

2020-06-27 - Handout – Data Structure Design

Q1. Implement Trie (Prefix Tree)

Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/implement-trie-prefix-tree/>

Implement a trie with `insert`, `search`, and `startsWith` methods.

Example:

```
Trie trie = new Trie();

trie.insert("apple");
trie.search("apple"); // returns true
trie.search("app");   // returns false
trie.startsWith("app"); // returns true
trie.insert("app");
trie.search("app");    // returns true
```

Note:

- You may assume that all inputs are consist of lowercase letters `a-z`.
- All inputs are guaranteed to be non-empty strings.

Q2.Design In-Memory File System

Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/design-in-memory-file-system/>

Design an in-memory file system to simulate the following functions:

ls: Given a path in string format. If it is a file path, return a list that only contains this file's name. If it is a directory path, return the list of file and directory names **in this directory**. Your output (file and directory names together) should in **lexicographic order**.

mkdir: Given a **directory path** that does not exist, you should make a new directory according to the path. If the middle directories in the path don't exist either, you should create them as well. This function has void return type.

addContentToFile: Given a **file path** and **file content** in string format. If the file doesn't exist, you need to create that file containing given content. If the file already exists, you need to **append** given content to original content. This function has void return type.

readContentFromFile: Given a **file path**, return its **content** in string format.

Example:

Input:

```
["FileSystem","ls","mkdir","addContentToFile","ls","readContentFromFile"]
[[],["/"],["/a/b/c"],["/a/b/c/d","hello"],["/"],["/a/b/c/d"]]
```

Output:

```
[null,[],null,null,["a"],"hello"]
```

| Operation | Output | Explanation |
|---|---------|---|
| FileSystem fs = new FileSystem() | null | The constructor returns nothing. |
| fs.ls("/") | [] | Initially, directory <code>/</code> has nothing. So return empty list. |
| fs.mkdir("/a/b/c") | null | Create directory <code>a</code> in directory <code>/</code> . Then create directory <code>b</code> in directory <code>a</code> . Finally, create directory <code>c</code> in directory <code>b</code> . |
| fs.addContentToFile("/a/b/c/d","hello") | null | Create a file named <code>d</code> with content <code>"hello"</code> in directory <code>/a/b/c</code> . |
| fs.ls("/") | ["a"] | Only directory <code>a</code> is in directory <code>/</code> . |
| fs.readContentFromFile("/a/b/c/d") | "hello" | Output the file content. |

Q3. LRU Cache

Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/lru-cache/>

Design and implement a data structure for Least Recently Used (LRU) cache. It should support the following operations: `get` and `put`.

`get(key)` - Get the value (will always be positive) of the key if the key exists in the cache, otherwise return -1.
`put(key, value)` - Set or insert the value if the key is not already present. When the cache reached its capacity, it should invalidate the least recently used item before inserting a new item.

The cache is initialized with a **positive** capacity.

Follow up:

Could you do both operations in **O(1)** time complexity?

Example:

```
LRUCache cache = new LRUCache( 2 /* capacity */ );

cache.put(1, 1);
cache.put(2, 2);
cache.get(1);    // returns 1
cache.put(3, 3); // evicts key 2
cache.get(2);    // returns -1 (not found)
cache.put(4, 4); // evicts key 1
cache.get(1);    // returns -1 (not found)
cache.get(3);    // returns 3
cache.get(4);    // returns 4
```