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区间交集题目描述:
给定一组闭区间,其中部分区间存在交集。任意两个给定区间的交集,称为公共区间(如:
[1,2],[2,3]的公共区间为[2,2],[3,5],[3,6]的公共区间为[3,5])。公共区间之间若存
在交集,则需要合并(如: [1,3],[3,5]区间存在交集[3,3],须合并为[1,5])。按升序排
列输出合并后的区间列表。
输入描述:
一组区间列表,
区间数为 N:
0 <= N <= 1000;
区间元素为 X:
-10000 <= X <= 10000 ·
输出描述:
升序排列的合并后区间列表
补充说明:
1、区间元素均为数字,不考虑字母、符号等异常输入。
2、单个区间认定为无公共区间。
示例 1
输入:
0 3
1 3
3 5
3 6
输出:
```

说明:
[0,3]和[1,3]的公共区间为[1,3],[0,3]和[3,5]的公共区间为[3,3],[0,3]和[3,6]的公
共区间为[3,3],[1,3]和[3,5]的公共区间为[3,3],[1,3]和[3,6]的公共区间为[3,3],
[3,5]和[3,6]的公共区间为[3,5],公共区间列表为[[1,3],[3,3],[3,5]];
[1,3],[3,3],[3,5]存在交集,须合并为[1,5]。
示例 2
输入:
0 3
1 4
4 7
5 8
输出:
1 3
4 4
5 7
说明:
示例 3
输入:
1 2 3 4
输出:
None
说明:

[1,2]和[3,4]无交集

```
import java.util.*;
// 注意类名必须为 Main, 不要有任何 package xxx 信息
public class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
          // 注意 hasNext 和 hasNextLine 的区别
          List<List<Integer>> list = new LinkedList<>();
          while (in.hasNextLine()) { // 注意 while 处理多个 case
               String line = in.nextLine();
               if (line.isEmpty()) {
                    break;
               }
               String[] split = line.split(" ");
               int start = Integer.parseInt(split[0]);
               int end = Integer.parseInt(split[1]);
               List<Integer> tempList = new LinkedList();
               tempList.add(start);
               tempList.add(end);
//
                 int[] arr = {start, end};
               list.add(tempList);
          }
          int[][] intervals = new int[list.size()][];
          for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {
               List<Integer> tempList = list.get(i);
               intervals[i] = tempList.stream().mapToInt(Integer::intValue).toArray();
          }
          int[][] mergedIntervals = mergeIntervals(intervals);
          if (mergedIntervals.length == 0)
               System.out.println("None");
          for (int[] interval : mergedIntervals) {
               System.out.println(interval[0] + " " + interval[1]);
          }
     }
     public static int[][] mergeIntervals(int[][] intervals) {
          if (intervals == null || intervals.length == 0) {
               return new int[0][];
          }
          List<int[]> merged = new ArrayList<>();
          for (int i = 0; i < intervals.length; i++) {
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for (int j = i + 1; j < intervals.length; j++) {
               int[] interval1 = intervals[i];
               int[] interval2 = intervals[j];
               if (hasCommonInterval(interval1, interval2)) {
                    int[] commonInterval = getCommonInterval(interval1, interval2);
                    merged.add(commonInterval);
               }
          }
     }
     merged = mergeOverLappingInterval(merged);
     Collections.sort(merged, Comparator.comparingInt(a->a[0]));
     return merged.toArray(new int[merged.size()][]);
}
public static boolean hasCommonInterval(int[] inter1, int[] inter2) {
     return inter1[1] >= inter2[0] && inter2[1] >= inter1[0];
}
public static int[] getCommonInterval(int[] inter1, int[] inter2) {
     int strat = Math.max(inter1[0], inter2[0]);
     int end = Math.min(inter1[1], inter2[1]);
     return new int[] {strat, end};
}
public static List<int[]> mergeOverLappingInterval(List<int[]> interval) {
     List<int[]> merged = new ArrayList<>();
     if (interval.size() == 0) {
          return merged;
     }
     Collections.sort(interval, Comparator.comparingInt(a->a[0]));
     int[] currentInterval = interval.get(0);
     merged.add(currentInterval);
     for (int[] inter: interval) {
          int currentEnd = currentInterval[1];
          int nextStart = inter[0];
          int nextEnd = inter[1];
          if (nextStart <= currentEnd) {</pre>
               currentInterval[1] = Math.max(currentEnd, nextEnd);
          } else {
               currentInterval = inter;
               merged.add(currentInterval);
          }
     }
     return merged;
}
```