

题目描述

公司某部门软件教导团正在组织新员工每日打卡学习活动，他们开展这项学习活动已经一个月了，所以想统计下这个月优秀的打卡员工。每个员工会对应一个id，每天的打卡记录记录当天打卡员工的id集合，一共30天。

请你实现代码帮助统计出打卡次数top5的员工。加入打卡次数相同，将较早参与打卡的员工排在前面，如果开始参与打卡的时间还是一样，将id较小的员工排在前面。

注：不考虑并列的情况，按规则返回前5名员工的id即可，如果当月打卡的员工少于5个，按规则排序返回所有有打卡记录的员工id。

输入描述

第一行输入为新员工数量N，表示新员工编号id为0到N-1，N的范围为[1,100]

第二行输入为30个整数，表示每天打卡的员工数量，每天至少有1名员工打卡。

之后30行为每天打卡的员工id集合，id不会重复。

输出描述

按顺序输出打卡top5员工的id，用空格隔开。

用例

输入	11
	4 4 1 2
	2
	0 1 7 10
	0 1 6 10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	10
	6 10
	7 10
输出	10 0 1 7 6
说明	员工编号范围为0~10，id为10的员工连续打卡30天，排第一，id为0,1,6,7的员工打卡都是两天，id为0,1,7的员工在第一天就打卡，比id为6的员工早，排在前面，0,1,7按id升序排列，所以输出[10,0,1,7,6]
	7
	6 6
	6 6 6 6 6 6
	0 1 2 3 4 5
	0 1 2 3 4 5



## 题目解析

简单排序<sup>🔒</sup>题。需要注意的是，排序要素需要记录每个员工第一次打卡日期，作为第二优先级排序。

## JavaScript算法源码

```
1  /* JavaScript Node ACM模式 控制台输入获取 */
2  const readline = require("readline");
3
4  const rl = readline.createInterface({
5    input: process.stdin,
6    output: process.stdout,
7  });
8
9  const lines = [];
10 rl.on("line", (line) => {
11   lines.push(line);
12
13   if (lines.length === 32) {
14     const n = lines[0] - 0;
15     const dayCount = lines[1].split(" ").map(Number);
16     const dayIds = lines.slice(2).map((line) => line.split(" ").map(Number));
17     console.log(getResult(dayIds));
18
19     lines.length = 0;
20   }
21 });
22
23 function getResult(dayIds) {
24   const employees = {};
25
26   for (let i = 0; i < dayIds.length; i++) {
27     const ids = dayIds[i];
28     for (let id of ids) {
29       if (employees[id]) {
30         employees[id].count++;
31       } else {
32         employees[id] = {
33           count: 1,
34           firstDay: 1,
35         };
36       }
37     }
38   }
39
40   let arr = [];
41   for (let id in employees) {
42     const { count, firstDay } = employees[id];
43     arr.push([id, count, firstDay]);
44   }
45
46   arr.sort((a, b) =>
47     b[1] !== a[1] ? b[1] - a[1] : b[2] !== a[2] ? a[2] - b[2] : a[0] - b[0]
48   );
49
50   return arr
51     .slice(0, 5)
52     .map(([id]) => id)
53     .join(" ");
54 }
```

## Java算法源码

```
1  import java.util.ArrayList;
2  import java.util.HashMap;
3  import java.util.Scanner;
4  import java.util.StringJoiner;
5
6  public class Main {
7    public static void main(String[] args) {
8      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
9
10     int n = sc.nextInt();
11
12     int[] dayCount = new int[30];
13     for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++) {
14       dayCount[i] = sc.nextInt();
15     }
16
17     int[][] dayIds = new int[30][];
18     for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++) {
19       int m = dayCount[i];
20       dayIds[i] = new int[m];
21       for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
22         dayIds[i][j] = sc.nextInt();
23       }
24     }
25
26     System.out.println(getResult(dayIds));
27   }
28
29   public static String getResult(int[][] dayIds) {
```

## Java算法源码

```
1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.HashMap;
3 import java.util.Scanner;
4 import java.util.StringJoiner;
5
6 public class Main {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
9
10        int n = sc.nextInt();
11
12        int[] dayCount = new int[30];
13        for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++) {
14            dayCount[i] = sc.nextInt();
15        }
16
17        int[][] dayIds = new int[30][];
18        for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++) {
19            int m = dayCount[i];
20            dayIds[i] = new int[m];
21            for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
22                dayIds[i][j] = sc.nextInt();
23            }
24        }
25
26        System.out.println(getResult(dayIds));
27    }
28
29    public static String getResult(int[][] dayIds) {
30        HashMap<Integer, Integer[]> employees = new HashMap<>();
31
32        for (int i = 0; i < dayIds.length; i++) {
33            int[] ids = dayIds[i];
34
35            for (int id : ids) {
36                if (employees.containsKey(id)) {
37                    employees.get(id)[0]++;
38                } else {
39                    // 加入数组含义是：该id员工的 [打卡次数, 第一天打卡日期]
40                    employees.put(id, new Integer[] {1, i});
41                }
42            }
43        }
44
45        ArrayList<Integer[]> list = new ArrayList<>();
46        for (Integer id : employees.keySet()) {
47            Integer[] employee = employees.get(id);
48            int count = employee[0];
49            int firstDay = employee[1];
50            list.add(new Integer[] {id, count, firstDay});
51        }
52
53        list.sort(
54            (a, b) ->
55                a[1].equals(b[1]) ? (a[2].equals(b[2]) ? a[0] - b[0] : a[2] - b[2]) : b[1] - a[1]);
56
57        StringJoiner sj = new StringJoiner(" ");
58        // 不考虑并列的情况，按规则返回前5名员工的id即可。如果当月打卡的员工少于5个，按规则排序返回所有有打卡记录的员工id
59        for (int i = 0; i < Math.min(5, list.size()); i++) {
60            sj.add(list.get(i)[0] + "");
61        }
62        return sj.toString();
63    }
64 }
```

## Python算法源码

```
1 # 输入获取
2 n = int(input())
3 dayCount = list(map(int, input().split()))
4
5 dayIds = []
6 for i in range(30):
7     dayIds.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
8
9
10 # 算法入口
11 def getResult(dayIds):
12     employees = {}
13
14     for i in range(len(dayIds)):
15         ids = dayIds[i]
16         for id in ids:
17             if employees.get(id) is not None:
18                 employees[id]["count"] += 1
19             else:
20                 employees[id] = {
21                     'count': 1,
22                     'firstDay': i
23                 }
```

## Python算法源码

```
1 # 输入获取
2 n = int(input())
3 dayCount = list(map(int, input().split()))
4
5 dayIds = []
6 for i in range(30):
7     dayIds.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
8
9
10 # 算法入口
11 def getResult(dayIds):
12     employees = {}
13
14     for i in range(len(dayIds)):
15         ids = dayIds[i]
16         for id in ids:
17             if employees.get(id) is not None:
18                 employees[id]["count"] += 1
19             else:
20                 employees[id] = {
21                     'count': 1,
22                     'firstDay': i
23                 }
24
25     arr = []
26     for id in employees.keys():
27         arr.append((id, employees[id]["count"], employees[id]["firstDay"]))
28
29     arr.sort(key=lambda x: (-x[1], x[2], x[0]))
30
31     return " ".join(list(map(lambda x: str(x[0]), arr[:5])))
32
33
34 print(getResult(dayIds))
```

[复制](#)