2020/10/16 面试-代码题目

1.阻塞队列的实现

lock + 多个条件 (condition) 阻塞控制

实现原理: 通过可重入锁ReenTrantLock+Condition 来实现多线程之间的同步效果

入队讨程:

add方法:插入成功返回true;插入失败抛异常

put方法: 插入元素到尾部,如果失败则调用Condition.await()方法进行阻塞等待,直到被唤醒;

offer方法:插入元素到尾部,如果失败则直接返回false,

offer(timeout): 插入元素到尾部,如果失败则调用Condition.await (timeout) 方法进行阻塞等待指定时间,直到被唤醒或阻塞超时,还是失败就返回false

而一旦插入成功,就会唤醒出队的等待操作,执行出队的Condition的signal()方法

出队过程:

主要方法为: poll () 、take () 、remove ()

基本上和入队过程类似,出队结束会唤醒入队的等待操作,执行入队的Condition的signal()方法

而不管是入队操作还是出队操作,都会通过ReentrantLock来控制同步效果,通过两个Condition来控制线程之间的通信效果

2.延迟队列的实现

DelayQueue主要也是通过ReentrantLock+Condition来保证线程安全,而内部还采用了ProrityQueue来保证队列的优先级,实际就是按延时的时间来进行排序,延迟时间最短的排在队列的头部.

所以每次从头部获取的元素都是最先会过期的数据。

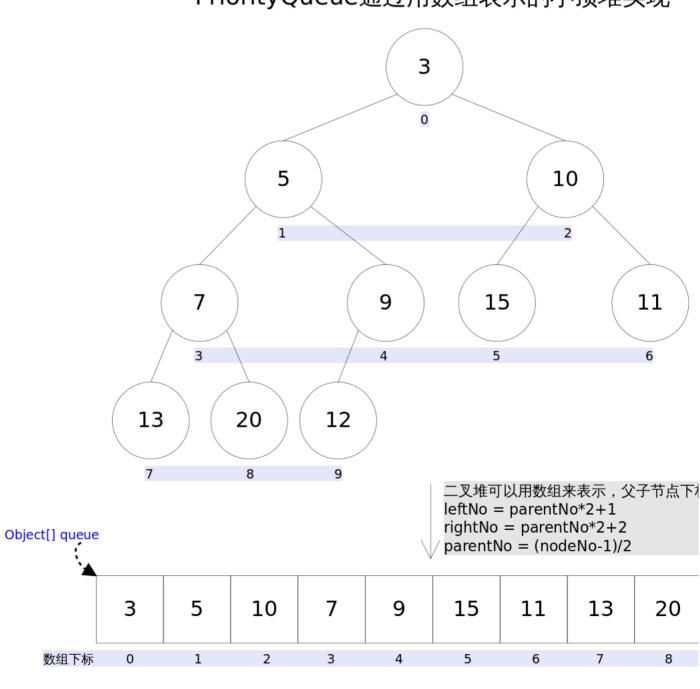
ProrityQueue的实现原理是使用二叉树小顶堆来实现的

https://blog.csdn.net/u010623927/article/details/87179364

Condition介绍:

https://blog.csdn.net/xh13007612005/article/details/89678117

PriorityQueue通过用数组表示的小顶堆实现



3.LRU本地缓存的实现

双向链表+hashMap实现 class Solution {

```
private LinkedList<Integer> linkedList;
    private Map<Integer, Integer> map;
    private int max_size;
    private int cur_size = 0;
   public Solution(int capacity) {
    linkedList = new LinkedList⇔();
        map = new HashMap<>();
        this.max_size = capacity;
    public int get(int key) {
        if(!map.containsKey(key)){
    return -1;
        int val = map.get(key);
        Object o = key;
        linkedList.remove(o);
        linkedList.addLast(key);
        return val;
    public void put(int key, int value) {
        if(map.containsKey(key)){
            // 这个put不能省略,即时key存在,若新添加的value更新了,那刚好就将value更新,如果省略,则value更新不了
            map.put(key, value);
            Object o = key;
            linkedList.remove(o):
            linkedList.addLast(key);
        }else{
            map.put(key, value);
            cur_size++;
            linkedList.addLast(key);
            if(cur_size>max_size){
                int tmp = linkedList.removeFirst();
                map.remove(tmp);
                cur_size--;
           }
       }
   }
}
package code.fragment;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap;
public class LRUCache<V> {
    '
* 容量
    private int capacity = 1024;
     * Node记录表
    private Map<String, ListNode<String, V>> table = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();
     * 双向链表头部
    private ListNode<String, V> head;
    * 双向链表尾部
    private ListNode<String, V> tail;
    public LRUCache(int capacity) {
        this.capacity = capacity;
    public LRUCache() {
        head = new ListNode<>();
tail = new ListNode<>();
        head.next = tail;
        head.prev = null;
tail.prev = head;
        tail.next = null;
    public V get(String key) {
        ListNode<String, V> node = table.get(key);
        //如果Node不在表中,代表缓存中并没有
        if (node == null) {}
            return null;
        //如果存在,则需要移动Node节点到表头
        //截断链表, node.prev -> node -> node.next ====> node.prev -> node.next
                  node.prev <- node <- node.next ====> node.prev <- node.next
        node.prev.next = node.next;
        node.next.prev = node.prev;
        //移动节点到表头
        node.next = head.next;
        head.next.prev = node;
        node.prev = head;
head.next = node;
        //存在缓存表
        table.put(key, node);
```

```
return node.value:
       public void put(String key, V value) {
               ListNode<String, V> node = table.get(key);
                //如果Node不在表中,代表缓存中并没有
               if (node == null) {
                        if (table.size() == capacity) {
                               //超过容量了 ,首先移除尾部的节点
table.remove(tail.prev.key);
                               tail.prev = tail.next;
tail.next = null;
                                tail = tail.prev;
                       node = new ListNode<>();
                       node.key = key;
node.value = value;
                       table.put(key, node);
               //如果存在,则需要移动Node节点到表头
               node.next = head.next;
               head.next.prev = node;
               node.prev = head;
head.next = node;
       }
         * 双向链表内部类
        public static class ListNode<K, V> {
               private K key;
private V value;
               ListNode<K, V> prev;
ListNode<K, V> next;
               public ListNode(K key, V value) {
                       this.key = key;
                       this.value = value;
               public ListNode() {
       }
              lic static void main(String[] args) {
LRUCache<ListNode> cache = new LRUCache ⇔(4);
ListNode<String, Integer> node1 = new ListNode⇔("key1", 1);
ListNode<String, Integer> node2 = new ListNode⇔("key2", 2);
ListNode<String, Integer> node3 = new ListNode⇔("key3", 3);
ListNode<String, Integer> node4 = new ListNode⇔("key4", 4);
ListNode<String, Integer> node5 = new ListNode⇒("key4", 4);
ListNode<String, Integer> node5 = new ListNode⇒("key5", 5);
cache.put("key1", node1);
cache.put("key2", node2);
cache.put("key4", node3);
cache.put("key4", node4);
cache.get("key2");
cache.get("key5", node5);
cache.get("key5", node5);
cache.get("key2");
        public static void main(String[] args) {
3.
```

4.数组三个数和为指定目标数值的三个数

```
* 双指针法
* @param nums
* @param target
public static void finger(int[] nums, int target) {
   if (nums == null) {
       return;
   // 记录数组的长度
   int lengths = nums.length-1;
    // 先固定一个值,要么固定最左边的值,要么固定最右边的值
   for (int i = 0; i < lengths; i++) {
       int left = (i + 1); // 左指针
       int right = lengths; // 右指针
       int low = (i + 1); // 临时左指针
       int high = lengths; // 临时右指针
       // 当左指针小于右指针的时候,就不需要循环了
       while (left < right) {
           // 比较临时指针
           while (low < high) {
               if ((nums[i] + nums[low] + nums[high]) == target) {
    System.out.println("三个数之和等于" + target + "的分别是: " + nums[i] +"、" + nums[low] + "和" + nums[high]);
              high--; // 相当于从右往左一直找数
           }
           high = right--; // 循环找完一遍数之后, 把临时右指针还原, 右指针减1
           low = ++left; // 因为临时左指针第一个元素已经比较完, 所有临时左指针加1, 左指针也加1
           while (low < high) {
```

```
5.topN
     public class TopN {
     public static int N = 10;
                                           //Top10
     public static int LEN = 100000000; //1亿个整数 public static int arrs[] = new int[LEN]; public static int arr[] = new int[N];
     //数组长度
     public static int len = arr.length;
     //堆中元素的有效元素 heapSize<=len
     public static int heapSize = len;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         //生成随机数组
         for(int i = 0; i < LEN; i++){
            arrs[i] = new Random().nextInt(999999999);
        //构建初始堆
        for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
            arr[i] = arrs[i];
        //构建小顶堆
         long start =System.currentTimeMillis();
        buildMinHeap();
        for(int i = N; i < LEN; i++){
            minHeap(0);
         System.out.println(LEN+"个数, 求Top"+N+", 耗时"+(System.currentTimeMillis()-start)+"毫秒");
      * 自底向上构建小堆
     public static void buildMinHeap(){
         int size = len / 2;
         for(int i = size; i >= 0; i--){
             minHeap(i);
         }
      * i节点为根及子树是一个小堆
      * @param i
     public static void minHeap(int i){
         int l = left(i);
int r = right(i);
int index = i;
         if(l<heapSize && arr[l]<arr[index]){</pre>
              index = 1:
         if(r<heapSize && arr[r]<arr[index]){</pre>
             index = r;
         if(index != i){
   int t = arr[index];
             arr[index] = arr[i];
             arr[i] = t;
             //递归向下构建堆
             minHeap(index);
         }
      * 返回i节点的左孩子
      * @param i
      * @return
     public static int left(int i){
         return 2*i;
     }
      * 返回i节点的右孩子
      * @param i
      * @return
     public static int right(int i){
         return 2*i+1;
      * 打印
     public static void print(){
         for(int a:arr){
             System.out.print(a+",");
         System.out.println();
```

6.排序算法的一种 https://www.cnblogs.com/fnlingnzb-learner/p/9083552.html

最基础的四个算法:冒泡、选择、插入、快排中,快排的时间复杂度最小C

排序法	平均时间	最差情形	稳定度	额外
冒泡	O(n2)	O(n2)	稳定	O(1)
选择	O(n2)	O(n2)	不稳定	O(1)
插入	O(n2)	O(n2)	稳定	O(1)
基数	O(logRB)	O(logRB)	稳定	O(n)
Shell	O(nlogn)	O(ns) 1 <s<2< td=""><td>不稳定</td><td>O(1)</td></s<2<>	不稳定	O(1)
快速	O(nlogn)	O(n2)	不稳定	O(nl
归并	O(nlogn)	O(nlogn)	稳定	O(1)
堆	O(nlogn)	O(nlogn)	不稳定	O(1)

```
package QuickSort;
public class QuickSort
   public static void main(String[] args)
       int[] a = \{ 49, 38, 65, 97, 76, 13, 27, 49, 78, 34, 12, 64, 1, 8 \};
       System.out.println("排序之前: ");
       for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
       {
           System.out.print(a[i] + " ");
       // 快速排序
       quick(a);
       System.out.println();
       System.out.println("排序之后: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
           System.out.print(a[i] + " ");
   private static void quick(int[] a)
       if (a.length > 0)
           quickSort(a, 0, a.length - 1);
       }
   private static void quickSort(int[] a, int low, int high)
       if (low < high)
       { // 如果不加这个判断递归会无法退出导致堆栈溢出异常
           int middle = getMiddle(a, low, high);
           quickSort(a, 0, middle - 1);
           quickSort(a, middle + 1, high);
   private static int getMiddle(int[] a, int low, int high)
       int temp = a[low];// 基准元素
       while (low < high)
```

```
// 找到比基准元素小的元素位置
               while (low < high && a[high] >= temp)
                   high--;
               a[low] = a[high];
               while (low < high && a[low] <= temp)
               {
                   1 ow++:
              a[high] = a[low];
          a[low] = temp;
          return low;
      }
}
7. 一万以内的质数
 package com.huaxin;
 public class TestPrimeNum {
      public static void main(String[] args){
          //方法三
          boolean flag03 = false;
          long start03 = System.currentTimeMillis();
for(int i = 2; i < 100000; i++){</pre>
               for(int j = 2; j <= Math.sqrt(i); j++){
   if(i % j == 0){
      flag03 = true;</pre>
                        break;
               if(flag03 == false){}
                    System.out.println(i);
          long end03 = System.currentTimeMillis();
          System.out.println("经历的时间为: " + (end03 - start03));
 8.二叉树遍历
  1. 先序遍历(根>左>右)
       递归的方式
        * 二叉树前序遍历
                           根-> 左-> 右
        * @param node
                            二叉树节点
       public static void preOrderTraveral(TreeNode node){
           if(node == null){
                return;
            System.out.print(node.data+" ");
           preOrderTraveral(node.leftChild);
preOrderTraveral(node.rightChild);
       非递归的方式
       public static void preOrderTraveralWithStack(TreeNode node){
            Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
           TreeNode treeNode = node;
while(treeNode!=null || !stack.isEmpty()){
    //迭代访问节点的左孩子, 并入栈
    while(treeNode!= null){
        System.out.print(treeNode.data+" ");
                     stack.push(treeNode);
                     treeNode = treeNode.leftChild;
                //如果节点没有左孩子,则弹出栈顶节点,访问节点右孩子
                if(!stack.isEmpty()){
                     treeNode = stack.pop();
treeNode = treeNode.rightChild;
           }
  2.中序遍历 (左>根>右)
       递归的方式
        ,
* 二叉树中序遍历 左-> 根-> 右
* @param node 二叉树节点
       public static void inOrderTraveral(TreeNode node){
            if(node == null){}
                return;
            inOrderTraveral(node.leftChild);
            System.out.print(node.data+"
            inOrderTraveral(node.rightChild);
       非递归的方式
       public static void inOrderTraveralWithStack(TreeNode node){
            Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
            TreeNode treeNode = node;
while(treeNode!=null || !stack.isEmpty()){
                while(treeNode != null){
                     stack.push(treeNode);
                     treeNode = treeNode.leftChild;
```

```
if(!stack.isEmpty()){
                treeNode = stack.pop();
                System.out.print(treeNode.data+" ");
                treeNode = treeNode.rightChild;
        }
 3.后续遍历(左>右>根)
     递归的方式
     * 二叉树后序遍历 左-> 右-> 根
     * @param node
                      二叉树节点
     public static void postOrderTraveral(TreeNode node){
        if(node == null){
            return:
        postOrderTraveral(node.leftChild);
        postOrderTraveral(node.rightChild);
         System.out.print(node.data+" ");
     非递归的方式
     public static void postOrderTraveralWithStack(TreeNode node){
        Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
TreeNode treeNode = node;
        TreeNode lastVisit = null;
                                    //标记每次遍历最后一次访问的节点
        while(treeNode!=null || !stack.isEmpty()){//节点不为空,结点入栈,并且指向下一个左孩子
             while(treeNode!=null){
                stack.push(treeNode);
                treeNode = treeNode.leftChild;
             //栈不为空
             if(!stack.isEmpty()){
                //出栈
                treeNode = stack.pop();
                 * 这块就是判断treeNode是否有右孩子,
                 * 如果没有输出treeNode.data, 让lastVisit指向treeNode, 并让treeNode为空
                 * 如果有右孩子,将当前节点继续入栈,treeNode指向它的右孩子,继续重复循环
                if(treeNode.rightChild == null || treeNode.rightChild == lastVisit) {
                    System.out.print(treeNode.data + " ");
                    lastVisit = treeNode;
                    treeNode = null;
                }else{
                    stack.push(treeNode);
treeNode = treeNode.rightChild;
                }
            }
        }
 4. 层序遍历
     public static void levelOrder(TreeNode root){
        LinkedList<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<>();
        queue.add(root):
        while(!queue.isEmpty()){
             root = queue.pop();
             System.out.print(root.data+" ");
             if(root.leftChild!=null) queue.add(root.leftChild);
             if(root.rightChild!=null) queue.add(root.rightChild);
        }
    }
9.单链表翻转
 反转-循环法
 1. 先指向前一个
 2. 把前一个赋值为当前本身
 3. 当前本身赋值为下一个
 反转-递归发
 public ListNode ReverseList(ListNode head) {
        if (head == null || head.nextNode == null) {
             return head;
        ListNode next = head.nextNode;
        head.nextNode = null;
        ListNode newHead = ReverseList(next);
        next.nextNode = head;
        return newHead;
 public static Node reverseList(Node head){
     if (head == null || head.getNext() == null){
         return head;
    Node next = head.getNext();
     head.setNext(null);
     Node newNext = reverseList(next);
     next.setNext(head);
```

10.二分查找

}

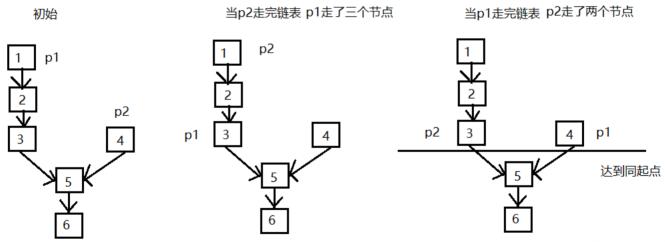
return newNext;

int BinarySearch(int array[], int n, int value)

2020/10/16 面试-代码题目

```
{
    int left = 0;
    int right = n - 1;
    //如果这里是int right = n 的话,那么下面有两处地方需要修改,以保证——对应:
    //1、下面循环的条件则是while(left < right)
    //2、循环内当 array[middle] > value 的时候, right = mid
    while (left <= right) //循环条件, 适时而变
         int middle = left + ((right - left) >> 1); //防止溢出, 移位也更高效。同时, 每次循环都需要更新。
         if (array[middle] > value)
              right = middle - 1; //right赋值, 适时而变
         else if(array[middle] < value)
             left = middle + 1;
         else
             return middle:
         //可能会有读者认为刚开始时就要判断相等,但毕竟数组中不相等的情况更多
         //如果每次循环都判断一下是否相等,将耗费时间
    return -1:
public static Integer search(Integer [] array, int k){
  if (array == null || array.length == 0){
    return null;
    int left = 0;
    int right = array.length - 1;
    while (left <= right){
  int middle = (left + right) / 2;</pre>
        if (array[middle] == k){
  return middle;
}else if (k > array[middle]){
  left = middle + 1;
}else if (k < array[middle]){
  right = middla = 1.</pre>
              right = middle - 1;
    return null;
```

11.两个链表的公共节点



https://blog.csdn.net/da

```
package com.codinginterviews.list;
import java.util.Stack;
/*
* 题目:
* 两个链表的第一个公共结点 -- newcoder 剑指Offer 36
*
* 题目描述:
* 输入两个链表,找出它们的第一个公共结点。
*/
public class FindFirstCommonNode {
    static class ListNode{
        private int val;

        private ListNode next;

    public ListNode (int val) {
        this.val = val;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        if (this.next == null) {
```

```
return String.valueOf(this.val):
       return this.val + "->" + this.next.toString();
}
* 获取单链表的第一个交点
 * 如果两个链表相交,因为链表的指针只有一个,所以相交后,后面的节点必定重合,因此相交只能是Y型,而不是X型
* node0->node1->node5->node6
 * node2->node3->node5->node6
 * 思路:
 * 分别把两个链表压入栈中,弹出元素,最后一个相同的元素即为第一个交点
 * 分析: 此方式简单易行,需要遍历两次(两个链表+一次栈寻找);但是需要借助额外空间,需要优化
public static ListNode findFirstCommonNode(ListNode pHead1, ListNode pHead2) {
   if(pHead1 == null || pHead2 == null) {
       return null;
   Stack<ListNode> stack1 = new Stack<>();
   while (pHead1 != null) {
       stack1.push(pHead1);
       pHead1 = pHead1.next;
   }
   Stack<ListNode> stack2 = new Stack<>();
   while (pHead2 != null) {
       stack2.push(pHead2);
       pHead2 = pHead2.next;
   }
   ListNode commonNode = null;
   while (!stack1.empty() && !stack2.empty()) {
       ListNode pop1 = stack1.pop();
ListNode pop2 = stack2.pop();
       if ( pop1 == pop2) {
           commonNode = pop1;
       } else {
           break;
       }
   }
   return commonNode;
3
* 获取单链表的第一个交点
 * 如果两个链表相交,因为链表的指针只有一个,所以相交后,后面的节点必定重合,因此相交只能是Y型,而不是X型
 * node0->node1->node5->node6
 * node2->node5->node6
* 思路:
 * 1、分别读取两个链表长度,然后用两个指针分别指向两个链表
 * 2、长的先走lenMax-lenMin步,元素相等时,则找到第一个相交节点
 * 分析: 此方式简单易行, 需要遍历两次(两个链表 + 一次寻找)
public static ListNode findFirstCommonNodeII(ListNode pHead1, ListNode pHead2) {
   if (pHead1 == null || pHead2 == null) {
       return null;
   }
   // 分别遍历获取长度
   int len1 = 0:
   ListNode tmpNode1 = pHead1;
   while (tmpNode1 != null) {
       tmpNode1 = tmpNode1.next;
   int len2 = 0;
   ListNode tmpNode2 = pHead2;
   while (tmpNode2 != null) {
       len2++;
       tmpNode2 = tmpNode2.next;
   // 赋值快慢指针
   ListNode fast = null;
   ListNode low = null;
    int num = 0;
    if (len1 >= len2) {
       fast = pHead1;
       low = pHead2;
num = len1 - len2;
   } else {
       fast = pHead2;
       low = pHead1;
       num = len2 - len1;
```

```
// fast 指针 先走num步
        for (int i=0: i < num: i++) {
            fast = fast.next:
        while (fast != null && low != null) {
            if (fast == low) {
    return fast;
            fast = fast.next;
            low = low.next;
        return null;
   }
    * 思路(摘自牛客网):
    * 1、长度相同有公共结点,第一次就遍历到;没有公共结点,走到尾部NULL相遇,返回NULL
    * 2、长度不同有公共结点,第一遍差值就出来了,第二遍一起到公共结点;没有公共,一起到结尾NULL。
    public static ListNode findFirstCommonNodeIII(ListNode pHead1, ListNode pHead2) {
       if (pHead1 == null || pHead2 == null) {
           return null;
       ListNode p1 = pHead1;
ListNode p2 = pHead2;
        while (p1 != p2) {
           p1 = p1 == null ? pHead2 : p1.next;
            p2 = p2 == null ? pHead1 : p2.next;
        return p1;
    public static void main(String args[]) {
       ListNode node1 = new ListNode(11);
        ListNode node2 = new ListNode(12);
       node1.next = node2;
       ListNode head1 = createTestLinkedList(7, node1);
       ListNode head2 = createTestLinkedList(8, node1);
        // 链表相交
        System.out.println("link common node: " + findFirstCommonNode(head1, head2));
        // 链表相交
        System.out.println("link common node: " + findFirstCommonNodeII(head1, head2));
        // 链表相交
        System.out.println("link common node: " + findFirstCommonNodeIII(head1, head2));
   }
    private static ListNode createTestLinkedList(int n, ListNode addNode) {
       ListNode head = new ListNode(0);
        ListNode curNode = head;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            curNode.next = new ListNode(i);
            curNode = curNode.next;
        curNode.next = addNode;
        return head:
   }
12.字符串查找
 KMP
 /**
 2.
       * KMPSearch 算法
 3.
       * @author stecai
 5.
 6.
     public class KMPSearch {
 7.
          * 获得字符串的next函数值
 8.
 9
           * @param str
 10.
           * @return next函数值
 11.
 12.
 13.
          private static int[] calculateNext(String str) {
 14.
 15.
              int j = 0;
              int length = str.length();
int next[] = new int[length];
 16.
 17.
 18.
              next[0] = -1;
 19.
 20.
              while (j < length - 1) {
 21.
                  if (i == -1 \mid | str.charAt(i) == str.charAt(j))
 22.
                      i++;
 23.
                      j++;
 24.
                      next[j] = i;
                  } else {
 25.
 26.
                      i = next[i];
 27.
```

2020/10/16 面试-代码题目

```
29
 30.
              return next;
 31.
          }
 32.
 33.
           * KMP匹配字符串
 34.
 35.
           * @param source 目标字符串
 36.
           * @param pattern 指定字符串
 37.
           * @return 若匹配成功,返回下标,否则返回-1
 38.
 39
 40.
          public static int match(String source, String pattern) {
              int i = 0;
int j = 0;
 41.
 42.
 43.
              int input_len = source.length();
              int kw_len = pattern.length();
int[] next = calculateNext(pattern);
 44.
 45.
 46.
              while ((i < input_len) && (j < kw_len)) \{
 47.
                  48
 49.
 50.
                      j++;
 51.
 52.
                  } else {
 53.
                      // 如果j != -1, 且当前字符匹配失败(即S[i] != P[j]), 则令 i 不变, j = next[j],
 54.
                      // next[j]即为j所对应的next值
 55.
                      j = next[j];
 56.
                  }
              }
 57.
 58.
              if (j == kw_len) {
 59.
                  return i - kw_len;
 61.
              } else {
 62.
                  return -1;
              }
 63.
 64
          }
         }
 65.
13. 无重复字符的最长子串
 public class Solution {
     public int lengthOfLongestSubstring(String s) {
         int n = s.length();

Set<Character> set = new HashSet<>();

int ans = 0, i = 0, j = 0;

while (i < n && j < n) {
             // try to extend the range [i, j]
             if (!set.contains(s.charAt(j))){
                 set.add(s.charAt(j++));
                 ans = Math.max(ans, j - i);
             else {
                 set.remove(s.charAt(i++));
         return ans;
    }
 }
```