# [Java]Leetcode236 Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree

Given a binary tree, find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of two given nodes in the tree.

According to the definition of LCA on Wikipedia: "The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes v and w as the lowest node in T that has both v and w as descendants (where we allow a node to be a descendant of itself)."

For example, the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of nodes 5 and 1 is 3. Another example is LCA of nodes 5 and 4 is 5, since a node can be a descendant of itself according to the LCA definition.

题意:之前一题的树是二叉查找树,而本题的树就是一棵普通的二叉树。给定两个节点,判断这两个节点的相

解题思路:先遍历左子树,返回匹配的点,没有返回null。后遍历右子树,返回匹配的点,没有返回null。如身

```
public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode p, TreeNode q) {
    if(root==null)return null;
    if(root==q)return root;
    TreeNode left=lowestCommonAncestor(root.left,p,q);
    TreeNode right=lowestCommonAncestor(root.right,p,q);
    if(left!=null&&right!=null)return root;
    return left!=null?left:right;
}
```

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# [Java]LeetCode235 Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Search Tree

Given a binary search tree (BST), find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of two given nodes

in the BST.

According to the definition of LCA on Wikipedia: "The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes v and w as the lowest node in T that has both v and w as descendants (where we allow a node to be a descendant of itself)."

For example, the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of nodes 2 and 8 is 6. Another example is LCA of nodes 2 and 4 is 2, since a node can be a descendant of itself according to the LCA definition.

题意,给出两个节点,让你判断两个节点的父节点,两个节点中也有可能有父节点。而且这题的树是二叉排序

解题思路:1)首先判断两个节点中是否有根节点,如果有,返回根节点。2)如果没有,比较root.val>Math

```
public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode p, TreeNode q) {
    if(root==p||root==q)return root;
    if(root.val>Math.max(p.val,q.val))
    {
        root=lowestCommonAncestor(root.left,p,q);
    }else if(root.val<Math.min(p.val,q.val))
    {
        root=lowestCommonAncestor(root.right,p,q);
    }
    return root;
}</pre>
```

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## [Java]LeetCode57 Insert Interval

Given a set of non-overlapping intervals, insert a new interval into the intervals (merge if necessary).

You may assume that the intervals were initially sorted according to their start

times.

### Example 1:

Given intervals [1,3],[6,9], insert and merge [2,5] in as [1,5],[6,9].

### Example 2:

Given [1,2],[3,5],[6,7],[8,10],[12,16], insert and merge [4,9] in as [1,2],[3,10],[12,16].

This is because the new interval [4,9] overlaps with [3,5],[6,7],[8,10].

题意:该题与56题很类似,不过题意给出每个区间的start是递增的,所以我们不需要排序。该题需要我们添加一个区间,然后进行融合。这题在56题的基础上增加了区间判断的复杂度。

包含如下如所示的六种情况。

而这六种情况又可以合并成三种解决方式。看如下代码:

```
/**
* Definition for an interval.
* public class Interval {
    int start;
    int end:
    Interval() { start = 0; end = 0; }
    Interval(int s, int e) { start = s; end = e; }
* }
public class Solution {
  public List<Interval> insert(List<Interval> intervals, Interval newInterval) {
   // 先判断newInterval是否在intervals的范围内
    if (newInterval == null)
       return intervals;
    int len = intervals.size();
    if (len == 0)
       intervals.add(newInterval);
       return intervals;
    List<Interval> res=new ArrayList<Interval>();
    for(Interval interval:intervals)
       if(interval.end<newInterval.start)//newInterval在中间的情况
         res.add(interval);
      }else if(interval.start>newInterval.end)//newInterval插入最前端的情况
         res.add(newInterval):
         newInterval=interval;//这个地方很重要,就是找到了待插入区间位置,指定新的newInterval,因为
      }else if(interval.start<=newInterval.end||interval.end>=newInterval.start)//有重合部分的四种情况
         newInterval=new Interval(Math.min(interval.start,newInterval.start),Math.max(interval.end,newInterval.start)
      }
    }
```

```
res.add(newInterval);
  return res;
}
```

## [Java]LeetCode53 Maximum Subarray

Find the contiguous subarray within an array (containing at least one number) which has the largest sum.

For example, given the array [?2,1,?3,4,?1,2,1,?5,4],

the contiguous subarray [4,?1,2,1] has the largest sum = 6.

题意:就是找出数组中最大值的字串。这一题不是很难,关键在于分析。我们发现如果有正数,那最大值的子串肯定是从正数开始,但如果全是负数的话,那最大值肯定是最大负数。

第一版代码:这是第一版代码,逻辑不是很紧密,代码也很冗余,但是大致的思想是这样的。

```
public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
   int len=nums.length;
   if(len==0)return 0;
   int sum=nums[0];
   int max=sum:
   for(int i=1;i<len;i++)
      if(sum > = 0)
      //若此时的nums[i]<0
      if(nums[i]<0)
        if(max<sum)max=sum;//记录前边的已经遍历过的最大值
      sum+=nums[i];
     }else
        //sum < = 0
        if(max<nums[i])max=nums[i];//全是负数的情况下,找出最大值。
        sum=nums[i];
     }
  return max>sum?max:sum;
 }
```

#### 第二版代码:

```
public int maxSubArray(int[] nums) {
    int len=nums.length;
    if(len==0)return 0;
    int sum=nums[0];
    int max=sum;
    for(int i=1;i<len;i++)
    {
        if(sum>=0)//正数进行累加
        sum+=nums[i];
        else//如果是负数的话,就不要累加了
        sum=nums[i];
        max=Math.max(max,sum);
    }
    return max;
}
```

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## [MySQL]LeetCode196 Delete Duplicate Emails

Write a SQL query to delete all duplicate email entries in a table named Person, keeping only unique emails based on its smallest Id.

For example, after running your query, the above Person table should have the following rows:

题意:将一个表中重复的email行去掉只保留一行,且保留的Id最小。

#### 解法一:

```
delete from Person where Id not in
(select min_id from
(select min(id) as min_id from Person group by Email)
as tmp);
```

#### 解法二:

delete p1 from Person p1 inner join Person p2 where p1.Email=p2.Email and p1.Id>p2.Id //内连接将

有人看了上面解法一的答案:会问select min\_id from这句话好像没啥用。得到的不还是内层select的结果么

You can't specify target table 'Person' for update in FROM clause 意思是, 你不能在from的子句

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## [Java]Leetcode69 Sqrt(x)

Implement int sqrt(int x). Compute and return the square root of x.

题意:算一个数的平方根。

好不容易想到用二分查找来解决改题,但是也破费了点力气,放到eclipse中调试来出来。注意点就是:取中值相乘,有可能会超过整数的最大范围,所以比较的时候就会出错。所以在定义的时候全部定义为long型。

第一版:

```
public int mySqrt(int x)
if (x == 0)
return 0;
long low = 1;
long high = x;
long tmp;
long mid = 1;
while (low <= high)//二分查找
 mid = (low + high) / 2;
 tmp = mid * mid;
 if (tmp == x)
 return (int)mid;
 else if (tmp > x)
 high = mid - 1;
 else if (tmp < x)
 low = mid + 1;
```

```
}
return (int)((mid*mid)>x?mid-1:mid);
我们可以将上述的代码再改进一下:
public int mySqrt(int x)
long low = 0;
long high = x/2+1;//平方根的值按规律发现不会大于它的中值+1。这样每个查找就少了一次
long tmp;
long mid = 1;
while (low <= high)
 mid = (low + high) / 2;
 tmp = mid * mid;
 if (tmp == x)
 return (int)mid;
 else if (tmp > x)
 high = mid - 1;
 else if (tmp < x)
 low = mid + 1;
return (int)high;
```

## LeetCode88 Merge Sorted Array

Given two sorted integer arrays nums1 and nums2, merge nums2 into nums1 as one sorted array.

Note:

You may assume that nums1 has enough space (size that is greater or equal to m + n) to hold additional elements from nums2. The number of elements initialized in nums1and nums2 are m and n respectively.

题意:给定两个有序数组,然后将数组2融合到数组1中。

这道题还是很简单的,假设两个数组给定的顺序都是升序的。这题的方法有很多,在选择方法的时候,我们知道,数组中插入新的数据,就会涉及到数组元素的移动,那用什么方法能够尽可能的减少不必要的移动呢。或者是数字插入后每位数字只需要移动一次即是它最终的位置。

思路是:从后往前比较,将数组1和数组2中的数字从后往前比较,谁大就移到后边,直到数组1或数组2中的数字比较完。然后再做剩余部分的处理。

### 程序如下:

```
public void merge(int[] nums1, int m, int[] nums2, int n) {
    if(n==0)return;
    //将nums2中的数从后往前比
    int j=m-1;
    int i=n-1;
    while(i > = 0 \& \& j > = 0)
     if(nums2[i]>nums1[j])
         nums1[j+i+1]=nums2[i];
         i--;
      }else
         nums1[j+i+1]=nums1[j];
      }
   if(i > = 0)
      for(int k=0; k < =i; k++)
        nums1[k]=nums2[k];
      }
   }
 }
```

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# [Java]LeetCode5 Longest Palindromic Substring

Given a string S, find the longest palindromic substring in S. You may assume that the maximum length of S is 1000, and there exists one unique longest palindromic substring.

题意:求字符串中最长的回文

感觉这题不难,可以这样想,设置两个指针,分别对应0,len-1。

比如从第一个字符开始,abababac,我们可以找a出现的位置,然后以第一个a与每个a作为一段。判断每一段是否是回文,因为是从后往前查找的,所以第一个找到的肯定是这一次查找中最长的回文,然后一次第2个字符,第3个字符。这个想法在字符串中的字符不一样的时候比较好。但是如果字符中出现的例如aaaaaabcaaaaa这样的话,就不佳了。在leetcode中一测试,果然Time Limited。

第二个想法,算是逆推法,既然求的是回文,回文的字符是对称的。我们可以先确定回文的中心,回文的中心,奇数的时候是一个,偶数的时候是两个。分别向中心的两边进行匹配,判断是否相等,从而计算回文的长度。

### 代码如下:

```
public static String longestPalindrome(String s) {
    if(s.isEmpty()||s.length()==1)return s;
    String longest=s.substring(0,1);
    for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++)</pre>
      //将i作为中心,获取最长的字符串
      String tmp=isPalindrome(s,i,i);
      if(tmp.length()>longest.length())longest=tmp;
      //将i,i+1作为中心,获得最长的字符串
      tmp=isPalindrome(s,i,i+1);
      if(tmp.length()>longest.length())longest=tmp;
    return longest;
private static String isPalindrome(String s, int start, int end)
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    while(start>=0&&end<=s.length()-1&&s.charAt(start)==s.charAt(end))
       start--:
       end++;
    return s.substring(start+1,end);
  }
```

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## [JAVA]LeetCode93 Restore IP Addresses

Given a string containing only digits, restore it by returning all possible valid IP address combinations.

```
For example:
```

Given "25525511135",

return ["255.255.11.135", "255.255.111.35"]. (Order does not matter)

题意是:给定一个字符串,字符串全由数字组成,在判断合法性的同时,输出所有正确的IP组合数。 注意,当某个区段0开头时,那该区段只能是0

解题思路,很明显的动态规划的思想解题。就是先求出一个区段的可能的组合数,然后在第一个区段的基础上,求第二个区段的可能组合数,以此类推,因为每个区段的可能有很多,也就是剩余数字的个数很根据第一个区段的个数的变化而变化。所以注意处理这个变化,再加上细节的处理,想想还是可以做出来的。

解题第一版:使用的迭代方式求解的。虽然代码有点冗余,基本上就是这个思路。

```
public static List<String> restoreIpAddresses(String s) {
    List<String> res=new ArrayList<String>();
    if(s==null)return res;
    int len=s.length();
    if(len<4||len>12)return res;
    int area=4;
    int i=0;
    while(area>0)
    res=mergeString(s,res,len,area);//area代表目前求解的是第几个区段的IP,4代表的是第1个区段,3代表的
    area--;
    }
   return res;
  }
  static List<String> mergeString(String s,List<String> list,int len,int area)
    int i=1;
    int listSize=list.size();
    List<String> tmpList=new ArrayList<String>();
    StringBuffer buffer=new StringBuffer();
    char ch=' ';
    int tmp=0;
    if(listSize==0)//求第一个区段的IP可能组合。
      while(i < 3\&\&(len-i) > 1*(area-1))
      {
       ch=s.charAt(i-1);
       if(ch=='0'&&i==1)//当第一区段的第一位值为0的时候,该区段有且只有一种情况,那就是0
        if((len-i)<=3*(area-1))//只有剩余的数字个数小于3*3,区段为0的数才算合法的,加入tmpList中
        tmpList.add(String.valueOf(ch));
        break;
       buffer.append(ch);
       tmp=Integer.valueOf(buffer.toString());
       if(tmp<=255)//所求的数不能大于255
       if((len-i)<=3*(area-1))//剩余的个数不能小于3*3
       tmpList.add(buffer.toString());
       }else break;
       i++;
```

```
}else//求剩下区段的可能组合
      for(int j=0;j<listSize;j++)//数组中前面字段的所有组合,进行单独组合求解可能数
        i=1;
        String tmpStr=list.get(j);
        int strLen=tmpStr.length()-(3-area);//3-area是减去小数点的个数,就是真实字符串的长度
        String str="";
        while(i<=3&&(len-i-strLen)>=1*(area-1))//i代表的是每个区段的最常长度只能是3以及剩余长度应证
                               //比如剩余区段是2,那最小长度应大于2,最大长度应大于2*3
        buffer=buffer.delete(0,buffer.length());
        buffer.append(tmpStr);
          buffer.append(".");
          ch=s.charAt(strLen+i-1);
          if(ch=='0'\&\&i==1)
         buffer.append(ch);
         if((len-i-strLen) < = 3*(area-1))
           tmpList.add(buffer.toString());
         break;
          str+=ch;
          tmp=Integer.valueOf(str);
         if(tmp < = 255)
          buffer.append(str);
          if((len-i-strLen) < = 3*(area-1))
          tmpList.add(buffer.toString());
         }else
            break;
         i++;
         }
        }
    return tmpList;
第二版,使用递归来解题
public ArrayList<String> restoreIpAddresses(String s) {
    ArrayList < String > res = new ArrayList < String > ();
    if(s==null)return res;
    int len=s.length();
    if (len<4||len>12) return res;
    String str="";
    mergeString(s,str,res,0);
    return res;
 public void mergeString(String s, String str, ArrayList<String> res, int area){
    if (area = = 3 \&\& isValid(s)) {
      res.add(str + s);
      return;
    }
```

}

```
for(int i=1; i<=3 && i<s.length(); i++){
    String substr = s.substring(0,i);
    if (isValid(substr)){
        mergeString(s.substring(i),str + substr + '.', res, area+1);
    }
}

public boolean isValid(String s){
    if (s.charAt(0)=='0') return s.equals("0");
    int num = Integer.parseInt(s);
    return num<=255 && num>0;
}
```

# [Java] LeetCode32 Longest Valid Parentheses

Given a string containing just the characters '(' and ')', find the length of the longest valid (well-formed) parentheses substring.

For "(()", the longest valid parentheses substring is "()", which has length = <math>2.

Another example is ")()())", where the longest valid parentheses substring is "()()", which has length = 4.

题意:给定一串包含括号的字符串,求字长有效的括号串。能顺序匹配的。这一题刚开始想好久~~,用stack来做题,很容易求出字符串中所有有效的括号长度。但是如何求有效子串呢?如果我们能找出无效括号的index,将有效的index减去上一个无效的index,那么就是该字符的有效子串。弄清楚这一点求最大的有效字符串也会变得很容易。

```
public int longestValidParentheses(String s) {
    if(s==null)return 0;
    int len=s.length();
    int i=0;
    Stack<Integer> stack=new Stack<Integer>();
    char ch;
    int res=0;
    while(i<len)
    {
        ch=s.charAt(i);
        if(ch=='(')
        stack.push(i);//我们变换思路,将括号的index入栈
        else
        {
            if(!stack.isEmpty()&&s.charAt(stack.peek())=='(')//如果是' )',且与stack顶括号匹配时,弹出
            {
                  stack.pop();
                  res=Math.max(stack.isEmpty()?i+1:i-stack.peek(),res);//为空的话,证明前面没有无效括号,将i
            }else
```

# [Java]LeetCode17 Letter Combinations of a Phone Number

Given a digit string, return all possible letter combinations that the number could represent. A mapping of digit to letters (just like on the telephone buttons) is given below.

```
Input:Digit string "23"
Output: ["ad", "ae", "af", "bd", "be", "bf", "cd", "ce", "cf"].
```

题意:一个有数字组成的字符串,按照手机上数字所对应的字符串,输出所有可以出现的组合。字符串中的顺

解题思路:这是动态累加的程序。如果说,"23",我先求出2的组合,然后将2的组合与3中所对应的所有字符-

```
public static List<String> letterCombinations(String digits) {
    List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>();
    List<String> res=new ArrayList<String>();
    int len=digits.length();
    if(len==0)return res;
    char ch;
    String tmp=null;
    for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
    {
        ch=digits.charAt(i);
        if(ch!='0'&&ch!='1')
        {
            tmp=digit2String(ch);
            list.add(tmp);
        }
    }
    len=list.size();</pre>
```

```
for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
     res=mergeListAndString(res,list.get(i));
  return res;
static List<String> mergeListAndString(List<String> list,String str)
if(str==null)return list;
   List<String> resTmp=new ArrayList<String>();
  if(list.size() = = 0)
     for(int i=0; i < str.length(); i++)
     list.add(String.valueOf(str.charAt(i)));
     return list;
  }else
    for(int j=0;j < str.length();j++)
       for(int k=0;k<list.size();k++)
        resTmp.add(str.charAt(j)+list.get(k));
    return resTmp;
}
static String digit2String(char ch)
  String str=null;
  switch(ch)
     case '2':str="abc";break;
     case '3':str="def";break;
     case '4':str="ghi";break;
     case '5':str="jkl";break;
     case '6':str="mno";break;
     case '7':str="pqrs";break;
     case '8':str="tuv";break;
     case '9':str="wxyz";break;
     default: str=null;break;
  return str;
}
```

这是第一版代码,虽然通过了。但是代码很长。接下来,看看有没有办法精简一下。

```
public static List<String> letterCombinations(String digits) {
         String[] digits2String={"","","abc","def","ghi","jkl","mno","pqrs","tuv","wxyz"};
    List<String> res=new ArrayList<String>();
    int len=digits.length();
```

```
if(len==0)return res;
  char ch;
  String tmp=null;
  for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
    ch=digits.charAt(i);
    if(ch<='9'&&ch>'1')
     tmp=digits2String[ch-'0'];
     res=mergeListAndString(res,tmp);
  return res;
static List<String> mergeListAndString(List<String> list,String str)
if(str==null)return list;
   List<String> resTmp=new ArrayList<String>();
  if(list.size() = = 0)
     for(int i=0; i < str.length(); i++)
     list.add(String.valueOf(str.charAt(i)));
     return list;
  }else
    for(int j=0;j<list.size();j++)</pre>
       for(int k=0;k < str.length();k++)
        resTmp.add(list.get(j)+str.charAt(k));
    return resTmp;
}
```

## [Java]LeetCode22 Generate Parentheses

Given n pairs of parentheses, write a function to generate all combinations of well-formed parentheses.

For example, given n = 3, a solution set is:

```
"((()))", "(()())", "(()())", "()(())", "()(())"
```

题意:给出括号的对数,输出格式正确的括号排列。就是正常闭合的括号。

解题思路:用递归的方法。

```
public List<String> generateParenthesis(int n) {
  List<String> result=new ArrayList<String>();
  if(n==0)return result;
  StringBuffer buffer=new StringBuffer();
  addParenthesis(buffer,result,n,n);
  return result:
 void addParenthesis(StringBuffer buffer,List<String> result,int leftNum,int rightNum)
    if(leftNum>rightNum)return;//如果左括号的个数大于右括号的,返回。
    if(leftNum==0&&rightNum==0)
      result.add(buffer.toString());
    if(leftNum>0)//加左括号
      buffer.append('(');
      addParenthesis(buffer,result,leftNum-1,rightNum);
      buffer.delete(buffer.length()-1, buffer.length());
    if(rightNum>0)//加右括号
      buffer.append(')');
      addParenthesis(buffer,result,leftNum,rightNum-1);
      buffer.delete(buffer.length()-1, buffer.length());
 }
```

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## [Java]LeetCode49 Anagrams

Given an array of strings, return all groups of strings that are anagrams.

Note: All inputs will be in lower-case.

题意,就是判断字符数组中是否有回文字符串(判断两个字符串是否由相同的字母组成,但是顺序有可能不一样)。

解题思路:首先想到的是将数组中的字符按字母顺序重排列。然后用map存储,字符串做为key值,用一个List链表记录排序之前的字符串在数组中的index。然后判读list中长度,大于1的说明是有回文字符,加入list。

```
public List<String> anagrams(String[] strs) {
     List < String > list = new ArrayList < String > ();
     int len=strs.length;
     if(len<=1)return list;
     Map<String,List<Integer>> map=new HashMap<String,List<Integer>>();
     String str=null;
     StringBuffer buffer=new StringBuffer();
     for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
     str=strs[i];
       char[] chars=str.toCharArray();
       Arrays.sort(chars);
       for(char ch:chars)
          buffer.append(ch);
       str=buffer.toString();
       buffer.delete(0,str.length());
       if(map.get(str)==null)
        List<Integer> tmpList=new ArrayList<Integer>();
        tmpList.add(i);
        map.put(str, tmpList);
       else
       {
        map.get(str).add(i);
     Set < String > keySet = map.keySet();
     for(Iterator < String > iter = keySet.iterator();iter.hasNext();)
       String keyStr=iter.next();
       List < Integer > listIndex = map.get(keyStr);
       len=listIndex.size();
       if(len <= 1)continue;
       for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
       list.add(strs[listIndex.get(i)]);
       }
    }
   return list;
运行的时间比较长,766ms。是否能优化一下呢。在判断的时候直接存储。
public List<String> anagrams(String[] strs) {
     List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>();
     int len=strs.length;
     if(len<=1)return list;
     Map < String, Integer > map = new HashMap < String, Integer > ();
     String str=null;
     for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
```

```
{
    str=strs[i];
    char[] chars=str.toCharArray();
    Arrays.sort(chars);
    str=new String(chars);
    if(map.containsKey(str))//判断map中是否有重排列的str
    {
        int index=map.get(str);
        if(index!=-1)//判断是否是第二次存在相同的key。如果是,将第一次的index所对应的数组值取出加
        {
            list.add(strs[index]);
            map.put(str,-1);
            }
            list.add(strs[i]);
        }else
        {
            map.put(str,i);
        }
        return list;
}
```

## [Java]Leetcode14 Longest Common Prefix

Write a function to find the longest common prefix string amongst an array of strings.

就是一个字符数组,找字符数组中所有字符串中的最常前缀。

解题思路:首先两个字符比较,找出最长前缀,然后拿前缀与其他字符比较。这里面要注意的是,比较的次数最多是最短字符的长度。

```
public String longestCommonPrefix(List<String> strs) {
   int strsLen=strs.size();
   if(strsLen==0)return "";
   int i=0;
   String str=null;
   String longestCommonPrefix="";
   while(i<strsLen)
   {
      str=strs.get(i);
      if(i==0)longestCommonPrefix=str;
      else
      longestCommonPrefix=LCP2String(str,longestCommonPrefix);
      i++;</pre>
```

By mnmlist,2015-9-2 9:13:02.

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```
}
  return longestCommonPrefix;
}
public String LCP2String(String str1,String str2)//比较两个字符的最长前缀
  int len1=str1.length();
  int len2=str2.length();
  int len=len1>len2?len2:len1;
  int i=0;
  char ch1=' ';
  char ch2=' ':
  while(i<len)
    ch1=str1.charAt(i);
    ch2=str2.charAt(i);
    if(ch1==ch2)i++;
    else break;
  if(i==0)return "";
  else return str1.substring(0,i);
}
```

# [Java]Leetcode165 Compare Version Numbers

Compare two version numbers version1 and version2. If version1 > version2 return 1, if version1 < version2 return -1, otherwise return 0.

You may assume that the version strings are non-empty and contain only digits and the ! character.

The character does not represent a decimal point and is used to separate number sequences.

For instance, 2.5 is not "two and a half" or "half way to version three", it is the fifth second-level revision of the second first-level revision.

Here is an example of version numbers ordering:

```
0.1 < 1.1 < 1.2 < 13.37
```

题意是:比较版本号的大小,假设版本号只含有数字和小数点。这一题首先可能想到的是字符转换为整型比较大小,但是版本号中可以有多个小数点,这一点就不符合了。于是想到用split()方法,以小数点为分界符,分成一个字符数组,再一一比较。

代码如下:

```
public int compareVersion(String version1, String version2) {
    String[] ver1=version1.split("\\.");
    String[] ver2=version2.split("\\.");
    int len1=ver1.length;
    int len2=ver2.length;
    int len=0;
    if(len2<=len1)len=len2;
    else len=len1;
    int num1=0;
    int num2=0;
    int i=0;
    while(i<len)
     num1=Integer.valueOf(ver1[i]);
     num2=Integer.valueOf(ver2[i]);
     if(num1==num2)i++;
     else if(num1<num2)return -1;
     else return 1:
    while(len1>i)//有小数点,但是小数点后的值为0的情况,不为0返回1,都为0就return 0.
     if(Integer.valueOf(ver1[i++])!=0)return 1;
    i=len;
    while(len2>i)
     if(Integer.valueOf(ver2[i++])!=0)return -1;
    return 0;
 }
```

## [JAVA]LeetCode8 String to Integer (atoi)

Implement atoi to convert a string to an integer.

Hint: Carefully consider all possible input cases. If you want a challenge, please do not see below and ask yourself what are the possible input cases.

Notes: It is intended for this problem to be specified vaguely (ie, no given input specs). You are responsible to gather all the input requirements up front.

题意:将字符串转换为整型。这一题感觉不是很简单,经过多次修改,终于accepted!!!

考虑的问题比较多,首先字符串转换中遇见非数字字符的处理,字符串超出最大整型和最小整型怎么处理。

开题遇到空格,用trim()去空格。

+ , -号只可能在去空格后第一位。

中间遇到非数字字符,直接返回前一段字符,判断是否有效,并转换为整型。

代码如下:

```
public int myAtoi(String str) {
    if(str==null)return 0;
    str=str.trim();//去空格
    int len=str.length();
    if(len==0)return 0;
    char signal='+';
    int singalNum=0;
    int i=0;
    char ch=str.charAt(i);
    double result=0;
    while(i<len)
      ch=str.charAt(i);
      if(ch=='-'||ch=='+')//判断符号
        if(i!=0)return 0;//如果符号不在首位,返回0
        if(ch=='-')signal='-';
      }else if(ch>='0'&&ch<='9')
        result=result*10+(str.charAt(i)-'0');//处理数字
      }else if(ch<'0'||ch>'9')//遇到非数字字符,跳出循环,只计算非数字之前的合法数字字符
        break;
      i++;
    if(signal=='-')
    result=-1*result;
    if(result>Integer.MAX_VALUE)return Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    if(result < Integer.MIN_VALUE) return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
    return (int)result;
 }
```

# [Java]leetcode6 ZigZag Conversion

The string "PAYPALISHIRING" is written in a zigzag pattern on a given number of rows like this: (you may want to display this pattern in a fixed font for better legibility)

```
P A H N
APLSIIG
Y I R
```

And then read line by line: "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR"

Write the code that will take a string and make this conversion given a number of rows:

string convert(string text, int nRows);

convert("PAYPALISHIRING", 3) should return "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR".

题意是:给你一个字符串,他是以Z形式表示出来的字符串顺序,然后你以行的形式读出来。给定了字符串的行数。

解题思路:我们发现第一行和最后一行都很好处理,就是每次读取j+2\*nRows-2,就是中间的行则需要单独处理。

正如以上的例子,我们发现,我们可以每次选区PAYP作为一个单元处理。就是选取nRows+nRows-2=2nRows-2个长度处理。

那么中间元素的位置关系是j+2\*nRows-2i-2(i表示第几行)

ok,代码如下:

```
public String convert(String s, int nRows)
if (s == null || nRows == 1)
 return s;
int len = s.length();
if (len <= nRows)
 return s;
StringBuffer res = new StringBuffer();
int size = 2 * nRows - 2;//每次处理的长度
for (int i = 0; i < nRows; i++) {//每一行的元素
 char ch;
 for (int j = i; j < len; j + = size) {
 ch = s.charAt(j);
 res.append(ch);
 if (i!=0&& i!= nRows - 1) {//如果是中间元素单独处理
  int tmp = j + size - 2 * i;
  if (tmp < len) {
   ch = s.charAt(tmp);
   res.append(ch);
  }
 }
 }
 return res.toString();
```

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# [Java]leetcode173 Binary Search Tree Iterator

Implement an iterator over a binary search tree (BST). Your iterator will be initialized with the root node of a BST.

Calling next() will return the next smallest number in the BST.

Note: next() and hasNext() should run in average O(1) time and uses O(h) memory, where h is the height of the tree.

题意:写一个二叉查找树的迭代器,实现hasNext()和next()的功能。next()每次返回二叉树中未访问的最小值。要求的平均时间复杂度是O(1)和空间复杂度是O(h)。

解题思路:next()每次返回二叉树中未访问的最小值。也就是将二叉树中序遍历,并将对应值输出。 这里面注意的是空间和时间的复杂度。

```
public class BSTIterator {//将中序遍历的功能嵌查在整个程序中
 TreeNode current;
 Stack<TreeNode> stack;
 public BSTIterator(TreeNode root) {
    current=root;
    stack=new Stack<TreeNode>();
   while(current!=null)//因为只可能是左节点才是最小值,将所有左子树节点入栈,保证空间复杂度是O(h)
      stack.push(current);
      current=current.left;
 }
 /** @return whether we have a next smallest number */
 public boolean hasNext() {
  return !stack.isEmpty();
 /** @return the next smallest number */
 public int next() {
  current=stack.pop();
  int res=current.val;//这一步已经得到最小值
  current=current.right;//但要考虑到右子树的遍历
  while(current!=null)
    stack.push(current);
    current=current.left;
   return res;
}
```

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## [JAVA]LeetCode199 Binary Tree Right

## Side View

Given a binary tree, imagine yourself standing on the right side of it, return the values of the nodes you can see ordered from top to bottom.

```
For example:
Given the following binary tree,
1 <—
/\
23<---
11
54<---
You should return [1, 3, 4].
题目的含义是:从右边看,我们能看到的节点有哪些,相当于几何中投影的概念。
解题思路:1)深度遍历,先记录右边节点的最大高度。只有大于最大高度的节点才能打
印出来。(我们自己思维去判断的时候,应该更倾向这种逻辑)
2)层次遍历,将最右边的节点存入list表中。这种想法写程序更容易理解。
实现1) 思路代码如下所示:
public List<Integer> rightSideView(TreeNode root) {
   Stack<TreeNode> stack=new Stack<TreeNode>();
   Stack<TreeNode> stack1=new Stack<TreeNode>();//存储所有的节点,用来计算节点所在的高度
   List < Integer > list = new ArrayList < Integer > ();
   TreeNode current=root;
   int curHeight=1;
   int rightHeight=0;
   while(current!=null||!stack.isEmpty())
     if(current!=null)
     if(curHeight>rightHeight)
       list.add(current.val);
     stack.push(current);
     stack1.push(current);
     current=current.right;
     ++curHeight;
     }else
      current=stack.pop();
      //计算当前current节点所在的height值
      while(!stack1.isEmpty())
      {
        if(stack1.peek() = = current)
          curHeight=stack1.size();
    if(curHeight>rightHeight)rightHeight=curHeight;
          break;
        stack1.pop();
```

```
}
current=current.left;
++curHeight;
}
return list;
}
```

### 实现2)思路程序如下:

```
public List<Integer> rightSideView(TreeNode root) {
   List<Integer> list=new ArrayList<Integer>();
  if(root==null)return list;
   Queue < TreeNode > queue = new LinkedList < TreeNode > ();
   TreeNode current=root;
   queue.offer(current);
   queue.offer(null);//相当于用null来做每层节点的间隔符
   while(!queue.isEmpty())
    current=queue.poll();
    if(current!=null)
      if(queue.peek()==null)
        list.add(current.val);
     if(current.left!=null)queue.add(current.left);
     if(current.right!=null)queue.add(current.right);
    }else
      if(queue.isEmpty())
        break;
     }else
        queue.add(null);
    }
  return list;
```

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# [Java]LeetCode96 Unique Binary Search Trees

Given n, how many structurally unique BST's (binary search trees) that store values 1...n?

For example, Given n = 3, there are a total of 5 unique BST's.

给定一个n值,那么从1.2.3...N共N个数,能构建几棵二叉排序树。

解题思路就是:遍历1至N个数,求它们每个元素作为根节点的情况,根据中序遍历的思想,小于根节点的排在左边,大于根节点的排在右边。求出左边子二叉树的构建数目和右二叉树的构建数目,相乘就得到该二叉树的数目了。该题是不是感觉又可以根据递归的思路来解了。

递归思路:

```
public int numTrees(int n) {
    if(n==0||n==1)return 1;
    if(n==2)return 2;
    int num=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//根节点
    {
        num+=numTrees(i-1)*numTrees(n-i);//左子树二叉排序树的构建数目*右子树二叉排序树的构建数目
    }
    return num;
}
```

虽然逻辑是对的,但是leetcode提示timeLimited。也就是递归超时了。

那我们试一试将已经作为根节点求解的构建数目先用数组保存起来,然后后面的节点求解的时候再调用。

- 1) 先定义一个array
- 2) array[0]表示节点数为0的情况, array[0]=1;
- 3) array[1]表示1个节点的求解只有一种情况:左节点的个数和右节点个数都为0即a[0]\*a[0];
- 4) array[2]表示2个节点的求解只有两种情况:左节点的个数和右节点个数都为a[1]\*a[0],a[0]\*a[1]
- 5) array[3]表示3个节点的求解只有三种情况:左节点的个数和右节点个数为a[2]\*a[0],a[1]\*a[1],a[0]\*a[2]

### 以此类推

### 我们用代码实现如下

```
public int numTrees(int n) {
    int[] array=new int[n+1];
    array[0]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
      for(int j=0;j<i;j++)
      {
        array[i]+=array[j]*array[i-j-1];
      }
    }
    return array[n];
}</pre>
```

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## LeetCode125 Sum Root to Leaf Numbers

### Sum Root to Leaf Numbers

Given a binary tree containing digits from 0-9 only, each root-to-leaf path could represent a number.

An example is the root-to-leaf path 1->2->3 which represents the number 123.

解题思想:二叉树遍历,判断如果是叶子节点,就把路径的节点转换为整数。 这里面我用了二个栈

stack用于返回上个节点

stack1用于记录每次根节点到叶子的所有节点, stack1中节点和stack一样添加节点,但是弹出的时机不一样。要注重分析。

```
public int sumNumbers(TreeNode root) {
    if(root==null)return 0;
    Stack<TreeNode> stack=new Stack<TreeNode>();
   Stack<TreeNode> stack1=new Stack<TreeNode>();
    StringBuilder builder=new StringBuilder();
   int sum=0;
   TreeNode current=root;
   while(current!=null||!stack.isEmpty())
      if(current!=null)
        stack.push(current);
        stack1.push(current);
        current=current.left;
        current=stack.pop();
        if(current.right==null&&t.left==null)
           for(int i=0;i<stack1.size();i++)</pre>
           builder.append(stack1.get(i).val);
           sum+=Integer.parseInt(builder.toString());
           builder.delete(0, builder.length());
           stack1.pop();//叶子节点计算完弹出</span><span style="color:#333333;">
        }else{
          while(!stack1.isEmpty())
           if(stack1.peek()==current)break;//当current存在右节点时stack中的current的节点已经弹出
                                  //但是stack1中的current节点不能弹出,我们要保持路径上的完整节点
           stack1.pop();
           }
        current=current.right;
      }
   return sum;
```

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# [JAVA]LeetCode106 Construct Binary Tree from Inorder and Postorder Traversal

#### 根据中序和后序遍历结果构建二叉树

解题思路:递归调用,但需要注意的是先根据根节点建右树再建左树。

步骤:1)后序的最后一个节点肯定是树的根节点,取值建根节点,postIndex=postorder.length-1;

- 2)在中序中找该根节点值的位置,为inIndex
- 3)根据inIndex将中序分为左子树节点和右子树节点。
- 4)发现postIndex的前一位是树的右子树的节点。所以在建树的时候,我们要先建右树再建左树,postIndex--;

### 5)重复2)

```
public class Solution {
  Map<Integer,Integer> inMap=new TreeMap<Integer,Integer>();
  int postIndex=0:
 public TreeNode buildTree(int[] inorder, int[] postorder) {
   if(inorder.length==0||postorder.length==0)return null;
   postIndex=postorder.length-1;
   for(int i=0;i<inorder.length;i++)</pre>
   inMap.put(inorder[i],i);
   return createTree(postorder,0,inorder.length-1);
 TreeNode createTree(int[] postorder,int inStart,int inEnd)
    if(inStart>inEnd ||postIndex<0)return null;
    TreeNode root=new TreeNode(postorder[postIndex--]);
    if(inStart==inEnd)return root;
    int inIndex=inMap.get(root.val);
    root.right=createTree(postorder,inIndex+1,inEnd);
    root.left=createTree(postorder,inStart,inIndex-1);
    return root;
 }
}
```

# [JAVA]LeetCode105 Construct Binary Tree from Preorder and Inorder Traversal

Given preorder and inorder traversal of a tree, construct the binary tree.

Note:

You may assume that duplicates do not exist in the tree.

根据前序遍历和中序遍历,构建二叉树。假设树中不存在相同的节点

解题思路:根据前序遍历的元素,每次都可以将中序遍历划分为左子树节点和右子树节点。考虑用递归的方法解题。

```
public class Solution
Map<Integer,Integer> inMap=new TreeMap<Integer,Integer>();//将中序的值放入map中,可以很容易表
int preIndex=0;//记录每棵树的下标
public TreeNode buildTree(int[] preorder, int[] inorder)
if(preorder.length==0||inorder.length==0)return null;
for(int i=0;i<inorder.length;i++)
  inMap.put(inorder[i],i);
  return createTree(preorder,0,inorder.length-1);
public TreeNode createTree(int[] preorder,int inStart,int inEnd)
  if(inStart>inEnd)return null;
  TreeNode root=new TreeNode(preorder[preIndex++]);
  if(inStart==inEnd)return root;
  int inIndex=inMap.get(root.val);
  root.left=createTree(preorder,inStart,inIndex-1);
  root.right=createTree(preorder,inIndex+1,inEnd);
  return root;
}
}
```

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# LeetCode114 Flatten Binary Tree to Linked List

Given a binary tree, flatten it to a linked list in-place.

将二叉树变成扁平的,类似于LinkedList的只有右子树的线性链表

基本思路:这不是前序遍历么,将节点存入list中,然后重新构建一个右子树。这就简单了。

```
public void flatten(TreeNode root) {
   Stack<TreeNode> stack=new Stack<TreeNode>();
   List<TreeNode> list=new LinkedList<TreeNode>();
   TreeNode current=root;
   while(!stack.isEmpty()||current!=null)//前序遍历节点存入list中
      if(current!=null)
        stack.push(current);
        list.add(current);
        current=current.left;
      }else
        current=stack.pop();
        current=current.right;
   current=root;//将list中的节点重新构建右子树,注意之前的链接还在,所以构建的时候,要将左孩子清空
   i=1;
   while(i<list.size())
      current.left=null;
      current.right=list.get(i);
      current=current.right;
      i++;
   }
 }
```

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# LeetCode94 Binary Tree Inorder Traversal[Java]

非递归的二叉树中序遍历

使用stack来解这道题

步骤:1、初始化空栈stack

- 2、初始化current指针,先指向root
- 3、将current压入栈,并使得current=current.left直到current为空
- 4、如果current为空, stack不为空
  - 1)将值从stack中弹出,current=stack.pop();
  - 2)list.add(current);
  - 3)current=current.right
  - 4)重复3
- 5、如果current为空, stack也为空, 遍历结束

按照以上步骤,实现代码如下:

```
public List<Integer> inorderTraversal(TreeNode root)
{
  List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
  Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
  TreeNode current = root;
  while(!stack.isEmpty()||current!=null)
  {
    if(current!=null)
```

```
{
    stack.push(current);
    current=current.left;
}else
    {
        current=stack.pop();
        list.add(current.val);
        current=current.right;
      }
}
return list;
```

## LeetCode 147 Insertion Sort List

问题: Sort a linked list using insertion sort.链表的插入。

这题的考察点:1)插入排序(以某个数为基准,一般是第一个数,将后面的数与它比较,放在前边还是后边。。。。)

2)其次是链表的插入,需要单向的遍历

```
public ListNode insertionSortList(ListNode head) {
   if(head==null||head.next==null)return head;//head为空或只有一个数返回head
   int minNum=Integer.MIN_VALUE;//新建一个结点作为头结点,头结点的值为整数的最小值
   ListNode p=new ListNode(minNum);
   p.next=head;
   head=p;
   p=p.next;
   ListNode q=p.next;//从第二数开始与前边的数比较
   ListNode r,rN;//用于遍历前部分排序好的链表,确定q指针所指节点插入的位置,每次都从头结点开始
   while(q!=null)
    r=head;
    rN=r.next;
    if(q.val < p.val)
    while(rN!=p && rN.val<=q.val)//rN所指值小于q,r和rN都后移
     r=rN;
     rN=rN.next;
    }//跳出循环表示找到了q值插入的位置,并修改相应结点的链接
    r.next=q;
```

```
q=q.next;
r=r.next;
r.next=rN;
p.next=q;
}else//说明q指针的值小于p,不用修改链接,指针后移
{
p=q;
q=q.next;
}
return head.next; //去掉新建的节点,返回head.next
}
```

## LeetCode146 LRU Cache

Design and implement a data structure for Least Recently Used (LRU) cache. It should support the following operations: get and set.

get(key) - Get the value (will always be positive) of the key if the key exists in the cache, otherwise return -1.

set(key, value) - Set or insert the value if the key is not already present. When the cache reached its capacity, it should invalidate the least recently used item before inserting a new item.

该题就是设计一个LRU(最近最少访问的cache)Cache,支持get和set方法。当缓冲区满的时候,根据最近最少访问的原则将新的item插入即可。 思路:键值对的插入很容易想到Map,LinkedListMap就有两种插入方式 accessOrder布尔值为true时为 accessorder(访问顺序)进行插入,也就是按照最近最少访问的原则插入,false时为insertion-order(插入顺序),即按插入的先后顺序进行插入。

A special {@link #LinkedHashMap(int,float,boolean) constructor} is provided to create a linked hash map whose order of iteration is the order in which its entries were last accessed, from least-recently accessed to most-recently (access-order). This kind of map is well-suited to building LRU caches.

通过阅读源代码,我们发现LinkedHashMap(int,float,boolean)构造方法是解决该题的关键。

```
public LinkedHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor,boolean accessOrder)
{
    super(initialCapacity, loadFactor);
    this.accessOrder = accessOrder;
}
```

构造函数中的三个参数分别是,initialCapacity初始容量,loadFactor荷载因子,accessOreder是否为访问顺序

By mnmlist,2015-9-2 9:13:02.

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当我们选择accessOrder方式时,当Cache达到最大容量时要删除最近最少访问的元素,所以要重载该方法。

The {@link #removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry)} method may be overridden to impose a policy for removing stale mappings automatically when new mappings are added to the map.

removeEldestEntry当新的映射添加到map中,我们可能需要重载该方法来自动删除旧的映射。这里的映射就是键值对的意思。

怎样重载,在注释中也给出了例子。让我们来看看注释。

Returns true if this map should remove its eldest entry. This method is invoked by put and putAll after inserting a new entry into the map. It provides the implementor with the opportunity to remove the eldest entry each time a new one is added. This is useful if the map represents a cache: it allows the map to reduce memory consumption by deleting stale entries.

如果map需要删除旧的entry,return返回true。当用put和putAll方法初入新的entrys时该方法就会被调用。如果该map代表cache时。通过删除旧的entry来达到节省内存消耗的作用。

Sample use: this override will allow the map to grow up to 100 entries and then delete the eldest entry each time a new entry is added, maintaining a steady state of 100 entries.

例如,当map增加到100entries后,需要删除旧的entry来添加新的entry,维持100固定的长度。

```
private static final int MAX_ENTRIES = 100;
protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry eldest)
{
    return size() > MAX_ENTRIES;
}
```

好了,结合少量的源码分析和题目的理解,我们来实现LRUCache的功能如下。

```
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
import java.util.Map;

public class LRUCache < K, V > extends LinkedHashMap < Integer, Integer > {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    private int capacity;
    public LRUCache(int capacity)
    {
        super(capacity, 0.75f, true);
        this.capacity = capacity;
    }
    @Override
    protected boolean removeEldestEntry(Map.Entry < Integer, Integer > eldest)
    {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return size() > capacity;
    }
    public int get(int key)
    {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```
if(super.get(key)==null)return -1;
    return super.get(key);
}
public void set(int key, int value)
{
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    super.put(key,value);
}
```

## LeetCode61Rotate List

Given a list, rotate the list to the right by k places, where k is non-negative.

```
For example: Given 1->2->3->4->5->NULL and k=2, return 4->5->1->2->3->NULL.
```

#### 解题思路:

- 1、先遍历整个链表求出总长度length
- 2、根据k求出链表的新的head在什么位置, length-k的位置
- 3、假如p指向length-k-1的地方, head=p.next,然后将p.next=null,因为它要作为链表的结尾
- 3、然后从新的head节点遍历到末尾,链接到初始head节点的位置。

出错的地方:题目中k的值可以大于链表的长度。那要怎么解决呢?实际上当k值大于链表长度时,旋转k次的结果等于k%length后的结果。我们在这稍加判断即可。

```
if (head == null)
  return null;
int length=1;
int i = 1;
ListNode p = head;
ListNode q = head;
while(p.next!=null)
{
  p=p.next;
length++;
```

```
}
p=head;
if(n>length)n=(n%length);
int k=length-n;
if(k==0)return head;
while (p.next != null)
if (i > k-1)
 break;
p = p.next;
i++;
if (p.next != null)
head = p.next;
p.next = null;
else
return head;
p = head;
while (p.next != null)
p = p.next;
p.next = q;
return head;
```

# Remove Duplicates from Sorted List II

将有序链表中的重复元素全部删除,比如1->2->2->3结果是1->3,1->1->1结果是空。

### 1、我们先新建ListNode节点

```
public class ListNode
{
int val;
ListNode next;

ListNode(int x)
{
  val = x;
  next = null;
}
}
```

### 2、为了方便测试,我们再新建List表,当输入-100时,退出循环。

```
public class List
ListNode head,tail;
int length;
List()
{
head=null;
tail=null;
public boolean isEmpty()//判断链表是否为真
return head==null;
public void addHead(int val)
head=new ListNode(val);
head.next=null;
if(tail==null)tail=head;
public void addToTail(int val)
if(!isEmpty())
 tail.next=new ListNode(val);
 tail=tail.next;
}
else
 head=tail=new ListNode(val);
public void print(ListNode head)
ListNode p=head;
while(p!=null)
 System.out.print(p.val+" ");
 p=p.next;
public ListNode createList()
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
int number;
while(sc.hasNext())
 number=sc.nextInt();
 if(number==-100)break;
 else
```

```
{
   addToTail(number);
   }
}
return head;
}
}
```

3、接下来就是分析算法

这题的难点在1、如果重复元素出现在开头,我们就需要修改头指针。

- 2、如果中间重现不同的重复元素,如1->2->3->3->3->4->4,也就是假如在1的地方有一个指针,那该指针在遇到什么情况下才移动呢。
  - 3、该题会设计到多个指针的使用,会有结尾元素单独处理的情况。

笔者解决该题思路是:1、我们首先解决头指针需要修改的情况,也就是head.val==head.next.val

2、head指针不需要动了之 后,p=head,q=head.next,r=q.next,那接下来,我们就需要判断p在什么情况下移 动就可以了。

### 如下图分析:

不管在什么情况下q、r指针都要移动。p移动的情况如下:

- 1、p.val!=q.val&&q.val!=r.val(p.next=q)(1->2->3->3的情况)
- 2、如上图q.val!=r.val&&r.val!=r.next.val(p.next!=q)
- 好,分析到这,接下来我们可以写程序了。

### 程序如下:

```
* Definition for singly-linked list.
* public class ListNode {
    int val;
    ListNode next;
    ListNode(int x) {
      val = x;
      next = null;
* }
public class Solution {
 public ListNode deleteDuplicates(ListNode head)
if (head == null || head.next == null)
 return head;
ListNode p = head;
ListNode q = head.next;
if (head.val == head.next.val)
 while (q.next != null)
  if (p.val != q.val && q.val != q.next.val)
  head = q;
  p = q;
  q = q.next;
  break;
 p = q;
  q = q.next;
if (p.val == q.val)
 return null;
else
 if (q.next == null)
  if (head.next != q)
  return q;
  else
  return head;
 }
 }
}
         //上面代码是修改头指针
         ListNode r = q.next;
while (r.next != null)
 if (p.val != q.val && q.val != r.val)
  if (p.next == q)
```