

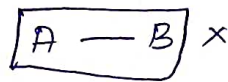
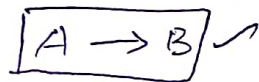
reconstruct itinerary : Hard Sum.

Goal: Start from JFK and cover the route (for all ticket) in lexical order (if we have multiple choices from point).

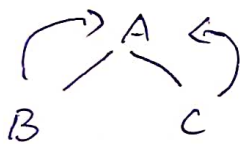
Return the order of travel.

Cases:

1. Ticket are only 1 way. that mean directed graph.



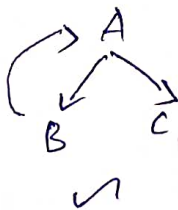
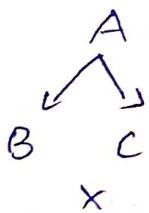
2. Return route with smallest lexical order.



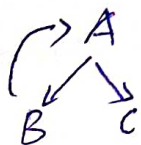
$A \rightarrow \overset{\text{small}}{B} \rightarrow H \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$ ✓

$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$ ✗

3. All ticket form a valid route. (graph must single component)



4. all ticket use only once.



$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$ ✓

$A \rightarrow B - A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$ ✗

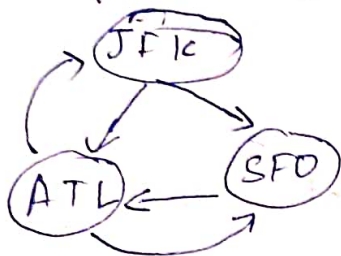
repeat

choice of DS

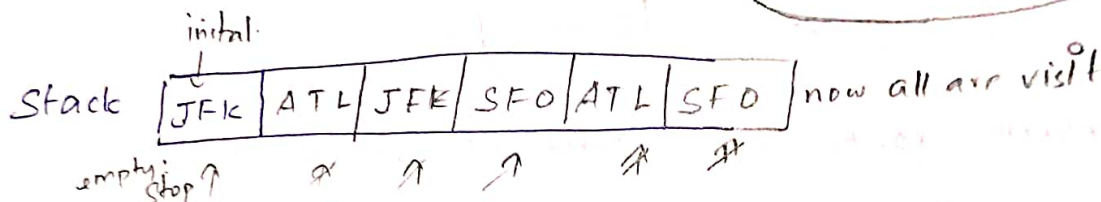
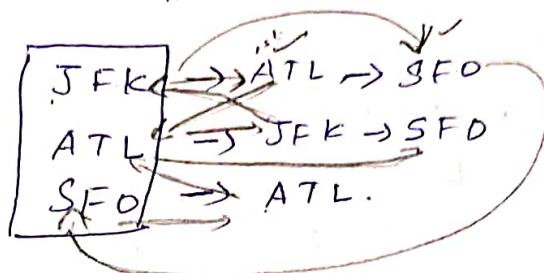
- 1) Multiset \rightarrow keep value arranged
- 2) Map \rightarrow For $O(1)$ search time for given key.
- 3) Stack \rightarrow used to transnet.
- 4) String vector \rightarrow store final answer & reversed it

ex:

Graph



adjust list using unordered map
<string, multiset>

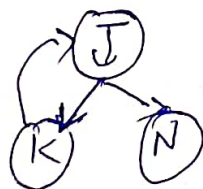
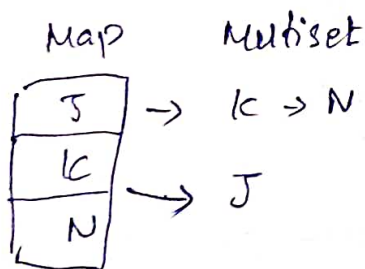


Answer vector : SFO \rightarrow ATL \rightarrow SFO \rightarrow JFK \rightarrow ATL \rightarrow JFK

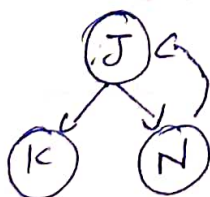
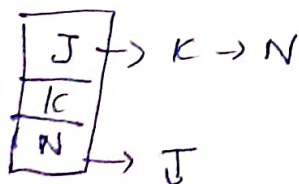
\leftarrow Reverse it

\therefore JFK \rightarrow ATL \rightarrow JFK \rightarrow SFO \rightarrow ATL \rightarrow SFO.

Addition case



\rightarrow J \rightarrow K \rightarrow J \rightarrow N \checkmark



But here

\times [J \rightarrow K] \rightarrow dead state. u cant read right part.

So that now u consider valid root first and then lexical order.

\therefore [J \rightarrow N \rightarrow J \rightarrow K] \checkmark

332. Reconstruct Itinerary

Solved ✓

Hard

Topics

Companies

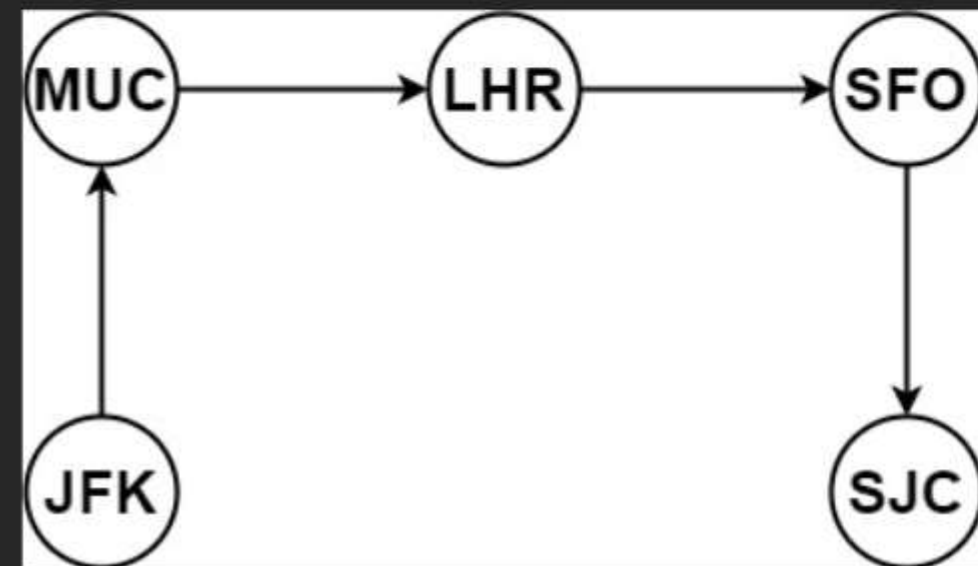
You are given a list of airline tickets where $\text{tickets}[i] = [\text{from}_i, \text{to}_i]$ represent the departure and the arrival airports of one flight. Reconstruct the itinerary in order and return it.

All of the tickets belong to a man who departs from "JFK", thus, the itinerary must begin with "JFK". If there are multiple valid itineraries, you should return the itinerary that has the smallest lexical order when read as a single string.

- For example, the itinerary ["JFK", "LGA"] has a smaller lexical order than ["JFK", "LGB"].

You may assume all tickets form at least one valid itinerary. You must use all the tickets once and only once.

Example 1:



C++ Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     vector<string> findItinerary(vector<vector<string>>& ticket) {
4         unordered_map<string, multiset<string>> abj; // abjacency list using map, here string is key and multiset manage
5         // the element in sorted manner
6         for(int i=0; i<ticket.size(); i++)
7         {
8             abj[ticket[i][0]].insert(ticket[i][1]);
9         }
10        vector<string> ans;
11        stack<string> st;
12        st.push("JFK");
13        while(!st.empty())
14        {
15            string origin = st.top();
16            if(abj[origin].size() == 0) // that means all adjacency list are visited or multiset is empty
17            {
18                ans.push_back(origin);
19                st.pop();
20            }
21            else // not visited
22            {
23                auto designation = abj[origin].begin(); // take first value in multiset (it has multiple values in list)
24                st.push(*designation); // get the actual string value from the iterator to push onto the stack.
25                abj[origin].erase(designation); // erase is designed to take an iterator and remove the element at that position
26                // that's why not use * pointer
27            }
28        }
29        reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());
30        return ans;
31    }
32};
```