

数据结构 Data Structure

课程版本 v3.3 主讲 令狐冲



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- Linear Data Structure
 - Queue
 - Stack
 - Hash
- Tree Data Structure
 - Heap / Priority Queue
 - TreeMap

What is Data Structure?

可以认为是一个集合，并且提供集合上的若干操作

队列 Queue

支持操作: $O(1)$ Push / $O(1)$ Pop / $O(1)$ Top

BFS的主要数据结构

多做做BFS的题就可以了

栈 Stack

支持操作: $O(1)$ Push / $O(1)$ Pop / $O(1)$ Top

非递归实现DFS的主要数据结构

独孤九剑 —— 破箭式

BFS 的主要数据结构是 Queue

DFS 的主要数据结构是 Stack

千万不要搞反了！

很体现基础知识的扎实度！

Min Stack

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/min-stack/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/min-stack/>

Largest Rectangle in Histogram

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/largest-rectangle-in-histogram/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/largest-rectangle-in-histogram/>

为什么这个题不能使用动态规划？

Related Questions

- Maximal Rectangle (histogram近似题)
 - <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/maximal-rectangle/>
 - <http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/maximal-rectangle/>
- Max Tree (histogram近似题)
 - <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/max-tree/>
 - <http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/max-tree/>
- Implement Stack by Two Queues
 - <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/implement-stack-by-two-queues/>
 - <http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/implement-stack-by-two-queues/>
- Implement Queue by Two Stacks
 - <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/implement-queue-by-two-stacks/>
 - <http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/implement-queue-by-two-stacks/>

Take a break

5 minutes

哈希表 Hash

支持操作: $O(1)$ Insert / $O(1)$ Find / $O(1)$ Delete

Hash Table / Hash Map / Hash Set 的区别是什么？

Hash Function

使命: 对于任意的key

得到一个 *固定且无规律* 的介于 $0 \sim capacity-1$ 的整数

- 一些著名的Hash算法

- MD5
- SHA-1
- SHA-2

```
1 int hashfunc(String key) {  
2     return md5(key) % hash_table_size;  
3 }
```

- 以 String 为例子

```
1 int hashfunc(String key) {  
2     int sum = 0;  
3     for (int i = 0; i < key.length(); i++) {  
4         sum = sum * 31 + (int)(key.charAt(i));  
5         sum = sum % HASH_TABLE_SIZE;  
6     }  
7     return sum;  
8 }
```

Open Hashing vs Closed Hashing

再好的 hash 函数也会存在冲突(Collision)

<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/ClosedHash.html>

<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/OpenHash.html>

Rehashing

当hash不够大时怎么办？

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/rehashing/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/rehashing/>

LRU Cache

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/lru-cache/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/lru-cache/>

Example: [2 1 3 2 5 3 6 7]

LRU Cache

- `LinkedHashMap = DoublyLinkedList + HashMap`
- `HashMap<key, DoublyListNode> DoublyListNode {`
 - `prev, next, key, value;`
 - `}`
- Newest node append to tail.
- Eldest node remove from head.

Related Questions

- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/subarray-sum/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/copy-list-with-random-pointer/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/anagrams/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/longest-consecutive-sequence/>

Heap

支持操作: $O(\log N)$ Add / $O(\log N)$ Remove / $O(1)$ Min or Max

Max Heap vs Min Heap

PriorityQueue vs Heap

Heap 的基本原理和具体实现
我们放到了九章算法强化班中

基本操作——Heapify

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/heapify/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/heapify/>

<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/~wayne/kleinberg-tardos/pdf/DemoHeapify.pdf>

Ugly Number

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/ugly-number-ii/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/ugly-number-ii/>

Top k Largest Number II

<http://www.lintcode.com/problem/top-k-largest-numbers-ii/>

<http://www.jiuzhang.com/solutions/top-k-largest-number-ii/>

- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/merge-k-sorted-lists/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/merge-k-sorted-arrays/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/data-stream-median/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/top-k-largest-numbers/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/kth-smallest-number-in-sorted-matrix/>

TreeMap

又想知道最小值，又想支持修改和删除

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/TreeMap.html>

- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/building-outline/>
- <http://www.lintcode.com/problem/top-k-frequent-words/>