

大厂Java后端面试常考算法题

Facebook面试官 带你刷遍大厂高频题

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大纲



一、拼多多算法类面试真题串讲 LintCode 1252. 根据身高重排队列 LintCode 66. 二叉树的前序遍历

二、携程算法类面试真题串讲 LintCode 1182. 翻转字符串 II LintCode 88. 最近公共祖先 三、快手算法类面试真题串讲 LintCode 209. 第一个只出现一次的字符 LintCode 98. 链表排序

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拼多多算法类面试真题串讲



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/queue-reconstruction-by-height/description



假设你有一个顺序被随机打乱的列表,代表了站成一列的人群。每个人被表示成一个二元组(h, k),其中h表示他的身高,k表示站在他之前的身高高于或等于h的人数。你需要将这个队列重新排列以恢复其原有的顺序。

样例1

样例2

输入: [[7,0], [4,4], [7,1], [5,0], [6,1], [5,2]]

输入: [[2,0], [1,1]]

输出: [[5,0], [7,0], [5,2], [6,1], [4,4], [7,1]]

输出: [[2,0], [1,1]]



先对数组按照身高从高到低排序,如果身高一样,则按照第二维大小从小到大排序。遍历数组,根据第二维大小将(h,k)插到顺序队列中。

比如 [[7,0], [4,4], [7,1], [5,0], [6,1], [5,2]] , 排好序结果为: [[7,0], [7,1], [6,1], [5,0], [5,2], [4,4]]

从头至尾遍历整个数组,对于一个二元组(h,k),插入到当前维护答案序列的下标为k的位置即可。

例如当前答案序列为: [[7,0], [7,1]]。

若要加入: [6,1], 答案序列应变成: [[7,0], [6,1], [7,1]]。

所以上述样例答案为: [[5,0], [7,0], [5,2], [6,1], [4,4], [7,1]]。



```
public class Solution {
         public int[][] reconstructQueue(int[][] people) {
             Arrays.sort(people, (new Comparator<int[]>() {
                 @Override
 4
                 public int compare(int[] o1, int[] o2) {
                     if (o1[0] == o2[0]) {
 6
                         return o1[1] - o2[1];
 8
                     } else {
9
                         return o2[0] - o1[0];
10
11
             }));
12
13
             List<int[]> resultList = new LinkedList<>();
14
             for (int[] cur : people) {
15
                 // 插入到第cur[1]位
16
                 resultList.add(cur[1], cur);
17
18
             return resultList.toArray(new int[people.length][]);
19
20
```

复杂度多少?



```
public class Solution {
         public int[][] reconstructQueue(int[][] people) {
             Arrays.sort(people, (new Comparator<int[]>() {
                 @Override
 4
                 public int compare(int[] o1, int[] o2) {
                     if (01[0] == 02[0]) {
 6
                         return o1[1] - o2[1];
                     } else {
 8
 9
                         return o2[0] - o1[0];
10
11
             }));
12
13
             List<int[]> resultList = new LinkedList<>();
14
             for (int[] cur : people) {
15
                 // 插入到第cur[1]位
16
                 resultList.add(cur[1], cur);
17
18
             return resultList.toArray(new int[people.length][]);
19
20
```

假设n个人;

时间复杂度: 最好O(n*logn), 最坏O(n^2);

空间复杂度: O(n)。



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/binary-tree-preorder-traversal/description



给出一棵二叉树,返回其节点值的前序遍历。

样例 1:

输入: {1,2,3}

输出: [1,2,3]

解释:

1

/\

2 3

它将被序列化为{1,2,3}

样例 2:

输入: {1,#,2,3}

输出: [1,2,3]

解释:

1

2

3

它将被序列化为{1,#,2,3}



递归 or 非递归



```
/**
 * Definition of TreeNode:
 * public class TreeNode {
 * public int val;
 * public TreeNode left, right;
 * public TreeNode(int val) {
 * this.val = val;
 * this.left = this.right = null;
 * }
 * }
 * }
 */
```

```
public class Solution {
   public List<Integer> preorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {
      List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
      traverse(root, result);
      return result;
   }
   private void traverse(TreeNode root, List<Integer> result) {
      if (root == null) {
            return;
      }
      result.add(root.val);
      traverse(root.left, result);
      traverse(root.right, result);
   }
}
```

复杂度是多少?



```
/**
 * Definition of TreeNode:
 * public class TreeNode {
 * public int val;
 * public TreeNode left, right;
 * public TreeNode(int val) {
 * this.val = val;
 * this.left = this.right = null;
 * }
 * }
 * }
 */
```

```
public class Solution {
   public List<Integer> preorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {
      List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
      traverse(root, result);
      return result;
   }
   private void traverse(TreeNode root, List<Integer> result) {
      if (root == null) {
            return;
      }
      result.add(root.val);
      traverse(root.left, result);
      traverse(root.right, result);
   }
}
```

假设n个结点;

时间复杂度: O(n);

空间复杂度: O(n)。



```
/**
 * Definition of TreeNode:
 * public class TreeNode {
 * public int val;
 * public TreeNode left, right;
 * public TreeNode(int val) {
 * this.val = val;
 * this.left = this.right = null;
 * }
 * }
 * }
 * }
 */
```

假设n个结点;

时间复杂度: O(n);

空间复杂度: O(n)。

```
public class Solution {
   public List<Integer> preorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {
       Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
       List<Integer> preorder = new ArrayList<Integer>();
       if (root == null) {
           return preorder;
       stack.push(root);
       while (!stack.empty()) {
            TreeNode node = stack.pop();
           preorder.add(node.val);
           if (node.right != null) {
               stack.push(node.right);
           if (node.left != null) {
               stack.push(node.left);
       return preorder;
```



携程算法类面试真题串讲



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/reverse-string-ii/description



给定一个字符串和一个整数k, 你需要反转从字符串开头算起的每2k个字符的前k个字符。 如果剩下少于k个字符, 则反转所有字符。 如果小于2k但大于或等于k个字符, 则反转前k个字符并将其他字符保留为原始字符。字符串只包含小写字母, 1<=字符串长度, k<=10000。

样例 1:

Input: s = "abcdefg", k = 2

Output: "bacdfeg"

样例 2:

Input: s = "ace", k = 4

Output: "eca"



遍历每一个2*k(可能小于2*k)个长度的字符子串,依次反转前k个字符,保留后k个字符顺序。



```
public class Solution {
     * @param s: the string
     * @param k: the integer k
     * @return: the answer
    public String reverseStringII(String s, int k) {
       String ans = new String("");
       int n = s.length();
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) {
           // 反转字符串
           for (int j = Math.min(n - 1, i + k - 1); j >= i; j--) {
               ans = ans + s.charAt(j);
           // 保留为原始顺序
           for (int j = i + k; j < Math.min(i + 2 * k, n); j++) {
               ans = ans + s.charAt(j);
       return ans;
```

复杂度多少?



```
public class Solution {
     * @param s: the string
     * @param k: the integer k
     * @return: the answer
    public String reverseStringII(String s, int k) {
       String ans = new String("");
       int n = s.length();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) {
           // 反转字符串
           for (int j = Math.min(n - 1, i + k - 1); j >= i; j--) {
               ans = ans + s.charAt(j);
           // 保留为原始顺序
           for (int j = i + k; j < Math.min(i + 2 * k, n); j++) {
               ans = ans + s.charAt(j);
       return ans;
```

假设字符串长度为n;

空间复杂度: O(n)

时间复杂度: O(n)?



```
public class Solution {
    * @param s: the string
    * @param k: the integer k
    * @return: the answer
    */
   public String reverseStringII(String s, int k) {
       // Write your code here.
       StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
       int l = s.length();
       for (int i = 0; i < l; i += 2 * k) {
            for (int j = Math.min(l - 1, i + k - 1); j >= i; j--){
               sb.append(s.charAt(j));
            for (int j = i + k; j < Math_min(i + 2 * k, l); j++) {
               sb.append(s.charAt(j));
       String ans = sb.toString();
       return ans;
```

假设字符串长度为n;

空间复杂度: O(n)

时间复杂度: O(n)



LintCode 88. 最近公共祖先

https://www.lintcode.com/problem/lowest-common-ancestor-of-a-binary-tree/description

LintCode 88. 最近公共祖先



给定一棵二叉树,找到两个节点的最近公共父节点(LCA)。最近公共祖先是两个节点的公共的祖先节点且具有最大深度。

样例 1: 解释: 二叉树如下

输入: {1},1,1 输入: {4,3,7,#,#,5,6},3,5 4

解释: 二叉树如下 (只有一个节点) 3 7

1

LCA(1,1) = 1



DFS

往下往左右子树搜索两个结点,返回第一个公共祖先结点

LintCode 88. 最近公共祖先



```
public class Solution {
   public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode A, TreeNode B) {
      if (root == null) {
          return null;
      if (root == A \mid \mid root == B) {
          return root;
      // 往下递归左右子树,寻找结点A和B
      TreeNode left = lowestCommonAncestor(root.left, A, B);
      TreeNode right = lowestCommonAncestor(root.right, A, B);
       // 如果一个在左子树,一个在右子树,那最近公共祖先就是根结点
      // 如果两个都在左子树或者右子树,那么最近公共祖先就是左子树/右子树根结点
      if (left != null && right != null) {
          return root;
      if (left != null ) {
          return left;
      if (right != null) {
          return right;
      return null;
```

复杂度是多少?

LintCode 88. 最近公共祖先



```
public class Solution {
   public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode A, TreeNode B) {
      if (root == null) {
          return null;
      if (root == A \mid \mid root == B) {
          return root;
      // 往下递归左右子树,寻找结点A和B
      TreeNode left = lowestCommonAncestor(root.left, A, B);
       TreeNode right = lowestCommonAncestor(root.right, A, B);
       // 如果一个在左子树,一个在右子树,那最近公共祖先就是根结点
      // 如果两个都在左子树或者右子树,那么最近公共祖先就是左子树/右子树根结点
      if (left != null && right != null) {
          return root;
      if (left != null ) {
          return left;
      if (right != null) {
          return right;
      return null;
```

假设有n个结点;

时间复杂度: O(n);

空间复杂度: O(1)。



快手算法类面试真题串讲



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/first-unique-character-in-a-string/description



给出一个字符串,找出第一个只出现一次的字符。

样例 1:

输入: "abaccdeff"

输出: 'b'

解释:'b' 是第一个出现一次的字符

样例 2:

输入: "aabccd"

输出: 'b'

解释:'b' 是第一个出现一次的字符



遍历两次

一次记录每个字符出现次数,一次寻找第一个出现一次的字符。



```
public class Solution {
     * @param str: str: the given string
     * @return: char: the first unique character in a given string
    public char firstUniqChar(String str) {
        int MAX ASCII = 128;
        int visited[] = new int[MAX_ASCII];
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
            visited[str.charAt(i)]++;
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
            if (visited[str.charAt(i)] == 1) {
                return str.charAt(i);
        return '0';
```

复杂度是多少?



```
public class Solution {
     * @param str: str: the given string
     * @return: char: the first unique character in a given string
    public char firstUniqChar(String str) {
        int MAX ASCII = 128;
        int visited[] = new int[MAX ASCII];
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
            visited[str.charAt(i)]++;
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
            if (visited[str.charAt(i)] == 1) {
                return str.charAt(i);
        return '0';
```

假设字符串长度为n;

时间复杂度: O(n);

空间复杂度: O(n)。



这是面试官想要的吗?



这是面试官想要的吗?

必须将其当作数据流来做



```
class DataStream {
    private Map<Character, ListCharNode> charToPrev;
    private Set<Character> dupChars;
    private ListCharNode dummy, tail;
    public DataStream() {
        charToPrev = new HashMap<>();
       dupChars = new HashSet<>();
       dummy = new ListCharNode('.');
       tail = dummy;
    public void add(char c) {
        if (dupChars.contains(c)) {
            return;
        if (!charToPrev.containsKey(c)) {
            ListCharNode node = new ListCharNode(c);
            charToPrev.put(c, tail);
            tail.next = node;
            tail = node;
            return;
       // delete the existing node
       ListCharNode prev = charToPrev.get(c);
        prev.next = prev.next.next;
        if (prev.next == null) {
           // tail node removed
            tail = prev;
        } else {
            charToPrev.put(prev.next.val, prev);
        charToPrev.remove(c);
        dupChars.add(c);
    public char firstUniqueChar() {
        return dummy.next.val;
```

```
public class Solution {
   class ListCharNode {
       public char val;
       public ListCharNode next;
       public ListCharNode(char val) {
           this.val = val;
           this.next = null;
   class DataStream { ==
    * @param str: the given string
    * @return: char: the first unique character in a given string
   public char firstUniqChar(String str) {
       DataStream ds = new DataStream();
       for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
           ds.add(str.charAt(i));
       return ds.firstUniqueChar();
```

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https://www.lintcode.com/problem/sort-list/description



在 O(n log n) 时间复杂度和常数级的空间复杂度下给链表排序。

样例 1:

样例 2:

输入: 1->3->2->null

输入: 1->7->2->6->null

输出: 1->2->3->null

输出: 1->2->6->7->null



归并排序



归并排序是采用分治法的一个典型应用。

首先考虑如何将二个有序数列合并。只要比较两个数列的第一个数, 谁小就先 取谁, 取了后就在对应数列中删除这个数。然后再进行比较, 如果其中一个数列为 空, 那直接将另一个数列的数据依次取出即可。

归并排序的基本思路就是将数组依次分成2组A、B,如果这2组组内的数据都是有序的,那么就可以将这2组数据进行如上操作排序。那么如何让这2组数据有序呢?可以将A、B组各自再分成2组。依次类推,当分出来的小组只有一个数据时,可以认为这个小组已经达到了有序,然后再合并相邻的2个小组就可以了。这样通过先递归分解数列,再合并数列就完成了归并排序。



```
* Definition for ListNode
* public class ListNode {
      int val;
      ListNode next;
      ListNode(int x) {
          val = x;
          next = null;
* }
public class Solution {
   // 快慢指针寻找中点
   private ListNode findMiddle(ListNode head) {
       ListNode slow = head, fast = head.next;
       while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
           fast = fast.next.next;
           slow = slow.next;
       return slow;
```

复杂度是多少?

```
// 合并两个有序链表
private ListNode merge(ListNode head1, ListNode head2) {
   ListNode dummy = new ListNode(0);
   ListNode tail = dummy;
   while (head1 != null && head2 != null) {
        if (head1.val < head2.val) {</pre>
            tail.next = head1;
            head1 = head1.next;
       else {
            tail.next = head2;
            head2 = head2.next;
        tail = tail.next;
       (head1 != null) {
        tail.next = head1;
   else {
        tail.next = head2;
   return dummy.next;
public ListNode sortList(ListNode head) {
   if (head == null | head.next == null) {
        return head;
   ListNode mid = findMiddle(head);
   ListNode right = sortList(mid.next);
   mid.next = null;
   ListNode left = sortList(head);
   return merge(left, right);
```



```
* Definition for ListNode
* public class ListNode {
      int val;
      ListNode next;
      ListNode(int x) {
          val = x;
          next = null;
* }
public class Solution {
   // 快慢指针寻找中点
   private ListNode findMiddle(ListNode head) {
       ListNode slow = head, fast = head.next;
       while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
           fast = fast.next.next;
           slow = slow.next;
       return slow;
```

假设链表长度为n;

时间复杂度: O(nlogn);

空间复杂度: O(1)。

```
// 合并两个有序链表
private ListNode merge(ListNode head1, ListNode head2) {
   ListNode dummy = new ListNode(0);
   ListNode tail = dummy;
   while (head1 != null && head2 != null) {
        if (head1.val < head2.val) {</pre>
            tail.next = head1;
            head1 = head1.next;
       else {
            tail.next = head2;
            head2 = head2.next;
        tail = tail.next;
      (head1 != null) {
        tail.next = head1;
   else {
        tail.next = head2;
   return dummy.next;
public ListNode sortList(ListNode head) {
    if (head == null | head.next == null) {
        return head;
   ListNode mid = findMiddle(head);
   ListNode right = sortList(mid.next);
   mid.next = null;
   ListNode left = sortList(head);
   return merge(left, right);
```



快速排序



快速排序分为数组划分和递归排序两个步骤。

1.数组划分

选取一个基值,将数组分为大于基值以及小于基值两部分,并返回基值所在位置以利用于递归划分。

2.递归排序

在对整个数组进行了划分后,我们将数组分成了两部分,一部分比基值小,一部分比基值大,并且我们知道了基值所在的位置,因此只需对划分出来的两部分进行递归,对划分出的两个子数组排序即可。



```
oublic class Solution {
  // 快慢指针寻找中点
  private ListNode findMedian(ListNode head) {
      ListNode slow = head, fast = head.next;
      while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
          slow = slow.next;
          fast = fast.next.next;
      return slow;
  // 连接得到:left->middle->right
  private ListNode concat(ListNode left, ListNode middle, ListNode right) {
      ListNode dummy = new ListNode(0), tail = dummy;
      tail.next = left;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      tail.next = middle;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      tail.next = right;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      return dummy.next;
  private ListNode getTail(ListNode head) {
      if (head == null) {
         return null;
      while (head.next != null) {
          head = head.next;
      return head;
```

```
public ListNode sortList(ListNode head) -
    if (head == null | head.next == null) {
       return head;
   ListNode mid = findMedian(head);
   ListNode leftDummy = new ListNode(0), leftTail = leftDummy;
   ListNode rightDummy = new ListNode(0), rightTail = rightDummy;
   ListNode middleDummy = new ListNode(0), middleTail = middleDummy;
   while (head != null) {
       if (head.val < mid.val) {</pre>
           leftTail.next = head;
           leftTail = head;
       else if (head.val > mid.val) {
           rightTail.next = head;
           rightTail = head;
       else {
           middleTail.next = head;
           middleTail = head;
       head = head.next;
   leftTail.next = null;
   middleTail.next = null;
   rightTail.next = null;
   ListNode left = sortList(leftDummy.next);
   ListNode right = sortList(rightDummy.next);
    return concat(left, middleDummy.next, right);
```

LintCode 98. 链表排序 时间复杂度: O(nlogn);



空间复杂度: O(1)。

```
ublic class Solution {
  // 快慢指针寻找中点
  private ListNode findMedian(ListNode head) {
      ListNode slow = head, fast = head.next;
      while (fast != null && fast.next != null) {
          slow = slow.next;
          fast = fast.next.next;
      return slow;
  // 连接得到:left->middle->right
  private ListNode concat(ListNode left, ListNode middle, ListNode right) {
      ListNode dummy = new ListNode(0), tail = dummy;
      tail.next = left;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      tail.next = middle;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      tail.next = right;
      tail = getTail(tail);
      return dummy.next;
  private ListNode getTail(ListNode head) {
      if (head == null) {
         return null;
      while (head.next != null) {
          head = head.next;
      return head;
```

```
public ListNode sortList(ListNode head)
    if (head == null | head.next == null) {
       return head;
   ListNode mid = findMedian(head);
   ListNode leftDummy = new ListNode(0), leftTail = leftDummy;
   ListNode rightDummy = new ListNode(0), rightTail = rightDummy;
   ListNode middleDummy = new ListNode(0), middleTail = middleDummy;
   while (head != null) {
       if (head.val < mid.val) {</pre>
            leftTail.next = head;
            leftTail = head;
       else if (head.val > mid.val) {
            rightTail.next = head;
            rightTail = head;
       else {
           middleTail.next = head;
           middleTail = head;
        head = head.next;
   leftTail.next = null;
   middleTail.next = null;
   rightTail.next = null;
   ListNode left = sortList(leftDummy.next);
   ListNode right = sortList(rightDummy.next);
    return concat(left, middleDummy.next, right);
```



小米算法类面试真题串讲



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/balanced-binary-tree/description



给定一个二叉树,确定它是高度平衡的。一棵高度平衡的二叉树的定义是:一棵二叉树中每个节点的两个子树的深度相差不会超过1。

样例 1:

输入: tree = {1,2,3}

输出: true

样例解释: 如下, 是一个平衡的二叉树。

样例 2:

输入: tree = {1,#,2,3,4}

输出: false

样例解释: 如下, 是一个不平衡的二叉

树。1的左右子树高度差2



DFS

递归判断高度差是否大于1



```
* Definition of TreeNode:
* public class TreeNode {
      public int val;
      public TreeNode left, right;
      public TreeNode(int val) {
          this.val = val;
          this.left = this.right = null;
public class Solution {
   public boolean isBalanced(TreeNode root) {
       return maxDepth(root) != -1;
   private int maxDepth(TreeNode root) {
       if (root == null) {
           return 0;
       int left = maxDepth(root.left);
       int right = maxDepth(root.right);
       if (left == -1 | right == -1 | Math.abs(left - right) > 1) {
           return -1;
       return Math.max(left, right) + 1;
```

复杂度是多少?



```
* Definition of TreeNode:
* public class TreeNode {
      public int val;
      public TreeNode left, right;
      public TreeNode(int val) {
          this.val = val;
          this.left = this.right = null;
public class Solution {
   public boolean isBalanced(TreeNode root) {
       return maxDepth(root) != -1;
   private int maxDepth(TreeNode root) {
       if (root == null) {
           return 0;
       int left = maxDepth(root.left);
       int right = maxDepth(root.right);
       if (left == -1 | right == -1 | Math.abs(left - right) > 1) {
           return -1;
       return Math.max(left, right) + 1;
```

假设有n个结点;

时间复杂度: O(n);

空间复杂度: O(1)。



https://www.lintcode.com/problem/reconstruct-itinerary/description



给定一个包含mxn个元素的矩阵,按照螺旋顺序,返回该矩阵中的所有要素。

螺旋顺序指的是:从矩阵左上角出发向右走,每次遇见边界或走过的数字都右转,直到走完整个矩阵。

样例 1:

输入: [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]

输出: [1,2,3,6,9,8,7,4,5]

样例 2:

输入: [[6,4,1], [7,8,9]]

输出: [6,4,1,9,8,7]



模拟这个顺时针螺旋的过程依次遍历矩阵元素。



```
public class Solution {
   private boolean isValid(int x, int y, int m, int n, boolean[][] visited) {
        return x >= 0 && x < m && y >= 0 && y < n && visited[x][y] == false;
    public List<Integer> spiralOrder(int[][] matrix) {
        List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        if (matrix == null | matrix.length <= 0) {</pre>
            return result;
        int m = matrix.length;
        int n = matrix[0].length;
        boolean[][] visited = new boolean[m][n];
        // 右下左上
        int[] dirX = {0, 1, 0, -1};
        int[] dirY = \{1, 0, -1, 0\};
        // 方向
        int dir = 0;
        int \text{ nowPosX} = \emptyset, nowPosY = \emptyset;
        for (int i = 0; i < n * m; i++){
            visited[nowPosX][nowPosY] = true;
            result.add(matrix[nowPosX][nowPosY]);
            // 如果越界,就改变方向
            if (!isValid(nowPosX + dirX[dir], nowPosY + dirY[dir], m, n, visited)){
                dir = (dir + 1) \% 4;
            nowPosX += dirX[dir];
            nowPosY += dirY[dir];
        return result;
```

复杂度是多少?



```
public class Solution {
   private boolean isValid(int x, int y, int m, int n, boolean[][] visited) {
        return x >= 0 && x < m && y >= 0 && y < n && visited[x][y] == false;
    public List<Integer> spiralOrder(int[][] matrix) {
        List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        if (matrix == null | matrix.length <= 0) {</pre>
            return result;
        int m = matrix.length;
        int n = matrix[0].length;
        boolean[][] visited = new boolean[m][n];
        // 右下左上
        int[] dirX = {0, 1, 0, -1};
        int[] dirY = \{1, 0, -1, 0\};
        // 方向
        int dir = 0;
        int \text{ nowPosX} = \emptyset, nowPosY = \emptyset;
        for (int i = 0; i < n * m; i++){
            visited[nowPosX][nowPosY] = true;
            result.add(matrix[nowPosX][nowPosY]);
            // 如果越界,就改变方向
            if (!isValid(nowPosX + dirX[dir], nowPosY + dirY[dir], m, n, visited)){
                dir = (dir + 1) \% 4;
            nowPosX += dirX[dir];
            nowPosY += dirY[dir];
        return result;
```

时间复杂度: O(m*n);

空间复杂度: O(m*n)。