. 865. Smallest Subtree with all the Deepest Nodes

```
class Solution {
  int maxdepth = 0;
  Map<TreeNode, Integer> map;
  public TreeNode subtreeWithAllDeepest(TreeNode root) {
    if(root == null){
       return null;
    map = new HashMap<>();
    dfs(root, 0);
    return findNode(root);
  private void dfs(TreeNode root, int depth){
    if(root.left != null){
       dfs(root.left, depth + 1);
    if(root.right != null){
       dfs(root.right, depth + 1);
    map.put(root, depth);
    if(depth > maxdepth){
       maxdepth = depth;
  private TreeNode findNode(TreeNode node){
    if(node == null | map.get(node) == maxdepth){
       return node;
    TreeNode left = findNode(node.left);
    TreeNode right = findNode(node.right);
    if(left != null && right != null){
       return node;
    if(left != null){
       return left;
    if(right != null){
       return right;
    return null;
   . 547. Friend Circles
Hint:
   1. 设置visited array记录访问过的点
   2. Dfs记录朋友圈
class Solution {
  public int findCircleNum(int[[] M) {
    boolean[] visited = new boolean [M.length];
    int num = 0;
    for(int row = 0; row < M.length; row++){</pre>
       if(visited[row] == false){
         visited[row] = true;
         num++;
         for(int col = 0; col < M[0].length; col++){
            if(row == col){
              continue;
            if(M[row][col] == 1){
              if(!visited[col]){
                 dfs(M, col, visited);
    return num;
  private boolean inbound(int[][] M, int row, int col){
    return row >= 0 && col >= 0 && row < M.length && col < M[0].length;
  }
```

• 695. Max Area of Island Hint:

private void dfs(int[]]M, int col, boolean[] visited){

if(M[col][i] == 1 && visited[i] == false){

visited[col] = true;

continue;

dfs(M, i, visited);

if(i == col){

1. Dfs

for(int i = 0; i < M[0].length; i++){

```
2. 访问过的点要更改为0
class Solution {
  public int maxAreaOfIsland(int[][] grid) {
     int maxnum = 0;
    for(int row = 0; row < grid.length; row++){</pre>
       for(int col = 0; col < grid[0].length; col++){</pre>
         if(grid[row][col] == 1){
            int area = 1;
            grid[row][col] = 0;
            area += dfs(grid, row + 1, col);
            area += dfs(grid, row - 1, col);
            area += dfs(grid, row, col + 1);
            area += dfs(grid, row, col - 1);
            if(area > maxnum){
               maxnum = area;
     return maxnum;
  private int dfs(int[]] grid, int row, int col){
    int num = 0;
    if(row < 0 \parallel col < 0 \parallel row >= grid.length \parallel col >= grid[0].length){}
       return 0;
    if(grid[row][col] == 1){
       num = 1;
       grid[row][col] = 0;
       num += dfs(grid, row + 1, col);
       num += dfs(grid, row - 1, col);
       num += dfs(grid, row, col + 1);
       num += dfs(grid, row, col - 1);
     return num;
   . 394. Decode String
```

1.用一个function实现dfs 2.数字有可能大于9 class Solution {

Hint:

```
int pos = 0;
public String decodeString(String s) {
  StringBuilder ans = new StringBuilder();
  String num = "";
  for(int i = pos; i < s.length(); i++){</pre>
     if (s.charAt(i) != '[' && s.charAt(i) != ']' && !Character.isDigit(s.charAt(i))) {
       ans.append(s.charAt(i));
     else if(Character.isDigit(s.charAt(i))){
       num += s.charAt(i);
     else if(s.charAt(i) == '['){
       pos = i + 1;
       String temp = decodeString(s);
       for(int j = 0; j < Integer.parseInt(num); j++){
          ans.append(temp);
       num = "";
       i = pos;
     else if(s.charAt(i) == ']'){
       pos = i;
       return ans.toString();
  return ans.toString();
```