599. Minimum Index Sum of Two Lists

This question is quite easy. We only need to iterate through list1 and use a map to store every restaurant's name. Then we will iterate through list2, check whether the restaurant is in map. If it's there, we will compare ind + map[r] with min_ind. In the end, we will get what we want. TC is O(1).

```
def find restaurant(list1, list2)
  memo = {}
  min ind = 2 ** 31
  result = []
  list1.each with index do |r, ind|
     memo[r] = ind
  end
  list2.each with index do |r, ind|
     if memo[r]
       if memo[r] + ind < min ind
          result = [r]
          min ind = memo[r] + ind
       elsif memo[r] + ind == min ind
          result.push(r)
       end
    end
  end
  result
End
347. Top K Frequent Elements
This question is quite easy. Nothing to say. O(nlogn) n is number of unique number.
def top k frequent(nums, k)
  memo = Hash.new(0)
  result = []
  nums.each do |num|
    memo[num] += 1
  end
  memo.sort_by { |_, v| -v }.map {|a| a[0]}[0, k]
end
692. Top K Frequent Words
Nothing to say. Quite similar to the previous one.
```

```
def top k frequent(words, k)
  memo = Hash.new(0)
  words.each do |w|
     memo[w] += 1
  end
  memo.keys().sort do |a, b|
     temp = memo[b] <=> memo[a]
     if temp == 0
      a <=> b
     else
      temp
     end
  end[0, k]
end
332. Reconstruct Itinerary
Use other ways which is pretty cool.
def find itinerary(tickets)
  memo = Hash.new([])
  visited = Hash.new(false)
  tickets = tickets.sort.reverse.group_by(&:first)
  puts tickets
  route, stack = [], ['JFK']
  while !stack.empty?
     stack.push tickets[stack[-1]].pop()[1] while (tickets[stack[-1]] || []).any?
     route << stack.pop()
  end
  route.reverse
End
104. Maximum Depth of Binary Tree
Quite simple, nothing to say. O(depth).
def max depth(root)
  left = 0
  right = 0
```

```
if root
    left = max_depth(root.left)
    right = max_depth(root.right)
    else
     return 0
    end
    return [left, right].max + 1
end
```