LeetCode - Easy

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- 0009 - Palindrome Number□□□□□
- 0013 - Roman to Integer
- 0014 - Longest Common Prefix
- 0020 - Valid Parentheses
- 0021 - Merge Two Sorted Lists
- 0026 - Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array
- 0027 - Remove Element
- 0028 - Find the Index of the First Occurrence in a String
- 0035 - Search Insert Position
- 0058 - Length of Last Word
- 0066 - Plus One
- 0088 - Merge Sorted Array

0009 - Palindrome Number[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 121 [illegible] 121[illegible] abcba [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] / 2[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Python Code [illegible] / 2 [illegible]

```
class Solution:
    def isPalindrome(self, x: int) -> bool:
        if x < 0:
            return False

        number_str = str(x)
        result = False
        for i in range(0, int(len(number_str) / 2)): # [illegible] 0 <= x <= 9[illegible]len / 2 [illegible] 0
            if number_str[i] == number_str[len(number_str) - 1 - i]:
                result = True
            else:
                result = False
        return result
```

[illegible] list[illegible] list [illegible]

```
class Solution:
    def isPalindrome(self, x: int) -> bool:
        if x < 0:
            return False
```

```
        number_str = str(x)
        reverse_num = []
        for i in range(0, len(number_str), 1):
            reverse_num.append(number_str[len(number_str) - 1 - i])

        return "".join(reverse_num) == number_str
```

□□□□□□□□□□Python □□□□□□□□□ - Slice□

```
class Solution:
    def isPalindrome(self, x: int) -> bool:
        num_str = str(x)
        reversed_num = num_str[::-1] # Reverse slice
        return reversed_num == num_str
```

Java □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ String □□□□□□□ Char Array □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ StringBuilder (□□□□□□□□□□):

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isPalindrome(int x) {
        String numStr = String.valueOf(x);
        char[] numChrArray = numStr.toCharArray();
        StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();

        for(int i = 0;i < numChrArray.length; i++){
            builder.append(numChrArray[numChrArray.length - 1 - i]);
        }

        return numStr.equals(builder.toString());
    }
}
```

[`String.charAt()` □□□□□□□□□ Char Array:

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isPalindrome(int x) {
        String numStr = String.valueOf(x);
        StringBuilder reverseNum = new StringBuilder();

        for(int i = 0;i < numStr.length(); i++){
            reverseNum.append(numStr.charAt(numStr.length() - 1 - i));
```

```
        }

        return numStr.equals(reverseNum.toString());
    }
}
```

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] 0 [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] (% 10)
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] (x 10)
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible] Java[illegible]

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isPalindrome(int x) {
        if(x < 0){
            return false;
        }

        long temp = x;
        long reversed  = 0;

        while(temp != 0){
            long y = temp % 10;
            reversed = reversed * 10 + y;
            temp /= 10;
        }

```

```
        return x == reversed;
    }
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] 10 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 0 [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible] 10 [illegible]

[illegible]

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isPalindrome(int x) {
        if((x < 0) || (x != 0 && x % 10 == 0)){ // [illegible] x [illegible] 0 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 0 [illegible]
            return false;
        }
        long reversed  = 0;

        while(x > reversed){ // [illegible] x [illegible] 10 [illegible] reversed[illegible] loop
            long y = x % 10;
            reversed = reversed * 10 + y;
            x /= 10;
        }

        return (x == reversed) || (x == reversed / 10); // reversed / 10 [illegible]
    }
}
```

0013 - Roman to Integer

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
Symbol      Value
I           1
V            5
X            10
L           50
C            100
D            500
M             1000
```

[illegible]

- `I` can be placed before `V` (5) and `X` (10) to make 4 and 9.
- `X` can be placed before `L` (50) and `C` (100) to make 40 and 90.
- `C` can be placed before `D` (500) and `M` (1000) to make 400 and 900.

[illegible]

- [illegible]
    - [illegible] I[illegible]X[illegible]C [illegible]
    - [illegible] total [illegible]

[illegible]

```
class Solution(object):
    def romanToInt(self, s):
        """
        :type s: str
        :rtype: int
        """
        total = 0
        formar_char = ''
```

```
    for char in s:
        if char == 'I':
            total += 1
        elif char == 'V':
            if formar_char == 'I':
                total += 3 # □□ 4 □□□□□□□ I □□□□□ XD□□□□□□□□
            else:
                total += 5
        elif char == 'X':
            if formar_char == 'I':
                total += 8
            else:
                total += 10
        elif char == 'L':
            if formar_char == 'X':
                total += 30
            else:
                total += 50
        elif char == 'C':
            if formar_char == 'X':
                total += 80
            else:
                total += 100
        elif char == 'D':
            if formar_char == 'C':
                total += 300
            else:
                total += 500
        elif char == 'M':
            if formar_char == 'C':
                total += 800
            else:
                total += 1000
        formar_char = char
    return total
```

[illegible] if-else [illegible] yandev…XD
[illegible] Map[illegible] Map [illegible] iterator [illegible] for [illegible]

```
class Solution(object):
    def romanToInt(self, s):
        """
        :type s: str
        :rtype: int
        """
        total = 0

        roman_map = {
            'I': 1,
            'V': 5,
            'X': 10,
            'L': 50,
            'C': 100,
            'D': 500,
            'M': 1000
        }

        for i in range(0, len(s)):
            if i != 0 and roman_map[s[i - 1]] < roman_map[s[i]]:
                # [illegible]
                total = total + roman_map[s[i]] - (roman_map[s[i - 1]] * 2)
            else:
                total += roman_map[s[i]]

        return total
```

[illegible] str.replace() [illegible]…[illegible]

[illegible] Java [illegible]

```
class Solution {
    public int romanToInt(String s) {
        HashMap<Character, Integer> romanMap = new HashMap<>();
        romanMap.put('I', 1);
        romanMap.put('V', 5);
        romanMap.put('X', 10);
        romanMap.put('L', 50);
```

```
        romanMap.put('C', 100);
        romanMap.put('D', 500);
        romanMap.put('M', 1000);

        int total = 0;
        for(int count = 0; count < s.length(); count++){
            if(count != 0 && romanMap.get(s.charAt(count)) > romanMap.get(s.charAt(count - 1))){
                total -= romanMap.get(s.charAt(count - 1)) * 2;
            }

            total += romanMap.get(s.charAt(count));
        }

        return total;
    }
}
```

0014 - Longest Common Prefix

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] `["flower","flow","flight"]` [illegible] `fl` [illegible] `["dog","racecar","car"]` [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] list [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
class Solution(object):
    def longestCommonPrefix(self, strs):
        """
        :type strs: List[str]
        :rtype: str
        """

        result = ""

        # [illegible]
        sorted_list = sorted(strs)

        first = sorted_list[0]
```

```
        last = sorted_list[-1]

        for i in range(0, min(len(first), len(last))):
            if first[i] != last[i]:
                return result
            result += first[i]

        return result
```

□□□□□□□□ `sorted()` □□□Python `Array.sort()` □

□□□ Java code:

```
class Solution {
    public String longestCommonPrefix(String[] strs) {
        ArrayList<String> arraylist = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(strs));
        arraylist.sort(Comparator.naturalOrder());

        StringBuilder samePart = new StringBuilder();

        String first = arraylist.getFirst();
        String last = arraylist.getLast();
        int count = 0;

        while(count < Math.min(first.length(), last.length())){
            if(first.charAt(count) == last.charAt(count)){
                samePart.append(first.charAt(count));
            } else {
                return samePart.toString();
            }
            count++;
        }

        return samePart.toString();
    }
}
```

0020 - Valid Parentheses

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'(' □ ')' □ '{', '}', '[' and ']' □□□

□"()[]{}" □□□□□□□□ "{()}" □□□□□□□□□□□ :Kappa:

□□□□

□□□ Stack □□□□□□□□□□□ Stack □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Stack□□□□□□□□□ Stack □□□□□□□□□

```
class Solution(object):
    def isValid(self, s):
        """
        :type s: str
        :rtype: bool
        """
        if len(s) < 2:
            return False

        barket_stack = []

        for ch in s:
            if len(barket_stack) == 0:
                barket_stack.append(ch)
                continue

            temp = barket_stack.pop()

            if temp == '(' and ch == ')':
                continue
            if temp == '[' and ch == ']':
                continue
```

```
            if temp == '{' and ch == '}':
                continue
            barket_stack.append(temp)
            barket_stack.append(ch)

        return len(barket_stack) == 0
```

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0021 - Merge Two Sorted Lists

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□□□□□□□□□ LinkedList □□□□ LinkedList□□□□□□

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□□□□□□□□ Timeout□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Code:

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
class ListNode(object):
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
        self.val = val
        self.next = next

class Solution(object):
    def mergeTwoLists(self, list1, list2):
        """
        :type list1: Optional[ListNode]
        :type list2: Optional[ListNode]
        :rtype: Optional[ListNode]
        """

        head = ListNode()
        current = head

        while list1 != None and list2 != None:
            if list1.val <= list2.val:
                current.next = list1
                temp = list1.next
```

```
            current = list1
            list1 = temp
        else:
            current.next = list2
            temp = list2.next
            current = list2
            list2 = temp

    if list1 != None:
        current.next = list1
    if list2 != None:
        current.next = list2

    return head.next
```

[illegible] LIstNode [illegible] ListNode [illegible]

- [illegible] list1 [illegible] list2[illegible] list [illegible] next [illegible] list1
- [illegible] list1 [illegible] list1 [illegible] list1.next
- [illegible] list [illegible] next [illegible] list2[illegible] list2 [illegible] list2.next
- [illegible] list1 [illegible] list2 [illegible] None (null)
- [illegible] list1 [illegible] list2 [illegible] LinkedList [illegible] Node [illegible] None (null)[illegible] ListNode [illegible]

[illegible] LinkedList[illegible]

0026 - Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array

[illegible]

[illegible] `K` [illegible]

[illegible] case:

```
Input: nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]
Output: 5, nums = [0,1,2,3,4,_,_,_,_,_]
Explanation:
 Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums being 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).
```

[illegible]

[illegible] dupe [illegible] K [illegible] count [illegible]

[illegible]Java[illegible]

```
class Solution {
    public int removeDuplicates(int[] nums) {
        int dupeCount = 0;
        int count = 0;

        // [illegible] dupe [illegible]
        while(count < nums.length - 1 - dupeCount){
            if(nums[count] == nums[count + 1]){
                // [illegible]dupe [illegible] + 1
                for(int j = count; j < nums.length - 1 - dupeCount; j++){
                    nums[j] = nums[j + 1];
                }
                dupeCount += 1;
```

```
            } else {
                count += 1;
            }
        }

        // [illegible] 1 [illegible] out-of-bound
        // [illegible] + 1 [illegible]
        return count + 1;
    }
}
```

[illegible]...[illegible] LeetCode [illegible]

[illegible] LeetCode [illegible] unique index[illegible] unique index[illegible]

```
class Solution {
    public int removeDuplicates(int[] nums) {
        int uniqueIndex = 1;

        for(int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++){
            // [illegible] uniqueIndex [illegible]
            if(nums[i] != nums[i - 1]){
                nums[uniqueIndex] = nums[i];
                uniqueIndex++;
            }
        }

        return uniqueIndex;
    }
}
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

0027 - Remove Element

□□

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Input: nums = [0,1,2,2,3,0,4,2], val = 2
Output: 5, nums = [0,1,4,0,3,_,_,_]
Explanation: Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums containing 0, 0, 1, 3, and 4.
Note that the five elements can be returned in any order.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

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```
class Solution {
    public int removeElement(int[] nums, int val) {
        int nonTargetIndex = 0;

        for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++){
            if(nums[i] != val){
                nums[nonTargetIndex] = nums[i];
                nonTargetIndex += 1;
            }
        }

        return nonTargetIndex;
    }
}
```

- □□□□□□□□□□□ Target Index

- 迭代目前的整數陣列
- 如果目前迭代整數不等於要移除的目標，將它複製至非移除目標的 Target Index, Target Index 移動到下一個位置
- 重複此過程直到迭代結束，回傳非移除目標的值

0028 - Find the Index of the First Occurrence in a String

□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ index

□□ mississippi □□□□□□ issip□□ index □□□□ 4

□□□□

□□□□ Time out□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
class Solution {
    public int strStr(String haystack, String needle) {
        int sameCount = 0;
        int lastSuccess = 0;
        int count = 0;

        while(count < haystack.length()){
            if(sameCount == needle.length()){
                return count - sameCount;
            }

            if(haystack.charAt(count) != needle.charAt(sameCount)){
                sameCount = 0;
                if(lastSuccess != 0){
                    count = lastSuccess;
                    continue;
                }
            } else {
```

```
                sameCount++;
                lastSuccess = count;
            }
            count++;
        }

        if(sameCount == needle.length() - 1){
            return haystack.length() - sameCount;
        } else {
            return -1;
        }
    }
}
```

後來看了一下解答，加上理解解題思路之後，就修改成這樣：

```
class Solution {
    public int strStr(String haystack, String needle) {
        int index = 0;

        // 一定要先排除長度小於比較子字串的狀況
        if(haystack.length() < needle.length()){
            return -1;
        }

        // 每換一個起頭就暴力跑完子字串
        // 迴圈結束條件：如果子字串長度 <= 要比較字串長度，那就永遠都不會超過
        for(index = 0;index <= haystack.length() - needle.length(); index++){
            int subCount = 0;

            // 暴力迴圈跑完子字串，發現不同就跳迴圈
            for(subCount = 0; subCount < needle.length(); subCount++){
                if(haystack.charAt(index + subCount) != needle.charAt(subCount)){
                    break;
                }
            }

            // 只有當子字串 Count 長度等於子字串實際長度時，代表找到子字串了，回傳起始 index
            if(subCount == needle.length()){
                return index;
```

```
            }
        }

        // □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
        return -1;
    }
}
```

0035 - Search Insert Position

[illegible]

[illegible] Index

[illegible] Index[illegible]

[illegible] LeetCode [illegible]

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,5,6], target = 5
Output: 2
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,5,6], target = 2
Output: 1
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,5,6], target = 7
Output: 4
```

[illegible]

[illegible] Binary Search [illegible]

[illegible] Index + 1 [illegible] +1:

```
class Solution {
    public int searchInsert(int[] nums, int target) {
        // Binary search
        int left = 0;
        int right = nums.length - 1;
        int mid = 0;
```

```
        while(left <= right){
            mid = (left + right) / 2;
            if(nums[mid] > target){
                // 比 mid 要再往前一格 (因為 target 比較小)
                right = mid - 1;
            } else if (nums[mid] < target){
                // 比 mid 要再往後一格 (因為 target 比較大)
                left = mid + 1;
            } else {
                return mid;
            }
        }

        // 跳出迴圈，代表還找不到結果
        // 再比較一下目前的中位數，如果比中位數還大，就代表要插入到他後面的位置
        // 否則就是插入中位數的當前位置
        if(nums[mid] < target){
            return mid + 1;
        } else {
            return mid;
        }
    }
}
```

0058 - Length of Last Word

大意

有一串以空格隔開的字句，求最後一個單字的長度。

例如：

Input: s = "   fly me   to   the moon "
Output: 4
Explanation: The last word is "moon" with length 4.

個人想法

從 index = 1 開始往前看，往前是確認前面是不是空格，而當前 index 卻不是空格，那這樣計數器需要先 reset。

否則，看到不是空格就一路加下去，直到跳出迴圈為止。

當然，長度小於 2 的字串要先排除掉。

```
class Solution {
    public int lengthOfLastWord(String s) {
        int count = 1;
        int index = 1;
        int spaceCount = 0;

        if(s.length() < 1){
            return 0;
        }

        while(index < s.length()){
            if(s.charAt(index - 1) == ' ' && s.charAt(index) != ' '){
                count = 0;
            }

            if(s.charAt(index) != ' '){
```

```
            count++;
        }

        index++;
    }

    return count;
  }
}
```

0066 - Plus One

□□

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□□□

Input: digits = [1,2,3]
Output: [1,2,4]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 123.
Incrementing by one gives 123 + 1 = 124.
Thus, the result should be [1,2,4].

□□

Input: digits = [9]
Output: [1,0]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 9.
Incrementing by one gives 9 + 1 = 10.
Thus, the result should be [1,0].

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- □□□□□□□ +1 □□□□□□□ 10 □□□□ +1 □□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - □□□□□
  - □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ -> □□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□ `new int[size + 1]` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
class Solution {
    public int[] plusOne(int[] digits) {
        int lastIndex = digits.length - 1;
        int lastNum = digits[lastIndex];
```

```
        lastNum += 1;

        if(lastNum < 10){
            digits[lastIndex] = lastNum;
            return digits;
        } else {
            digits[lastIndex] = 0;
            int carry = 1;

            for(int i = lastIndex - 1; i >= 0; i--){
                lastNum = digits[i] + carry;

                if(lastNum < 10){
                    digits[i] = lastNum;
                    carry = 0;
                    break;
                } else {
                    digits[i] = 0;
                }
            }

            if(carry > 0){
                int[] newArr = new int[digits.length + 1];
                newArr[0] = carry;

                for(int i = 1; i < newArr.length; i++){
                    newArr[i] = digits[i - 1];
                }

                return newArr;
            } else {
                return digits;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

0088 - Merge Sorted Array

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> **Input:** nums1 = [1,2,3,0,0,0], m = 3, nums2 = [2,5,6], n = 3
> **Output:** [1,2,2,3,5,6]
> **Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are [1,2,3] and [2,5,6].
> The result of the merge is [1,2,2,3,5,6] with the underlined elements coming from nums1.

□□□□□□□□□□ nums1 □□□ sort □□

□□ Code

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```
class Solution(object):
    def merge(self, nums1, m, nums2, n):
        """
        :type nums1: List[int]
        :type m: int
        :type nums2: List[int]
        :type n: int
        :rtype: None Do not return anything, modify nums1 in-place instead.
        """

        for i in range(m, m+n):
            nums1[i] = nums2[m - i]

        # Sort: Bubble sort
        temp_index = 0
        for i in range(0, m+n - 1):
            for j in range(0, m+n - 1 - i):
```

```
            if nums1[j] > nums1[j + 1]:
                temp = nums1[j]
                nums1[j] = nums1[j + 1]
                nums1[j + 1] = temp
```

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