

当时只把题弄出来，没有保留链接，如果想要解法的话请看下面这个链接，或者到地里搜一下。题目都是地里收集出来的。

这个链接有很多题的解法：

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/thread-220456-1-1.html>

1. Provide a set of positive integers (an array of integers). Each integer represents number of nights user request on Airbnb.com. If you are a host, you need to design and implement an algorithm to find out the maximum number a nights you can accommodate. The constrain is that you have to reserve at least one day between each request, so that you have time to clean the room.
2. Boggle game: LC word search 或者变形，比如： 给定一个2d matrix of letters和一个dictionary，找出一条path包含最多的存在于字典的word个数。
3. CVS parser:
Parse an escaped string into csvformat

Input: csvformat

```
John,Smith,john.smith@gmail.com,Los Angeles,1
Jane,Roberts,janer@msn.com,"San Francisco, CA",0
"Alexandra ""Alex""",Menendez,alex.menendez@gmail.com,Miami,1
""""Alexandra Alex""""
```

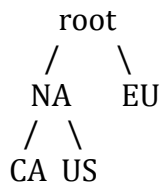
Output: escaped string

```
John|Smith|john.smith@gmail.com|Los Angeles|1
Jane|Roberts|janer@msn.com|San Francisco, CA|0
Alexandra "Alex"|Menendez|alex.menendez@gmail.com|Miami|1
"Alexandra Alex"
```

4. File system:

三个method: create(path, value), set_value(path, value), get_value(path)

让你实现一个长成这样的tree:



其中root是没有name和value，剩下的每个点都有name和value.

`create(path, value)`: 给你一个path, 比如“NA/MX”, 和value, 比如“3”。那么你就在NA下面创建一个点叫MX, 值是3。

`set_value(path, value)`: 给你一个path, 找到path的叶子, 然后set value, 如果叶子不存在, 返回false;

`get_value(path)`: 给你一个path, 返回叶子的值, 没有叶子的话返回NULL。

Follow Up: 是写一个watch函数, 比如`watch("/a", new Runnable(){System.out.println("helloworld");})`后,

每当`create("/a/b", 1)`等在/a之下的目录不产生error的话, 都会执行绑在“/a”上的callback函数

比如 `watch("/a", System.out.println("yes"))`

`watch("/a/b", System.out.println("no"))`

当`create("/a/b/c", 1)`时, 两个callback函数都会被触发, 会output yes 和no.

我对java的callback并不是很熟悉, 面试官小哥很好地给了trigger callback的接口, 因为之前在地里看到说没必要建trie, 所以直接hashmap解决, 但处理字符串找它的上一层目录处理“/”比较容易出bug, 要注意判断根目录的情况

5. 2D iterator

Implement an iterator to flatten a 2d vector.

For example,

Given 2d vector =

```
[
  [1,2],
  [3],
  [4,5,6]
]
```

By calling next repeatedly until hasNext returns false, the order of elements returned by next should be: [1,2,3,4,5,6].

*

* Need to support remove()

* hasNext() could be continuously called more than once

* next() could be continuously called more than once

6. Meeting room

给一组meetings (每个meeting由start和end时间组成)。求出在所有输入meeting时间段内没有会议, 也就是空闲的时间段。每个subarray都已经sort好。N个员工,

每个员工有若干个interval表示在这段时间内是忙碌的。求所有员工都不忙的intervals。

举例:

```
[
```

```

[[1, 3], [6, 7]],
[[2, 4]],
[[2, 3], [9, 12]]
]
返回
[[4, 6], [7, 9]]

```

7. HilbertCurve

Given a (x, y, tier) input in the 2D coordinate, (x,y) is the kth point on the hilbert line, output k.

See figure in this <http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/thread-146537-1-1.html>

8. Hosts pagination

You're given an array of CSV strings representing search results. Results are sorted by a score initially. A given host may have several listings that show up in these results. Suppose we want to show 12 results per page, but we don't want the same host to dominate the results. Write a function that will reorder the list so that a host shows up at most once on a page if possible, but otherwise preserves the ordering. Your program should return the new array and print out the results in blocks representing the pages.

Input:

An array of csv strings, with sort score number of results per page. example:

"host_id,listing_id,score,city"

"1,28,300.1,San Francisco"

9. IP to CIDR

CIDR表达是: ip地址/掩码位数 表示一个区间

比如 0.0.0.8 / 30 就是以0.0.0.8为准, 前30位不能变--》 0.0.0.(0000 10 00)--

0.0.0.(0000 10 11)

然后给你一个起始ip, 和数量。用最少的cidr表示这个区间

Examples:

Input: 1.1.1.0 4 Output: 1.1.1.0/30

Input: 1.1.1.1 4 Output: 1.1.1.1/32 1.1.1.2/31 1.1.1.4/32

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=215221&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D6%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

10. 给定很多航班信息, 至多k stop, 找最便宜路线. 给很多 tuple <depart city, dest city, cost> 代表flight, 找出 给订 city A, city B, maxStops, 最小cost的path

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=215824&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D7%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

11. 有向图最少点遍历

每选中一个点 则可从该点到达的所有点都算作被遍历了 求最少选中多少个点可以遍历全图

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=273389&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D7%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

12. 流水

输入有一个`int`数组代表地表的高度，一个下雨的位置，水的总量，要求`print`出一个图（`+`表示土地，`W`表示水）显示下雨后水的积存情况。

类似

```
  +
+  W+
++ ++
```

`char[][] simulateWaterDrop(int[] input, int pos, int volume).`

需要一滴一滴模拟，每滴水要找左右两边的`peak`，有几种`case`，分开考虑一下，完成一滴水之后，再更新高度

地里`po`过的面经，是给一个直方图里面不同位置倒水的问题，输入是倒水位置和倒水的量，要求打印出倒水后的样子。面试官有耐心引导不过也没有做到最后一步，所以到现在也不知道怎么做，她提示了一个在任意位置倒一个单位的水怎么写，然后后面拓展到多个单位的水就没时间了。

这道题是这样，很多东西都是很面试官确认出来，像我和他讨论出的结果就有：水滴优先往左流，没地流再往右流，也没地了就在当前位置涨；两边有无限高的墙挡着；

水滴是一滴一滴的，不能分为小数，所以一滴水会一直往左走到尽头（其实是不符合物理规则的但理他呢。。）

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=229065&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D7%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

[26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311](http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=146539&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311)

13. preference list

也是地里出现过的了，每个人都有一个preference的排序，在不违反每个人的preference的情况下得到总体的preference的排序

拓扑排序解决

你有list of list，这些叫preference list。

例如：

[[3, 5, 7, 9],
[2, 3, 8],
[5, 8]]

然后你要根据这个输入，输出一个总的preference list。

这这一题应该就是：

[2, 3, 5, 8, 7, 9]

因为这道题可能有多种符合要求的输出，如何break tie by person 1，也就是说bfs的时候每次优先选择person 1 list里面的元素。

14. You have a plain with lots of rectangles on it, find out how many of them intersect

15. Given an array of numbers $A = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ and $T = \text{Round}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$.

We want to find a way to round each element in A such that after rounding we get a new array $B = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]$ such that $y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n = T$ where $y_i = \text{Floor}(x_i)$ or $\text{Ceil}(x_i)$, ceiling or floor of x_i .

We also want to minimize $\sum |x_i - y_i|$

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=146539&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

16. Sliding game

实现一个sliding game，就是以前小时候玩的那种九宫格，九宫格，一共8个方块，从1-8，一个方块空出来，然后打乱之后通过SLIDE还原，这个题要推广到N宫格，先实现这个游戏，然后对于一个任意的BOARD，要你把他解出来

17. 给你一个字符对的转换matrix，表示这个字符对会转化成一个字符(但是有的字符对可能有多个能够转化成的字符，原文是nondeterministic)。以及若干个合法的终点(最顶上那一个点)状态，

多次询问，每次一个字符串如果有一个方法能够走到合法状态就算是YES，否则NO. See figure in this package.

解法：记忆化搜索，记录所有中间状态。因为转化矩阵和合法终点都是固定的，某个字符串要不永远是YES，要不永远是NO。最好写个类因为他后来说的.....

见图：<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/thread-146537-1-1.html>

18. 写echo TCP client，向面试官的server发请求，读回数据。地里比较少人说这种，我来详细说一下，情境是这样的：想象你开车，踩下油门，车会加速，放开油门，车会减速。

client向server发的请求有以下2种：（a）STATUS --表示查询现在车的速度和踩下踏板的压力；（b）THROTTLE 50.1 --- 这条指令是“THROTTLE”加上一个数字，表示我现在将踩油门的压力调为50.1

EXAMPLE: 比如在telnet中

STATUS

0.0 0.0 (这行是server返回的，第一个数字表示压力，第二个数字表示速度)

THROTTLE 50.1 (这个指令发出 server没有返回)

STATUS

50.1 3.75 (可以看到速度在缓慢上升)

STATUS (过几秒后，你又发STATUS指令过去)

50.1 15.98 (速度依旧上升。。。)

对就是这样，像是简单物理实验。

写完TCP client后，要求是写一个方法将速度控制到达一个target speed

我当时写的是直接最大值，等到了目标值之后再二分

最后一个问题是求这个 delta力 和 delta速度 之间的函数关系。。。。。。。。醉了。我物理还给老师了。。。。。。时间不够了

19.Travel buddy

每个人都有一些想去的city，如果你想去的city和另一个人想去的city的相似度高于50%的话你们就是travel buddy，叫你ouput一个list of travel buddy按相似度又高往低排序

例如Jack: a1, a2, a3.

Tom: b1, a2, a3

如果我的城市是a1,a2 那和jack的相似度就是2/3, 超过了50%, jack就是我的travel buddy。和tom的相似度是1/3, 没到50%, 就不是travel buddy。

城市顺序没有关系, 最后output要相似度高的人排在前面。for每一个朋友, 相似度的定义就是这个朋友和我一样的城市 / 这个朋友所有的城市。

我的解法就是把自己的城市放在hashset里面, 遍历一遍所有朋友, 如果相似度大于50%, 记下这个朋友已经他的相似度, 最后sort according to相似度

20. Wizards

There are 10 wizards, 0-9, you are given a list that each entry is a list of wizards known by wizard. Define the cost between wizards and wizard as square of different of i and j. To find the min cost between 0 and 9.

wizard[0] list: 1, 4, 5

wizard[4] list: 9

wizard 0 to 9 min distance is $(0-4)^2 + (4-9)^2 = 41$ (wizard[0] -> wizard[4] -> wizard[9])

<http://www.1point3acres.com/bbs/forum.php?mod=viewthread&tid=277494&extra=page%3D1%26filter%3Dsortid%26sortid%3D311%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D7%26searchoption%5B3086%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D1%26searchoption%5B3088%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Bvalue%5D%3D37%26searchoption%5B3046%5D%5Btype%5D%3Dradio%26sortid%3D311>

21. menu combination sum: 给你一个菜单, 要你输出一个金额所有能点的不同组合。要求用完所有钱。

下面都是LC的题

22. Text Justification

23. Alien Dictionary

24. Edit distance 1 2

25. Palindrome pairs