5495. Most Visited Sector in a Circular Track

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-203/problems/most-visited-sector-in-a-circular-track/submissions/)

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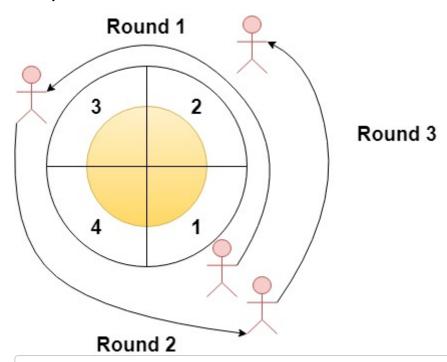
Given an integer n and an integer array rounds . We have a circular track which consists of n sectors labeled from 1 to n . A marathon will be held on this track, the marathon consists of m rounds. The i^{th} round starts at sector rounds [i-1] and ends at sector rounds [i] . For example, round 1 starts at sector rounds [0] and ends at sector rounds [1]

Return an array of the most visited sectors sorted in ascending order.

Notice that you circulate the track in ascending order of sector numbers in the counter-clockwise direction (See the first example).

| User Accepted: | 0 |
|--------------------|------|
| User Tried: | 0 |
| Total Accepted: | 0 |
| Total Submissions: | 0 |
| Difficulty: | Easy |

Example 1:



Input: n = 4, rounds = [1,3,1,2]

Output: [1,2]

Explanation: The marathon starts at sector 1. The order of the visited sectors is as follows 1 --> 2 --> 3 (end of round 1) --> 4 --> 1 (end of round 2) --> 2 (end of round 3 and the We can see that both sectors 1 and 2 are visited twice and they are the most visited sectors 1.

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 2, rounds = [2,1,2,1,2,1,2]
Output: [2]
```

Example 3:

```
Input: n = 7, rounds = [1,3,5,7]
Output: [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
```

Constraints:

```
2 <= n <= 100</li>1 <= m <= 100</li>
```

- rounds.length == m + 1
- 1 <= rounds[i] <= n
- rounds[i] != rounds[i + 1] for 0 <= i < m

```
JavaScript
 1 • /**
      * @param {number} n
 3
      * @param {number[]} rounds
      * @return {number[]}
 4
 6 v const mostVisited = (n, rounds) ⇒ {
         let data = \Pi;
 7
 8 ▼
         for (let i = 1; i < rounds.length; i++) {
 9
             let start = rounds[i - 1];
10
             let end = rounds[i];
             let tmp = [];
11
             if (start <= end) {</pre>
12 ▼
13 ▼
                  for (let j = start; j \le end; j++) {
14
                      tmp.push(j);
15
             } else {
16 ▼
                  for (let j = start; j \ll n; j++) {
17 ▼
18
                      tmp.push(j);
19
20 •
                  for (let j = 1; j \le end; j++) {
21
                      tmp.push(j);
22
23
24
             data.push(tmp);
25
26
         let res = \lceil data \lceil 0 \rceil \rceil;
         for (let i = 1; i < data.length; i++) {
27 ▼
             res.push(data[i].slice(1));
28
29
30
         let newRes = [];
```

```
for (const r of res) {
31 ▼
32
            newRes = newRes.concat(r);
33
        }
34
        let map = new Map();
35
        let element = [...new Set(newRes)];
        for (const e of element) {
36 ▼
37
            map.set(e, getFrequency(newRes, e));
38
        }
        let arr = [...newRes].sort((a, b) => map.get(b) - map.get(a));
39
        let max = map.get(arr[0]);
40
        let ret = \Pi;
41
42 ▼
        for (const k of map.keys()) {
43 ▼
            if (map.get(k) == max) {
44
                 ret.push(k);
45
            }
46
47
        ret.sort((a, b) \Rightarrow a - b);
48
        return ret;
49
    };
50
51 v const getFrequency = (arr, item) ⇒ {
52
        return arr.filter(x => x === item).length;
53
    };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

Run

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