

Problem 900: RLE Iterator

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 59.04%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Design, Counting, Iterator

Problem Description

We can use run-length encoding (i.e., **RLE**) to encode a sequence of integers. In a run-length encoded array of even length `encoding` (**0-indexed**), for all even `i`, `encoding[i]` tells us the number of times that the non-negative integer value `encoding[i + 1]` is repeated in the sequence.

* For example, the sequence `arr = [8,8,8,5,5]` can be encoded to be `encoding = [3,8,2,5]`. `encoding = [3,8,0,9,2,5]` and `encoding = [2,8,1,8,2,5]` are also valid **RLE** of `arr`.

Given a run-length encoded array, design an iterator that iterates through it.

Implement the `RLEIterator` class:

* `RLEIterator(int[] encoded)` Initializes the object with the encoded array `encoded`. * `next(int n)` Exhausts the next `n` elements and returns the last element exhausted in this way. If there is no element left to exhaust, return `-1` instead.

Example 1:

```
**Input** ["RLEIterator", "next", "next", "next", "next"] [[[3, 8, 0, 9, 2, 5]], [2], [1], [1], [2]]
**Output** [null, 8, 8, 5, -1]
**Explanation** RLEIterator rLEIterator = new RLEIterator([3, 8, 0, 9, 2, 5]); // This maps to the sequence [8,8,8,5,5]. rLEIterator.next(2); // exhausts 2 terms of the sequence, returning 8. The remaining sequence is now [8, 5, 5]. rLEIterator.next(1); // exhausts 1 term of the sequence, returning 8. The remaining sequence is now [5, 5]. rLEIterator.next(1); // exhausts 1 term of the sequence, returning 5. The remaining sequence is now [5]. rLEIterator.next(2); // exhausts 2 terms, returning -1. This is because the first term exhausted was 5, but the second term did not exist. Since the last term exhausted does not
```

exist, we return -1.

****Constraints:****

* `2 <= encoding.length <= 1000` * `encoding.length` is even. * `0 <= encoding[i] <= 109` * `1 <= n <= 109` * At most `1000` calls will be made to `next`.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class RLEIterator {
public:
    RLEIterator(vector<int>& encoding) {

    }

    int next(int n) {

    }
};

/**
 * Your RLEIterator object will be instantiated and called as such:
 * RLEIterator* obj = new RLEIterator(encoding);
 * int param_1 = obj->next(n);
 */
```

Java:

```
class RLEIterator {

    public RLEIterator(int[] encoding) {

    }

    public int next(int n) {

    }

}
```

```
/**  
 * Your RLEIterator object will be instantiated and called as such:  
 * RLEIterator obj = new RLEIterator(encoding);  
 * int param_1 = obj.next(n);  
 */
```

Python3:

```
class RLEIterator:  
  
    def __init__(self, encoding: List[int]):  
  
    def next(self, n: int) -> int:  
  
# Your RLEIterator object will be instantiated and called as such:  
# obj = RLEIterator(encoding)  
# param_1 = obj.next(n)
```