

# Problem 1054: Distant Barcodes

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

In a warehouse, there is a row of barcodes, where the

i

th

barcode is

barcodes[i]

.

Rearrange the barcodes so that no two adjacent barcodes are equal. You may return any answer, and it is guaranteed an answer exists.

Example 1:

Input:

barcodes = [1,1,1,2,2,2]

Output:

[2,1,2,1,2,1]

Example 2:

Input:

```
barcodes = [1,1,1,1,2,2,3,3]
```

Output:

```
[1,3,1,3,1,2,1,2]
```

Constraints:

```
1 <= barcodes.length <= 10000
```

```
1 <= barcodes[i] <= 10000
```

## Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> rearrangeBarcodes(vector<int>& barcodes) {
    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int[] rearrangeBarcodes(int[] barcodes) {
    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
def rearrangeBarcodes(self, barcodes: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def rearrangeBarcodes(self, barcodes):
        """
        :type barcodes: List[int]
        :rtype: List[int]
        """

```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} barcodes
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var rearrangeBarcodes = function(barcodes) {
}
```

### TypeScript:

```
function rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: number[]): number[] {
}
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int[] RearrangeBarcodes(int[] barcodes) {
    }
}
```

### C:

```
/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* rearrangeBarcodes(int* barcodes, int barcodesSize, int* returnSize) {
}
```

### Go:

```
func rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes []int) []int {  
}  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: IntArray): IntArray {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func rearrangeBarcodes(_ barcodes: [Int]) -> [Int] {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn rearrange_barcodes(barcodes: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<i32> {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} barcodes  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def rearrange_barcodes(barcodes)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $barcodes  
     * @return Integer[]  
    */
```

```
*/  
function rearrangeBarcodes($barcodes) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
List<int> rearrangeBarcodes(List<int> barcodes) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: Array[Int]): Array[Int] = {  
  
}  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec rearrange_barcodes(barcodes :: [integer]) :: [integer]  
def rearrange_barcodes(barcodes) do  
  
end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec rearrange_barcodes(Barcodes :: [integer()]) -> [integer()].  
rearrange_barcodes(Barcodes) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (rearrange-barcodes barcodes)  
(-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof exact-integer?))  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
vector<int> rearrangeBarcodes(vector<int>& barcodes) {

}
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public int[] rearrangeBarcodes(int[] barcodes) {

}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Distant Barcodes
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

```

```

class Solution:

def rearrangeBarcodes(self, barcodes: List[int]) -> List[int]:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

## Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):

def rearrangeBarcodes(self, barcodes):
    """
:type barcodes: List[int]
:rtype: List[int]
"""

```

## JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} barcodes
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var rearrangeBarcodes = function(barcodes) {

```

```
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
 */  
  
function rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: number[]): number[] {  
  
};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public int[] RearrangeBarcodes(int[] barcodes) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Distant Barcodes  
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
*/
/***
* Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
*/
int* rearrangeBarcodes(int* barcodes, int barcodesSize, int* returnSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Distant Barcodes
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

func rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes []int) []int {
}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: IntArray): IntArray {
        }
    }
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func rearrangeBarcodes(_ barcodes: [Int]) -> [Int] {
}

```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Distant Barcodes
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy, hash, sort, queue, heap
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

impl Solution {
    pub fn rearrange_barcodes(barcodes: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<i32> {
        }

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} barcodes
# @return {Integer[]}
def rearrange_barcodes(barcodes)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $barcodes
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function rearrangeBarcodes($barcodes) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    List<int> rearrangeBarcodes(List<int> barcodes) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def rearrangeBarcodes(barcodes: Array[Int]): Array[Int] = {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec rearrange_barcodes([integer]) :: [integer]  
    def rearrange_barcodes(barcodes) do  
  
    end  
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec rearrange_barcodes([integer()]) -> [integer()].  
rearrange_barcodes(Barcodes) ->  
.
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (rearrange-barcodes barcodes)  
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)
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