

Sort Colors - LeetCode

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Premium

Solution

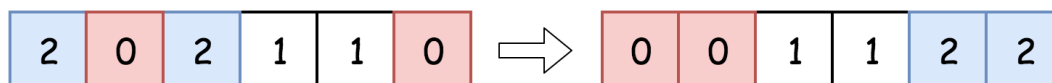
Approach 1: One Pass

Intuition

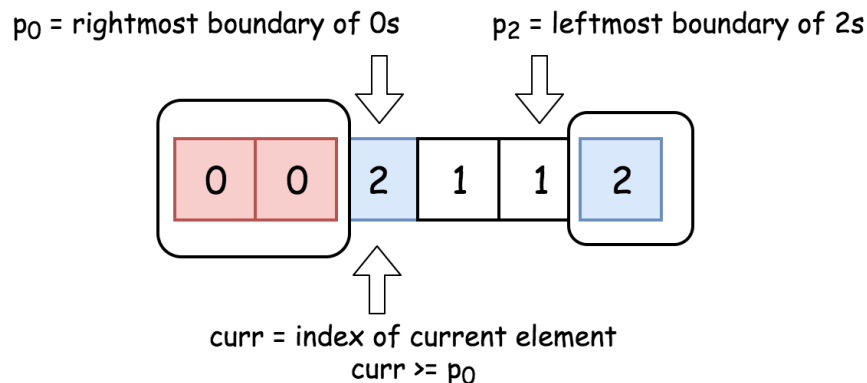
The problem is known as [Dutch National Flag Problem](#) and first was proposed by [Edsger W. Dijkstra](#). The idea is to attribute a color to each number and then to arrange them following the order of colors on the Dutch flag.



Dutch National Flag Problem



Let's use here three pointers to track the rightmost boundary of zeros, the leftmost boundary of twos and the current element under the consideration.

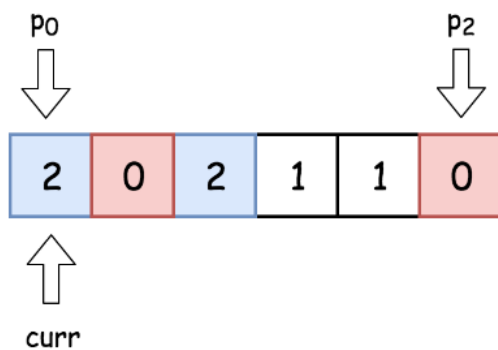


The idea of solution is to move $curr$ pointer along the array, if $nums[curr] = 0$ - swap it with $nums[p_0]$, if $nums[curr] = 2$ - swap it with $nums[p_2]$.

Algorithm

- Initialise the rightmost boundary of zeros : $p_0 = 0$. During the algorithm execution $nums[idx < p_0] = 0$.
- Initialise the leftmost boundary of twos : $p_2 = n - 1$. During the algorithm execution $nums[idx > p_2] = 2$.
- Initialise the index of current element to consider : $curr = 0$.
- While $curr \leq p_2$:
 - If $nums[curr] = 0$: swap $curr$ th and p_0 th elements and move both pointers to the right.
 - If $nums[curr] = 2$: swap $curr$ th and p_2 th elements. Move pointer p_2 to the left.
 - If $nums[curr] = 1$: move pointer $curr$ to the right.

Implementation



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Complexity Analysis

- Time complexity : $O(N)$ since it's one pass along the array of length N .
- Space complexity : $O(1)$ since it's a constant space solution.