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1152. Analyze User Website Visit Pattern

Medium   👍 204   👎 1890   ♡ Add to List   ⌴ Share

We are given some website visits: the user with name `username[i]` visited the website `website[i]` at time

A *3-sequence* is a list of websites of length 3 sorted in ascending order by the time of their visits. (The webs necessarily distinct.)

Find the 3-sequence visited by the largest number of users. If there is more than one solution, return the lexi sequence.

Example 1:

```
Input: username = ["joe","joe","joe","james","james","james","james","mary","mary","mary
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10], website = ["home","about","career","home","cart","maps","home","
Output: ["home","about","career"]
Explanation:
The tuples in this example are:
["joe", 1, "home"]
["joe", 2, "about"]
["joe", 3, "career"]
["james", 4, "home"]
["james", 5, "cart"]
["james", 6, "maps"]
["james", 7, "home"]
["mary", 8, "home"]
["mary", 9, "about"]
["mary", 10, "career"]
The 3-sequence ("home", "about", "career") was visited at least once by 2 users.
The 3-sequence ("home", "cart", "maps") was visited at least once by 1 user.
The 3-sequence ("home", "cart", "home") was visited at least once by 1 user.
The 3-sequence ("home", "maps", "home") was visited at least once by 1 user.
The 3-sequence ("cart", "maps", "home") was visited at least once by 1 user.
```

Note:

1. `3 <= N = username.length = timestamp.length = website.length <= 50`
2. `1 <= username[i].length <= 10`
3. `0 <= timestamp[i] <= 10^9`
4. `1 <= website[i].length <= 10`

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