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## Random Pick Index

Given an array of integers with possible duplicates, randomly output the index of a given target number. You can assume that the given target number must exist in the array.

### **Note:**

The array size can be very large. Solution that uses too much extra space will not pass the judge.

### **Example:**

```
int[] nums = new int[] {1,2,3,3,3};  
Solution solution = new Solution(nums);
```

```
// pick(3) should return either index 2, 3, or 4 randomly. Each index should have equal probability of returning.  
solution.pick(3);
```

```
// pick(1) should return 0. Since in the array only nums[0] is equal to 1.  
solution.pick(1);
```

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## Solution 1

```
public class Solution {  
  
    int[] nums;  
    Random rnd;  
  
    public Solution(int[] nums) {  
        this.nums = nums;  
        this.rnd = new Random();  
    }  
  
    public int pick(int target) {  
        int result = -1;  
        int count = 0;  
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {  
            if (nums[i] != target)  
                continue;  
            if (rnd.nextInt(++count) == 0)  
                result = i;  
        }  
  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```

written by [dettier](#) original link [here](#)

## Solution 2

Because I've made a rather naive map-of-index-lists Java solution and it was happily accepted by the OJ. So far I see three types of solutions:

1. Like mine,  $O(N)$  memory,  $O(N)$  init,  $O(1)$  pick.
2. Like @dettier's [Reservoir Sampling](#).  $O(1)$  init,  $O(1)$  memory, but  $O(N)$  to pick.
3. Like @chin-heng's [binary search](#):  $O(N)$  memory,  $O(N \lg N)$  init,  $O(\lg N)$  pick.

Are all three kinds acceptable?

written by [SergeyTachenov](#) original link [here](#)

## Solution 3

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> n;
    Solution(vector<int> nums)
    {
        n = nums;
    }

    int pick(int target)
    {
        int count = 0, res = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n.size(); ++i)
        {
            if(n[i] != target) continue;
            if(++count == 1) res = i;
            else
                if(!(rand()%count)) res = i;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

written by [ycf303](#) original link [here](#)

From [LeetCoder](#).