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array-gar

Get Well Prepared for

## **Google Interview**

Overview Google tech interviews are notoriously difficult and quite challenging. To get a phone screen, you will need to submit your resume to their online application system or via an internal referral from a Googler. Assuming you passed their resume screen, a recruiter **Interview Process** You may receive an online assessment link as your first step of interview process. The assessment will expire within 7 days and contains two coding questions to be completed within an hour. Below are some Online Assessment questions for you to practice. Arrays and Strings String manipulation problems are in the same category as arrays, because internally, a string is represented as an array of characters. Array problems usually do not require knowledge of advanced data structures, so just basic data structures such as **Linked Lists** According to our user survey data, Linked List problems are not asked frequently at Google. Perhaps, most linked list problems are not that complex and it is harder to ask follow up and complexity analysis questions Nonetheless, we strongly recommend you to **Trees and Graphs** Tree is just a special case of graph. To understand the difference between trees and graphs, you can work on Graph Valid Tree. Graphs are generally breath-first search or depth-first search. The same applies to Trees, but trees never contain cycles. Graphs are Recursion Recursion usually involves some kind of backtracking to enumerate all possibilities. Note that Recursion is a more general purpose algorithm. Depth-First search is a specific form of backtracking related to searching tree data structures. Therefore we categorize Sorting and Searching Interval related problems are quite often asked at Google interviews. Similar to "Arrays and Strings", interval related problems can be asked in the context of data stream.

## Dynamic Programming

It can be tricky to identify the subproblems and connect them, which is essential in solving Dynamic Programming problems. Dynamic programming is not that scary as you might think, and you can improve your dynamic programming skills by practicing a

## Design

Google loves to ask lots of question variations based on the Iterator pattern, so make sure you are familiar with the concept of iterators and how iterators work in principle. A good way to learn is to read the open source code and try to code it yourself. For

☆ Favorite

	Others  Here are other type of problems you may encounter in a Google interview, such as Bit Manipulation.	
Q	Discuss 29 topics - share ideas and ask questions about this card	(/discuss/explore/google)

## Introduction







Google tech interviews are notoriously difficult and quite challenging. To get a phone screen, you will need to submit your resume to their online application system or via an internal referral from a Googler.

Assuming you passed their resume screen, a recruiter will reach out to you. Usually there will be two phone screens, and if you do well, you'll be invited to onsite interviews.

Since Google operates at a large scale, be prepared to answer lots of follow up questions on how to scale the algorithm you wrote for multiple machines. Some examples are: Number of Islands (https://leetcode.com/problems/number-of-islands) and Intersection of Two Arrays II (https://leetcode.com/problems/intersection-of-two-arrays-ii/description/).

Interview Process	0
✓	
☐ Ø Odd Even Jump	
☐ ☑ License Key Formatting	
☐ Ø Fruit Into Baskets	
☐ A Google Phone Interview	<b>-</b>
☐ A Google Onsite Interview	<b>-</b>
☐ A Google Hiring Committee	<b>₽</b>
☐ <b>A</b> Google Offer Review	•
Arrays and Strings	0
☐ ☑ Longest Substring Without Repe	

☐ Ø Container With Most Water	
☐ 励 3Sum	
☐ Ӣ Next Permutation	
☐ Multiply Strings	
☐ ⓓ Rotate Image	
☐ ⓓ Jump Game	
☐ Ø Plus One	
☐ Minimum Window Substring	
☐ Ӣ Read N Characters Given Read4 I	<b>-</b>
☐	<b>₽</b>
☐ Ӣ Missing Ranges	₽
☐ Ӣ Next Closest Time	₽
☐	
☐	
☐ Maximize Distance to Closest Pe	
☐ Ø Valid Parentheses	
☐	
☐ Ӣ Trapping Rain Water	
<b>✓</b>	
✓	<b>₽</b>
☐	
☐ Minimum Cost to Hire K Workers	
☐ ☑ K Closest Points to Origin	
Linked Lists	
LITINGU LISUS	

Add Two Numbers	
Remove Nth Node From End of	
☐ ☑ Merge Two Sorted Lists	
☐ ☑ Copy List with Random Pointer	
Trees and Graphs	0
☐ ☑ Binary Tree Maximum Path Sum	
☐ ☑ Word Ladder	
☐ Ӣ Number of Islands	
Course Schedule II	
☐ ☑ Count Complete Tree Nodes	
☐ ☑ Longest Increasing Path in a Mat	
☐ ☑ Decode String	
☐ ☑ Evaluate Division	
☐ ☑ Diameter of Binary Tree	
☐ ☑ Cracking the Safe	
☐ ☑ Robot Room Cleaner	<b>₽</b>
☐ Most Stones Removed with Sam	
☐ ☑ Flip Equivalent Binary Trees	
Recursion	
☐ ⓓ Word Squares	<b>₽</b>
☐ ☑ Strobogrammatic Number II	<b>₽</b>
☐ ☑ Word Search II	
☐ ☑ Android Unlock Patterns	<b>•</b>
☐ ☑ Letter Combinations of a Phone	

Generate Parentheses
Sorting and Searching
☐ ☑ Median of Two Sorted Arrays
☐ ☑ Find First and Last Position of El
☐ ⓓ Merge Intervals
☐ ⓓ Insert Interval
☐ ⓓ Valid Anagram
☐ ⓓ Count of Smaller Numbers After
☐ Ӣ Peak Index in a Mountain Array
Dynamic Programming
☐ Ø Longest Palindromic Substring
☐ ⓓ Maximum Subarray
<b>☑</b> Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock
☐ ☑ Maximum Product Subarray
□ 励 Coin Change
☐ Ø Split Array Largest Sum
Design
☐ ⓓ LRU Cache
✓  Min Stack
☐ ☑ Serialize and Deserialize Binary T
☐ 🖟 Logger Rate Limiter
☐ Ӣ Insert Delete GetRandom O(1)
☐ 🖟 Design Search Autocomplete Sys

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	<b>函 Candy</b>	
	→ Bulls and Cows  → Bulls	
	例 My Calendar II	
	☑ Guess the Word	
	Minimum Area Rectangle	
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