

Merge Intervals (medium)

We'll cover the following ^

- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
- Code
 - Time complexity
 - Space complexity
- Similar Problems

Problem Statement

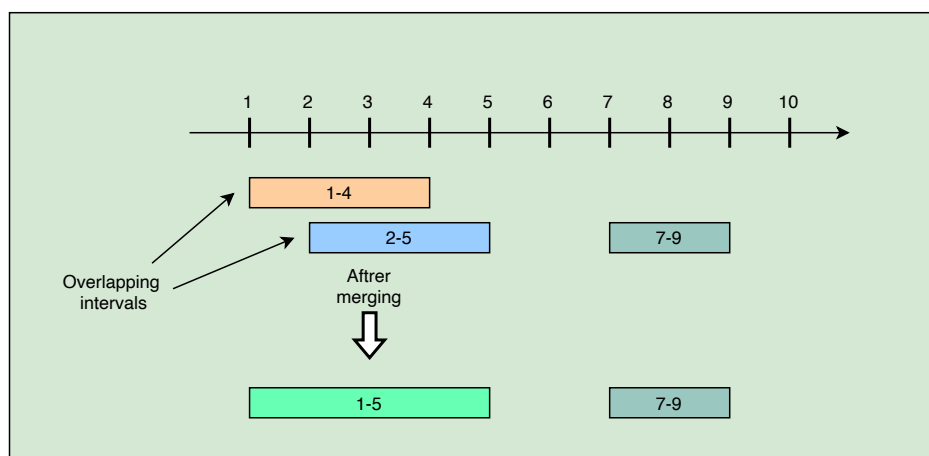
Given a list of intervals, **merge all the overlapping intervals** to produce a list that has only mutually exclusive intervals.

Example 1:

Intervals: `[[1,4], [2,5], [7,9]]`

Output: `[[1,5], [7,9]]`

Explanation: Since the first two intervals `[1,4]` and `[2,5]` overlap, we merged them into one `[1,5]`.



Example 2:

Intervals: `[[6,7], [2,4], [5,9]]`

Output: `[[2,4], [5,9]]`

Explanation: Since the intervals `[6,7]` and `[5,9]` overlap, we merged them into one `[5,9]`.

Example 3:



Intervals: `[[1,4], [2,6], [3,5]]`

Output: `[[1,6]]`

Explanation: Since all the given intervals overlap, we merged them into one.

Try it yourself

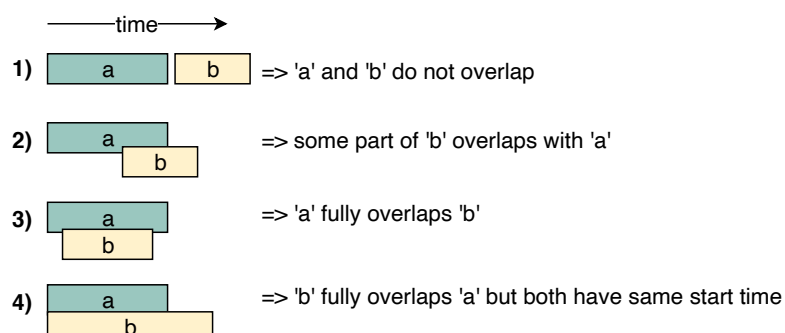
Try solving this question here:

Java Python3 JS JS C++

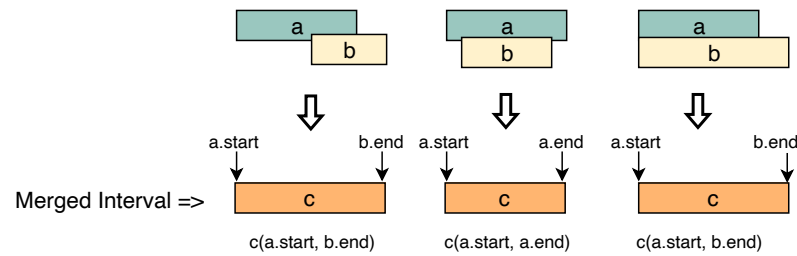
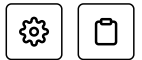
```
1 from __future__ import print_function
2
3
4 class Interval:
5     def __init__(self, start, end):
6         self.start = start
7         self.end = end
8
9     def print_interval(self):
10        print "[" + str(self.start) + ", " + str(self.end) + "]", end='')
11
12
13 def merge(intervals):
14     merged = []
15     # TODO: Write your code here
16     return merged
17
18
19 def main():
20     print("Merged intervals: ", end='')
21     for i in merge([Interval(1, 4), Interval(2, 5), Interval(7, 9)]):
22         i.print_interval()
23     print()
24
25     print("Merged intervals: ", end='')
26     for i in merge([Interval(6, 7), Interval(2, 4), Interval(5, 9)]):
27         i.print_interval()
28     print()
```

Solution

Let's take the example of two intervals ('a' and 'b') such that `a.start <= b.start`. There are four possible scenarios:



Our goal is to merge the intervals whenever they overlap. For the above-mentioned three overlapping scenarios (2, 3, and 4), this is how we will merge them:



The diagram above clearly shows a merging approach. Our algorithm will look like this:

1. Sort the intervals on the start time to ensure $a.start \leq b.start$
2. If 'a' overlaps 'b' (i.e. $b.start \leq a.end$), we need to merge them into a new interval 'c' such that:






```
c.start = a.start  
c.end = max(a.end, b.end)
```

3. We will keep repeating the above two steps to merge 'c' with the next interval if it overlaps with 'c'.

Code

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

Java	Python3	C++	JS JS
<pre>1 from __future__ import print_function 2 3 4 class Interval: 5 def __init__(self, start, end): 6 self.start = start 7 self.end = end 8 9 def print_interval(self): 10 print "[" + str(self.start) + ", " + str(self.end) + "]", end='' 11 12 13 def merge(intervals): 14 if len(intervals) < 2: 15 return intervals 16 17 # sort the intervals on the start time 18 intervals.sort(key=lambda x: x.start) 19 20 mergedIntervals = [] 21 start = intervals[0].start 22 end = intervals[0].end 23 for i in range(1, len(intervals)): 24 interval = intervals[i] 25 if interval.start <= end: # overlapping intervals, adjust the 'end' 26 end = max(interval.end, end) 27 else: # non-overlapping interval, add the previous interval and reset 28 mergedIntervals.append(Interval(start, end))</pre>			





The time complexity of the above algorithm is $O(N * \log N)$, where 'N' is the total number of intervals. We are iterating the intervals only once which will take $O(N)$, in the beginning though, since we need to sort the intervals, our algorithm will take $O(N * \log N)$.

Space complexity

The space complexity of the above algorithm will be $O(N)$ as we need to return a list containing all the merged intervals. We will also need $O(N)$ space for sorting. For Java, depending on its version, `Collection.sort()` either uses Merge sort (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merge_sort) or Timsort (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timsort>), and both these algorithms need $O(N)$ space. Overall, our algorithm has a space complexity of $O(N)$.

Similar Problems

Problem 1: Given a set of intervals, find out if any two intervals overlap.

Example:

```
Intervals: [[1,4], [2,5], [7,9]]
Output: true
Explanation: Intervals [1,4] and [2,5] overlap
```

Solution: We can follow the same approach as discussed above to find if any two intervals overlap.

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