`, where `trainers[j]` represents the **training capacity** of the j^{th} trainer.

The i^{th} player can **match** with the j^{th} trainer if the player's ability is **less than or equal to** the trainer's training capacity. Additionally, the i^{th} player can be matched with at most one trainer, and the j^{th} trainer can be matched with at most one player.

Return *the **maximum** number of matchings between `players` and `trainers` that satisfy these conditions.*

Example 1:

```
Input: players = [4,7,9], trainers = [8,2,5,8]
Output: 2
Explanation:
One of the ways we can form two matchings is as follows:
- players[0] can be matched with trainers[0] since 4 <= 8.
- players[1] can be matched with trainers[3] since 7 <= 8.
It can be proven that 2 is the maximum number of matchings that can be formed.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: players = [1,1,1], trainers = [10]
```

900 | 172 | 7 Online

Code

C++ | Auto

```
            count++;
            i++;
            j++;
        } else {
            // Trainer too weak → try next trainer
            j++;
        }
    }

    return count;
}
```

Saved | Ln 21, Col 22

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2

Input

players =
[4,7,9]

trainers =
[8,2,5,8]

Output

2

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 18:04 14-11-2025

Convert Binary Number in a Lin

leetcode.com/problems/convert-binary-number-in-a-linked-list-to-integer/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16

Daily Question | Submit | Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

Run Ctrl ' ode

1290. Convert Binary Number in a Linked List to Integer

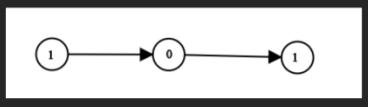
Easy | Topics | Companies | Hint

Given `head` which is a reference node to a singly-linked list. The value of each node in the linked list is either `0` or `1`. The linked list holds the binary representation of a number.

Return the *decimal value* of the number in the linked list.

The **most significant bit** is at the head of the linked list.

Example 1:




```
Input: head = [1,0,1]
Output: 5
Explanation: (101) in base 2 = (5) in base 10
```

Example 2:

```
Input: head = [0]
Output: 0
```

4.6K | 131 | 10 Online

C++ | Auto

```
class Solution {
public:
    int getDecimalValue(ListNode* head) {
        int result = 0;

        while (head != nullptr) {
            result = (result << 1) | head->val; // same as result = result*2 + head->val
            head = head->next;
        }

        return result;
```

Saved | Ln 14, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2

Input

head =
[1,0,1]

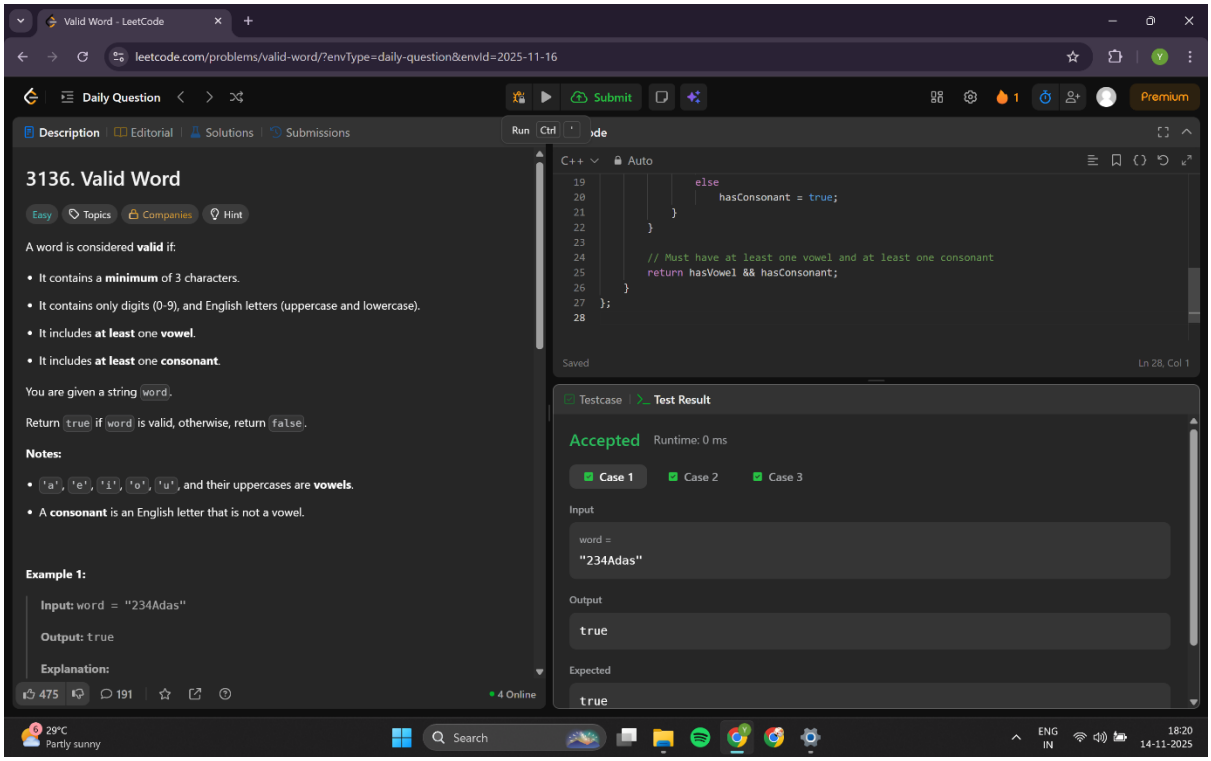
Output

5

Expected

5

29°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 18:11 14-11-2025


Valid Word - LeetCode
leetcode.com/problems/valid-word/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
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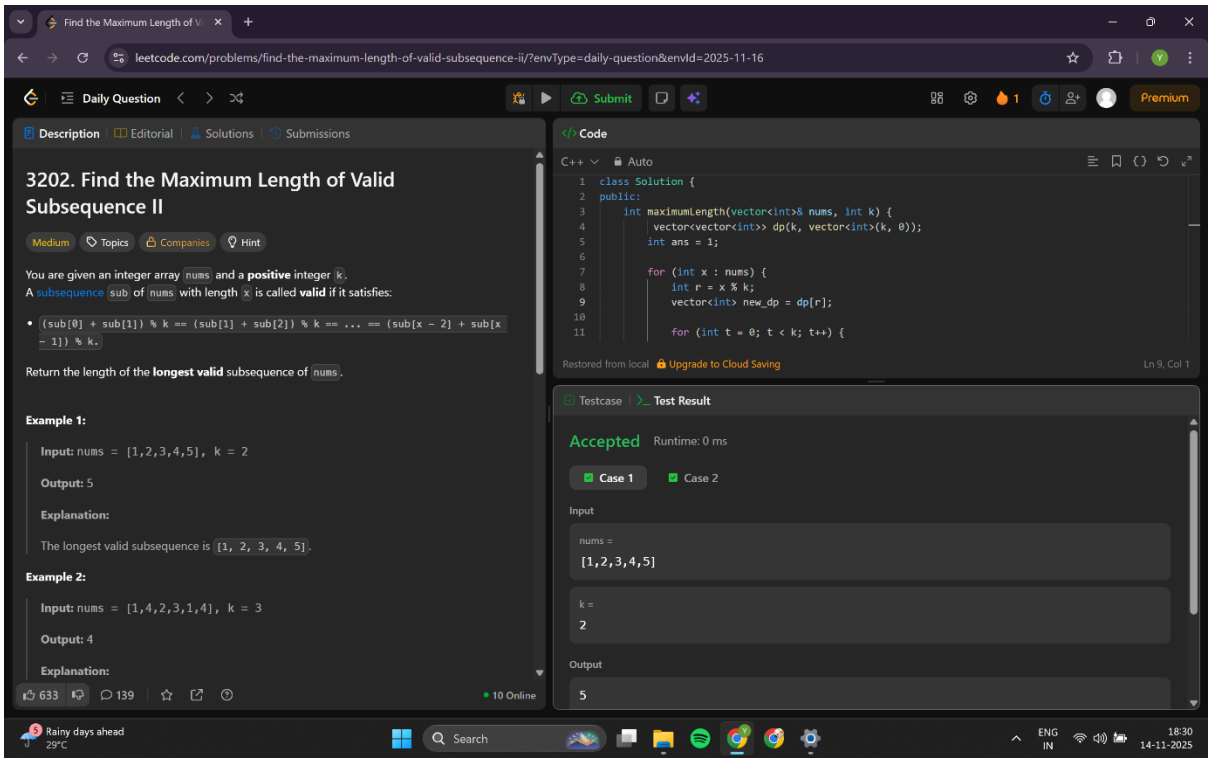
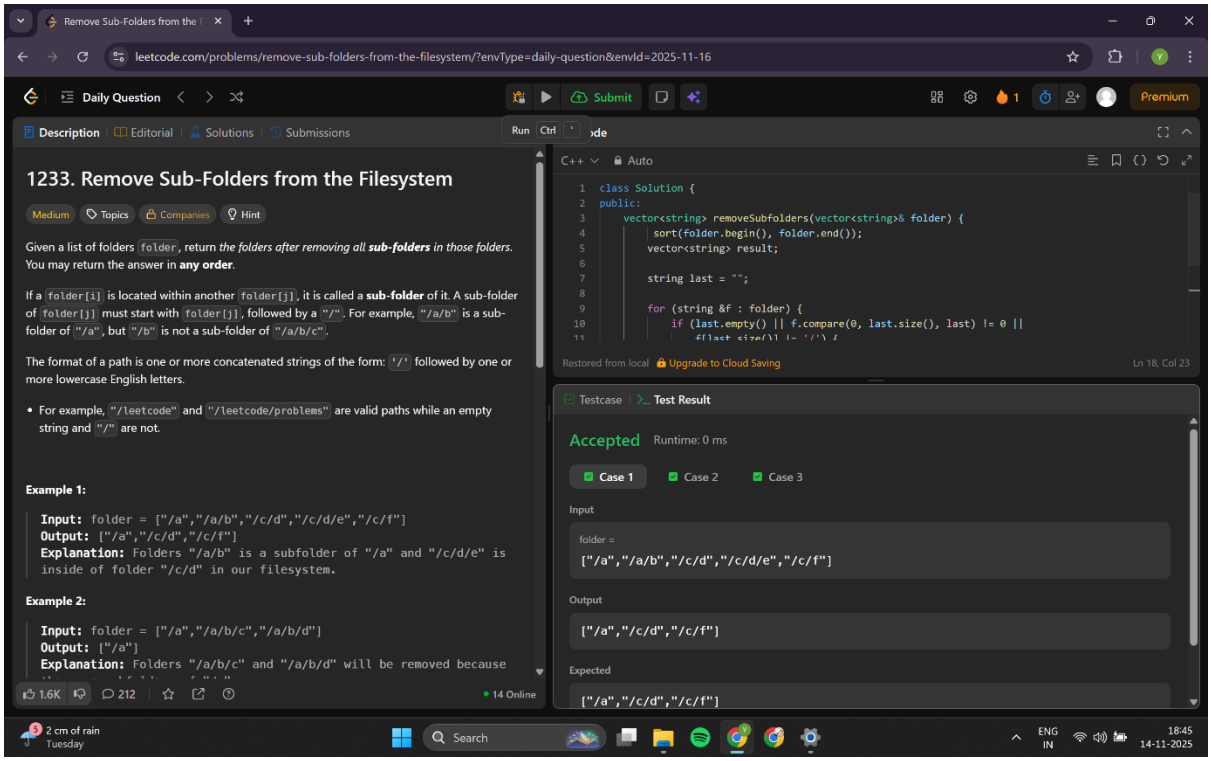
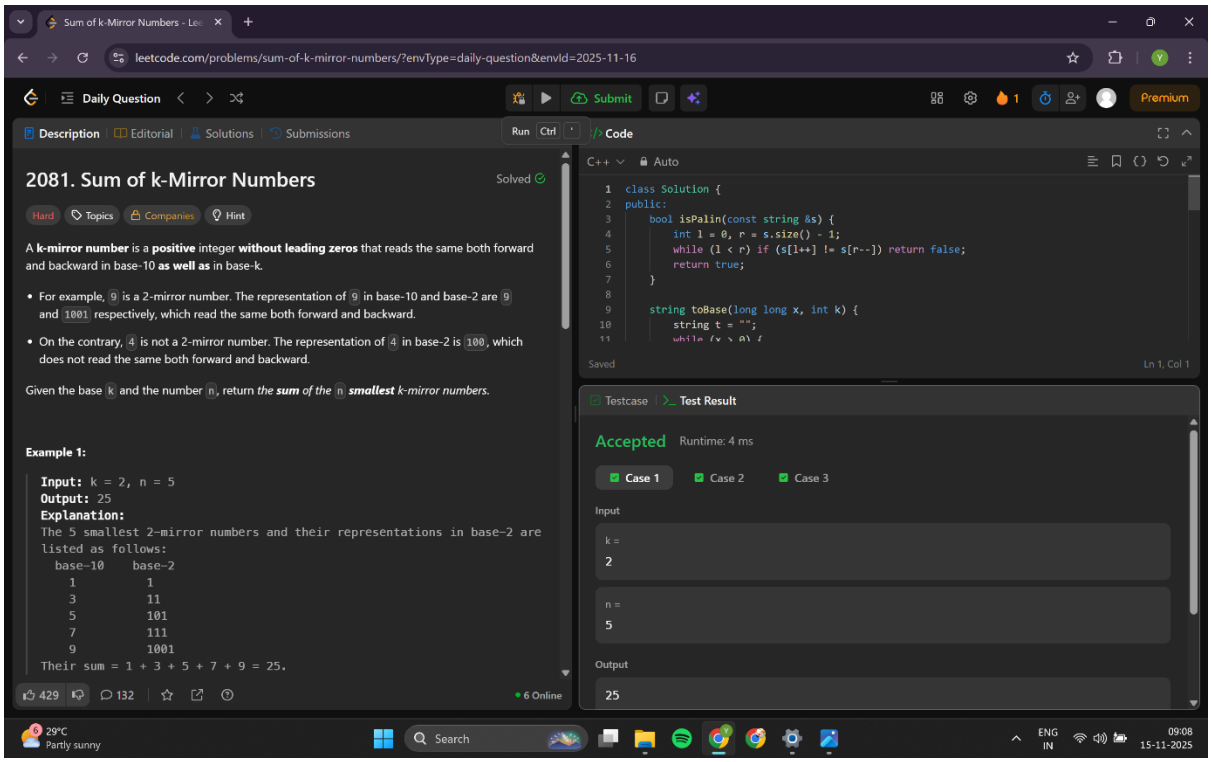
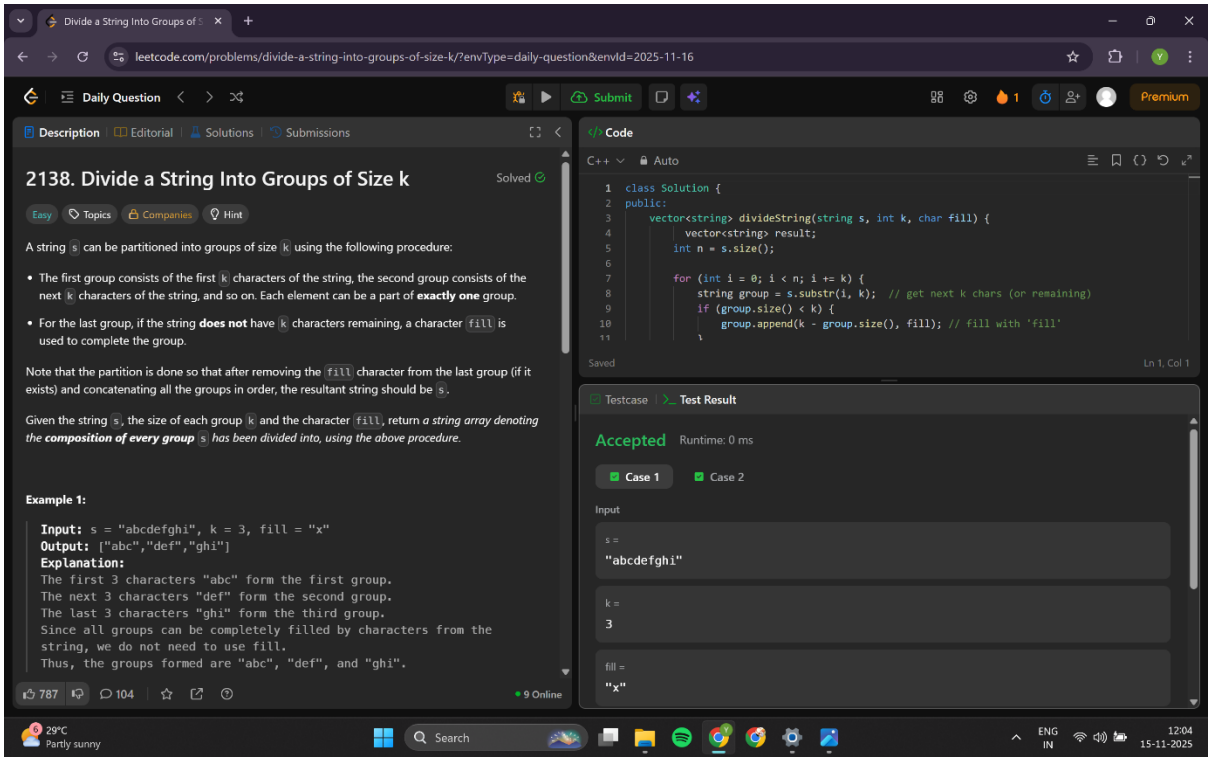
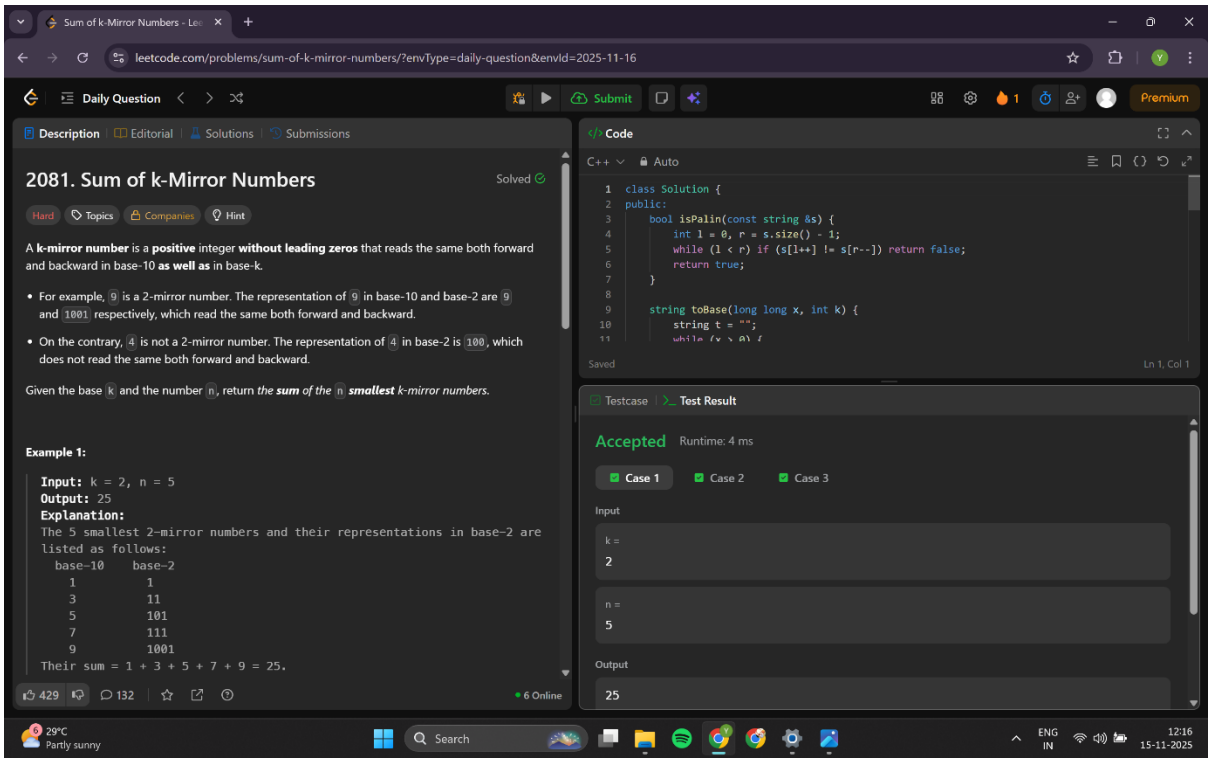
Submissions
3136. Valid Word
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
A word is considered valid if:
It contains a minimum of 3 characters.
It contains only digits (0-9), and English letters (uppercase and lowercase).
It includes at least one vowel.
It includes at least one consonant.
You are given a string word.
Return true if word is valid, otherwise, return false.
Notes:
'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', and their uppercases are vowels.
A consonant is an English letter that is not a vowel.
Example 1:
Input: word = "234Adas"
Output: true
Explanation:
475
191
4 Online
C++
Auto
else
hasConsonant = true;
}
}
// Must have at least one vowel and at least one consonant
return hasVowel && hasConsonant;
}
};
Saved
Ln 28, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
word =
"234Adas"
Output
true
Expected
true
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
18:20
14-11-2025

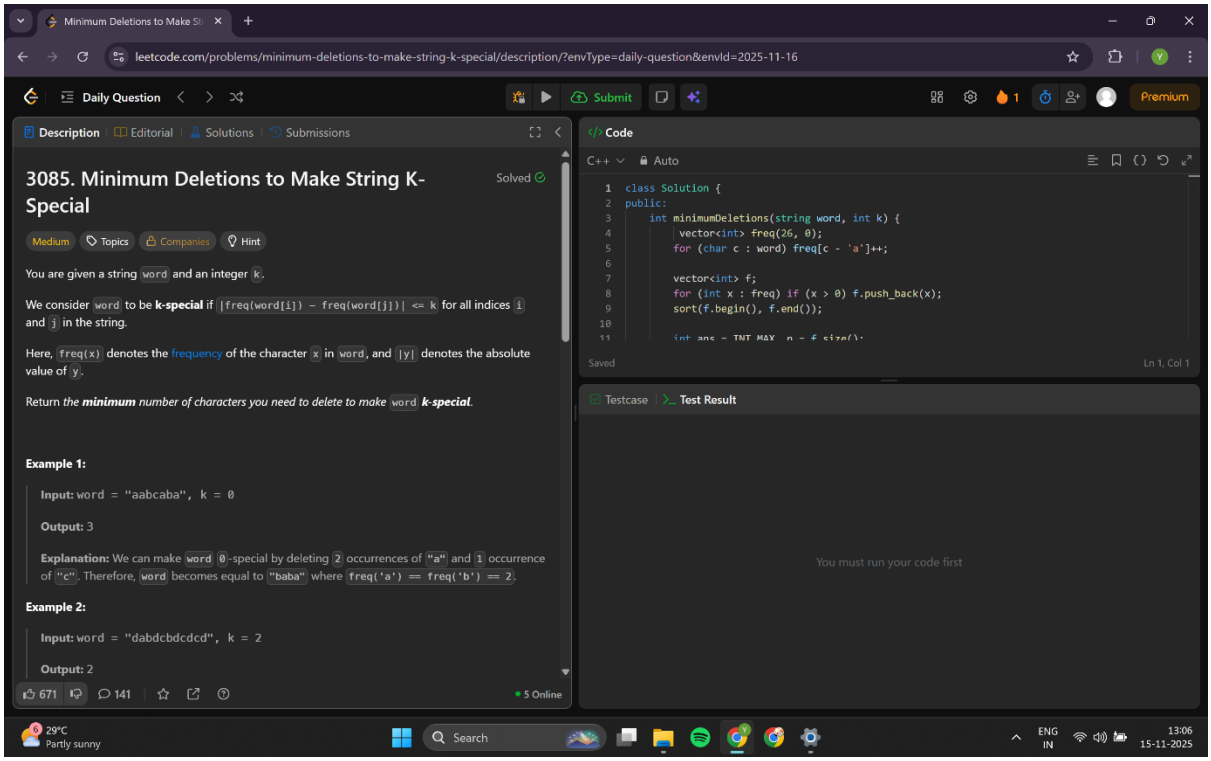

Find the Maximum Length of V
leetcode.com/problems/find-the-maximum-length-of-valid-subsequence-ii/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
3202. Find the Maximum Length of Valid Subsequence II
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
You are given an integer array nums and a positive integer k.
A subsequence sub of nums with length x is called valid if it satisfies:
(sub[0] + sub[1]) % k == (sub[1] + sub[2]) % k == ... == (sub[x - 2] + sub[x - 1]) % k.
Return the length of the longest valid subsequence of nums.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,5], k = 2
Output: 5
Explanation:
The longest valid subsequence is [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
Example 2:
Input: nums = [1,4,2,3,1,4], k = 3
Output: 4
Explanation:
633
139
10 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
int maximumLength(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
vector<vector<int>> dp(k, vector<int>(k, 0));
int ans = 1;
for (int x : nums) {
int r = x % k;
vector<int> new_dp = dp[r];
for (int t = 0; t < k; t++) {
Restored from local
Upgrade to Cloud Saving
Ln 9, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[1,2,3,4,5]
k =
2
Output
5
Rainy days ahead
29°C
Search
ENG
IN
18:30
14-11-2025

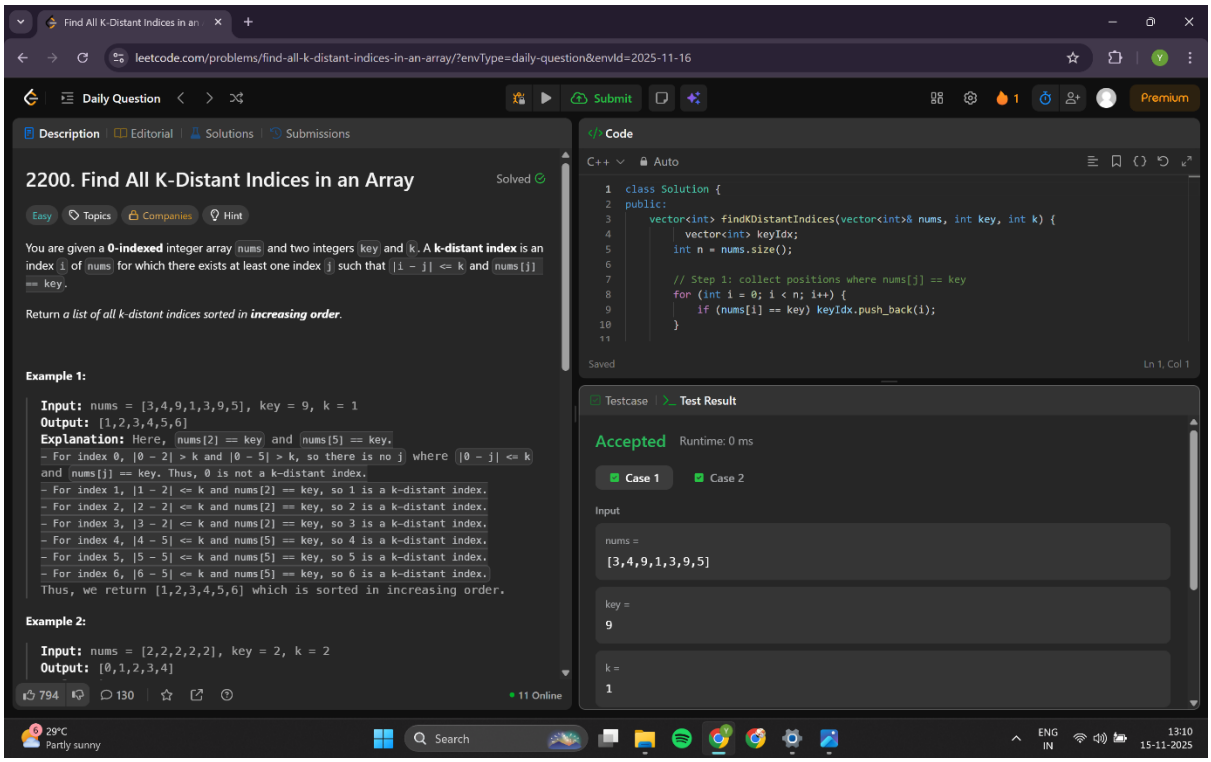

Remove Sub-Folders from the
leetcode.com/problems/remove-sub-folders-from-the-filesystem/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Run Ctrl '
Code
1233. Remove Sub-Folders from the Filesystem
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given a list of folders folder, return the folders after removing all sub-folders in those folders. You may return the answer in any order.
If a folder[i] is located within another folder[j], it is called a sub-folder of it. A sub-folder of folder[j] must start with folder[j], followed by a "/". For example, "/a/b" is a sub-folder of "/a", but "/b" is not a sub-folder of "/a/b/c".
The format of a path is one or more concatenated strings of the form: '/' followed by one or more lowercase English letters.
For example, "/leetcode" and "/leetcode/problems" are valid paths while an empty string and "/" are not.
Example 1:
Input: folder = ["/a","/a/b","/c/d","/c/d/e","/c/f"]
Output: ["/a","/c/d","/c/f"]
Explanation: Folders "/a/b" is a subfolder of "/a" and "/c/d/e" is inside of folder "/c/d" in our filesystem.
Example 2:
Input: folder = ["/a","/a/b/c","/a/b/d"]
Output: ["/a"]
Explanation: Folders "/a/b/c" and "/a/b/d" will be removed because
1.6K
212
14 Online
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
vector<string> removeSubfolders(vector<string>& folder) {
sort(folder.begin(), folder.end());
vector<string> result;
string last = "";
for (string &f : folder) {
if (last.empty() || f.compare(0, last.size(), last) != 0 ||
Restored from local
Upgrade to Cloud Saving
Ln 18, Col 23
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
folder =
["/a","/a/b","/c/d","/c/d/e","/c/f"]
Output
["/a","/c/d","/c/f"]
Expected
["/a","/c/d","/c/f"]
2 cm of rain
Tuesday
Search
ENG
IN
18:45
14-11-2025

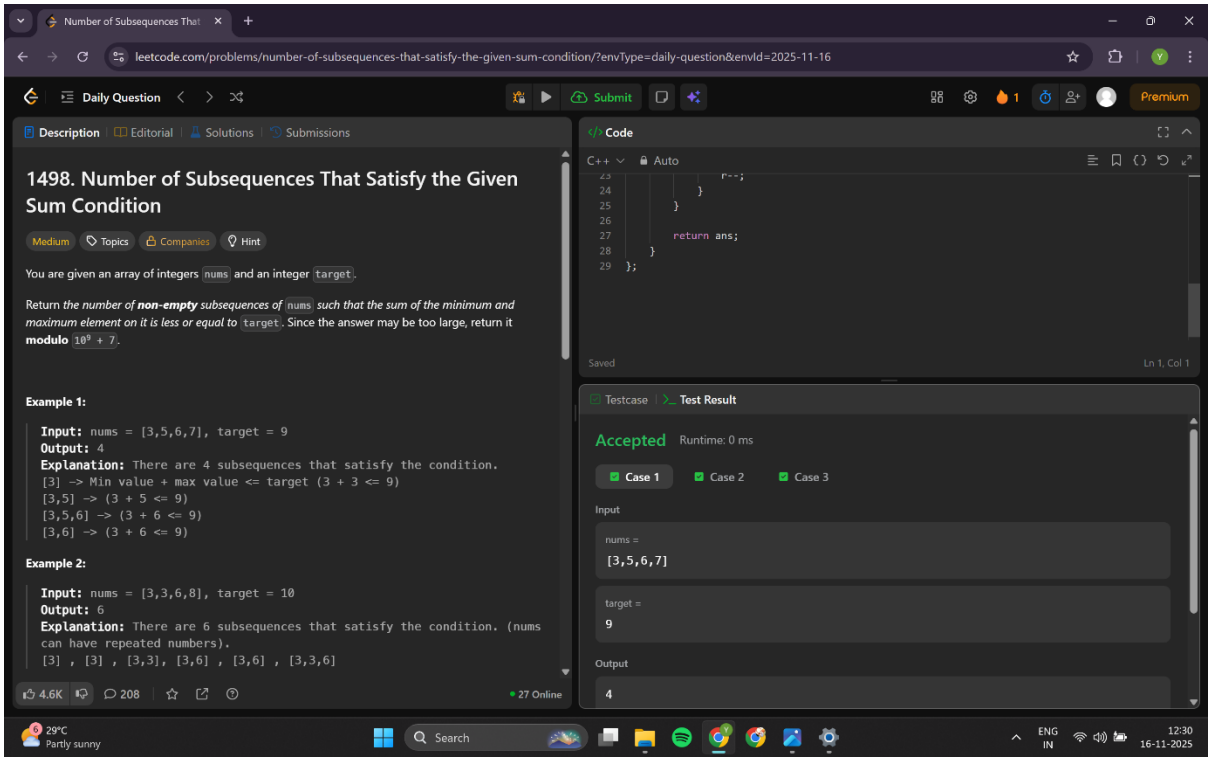

Sum of k-Mirror Numbers - Le
leetcode.com/problems/sum-of-k-mirror-numbers/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Run Ctrl '
Code
2081. Sum of k-Mirror Numbers
Solved
Hard
Topics
Companies
Hint
A k-mirror number is a positive integer without leading zeros that reads the same both forward and backward in base-10 as well as in base-k.
For example, 9 is a 2-mirror number. The representation of 9 in base-10 and base-2 are 9 and 1001 respectively, which read the same both forward and backward.
On the contrary, 4 is not a 2-mirror number. The representation of 4 in base-2 is 100, which does not read the same both forward and backward.
Given the base k and the number n, return the sum of the n smallest k-mirror numbers.
Example 1:
Input: k = 2, n = 5
Output: 25
Explanation:
The 5 smallest 2-mirror numbers and their representations in base-2 are listed as follows:
base-10 base-2
1 1
3 11
5 101
7 111
9 1001
Their sum = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = 25.
429
132
6 Online
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
bool isPalin(const string &s) {
int l = 0, r = s.size() - 1;
while (l < r) if (s[l++] != s[r--]) return false;
return true;
}
string toBase(long long x, int k) {
string t = "";
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 4 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
k =
2
n =
5
Output
25
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
09:08
15-11-2025

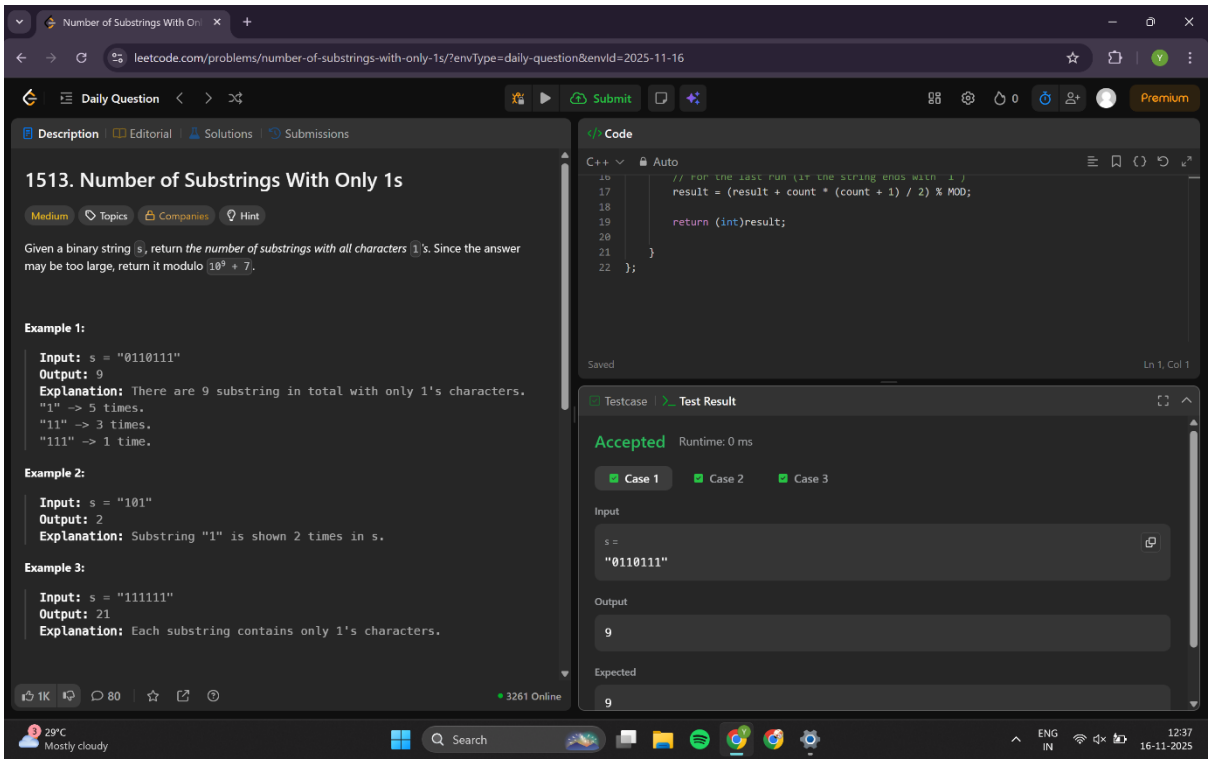

Divide a String Into Groups of
leetcode.com/problems/divide-a-string-into-groups-of-size-k/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2138. Divide a String Into Groups of Size k
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
A string s can be partitioned into groups of size k using the following procedure:
The first group consists of the first k characters of the string, the second group consists of the next k characters of the string, and so on. Each element can be a part of exactly one group.
For the last group, if the string does not have k characters remaining, a character fill is used to complete the group.
Note that the partition is done so that after removing the fill character from the last group (if it exists) and concatenating all the groups in order, the resultant string should be s.
Given the string s, the size of each group k and the character fill, return a string array denoting the composition of every group s has been divided into, using the above procedure.
Example 1:
Input: s = "abcdefghi", k = 3, fill = "x"
Output: ["abc","def","ghi"]
Explanation:
The first 3 characters "abc" form the first group.
The next 3 characters "def" form the second group.
The last 3 characters "ghi" form the third group.
Since all groups can be completely filled by characters from the string, we do not need to use fill.
Thus, the groups formed are "abc", "def", and "ghi".
787
104
9 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
vector<string> divideString(string s, int k, char fill) {
vector<string> result;
int n = s.size();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k) {
string group = s.substr(i, k); // get next k chars (or remaining)
if (group.size() < k) {
group.append(k - group.size(), fill); // fill with 'fill'
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
s =
"abcdefghi"
k =
3
fill =
"x"
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
12:04
15-11-2025

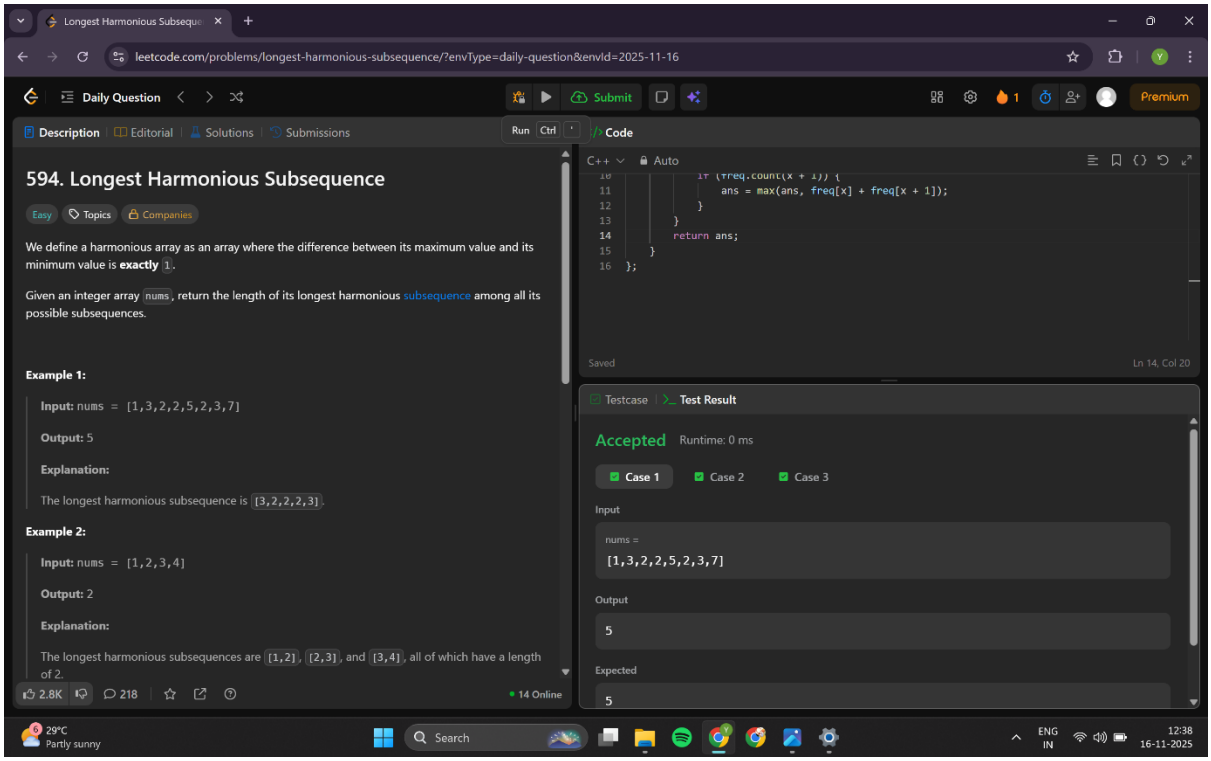

Sum of k-Mirror Numbers - Le
leetcode.com/problems/sum-of-k-mirror-numbers/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2081. Sum of k-Mirror Numbers
Solved
Hard
Topics
Companies
Hint
A k-mirror number is a positive integer without leading zeros that reads the same both forward and backward in base-10 as well as in base-k.
For example, 9 is a 2-mirror number. The representation of 9 in base-10 and base-2 are 9 and 1001 respectively, which read the same both forward and backward.
On the contrary, 4 is not a 2-mirror number. The representation of 4 in base-2 is 100, which does not read the same both forward and backward.
Given the base k and the number n, return the sum of the n smallest k-mirror numbers.
Example 1:
Input: k = 2, n = 5
Output: 25
Explanation:
The 5 smallest 2-mirror numbers and their representations in base-2 are listed as follows:
base-10 base-2
1 1
3 11
5 101
7 111
9 1001
Their sum = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = 25.
429
132
6 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
bool isPalin(const string &s) {
int l = 0, r = s.size() - 1;
while (l < r) if (s[l++] != s[r--]) return false;
return true;
}
string toBase(long long x, int k) {
string t = "";
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 4 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
k =
2
n =
5
Output
25
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
12:16
15-11-2025

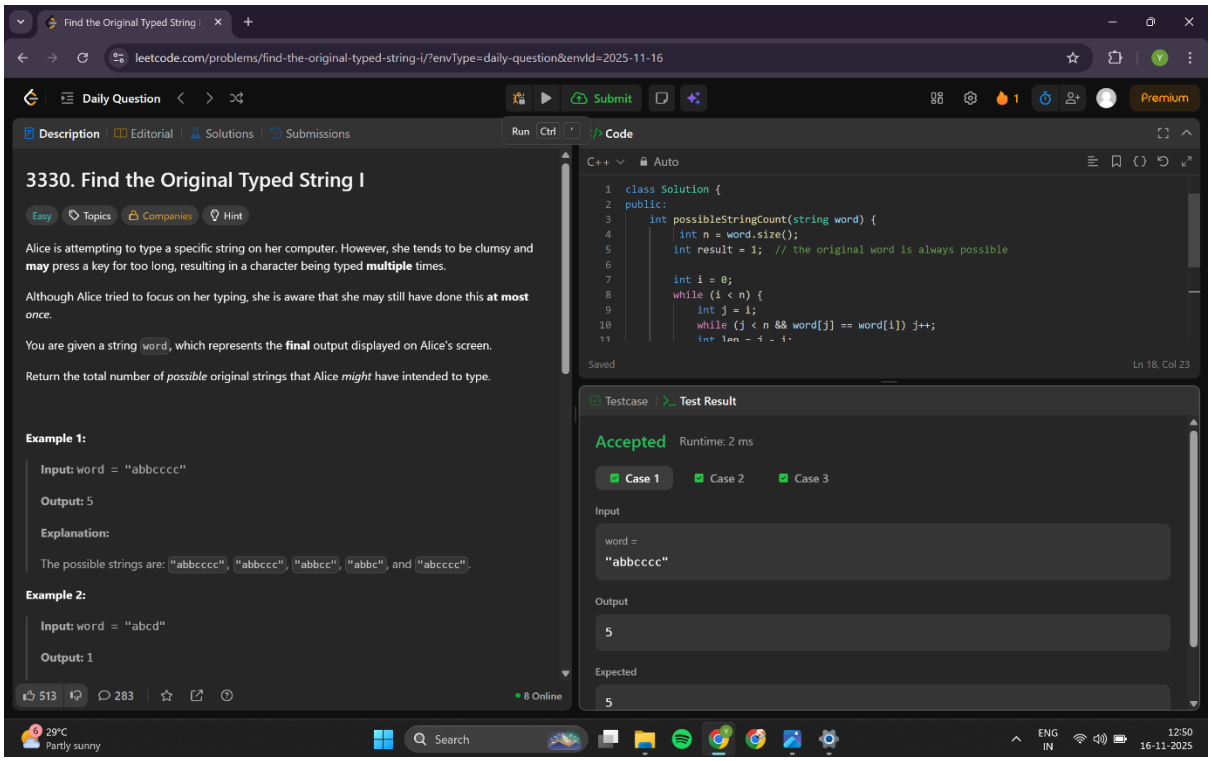

Minimum Deletions to Make St
leetcode.com/problems/minimum-deletions-to-make-string-k-special/description/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
3085. Minimum Deletions to Make String K-Special
Solved
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
You are given a string word and an integer k.
We consider word to be k-special if |freq(word[i]) - freq(word[j])| <= k for all indices i and j in the string.
Here, freq(x) denotes the frequency of the character x in word, and |y| denotes the absolute value of y.
Return the minimum number of characters you need to delete to make word k-special.
Example 1:
Input: word = "aabcaba", k = 0
Output: 3
Explanation: We can make word 0-special by deleting 2 occurrences of "a" and 1 occurrence of "c". Therefore, word becomes equal to "baba" where freq('a') == freq('b') == 2.
Example 2:
Input: word = "dabdcbdcdcd", k = 2
Output: 2
671
141
5 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
int minimumDeletions(string word, int k) {
vector<int> freq(26, 0);
for (char c : word) freq[c - 'a']++;
vector<int> f;
for (int x : freq) if (x > 0) f.push_back(x);
sort(f.begin(), f.end());
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
You must run your code first
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
13:06
15-11-2025

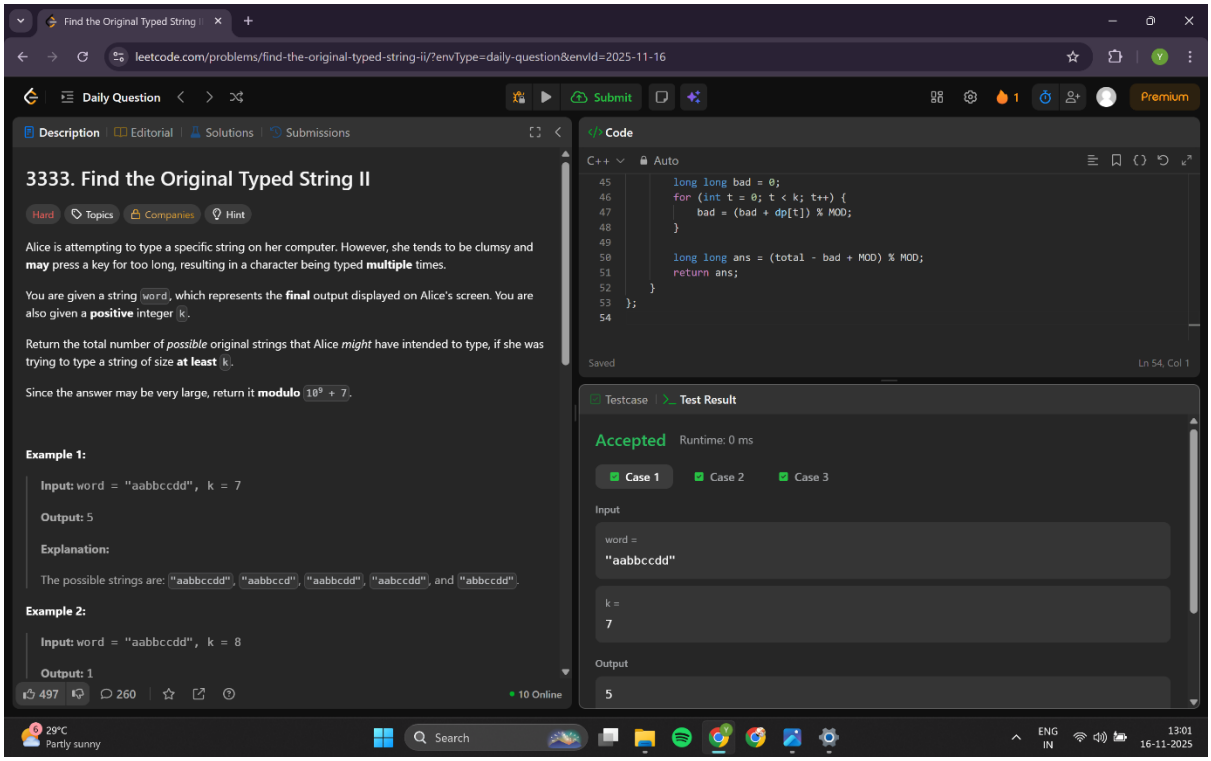

Find All K-Distant Indices in an
leetcode.com/problems/find-all-k-distant-indices-in-an-array/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
2200. Find All K-Distant Indices in an Array
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
You are given a 0-indexed integer array nums and two integers key and k. A k-distant index is an index i of nums for which there exists at least one index j such that |i - j| <= k and nums[j] == key.
Return a list of all k-distant indices sorted in increasing order.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [3,4,9,1,3,9,5], key = 9, k = 1
Output: [1,2,3,4,5,6]
Explanation: Here, nums[2] == key and nums[5] == key.
- For index 0, |0 - 2| > k and |0 - 5| > k, so there is no j where |0 - j| <= k and nums[j] == key. Thus, 0 is not a k-distant index.
- For index 1, |1 - 2| <= k and nums[2] == key, so 1 is a k-distant index.
- For index 2, |2 - 2| <= k and nums[2] == key, so 2 is a k-distant index.
- For index 3, |3 - 2| <= k and nums[2] == key, so 3 is a k-distant index.
- For index 4, |4 - 5| <= k and nums[5] == key, so 4 is a k-distant index.
- For index 5, |5 - 5| <= k and nums[5] == key, so 5 is a k-distant index.
- For index 6, |6 - 5| <= k and nums[5] == key, so 6 is a k-distant index.
Thus, we return [1,2,3,4,5,6] which is sorted in increasing order.
Example 2:
Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2], key = 2, k = 2
Output: [0,1,2,3,4]
794
130
11 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> findKDistantIndices(vector<int>& nums, int key, int k) {
vector<int> keyIdx;
int n = nums.size();
// Step 1: collect positions where nums[j] == key
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
if (nums[i] == key) keyIdx.push_back(i);
}
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[3,4,9,1,3,9,5]
key =
9
k =
1
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
13:10
15-11-2025


Number of Subsequences That
leetcode.com/problems/number-of-subsequences-that-satisfy-the-given-sum-condition/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
1498. Number of Subsequences That Satisfy the Given Sum Condition
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
You are given an array of integers nums and an integer target.
Return the number of non-empty subsequences of nums such that the sum of the minimum and maximum element on it is less or equal to target. Since the answer may be too large, return it modulo 10^9 + 7.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [3,5,6,7], target = 9
Output: 4
Explanation: There are 4 subsequences that satisfy the condition.
[3] -> Min value + max value <= target (3 + 3 <= 9)
[3,5] -> (3 + 5 <= 9)
[3,5,6] -> (3 + 6 <= 9)
[3,6] -> (3 + 6 <= 9)
Example 2:
Input: nums = [3,3,6,8], target = 10
Output: 6
Explanation: There are 6 subsequences that satisfy the condition. (nums can have repeated numbers).
[3] , [3] , [3,3], [3,6] , [3,6] , [3,3,6]
4.6K
208
27 Online
Code
C++
Auto
return ans;
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[3,5,6,7]
target =
9
Output
4
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
12:30
16-11-2025


Number of Substrings With On
leetcode.com/problems/number-of-substrings-with-only-1s/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
1513. Number of Substrings With Only 1s
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given a binary string s, return the number of substrings with all characters 1's. Since the answer may be too large, return it modulo 10^9 + 7.
Example 1:
Input: s = "0110111"
Output: 9
Explanation: There are 9 substring in total with only 1's characters.
"1" -> 5 times.
"11" -> 3 times.
"111" -> 1 time.
Example 2:
Input: s = "101"
Output: 2
Explanation: Substring "1" is shown 2 times in s.
Example 3:
Input: s = "111111"
Output: 21
Explanation: Each substring contains only 1's characters.
1K
80
3261 Online
Code
C++
Auto
result = (result + count * (count + 1) / 2) % MOD;
return (int)result;
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
s =
"0110111"
Output
9
Expected
9
29°C
Mostly cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
12:37
16-11-2025


Longest Harmonious Subseque
leetcode.com/problems/longest-harmonious-subsequence/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Run Ctrl '
Code
C++
Auto
594. Longest Harmonious Subsequence
Easy
Topics
Companies
We define a harmonious array as an array where the difference between its maximum value and its minimum value is exactly 1.
Given an integer array nums, return the length of its longest harmonious subsequence among all its possible subsequences.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,3,2,2,5,2,3,7]
Output: 5
Explanation:
The longest harmonious subsequence is [3,2,2,2,3].
Example 2:
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4]
Output: 2
Explanation:
The longest harmonious subsequences are [1,2], [2,3], and [3,4], all of which have a length of 2.
2.8K
218
14 Online
if (freq.count(x + 1)) {
ans = max(ans, freq[x] + freq[x + 1]);
}
}
return ans;
}
};
Saved
Ln 14, Col 20
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[1,3,2,2,5,2,3,7]
Output
5
Expected
5
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
12:38
16-11-2025


Find the Original Typed String
leetcode.com/problems/find-the-original-typed-string-i/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Run Ctrl '
Code
C++
Auto
3330. Find the Original Typed String I
Easy
Topics
Companies
Hint
Alice is attempting to type a specific string on her computer. However, she tends to be clumsy and may press a key for too long, resulting in a character being typed multiple times.
Although Alice tried to focus on her typing, she is aware that she may still have done this at most once.
You are given a string word, which represents the final output displayed on Alice's screen.
Return the total number of possible original strings that Alice might have intended to type.
Example 1:
Input: word = "abbcccc"
Output: 5
Explanation:
The possible strings are: "abbcccc", "abbccc", "abbcc", "abbc", and "abccccc".
Example 2:
Input: word = "abcd"
Output: 1
513
283
8 Online
class Solution {
public:
int possibleStringCount(string word) {
int n = word.size();
int result = 1; // the original word is always possible
int i = 0;
while (i < n) {
int j = i;
while (j < n && word[j] == word[i]) j++;
Saved
Ln 18, Col 23
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 2 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
word =
"abbcccc"
Output
5
Expected
5
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
12:50
16-11-2025


Find the Original Typed String
leetcode.com/problems/find-the-original-typed-string-ii/?envType=daily-question&envId=2025-11-16
Daily Question
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
3333. Find the Original Typed String II
Hard
Topics
Companies
Hint
Alice is attempting to type a specific string on her computer. However, she tends to be clumsy and may press a key for too long, resulting in a character being typed multiple times.
You are given a string word, which represents the final output displayed on Alice's screen. You are also given a positive integer k.
Return the total number of possible original strings that Alice might have intended to type, if she was trying to type a string of size at least k.
Since the answer may be very large, return it modulo 10^9 + 7.
Example 1:
Input: word = "aabbccdd", k = 7
Output: 5
Explanation:
The possible strings are: "aabbccdd", "aabbccd", "aabbcdd", "aabccdd", and "abbccdd".
Example 2:
Input: word = "aabbccdd", k = 8
Output: 1
497
260
10 Online
Code
C++
Auto
long long bad = 0;
for (int t = 0; t < k; t++) {
bad = (bad + dp[t]) % MOD;
}
long long ans = (total - bad + MOD) % MOD;
return ans;
}
};
Saved
Ln 54, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
word =
"aabbccdd"
k =
7
Output
5
29°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
13:01
16-11-2025