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200

Α

B1

B2

C1

D1

D2

给一个整数(1-3999),转换为罗马数字

用RAND2()去实现RAND6()

分,同样让你写加法。

实现扫雷

将一个数组right rotate k次。要求O(N),in-place

给你两个用STRING表示的INT,让你写加法

除就print Func5(n),如果能被3和5整除就print

Func3(Func5(n)). 我用最简单的if-else写了下。

Big Integer + 1, big integer用list of characters表示。

里的没人用的号码 number giveMeANumber()。

设计一个电话本系统,实现三个功能:查找号码 boolean

然后追加的是如果其中一个array特别长一个比较短怎么做

isTaken(),添加号码 void takeNumber(),返回一个不在电话本

给两个sorted array, 返回它们两个包含的相同元素, 比如[2, 3,

后看这个matrix最大可以装多少水,和leetcode上的差不多,不

给一个array表示的数字,比如['1', '2', '3'] 和一个unsigned int,

CUP装水的问题,FOUNTAIN MACHINE有不同的optION对应

第一题local minimum,第二题在数组中检查x距离内是否有重

tic-tac-toe,给定场景是人机大战,人永远先开始下。要求把所

有的棋盘布局组合都输出(人机各走一步算一个新的棋盘布

保龄球计分,给一组分数,输出实际每轮投完后的累计得分

给distinct primes list,回传所有由这些primes组成的数字。再

window size, 如果 window = 3 當他要 average 的時候, 只有最

pattern 可以跨 strings, 但是必須要是連續的, 注意是 iterable, 所

我是 stringBuffer 去保存已經走過的部分, 如果不 match rewind

的時候就從 stringBuffer 裡面的 character 開始 check

boolean contains(String pattern, Iterable<String> strs)

数组里的值是一段段的视频或音频文件,其长度为数组值的

组,所有时间轴上新的起点为[1,6,14,23] 同理第二个数组

[1,5,14,23] 所以所有的sync point为a[1,14,23]

给一个图 让求图中所有的 正方形

官想要的。最后面试官给了提示。

class point{

double x;

double y;

point west:

point east:

point north;

point south;

吃豆的逻辑。

之后写了个暴力解法。

BST的add, find和delete函数

如"10?", 输出"100", "101"

括一个comparator

段。 第一个数组 [1,5,8,9] 第二个数组[1,4,9,9] 这样对于第一数

怎么存图,数据结构自己说的算。 自己想了半天,没说出面试

面试官想演示贪吃蛇的游戏,之后让你想出几个类,来实现这

个游戏。 还有简单说下算法。之后实现其中的一个。 让我实现

给string, 只包含{0,1,?}, ?可以代表0或者1, 输出所有的组合. 例

写一个Stream的interface, 就是有generic, 有peek(), next(), hasNext(), append()方法. 然后写一个merge List of sorted

stream, 就是的k-way merge. 然后因为是generic, 传入参数要包

输出一堆photo, photo有文件名和时间, 输出是一堆album, 要给 每个album命名名字, 最多100个photo, 然后分的时候, 要做到

user-friendly. 这个面试官是个烙印, 我代码没写完. 大概的思路

就是,按照天数来分,每个album的名字就是起止时间. 当然还有

shuffle. 输入是[0,2,_,3] 输出是[0,_,2,3]. 就是一个乱序数组, 其 中缺少了一个值, 然后输出, 每个数值都在自己对应的index上面.

但是移动的时候, 只能把数字放在空缺的位置上, 要求移动的次

写jump iterator类, 构造函数传入一个普通的iterator, 然后实现 next(), hasNext(). next()返回传入iterator的next().next(), 就是每

传入的三个iterator里面的值分别是[[1,2,3],[4,5,6], [7,8]], 那 rotateIterator的next()应该输出[1,4,7,2,5,8,3,6]. 就是竖着遍历每 个iterator输出, 如果当前的iterator没有了, 就跳到下一个.

You have two lists of URLs from source A and source B. each

return: (u1, 0.9), (u2, 0.8), (u3, 0.75), (u4, 0.5). PS: only return

given number N which represents total number of leaves in

tree. you need to generate all possible tree, such that each

node in tree has zero child or two children. The return type

longest consective increasing sequence in binary tree.(start

point happen anywhere in the node, not necessary start from

给两个Set A,B, 求 A – B的set,忽略B有A没有的元素,只输出A

random maze generator. 其实就是在一个二维空间画墙但不能

生成palindrome number, 然后寻找最相近的palindrome

number, 最简单的了, 不过要注意奇数个digits和偶数个digits

given sorted array of doubles, return the another sorted array

of doubles where all elements are the squares from the input

给一个Iterator<Double> stream,windowsize,implement 一个

要求是有构造器, double next(), 以及hasNext(), 要抛出异常

输出任意permutation使得List中的相同element的间距要小于

movingwindow类. from: 1point3acres.com/bbs

N=windowsize, next 输出后移窗口的平均

中有B中没有,或者B中也有但出现次数较少的元素

should be a list of such kind of trees. Only tree structure

URL has score and each list of URL order by score in

unique URL with highest score from two sources.

matters, tree node doesn't have any value initially. My solution: N = 1 and N = 2 are base cases.

很多小细节,比如一天的照片数可能大于100

然后再实现一个rotateIterator(), 构造函数传入

determine binary tree is complete tree

source A: (u1, 0.9), (u2, 0.8), (u3, 0.75)

source B: (u1, 0.8), (u3, 0.6), (u4, 0.5)

List<Iterator<T>>, 实现next(), hasNext(). 例如:

Minimum Window Substring

次跳过一个元素输出.

descending order.

For example, N = 3.

/ \

1 1 /\ 1 1

Recurring decimal leetcode 原题

允许有封闭空间

不能相同的string

java 序列化接口实现

minDistance.

arrav. 然后optimize一下到O(n)

/ \

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root)

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For example:

给int n, 求n所有factors, 然后问问算法的running time

AvgLatency(List<String) methods, int window_size)

不同出水量,出水量是个RANGE,CUP VOLUME也是

给一个matrix,然后里面都是非负数,代表这一个点的高度。然 Leetcode 364: Trapping Rain Water II

都整除print Func3(Func5(Func7(n)))......

4], [1, 2, 3, 5] 返回[2, 3]

过是二维的,要考虑上下左右。

返回它们的加和,返回的也要是一个array

READ1024-CALL MULTIPLE TIMES

RANGE, 求可能的SEQUENCE

follow up, 那给的primes有重复呢?

讓你完成一個 class 的幾個function

double GetAvgLatency(String method)

AddLatency(String method, int latency)

每個 method 的 window_size 都設定一樣就可以

avgLatency({"GET","POST","DELETE"}, 3)

class AvgLatency{

近三個有效

add("GET", 10)

add("GET", 6)

add("GET", 6)

add("GET", 6)

不夠再從 iterater 拿

strs: "ab", "cd" -> true strs: "aa", "bcd" -> true strs: "ab", "ac" -> false

pattern: "abc"

GetAvgLatency("GET") = 6

给一个二叉树,看是不是bst

next permutation

Follow up: 用STRING表示的两个DECIMAL,就是会有小数部

先写反转链表,然后第二题把链表变成a1->an->a2->an-1

给画布上的几个线段,问怎么画最快(移动画笔会浪费时间)

给一个字符串,问可否组成一个新串使得每两个相邻字符不重

1.1. 给一个数n,如果能被3整除就print Func3(n),如果能被5整

1.2. follow-up, 把上面的代码改成general的,如这时有{3,5, 7}, 能被3和7整除的话就print Func3(Func7(n)), 能被3, 5, 7

程序对于相同的input有时会crash有时会正确。可能原因是什么

B3

Content

一个图像用byte[]表示。然后把图像左右的像素位交换。

Serialize an N-ary Tree 将树存到文件里,要求可以还原

Stock + House robber 结合题 可以无限买卖,但卖了之后要至

Word Abbreviation 单词中连续的字符串可以用它的长度代替,

abbrevia4 ab3via4 abbreviation 11n 12等,问(1)一共有多少

给定一个array,只包含0,1,找到一个分割位置,使左侧0出

比如 A = [1,1,1,2,2,2], B= [2,2,3], 在A中出现, B中不出现的集

合是 [1,1,1,2], 反过来 B中出现, A中不出现的集合是 [3]

一对文件有dependency, 找到正确的安装顺序

maximum rectange

少隔一天才能买

找两个数组的差集

种缩写(2)输出所有这些缩写

面试官强调了好几遍有重复元素

现的个数和右侧1出现的个数之和最大化

Table 1

Solution

Topological sort

Hash table

例如 abbreviation 可以为 a1breviation a2reviation 1bbreviation 2)我当时的方法是DFS,先把选中的字母变成特殊字符

Leetcode 85: Maximal Rectangle

Lintcode 7: Binary Tree Serialization

brute force, time: O(n^2), space: O(1)

hold[i] = max(hold[i-1], unhold[i-2] - price[i])

unhold[i] = max(uphold[i-1], hold[i-1] + price[i])

1)每个单词可以选缩或不缩,所以一共有2^N种结果

follow up, can we solve in O(n): DP, two temp array

traverse array, if encounter 0, add 1, else, minus 1

Sort by Tvalue, then height, in increasing order. Then

follow up, can we use O(1) space: count all 1, and all 0,

(我当时是1), 然后选完后把所有1合并成符合要求的数

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Leetcode 12: Integer to Roman

Leetcode 189: Rotate Array

if (sum <= 5) { break;

Leetcode 143: Reorder List

sort lines first (based on two points and length)

Trie with numbers available at current level

Leetcode 98: Validate Binary Search Tree

1. Binary Search 2. Sliding Window + Set

class Point, Bean, Snake(queue, direction)

http://www.algolist.net/Data_structures/

return;

private dfs(String s, StringBuilder path, List<String>

for (int i = start; i < s.length(); i++) {

char c = s.charAt(i);

if (c == '?') {

} else {

Leetcode 76: Minimum Window Substring

For N = 4, all possible trees can be generated from f(3) by

attaching each leaf node with two children, recursively

follow this pattern to return target N. (Note: f(3) indicates

a list of trees with 3 nodes in structure described above)

1. 从左子树到当前节点到右子树的连续递增序列,

2. 或者左子树到根到右子树的连续递减序列。

1. 一个是左子树连续递增的序列的count, 2. 一个是左子树连续递减的序列的count

count = 左子树到根到右子树的连续递减序列。

count = 左子树到根到右子树的连续递增序列。

左子树连续递增count + 当前节点 + 右子树连续递减

左子树连续递减count + 当前节点 + 右子树连续递增

Two pointers from both sides, moving towards middle

3. 右子树连续递增序列的count 4. 和右子树连续递减的count。

所以要知道4个值:

Hashmap

with most counts first

Greedy

题目大致是BACCBBAAA -> ABABACABC,就是输出相邻字母 | Greedy Algorithm, using max heap, deal with characters

result.add(path.toString());

path.append('0');

path.append('1');

path.append(c);

dfs(s, path, result, i + 1); path.remove(path.size() - 1);

dfs(s, path, result, i + 1);

dfs(s, path, result, i + 1);

if (path.length() == s.length()) {

Binary search tree/Removal

result, int start) {

}

}

Merge sort

1. Two pointers 2. binary search

Leetcode 31: Next Permutation

Leetcode 158

Backtracking

Backtracking

Backtracking

O(n), 可以优化到O(lgn)

insert: O(1)

search empty: O(1)

int sum = -1;

while (true) {

return sum;

search: O(1)

rand.nextInt(2);

一是其中有随机数生成,二是变量没有初始化,导致每次

随机分配的值不同,三是有external dependencies,比如

某个参数和当前的系统时间有关,或是依赖其他某个程

序,所以每次运行输出都不一样, 四是hashmap的iterator

值每次都不一样, 五是distributed system的network会变

sum = 4 * rand.nextInt(2) + 2 * rand.nextInt(2) +

Reverse first (n - k) elements, then reverse last k

elements, then reverse the whole array

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166: Fraction to

Recurring Decimal

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Leetcode 78:

Subsets I, II

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%3D311%26searchopt | Leetcode 163

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Leetcode 269: Alien

Lintcode 81: Data

Stream Median

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