## 347 前K个高频元素

```
Label: Hash 给你一个整数 k , 请你返回其中出现频率前 k 高的元素。你可以按 任意顺序 返回答案。 输入: nums = [1,1,1,2,2,3], k = 2 输出: [1,2]
```

Hash

```
class Solution {
    public int[] topKFrequent(int[] nums, int k) {
        Map<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i : nums) {
            map.put(i, map.getOrDefault(i, 0) + 1);
        int[] result = new int[k];
        List<Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>> collect =
map.entrySet().stream().sorted(
                (c1, c2) -> c2.getValue().compareTo(c1.getValue())
        ).limit(k).collect(Collectors.toList());
        List<Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>> list = new ArrayList<>(collect);
        for(int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
            result[i] = list.get(i).getKey();
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

• 流优化

```
class Solution {
  public int[] topKFrequent(int[] nums, int k) {

    Map<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
    for (int num : nums) {
        map.put(num, map.getOrDefault(num, 0) + 1);
    }
    return map.entrySet()
        .stream()
        .sorted((m1, m2) -> m2.getValue() - m1.getValue())
        .limit(k)
        .mapToInt(Map.Entry::getKey)
        .toArray();
}
```

```
class Solution {
    public int[] topKFrequent(int[] nums, int k) {
       Map<Integer, Integer> occurrences = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
       for (int num : nums) {
            occurrences.put(num, occurrences.getOrDefault(num, 0) + 1);
       }
       // int[] 的第一个元素代表数组的值,第二个元素代表了该值出现的次数
       PriorityQueue<int[]> queue = new PriorityQueue<int[]>(new
Comparator<int[]>() {
            public int compare(int[] m, int[] n) {
               return m[1] - n[1];
       });
       for (Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> entry : occurrences.entrySet()) {
            int num = entry.getKey(), count = entry.getValue();
            if (queue.size() == k) { // size == K, 就一直维护K
               if (queue.peek()[1] < count) {</pre>
                   queue.poll();
                   queue.offer(new int[]{num, count});
               }
           } else {
               queue.offer(new int[]{num, count}); // size < K, 就先入队列
           }
       }
       int[] ret = new int[k];
       for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
            ret[i] = queue.poll()[0]; //出队
       }
       return ret;
   }
}
```