

5848. Operations on Tree

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You are given a tree with n nodes numbered from 0 to $n - 1$ in the form of a parent array `parent` where `parent[i]` is the parent of the i^{th} node. The root of the tree is node 0 , so `parent[0] = -1` since it has no parent. You want to design a data structure that allows users to lock, unlock, and upgrade nodes in the tree.

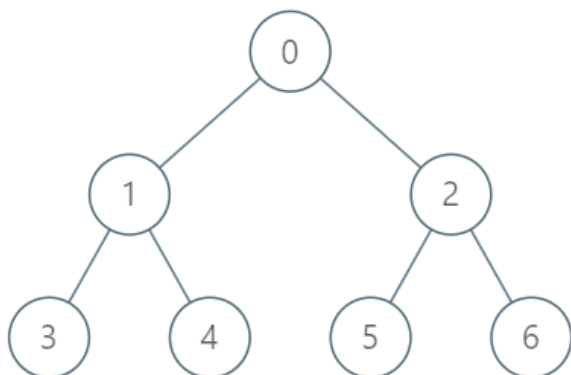
The data structure should support the following functions:

- **Lock:** **Locks** the given node for the given user and prevents other users from locking the same node. You may only lock a node if the node is unlocked.
- **Unlock:** **Unlocks** the given node for the given user. You may only unlock a node if it is currently locked by the same user.
- **Upgrade:** **Locks** the given node for the given user and **unlocks** all of its descendants. You may only upgrade a node if **all** 3 conditions are true:
 - The node is unlocked,
 - It has at least one locked descendant (by **any** user), and
 - It does not have any locked ancestors.

Implement the `LockingTree` class:

- `LockingTree(int[] parent)` initializes the data structure with the parent array.
- `lock(int num, int user)` returns `true` if it is possible for the user with id `user` to lock the node `num`, or `false` otherwise. If it is possible, the node `num` will become **locked** by the user with id `user`.
- `unlock(int num, int user)` returns `true` if it is possible for the user with id `user` to unlock the node `num`, or `false` otherwise. If it is possible, the node `num` will become **unlocked**.
- `upgrade(int num, int user)` returns `true` if it is possible for the user with id `user` to upgrade the node `num`, or `false` otherwise. If it is possible, the node `num` will be **upgraded**.

Example 1:



Input

```
["LockingTree", "lock", "unlock", "unlock", "lock", "upgrade", "lock"]
[[-1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2]], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 2], [4, 5], [0, 1], [0, 1]]
```

Output

```
[null, true, false, true, true, true, false]
```

Explanation

```
LockingTree lockingTree = new LockingTree([-1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2]);
lockingTree.lock(2, 2);    // return true because node 2 is unlocked.
                           // Node 2 will now be locked by user 2.
lockingTree.unlock(2, 3); // return false because user 3 cannot unlock a node locked by user 2.
lockingTree.unlock(2, 2); // return true because node 2 was previously locked by user 2.
                           // Node 2 will now be unlocked.
lockingTree.lock(4, 5);    // return true because node 4 is unlocked.
                           // Node 4 will now be locked by user 5.
lockingTree.upgrade(0, 1); // return true because node 0 is unlocked and has at least one locked descendant (no
                           // Node 0 will now be locked by user 1 and node 4 will now be unlocked.
lockingTree.lock(0, 1);    // return false because node 0 is already locked.
```

Constraints:

- $n == \text{parent.length}$
- $2 \leq n \leq 2000$
- $0 \leq \text{parent}[i] \leq n - 1$ for $i \neq 0$
- $\text{parent}[0] == -1$
- $0 \leq \text{num} \leq n - 1$
- $1 \leq \text{user} \leq 10^4$
- `parent` represents a valid tree.
- At most 2000 calls **in total** will be made to `lock`, `unlock`, and `upgrade`.

JavaScript



```
1 /**
2  * @param {number[]} parent
3  */
4  var LockingTree = function(parent) {
5
6  };
7
8  /**
9  * @param {number} num
10 * @param {number} user
11 * @return {boolean}
12 */
13 LockingTree.prototype.lock = function(num, user) {
14
15 };
16
17 /**
18 * @param {number} num
19 * @param {number} user
20 * @return {boolean}
21 */
22 LockingTree.prototype.unlock = function(num, user) {
23
24 };
25
26 /**
27 * @param {number} num
28 * @param {number} user
29 * @return {boolean}
```

```
30  */
31  LockingTree.prototype.upgrade = function(num, user) {
32
33  };
34
35  /**
36   * Your LockingTree object will be instantiated and called as such:
37   * var obj = new LockingTree(parent)
38   * var param_1 = obj.lock(num,user)
39   * var param_2 = obj.unlock(num,user)
40   * var param_3 = obj.upgrade(num,user)
41   */
```

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