

Hard 9544 184 Add to List Share

- For example, for `arr = [2,3,4]` , the median is 3 .
- For example, for `arr = [2,3]` , the median is $(2 + 3) / 2 = 2.5$.

- `MedianFinder()` initializes the `MedianFinder` object.
- `void addNum(int num)` adds the integer `num` from the data stream to the data structure.
- `double findMedian()` returns the median of all elements so far. Answers within 10^{-5} of the actual answer will be accepted.

Input

Output

```
[null, null, null, 1.5, null, 2.0]
```

```
MedianFinder medianFinder = new MedianFinder();
medianFinder.addNum(1);    // arr = [1]
medianFinder.addNum(2);    // arr = [1, 2]
medianFinder.findMedian(); // return 1.5 (i.e., (1 + 2) / 2)
medianFinder.addNum(3);    // arr[1, 2, 3]
medianFinder.findMedian(); // return 2.0
```

- $-10^5 \leq \text{num} \leq 10^5$
- There will be at least one element in the data structure before calling `findMedian`.
- At most $5 * 10^4$ calls will be made to `addNum` and `findMedian`.

- If all integer numbers from the stream are in the range $[0, 100]$, how would you optimize your solution?
- If 99% of all integer numbers from the stream are in the range $[0, 100]$, how would you optimize your solution?

Seen this question in a real interview before?

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```

1  class MedianFinder {
2
3      public MedianFinder() {
4
5      }
6
7      public void addNum(int num) {
8
9      }
10
11     public double findMedian() {
12
13     }
14 }
15
16 /**
17  * Your MedianFinder object will be instantiated and called as such:
18  * MedianFinder obj = new MedianFinder();
19  * obj.addNum(num);
20  * double param_2 = obj.findMedian();
21  */

```