

35. Search Insert Position

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Binary Search 模板

Given a sorted array of distinct integers and a target value, return the index if the target is found. If not, return the index where it would be if it were inserted in order.

You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity.

Binary Search

找到第一个 \geq 其本身值的下标。

模板:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int searchInsert(int[] nums, int target) {
        int left = 0, right = nums.length - 1; // 注意
        while(left <= right) { // 注意
            int mid = (left + right) / 2; // 注意
            if(nums[mid] == target) { // 注意
                // 相关逻辑
            } else if(nums[mid] < target) {
                left = mid + 1; // 注意
            } else {
                right = mid - 1; // 注意
            }
        }
        // 相关返回值
        return 0;
    }
}
```

34. Find First and Last Position of Element in Sorted Array

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Given an array of integers `nums` sorted in ascending order, find the starting and ending position of a given `target` value.

If `target` is not found in the array, return `[-1, -1]`.

You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity.



当使用 `nums[mid] <= target` 的时候



条件区间为红线部分, 找的是条件区间中个靠近中心的边界值, 因此找的是最后一个 8 的位置

此时要继续往右找

最后 \leq target 的位置

当使用 `nums[mid] >= target` 的时候



条件区间为红线部分, 找的是条件区间中个靠近中心的边界值, 因此找的是第一个 8 的位置

此时要继续往左找

第一个 \geq target 的位置

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最后 \leq target 的位置

$arr[mid] \geq target$
 $high = mid - 1$

else $low = mid$

第一个 $>$ target 的位置

$arr[mid] \leq target$
 $low = mid + 1$

else $high = mid$

981. Time Based Key-Value Store

难度 中等

135

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反馈

Design a time-based key-value data structure that can store multiple values for the same key at different time stamps and retrieve the key's value at a certain timestamp.

Implement the `TimeMap` class:

- `TimeMap()` Initializes the object of the data structure.
- `void set(String key, String value, int timestamp)` Stores the key `key` with the value `value` at the given time `timestamp`.
- `String get(String key, int timestamp)` Returns a value such that `set` was called previously, with `timestamp_prev ≤ timestamp`. If there are multiple such values, it returns the value associated with the largest `timestamp_prev`. If there are no values, it returns `""`.

key: 找到最后一个 \leq timestamp 的值

$\text{Map} \langle \text{String}, \text{List} \langle \text{Object}[] \rangle \rangle$ map

\downarrow
 $\text{new Object}[] \{ \text{value}, \text{timestamp} \}$