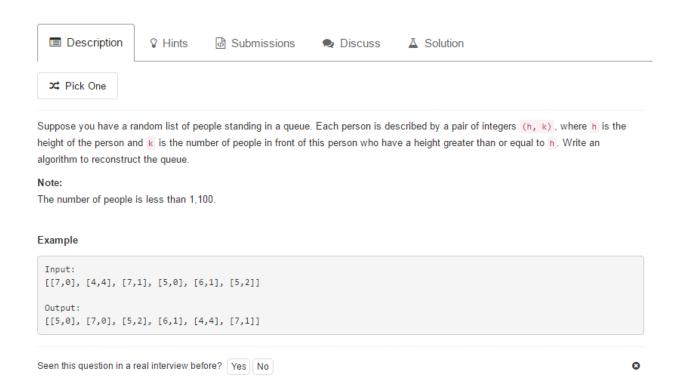
406. Queue Reconstruction by Height



Note:

The number of people is less than 1,100.

Example:

```
1 Input:
2 [[7,0], [4,4], [7,1], [5,0], [6,1], [5,2]]
3
4 Output:
5 [[5,0], [7,0], [5,2], [6,1], [4,4], [7,1]]
```

Ways

先对已有的数组进行排序。按照高度降序排列,如果高度一样,按照k的值升序排列。这样比如一开始 [7,0] [7,1] [7,2]就会排好,然后比如说后面有一个[6,1],说明只有一个大于或等于它,又因为比6大的已经全部取出。所以把它放在位置1,这样就变成[7,0] [6,1] [7,1] [7,2].然后比如又有一个[5,0].就放在位置0,以此类推。

即对于案列。首先排序成:

```
1 {[7,0],[7,1],[6,1],[5,0],[5,2],[4,4]]
```

然后对于第二个数字进行插入对应位置:

```
1 [[5,0], [7,0], [5,2], [6,1], [4,4], [7,1]]
```

```
public class L406 {
    public int[][] reconstructQueue(int[][] people) {
         if (people == null || people.length == 0) {
            return people;
        }
         //这个是先对高度进行降序排列,然后同等身高对第二位排列。
       Arrays.sort(people, new Comparator<int[]>() {
           public int compare(int[] p1, int[] p2) {
               return p1[0] == p2[0] ? p1[1] - p2[1] : p2[0] - p1[0];
            }
        });
        List<int[]> temp = new ArrayList<int[]>();
       for (int[] aPeople : people) {
           if (people.length == aPeople[1]) {
                //为了防止index>temp.size(),所以直接插入
                temp.add(aPeople);
            } else {//add(index, people),index 必须小于temp.size();
               temp.add(aPeople[1], aPeople);
        }
        int ans[][] = new int[people.length][2];
        for (int i = 0; i < temp.size(); i++) {</pre>
           ans[i] = temp.get(i);
       return ans;
   }
    public static void main(String [] args) {
         int [][] people = new int [][]{{7,0}, {4,4}, {7,1}, {5,0}, {6,1}, {5,2}}
         int [][] result = new L406().reconstructQueue(people);
```