User Accepted:

**Total Accepted:** 

**Total Submissions:** 

**User Tried:** 

Difficulty:







0

1

0

1

(Hard)

## 5783. Design Movie Rental System

My Submissions (/contest/biweekly-contest-55/problems/design-movie-rental-system/submissions/)

Back to Contest (/contest/biweekly-contest-55/)

You have a movie renting company consisting of n shops. You want to implement a renting system that supports searching for, booking, and returning movies. The system should also support generating a report of the currently rented movies.

Each movie is given as a 2D integer array entries where entries $[i] = [shop_i, movie_i,$ price<sub>i</sub>] indicates that there is a copy of movie movie<sub>i</sub> at shop shop<sub>i</sub> with a rental price of price<sub>i</sub>. Each shop carries at most one copy of a movie movie; .

The system should support the following functions:

- Search: Finds the cheapest 5 shops that have an unrented copy of a given movie. The shops should be sorted by price in ascending order, and in case of a tie, the one with the smaller shop; should appear first. If there are less than 5 matching shops, then all of them should be returned. If no shop has an unrented copy, then an empty list should be returned.
- Rent: Rents an unrented copy of a given movie from a given shop.
- Drop: Drops off a previously rented copy of a given movie at a given shop.
- Report: Returns the cheapest 5 rented movies (possibly of the same movie ID) as a 2D list res where res[j] = [shop<sub>j</sub>, movie<sub>j</sub>] describes that the  $j^{th}$  cheapest rented movie movie, was rented from the shop  $shop_i$ . The movies in res should be sorted by **price** in ascending order, and in case of a tie, the one with the smaller shop; should appear first, and if there is still tie, the one with the smaller movie; should appear first. If there are fewer than 5 rented movies, then all of them should be returned. If no movies are currently being rented, then an empty list should be returned.

Implement the MovieRentingSystem class:

- MovieRentingSystem(int n, int[][] entries) Initializes the MovieRentingSystem object with n shops and the movies in entries.
- List<Integer> search(int movie) Returns a list of shops that have an unrented copy of the given movie as described above.
- void rent(int shop, int movie) Rents the given movie from the given shop.
- void drop(int shop, int movie) Drops off a previously rented movie at the given shop.
- List<List<Integer>> report() Returns a list of cheapest rented movies as described above.

Note: The test cases will be generated such that rent will only be called if the shop has an unrented copy of the movie, and drop will only be called if the shop had previously rented out the movie.

## Example 1:

```
Input
["MovieRentingSystem", "search", "rent", "report", "drop", "search"]
[[3, [[0, 1, 5], [0, 2, 6], [0, 3, 7], [1, 1, 4], [1, 2, 7], [2, 1, 5]]], [1], [0, 1], [1, 2], [], [1, 2], [2]]
Output
[null, [1, 0, 2], null, null, [[0, 1], [1, 2]], null, [0, 1]]
Explanation
MovieRentingSystem movieRentingSystem = new MovieRentingSystem(3, [[0, 1, 5], [0, 2, 6], [0, 3, 7], [1, 1, 4],
movieRentingSystem.search(1); // return [1, 0, 2], Movies of ID 1 are unrented at shops 1, 0, and 2. Shop 1 is
movieRentingSystem.rent(0, 1); // Rent movie 1 from shop 0. Unrented movies at shop 0 are now [2,3].
movieRentingSystem.rent(1, 2); // Rent movie 2 from shop 1. Unrented movies at shop 1 are now [1].
movieRentingSystem.report(); // return [[0, 1], [1, 2]]. Movie 1 from shop 0 is cheapest, followed by movie 2
movieRentingSystem.drop(1, 2); // Drop off movie 2 at shop 1. Unrented movies at shop 1 are now [1,2].
movieRentingSystem.search(2); // return [0, 1]. Movies of ID 2 are unrented at shops 0 and 1. Shop 0 is cheape
```

```
• 1 \le n \le 3 * 10^5
• 1 <= entries.length <= 10<sup>5</sup>
• 0 <= shop<sub>i</sub> < n
• 1 <= movie_i, price_i <= 10^4
```

- Each shop carries at most one copy of a movie movie; .
- At most 10<sup>5</sup> calls in total will be made to search, rent, drop and report.

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                      Ø
                                                                                                            \mathfrak{C}
  1 • /**
  2
      * @param {number} n
  3
      * @param {number[][]} entries
  5 var MovieRentingSystem = function(n, entries) {
  6
  7
     };
  8
  9 - /**
 10
      * @param {number} movie
 11
      * @return {number[]}
 12
 13 ▼ MovieRentingSystem.prototype.search = function(movie) {
 14
 15
     };
 16
 17 ▼ /**
 18
      * @param {number} shop
      * @param {number} movie
 19
      * @return {void}
 20
      */
 21
 22 ▼ MovieRentingSystem.prototype.rent = function(shop, movie) {
 23
 24
     };
 25
 26 🗸 /**
 27
      * @param {number} shop
 28
      * @param {number} movie
      * @return {void}
 29
 30
      */
 31 ▼ MovieRentingSystem.prototype.drop = function(shop, movie) {
 32
 33
    };
 34
 35 ▼ /**
 36
      * @return {number[][]}
 37
 38 ▼ MovieRentingSystem.prototype.report = function() {
 39
 40
    };
 41
 42 🗸 /**
      * Your MovieRentingSystem object will be instantiated and called as such:
 43
 44
      * var obj = new MovieRentingSystem(n, entries)
 45
      * var param_1 = obj.search(movie)
 46
      * obj.rent(shop,movie)
      * obj.drop(shop,movie)
 47
 48
      * var param_4 = obj.report()
 49
☐ Custom Testcase
                    Use Example Testcases
                                                                                                  Run
```

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