



链滴

# leetcode解题报告-字符串

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<p>如果说链表让人又爱又恨的话，那么对字符串就只剩下恨了。个人认为，字符串题目是 leetcode 中最具备挑战性的，然而也是我们在日常编程中最常遇到的问题之一，因此学好字符串是非常重要的 </p>

<p>字符串是题型最多变的考点，通常考察点有子串、回文、数学、编辑距离、括号问题、模式匹配类型转换、按要求格式化等等等等，采用的方法通常有栈、状态机、滑动窗口、哈希表、动态规划等通常解法灵活多变。我暂时还没能力像链表一样对字符串题目进行比较好的归类和总结，因此只是把 leetcode 的题罗列在下。希望日后能有更深的理解，再来进一步总结。 </p>

<hr>

<p>##3.Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters (子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串，要求找出不重复的最长子串长度。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

使用两个下标，每次尝试把 s[j] 加入到子串 s[i:j] 中，若 s[i:j] 中不存在 s[j]，则 j += 1，否则 i 向前推进到和 s[j] 重复的索引的下一个。即，j 是每次 1 步向前推进，i 是每次跳跃到与 s[j] 重复的下一个。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ng} s
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ger}
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def lengthOfL
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ngestSubstring(self, s):
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if not s:retu
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         n 0
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         s = ''.join([s,
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         #'])
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         i, j = 0, 1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         max = 1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         while j &lt;= l
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             n(s):
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 index = s
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 i: j].find(s[j])
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 if index
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     >= 0 or s[j] == '#':
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                         if j - i
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                             if j - i
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                 > max:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                     max
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                         = j - i
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                             i += in
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                                 ex + 1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                                     j += 1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                                                         return max
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> </pre>
```

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

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<p>##5.Longest Palindromic Substring (回文子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

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<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定字符串 s, 找出最长回文字串。假定字符串最大长度为 1000, 且仅存在唯一一个最长回文子串。

</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

我这里挤破脑袋, 只能想到最傻的办法, 由于字符串最大长度只有 1000, 所以时间上允许我这么做遍历字符串, 若该处可能成为回文串中心(奇和偶), 则向两侧探索。<br>

不要小看代码中的 `len(s)-it>len(subStr)/2`, 这个条件能减掉 1 半的枝, 使时缩短 1 半。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
ng}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def longestPal
ndrome(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not s or l
n(s) == 1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             return s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             subStr = ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             it = 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             s = ".join(['~
s])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             while it &lt;
en(s)-1 and len(s)-it>len(subStr)/2:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 if not(s[it]
== s[it+1] or s[it-1] == s[it+1]):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     it += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     contin
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     if s[it] ==
s[it+1]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                         l,r = it,i
+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                         subStr
= self.trylr(s,l,r,subStr)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     if s[it-1]
== s[it+1]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                         l,r = it-
,it+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                         subStr
```

```

= self.trylr(s,l,r,subStr)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         it += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return subSt

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def trylr(self,s,l
r,sub):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         while l>0
and r<len(s) and s[l]==s[r]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             l,r=l-1,r+
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if r-l-1 >
en(sbu):return s[l+1:r]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         else:return
ub
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>  
<li>

<p>思路 2: <br>

思路一是最直观但也是最笨的办法。仔细思考，我们还得在思路 1 的基础上进行剪枝。回文串的处理大的难度之一在于奇串和偶串，我们可以进一步把回文串的格式概括为以下格式：sub1+[s]\*n+sub2 意思是，回文串的中间是 n 个相同的字母（n 可以是奇数也可以是偶数，当然也可以是 1），左右两是镜像对称的两个字符串。那么我们在判断是否为回文串的时候，可以直接找到中间相同的字符，再两侧延伸。而且，更为关键的是，查找下一回文串的时候，可以直接跳过该中间重复字符（这个是最关键的剪枝）。<br>

\*代码 2:（参考大神的代码）</p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def longestPalindrome(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     lenS = len(s)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if lenS &lt;= 1:
return s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     minStart, max
en, i = 0, 1, 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     while i &lt; len
:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if lenS - i &lt;
= maxLen / 2: break
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         j, k = i, i
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         while k &lt;
enS - 1 and s[k] == s[k + 1]: k += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         i = k + 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         while k &lt;
enS - 1 and j and s[k + 1] == s[j - 1]: k, j = k + 1, j - 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if k - j + 1
gt; maxLen: minStart, maxLen = j, k - j + 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return s[minSt
rt: minStart + maxLen]
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>  
</ul>

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<p>##6. ZigZag Conversion（格式化）</p>

<ul>  
<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串, 以 ZigZag 形式排列 (大概以 "N" 的形式), 然后按行重新排列。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

没有特殊的方法, 只要把题目的意思看懂就 ok 了, 按照题目要求去做就行, 找到字符序号和位置的对关系。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {int
ger} numRows
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
ng}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def convert(sel
, s, numRows):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if numRows
== 1 or numRows &gt;= len(s):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return s
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             zig = [] for i
in range(numRows)]
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             if numRows
== 2:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 return ".join
n(['.join(s[::2]),'.join(s[1::2])])
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             for i in rang
(len(s)):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 rn = i%(
numRows-2)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 if rn&lt;n
mRows:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     zig[i%(
*numRows-2)].append(s[i])
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 else:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     zig[2*
umRows-2-rn].append(s[i])
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return ".join
".join(zig[i] for i in range(numRows))
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##8. String to Integer (类型转换) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

</li>

<p>题意: <br>

实现 atoi 把字符串转化为数字。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

面试最爱出的题目之一, 重点考察对特殊情况的覆盖和处理, 空字符, '+/-' , 非数字, 溢出等。 <

p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {strin
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {integ
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> def myAtoi(self, s
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     str = str.lstrip()
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     if not str: retur
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     0
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     for i in range(l
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     n(str):
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if not('0'&lt;
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         =str[i]&lt;='9' or str[i] in('+','-')):
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             str = str[:i
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         ]
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         break
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     try:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         f = 1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         intx = int(str
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if intx &gt;=
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             2147483647:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 intx = 21
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             elif intx &lt;
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 intx = -2
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return intx
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     except:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         return 0
```

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##10. Regular Expression Matching (模式匹配)</p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

实现支持 '.' 和 '<em>' 的正则表达式。 '.' 匹配任何一个字符, '</em>' 匹配一个或多个之前的字符。给的表达式需要匹配整个字符串 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

翻回来, 看到我自己的这个代码, 也是无语了, 我居然直接调用了 python 的 re 模块。 . . . . .

道题就是要我实现这个。 . . </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> import re
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} p
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {bo
lean}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def isMatch(se
f, s, p):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         pattern = re
compile(p)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         match = pat
ern.match(s)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if match:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             if match.g
roup() == s:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 return
True
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         return False
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

好吧这回好好地思考以下, 毕竟是一道 Hard 题。这道题的最难点在于 <code>\*</code>, 因为其可匹配 0 个或多个字符, 这使得直接遍历来匹配不可能实现。换个角度, 递归行不行? 这道题剪枝行不行? 还不行, 那就是动态规划了。我认为, DP 是水平的分界线: 完全不会 DP 的人, 看得懂 DP 的, 可以设计 DP 的人。 <br>

言归正传, 我们以 <code>dp[i][j]=True</code>, 表示前 i 个字母 (s[0:i]) 可以匹配前 j 个模式(p[0:j])。 </p>

<ul>

<li>若 p[j-1]不是 <code>\*</code>, 意味着在 dp[i-1][j-1]=True 的前提下, p[j-1]必须是 <code>.</code> 或等于 s[i-1], 才可能匹配。 </li>

<li>若 p[j-1]是 <code>\*</code>:

<ul>

<li>dp[i][j-2]匹配, <code>p[j-2]\*</code> 表示 0 个字符 </li>

<li>dp[i-1][j]匹配, <code>p[j-2]\*</code> 多表示 1 个 s[i-1], 则 p[j-2]必须是 s[i-1]或 <code>.</code> </li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

</li>



```

<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl" class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} p
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {bo
lean}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def isMatch(se
f, s, p):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     lens,lenp =
en(s),len(p)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     dp = [[False
*(lenp+1) for i in range(lens+1)]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     dp[0][0]=Tr
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for j in rang
(2,lenp+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         dp[0][j] =
dp[0][j-2] and p[j-1]=='*'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for i in rang
(1,lens+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for j in ra
nge(1,lenp+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if p[j-1
]=='*':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 dp[i]
j] = dp[i][j-2] or dp[i-1][j] and p[j-2] in (s[i-1],'.')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 dp[i]
j]=dp[i-1][j-1] and p[j-1] in (s[i-1],'.')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return dp[le
s][lenp]
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##44. Wildcard Matching (模式匹配) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Hard</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
实现支持 <code>?</code> 和 <code>*</code> 的通配符匹配模式。<br>
<code>?</code> 匹配任意单个字符<br>
<code>*</code> 匹配任意字符串序列, 包括 0 个字符。注意和第 10 题的区别。</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
T.T。。。我居然变着法去调用 re 模块, 然后也是通过了。。。把 <code>?</code> 替换成 <code>[a-z]

```



e>.</code>, 把字符串以\*分隔, 然后分段用 re 去匹配。这份代码又臭又长, 请直接看思路 2。</p></div>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> import re
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} p
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {bo
lean}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def isMatch(se
f, s, p):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if p == s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return Tr
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if not p:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return Fal
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p = p.replac
e('?', '.')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ##split p by
\*'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> plist = p.spli
t('\*')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> begin = 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for i,psplit in
enumerate(plist):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if '.' in psp
lit:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ##last
one
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if i ==
len(plist)-1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> begi
n = self.regularMatch(s,psplit,begin,1)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if p[
i]!=='\*' and begin+len(pspl
it) !=len(s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> re
turn False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> begi
n = self.regularMatch(s,psplit,begin,0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if begin
== -1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> retu
rn False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ## first
one
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if i==0
and p[0] != '\*' and begin!= 0:
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
</div>
<div data-bbox="687 936 929 952" data-label="Page-Footer">
原文链接: [leetcode解题报告-字符串](#)
</div>
</div>

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           retu
n False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           begin
= len(psplit)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           ##last
ne
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if i ==
en(plist)-1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           lb =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if lb
&lt; begin:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           re
urn False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           b
gin = lb
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if
[-1]!='*' and begin+len(psplit) !=len(s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           eturn False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           begi
= s.find(psplit,begin)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if begin
== -1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           retu
n False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           ##first
one
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if i==0
and p[0] != '*' and begin!= 0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           retu
n False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           begin
= len(psplit)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           return True
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           <span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           def regularMa
ch(self, s, p,begin,islast):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           pattern =
re.compile(p)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           result =
attern.search(s,begin)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if not resu
t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           return
1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if not isla
t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           return
esult.start()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if islast:

```

```

while r
sult:
begin
= result.start()
result
= pattern.search(s,begin+1)
return
egin

```

思路 2: 我是不是有点不按套路出牌啊。正经来说, 我们应该考虑以下动态规划的解法。我们以 `dp[i][j]=True`, 表示前  $i$  个字母 ( $s[0:i]$ ) 可以匹配前  $j$  个模式( $p[0:j]$ )。</p>

- 若  $p[j-1]$ 不是 `*`, 意味着在  $dp[i-1][j-1]=True$  的前提下,  $p[j-1]$ 必须是 `<code>` 或等于  $s[i-1]$ , 才可能匹配。</li>

- 若  $p[j-1]$ 是 `*`:<br>存在  $dp[k][j-1]=True$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq i$ 。因为\*可以与任意  $s[k: i]$ 匹配</li>

奇怪, 搞不懂, 代码报超时的 Testcase, 我跑了以下均在 100ms 以内。<br>DP 通常会有多种解决方法, 关键在于 DP 如何定义。这道题还可以使用一维 dp 能解决。</p>

```

代码:
class Solution:
    # @param {str} s
    # @param {str} p
    # @return {boolean}
    def isMatch(self, s, p):
        lens, lenp = len(s), len(p)
        if lenp - p.count('*') > lens: return False
        dp = [[False] * (lenp + 1) for i in range(lens + 1)]
        dp[0][0] = True
        for j in range(1, lenp + 1):
            dp[0][j] = dp[0][j - 1] and p[j - 1] == '*'
        for i in range(1, lens + 1):
            for j in range(1, lenp + 1):
                if p[j - 1]

```

```

= '*':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> dp[i]
j]=dp[i-1][j-1] and p[j-1] in (s[i-1], '?')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> flag
= 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for k
n range(i,-1,-1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if
p[k][j-1]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> dp[i][j], flag=True, 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> break
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if no
flag:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> d
[i][j]=False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return dp[le
s][lenp]
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>  
</ul>

## <p>##12. Integer to Roman (类型转换) </p>

<ul>  
<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>  
给一个数字, 转化成罗马数字表示。输入数字范围在 1 到 3999 之间。 </p>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>  
先了解以下罗马数字的表示法: I 代表 1, V 代表 5, X 代表 10, L 代表 50, C 代表百, D 代表 500, M 代表 1000。放在更高阶符号左边表示减, 右边表示加, 不允许出现 3 个以上同阶符号。这个代码可避免会比较长, 但是思路确是很简单。 </p>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {int
ger} num
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {str
ng}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def intToRom
n(self, num):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> roman=""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> roman = ""j
in([roman,'M'*(num//1000)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> num %= 10

```

```

0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if num//10
&lt;4:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'C'*(num//100)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num//1
0==4:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'CD'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num//1
0&lt;9:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'D','C'*(num//100-5)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'CM'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      num %= 10

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if num//10&
t;4:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'X'*(num//10)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num//1
==4:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'XL'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num//1
&lt;9:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'L','X'*(num//10-5)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'XC'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      num %= 10
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if num&lt;4:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'I'*num])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num==4

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'IV'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      elif num&lt;
:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'V','I'*(num-5)])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          roman = '
.join([roman,'IX'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      return rom
n
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>

```

<p>##13. Roman to Integer (类型转换) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给一个字符串表示的罗马数字, 转化阿拉伯数字表示。输入数字范围在 1 到 3999 之间。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

和上一题刚好是相反, 然而确是简单了许多。若当前符号不大于前一个符号, 直接加上, 相反则需要去之前那个符号。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int
ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def romanToIn
(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         ints = pre =
0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         mp = {'I':1,'V
:5','X':10,'L':50,'C':100,'D':500,'M':1000}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for i in rang
(len(s)):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if mp[s[i]
<math>&lt;=pre:ints + mp[s[i]]</math>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:ints =
ints - 2*pre + mp[s[i]]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             pre = mp
s[i]]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return ints
</span></span></code></pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##14. Longest Common Prefix (子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串数组, 找出最长公共前缀</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

由于是公共前缀, 只需要以第一个字符串的前缀去匹配其他字符串即可。 </p>

</li>

```

<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng[]} strs
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
ng}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def longestC
ommonPrefix(self, strs):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if not strs:re
turn ""
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if len(strs)=
1:return strs[0]
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         for i in rang
e(1,len(strs[0])+1):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             for j in ra
nge(1,len(strs)):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 if strs[j]
find(strs[0][:i])!=0:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     if no
i:return ""
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 else:
return strs[0][:i-1]
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         return strs[0

```

```

</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

```

</li>

```

```

</ul>

```

```

<hr>

```

##17. Letter Combinations of a Phone Number (格式化) </p>

```

<ul>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>难度: Medium</p>

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>题意: <br>

手机九宫格, 输入一个字符串代表的数字, 输出所有可能的字母组合。 </p>

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>思路: <br>

最直观的思路就是做笛卡尔乘积即可。 <br>

这里也可用递归回溯来实现。题目比较简单就不单独实现了。 </p>

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} digits
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
ng[]}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def letterCom
binations(self, digits):

```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      digitsMap={
2:['a','b','c'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '3':['d']
'e','f'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '4':['g']
'h','i'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '5':['j'],
k','l'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '6':['
','n','o'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '7':['p']
'q','r','s'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '8':['t',
u','v'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '9':['w
','x','y','z'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      '1':[],
0':[]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      result = []
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      for i in digits

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      result = s
lf.mass(result,digitsMap[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      return result
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
def mass(self,li
ta,listb):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if not lista:re
urn listb
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if not listb:r
turn lista
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      result = []
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      for a in lista:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          for b in lis
b:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          result.
ppend("".join([a,b]))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      return result
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##20. Valid Parentheses (括号问题) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度:Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串, 只包含 <code>(){}</code>, 检测该字符串是否有效, 即括号是否能匹配。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

使用栈, 当是左括号时, 压入栈, 当是右括号时, 弹出栈顶, 检查是否匹配。 </p>

```

</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {bo
lean}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def isValid(self,
s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         m = {'(':')', '[':
']', '{':'}'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         stacklist = []
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for p in s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if p in('(',')'
,'{','}'):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 stacklis
t.append(p)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 if not s
tacklist or p != m[stacklist[-1]]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     retu
rn False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 stack
list.pop()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not stackli
st:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             return True
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             return
False
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##22. Generate Parentheses (括号问题) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Medium</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
给定 n 对小括号, 要求写出所有合法的形式。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
由于都是小括号, 在左边是完整模式时, 下一个必须是左括号。在以上前提下, 只要把 n 个左括号和 n 个右括号全部消费完即可。使用递归, 记录目前左括号和右括号的消费情况。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<p>class Solution:<br>
# @param {integer} n<br>

```

```

# @return {string[]}<br>
def generateParenthesis(self, n):<br>
self.result = []<br>
left = right = n<br>
self.generate("",left,right)<br>
return self.result</pre>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> def generate(self,seq,left,right):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     if left == right
== 0:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         self.result.a
pend(seq)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     elif left == rig
t:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         self.generat
(''.join([seq,'('),left-1,right)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     elif left &lt; ri
ht:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if left:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             self.gene
ate(''.join([seq,'('),left-1,right)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if right:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             self.gene
ate(''.join([seq,')']),left,right-1)
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

</li>  
</ul>

<hr>

<p>##28. Implement strStr() (子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

实现 strStr(), 也就是寻找子串在母串中的第一次出现位置, 若无出现返回-1</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

也就是让我们实现 python 里的 find 函数, 然而我又一次直接调用 find 然后 AC 了。这道题是典型查找字符串问题, 使用暴力方法时间复杂度是  $O(m*n)$ 。当然我们也不会忘记算法课那个让我们头疼的 MP 算法, 时间复杂度是  $O(m+n)$ 。这里我先实现暴力方法, 用两个下标太麻烦, 我干脆直接用了递。实现完之后发现这种暴力的方法和 python 的 find 时间是基本一样的, 都是 40+ms, 这么优秀的复杂度, 说明这道题没有必要去实现 KMP (这可是一道 Easy) 。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} haystack
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} needle
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int

```

```

ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def strStr(self,
haystack, needle):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     ##return ha
stack.find(needle)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     lenN,lenH=l
n(needle),len(haystack)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if lenN>l
nH:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return -1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     elif not need
e or haystack[:lenN]==needle:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         res = self.
trStr(haystack[1:],needle)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return 1+
es if res!=-1 else -1
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##30. Substring with Concatenation of All Words (子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串 s, 及一个单词表, 单词表中的每个单词长度均相同, 要求找出 s 的每个子串的 index, 子串满足: 由单词表中所有单词连接构成, 且单词之间不相互交叉。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

使用两个下标 i, j, i 表示子串开始位置, 然后判断 s[j:j+len(word)]是否存在单词表中, 由于限制单词间不能相互交叉, 因此在匹配的情况下, j 每次推进 len(word)。又要求包含每个单词, 且相同单词能出现多次, 因此我们使用 map 来记录, 当前子串还需覆盖的单词及数量。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng[]} words
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int
ger[]}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def findSubstr
ng(self, s, words):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     result,word
ir = [],{}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if not s or n
t words:

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return re
ult
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for w in wo
ds:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if wordDir
get(w):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             wordDi
[w] += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             wordDi
[w] =1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     i = j =0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     slen,wordlen
wordslen = len(s),len(words[0]),len(words[0])*len(words)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     while i+wor
slen<&lt;= slen:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         tag = wo
dDir.copy()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         j = i
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         while j+
ordlen &&lt;= slen:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             count
tag.get(s[j:j+wordlen])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if count
and count != 1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 tag[s
j:j+wordlen]] -= 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 j +=
wordlen
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             elif co
nt and count ==1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 del t
g[s[j:j+wordlen]]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 j +=
wordlen
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 brea
k
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not tag:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             result.
append(i)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         i +=1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return result
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##32. Longest Valid Parentheses (括号, 子串)</p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个只包含 `(` 和 `)` 的字符串，要求找出最长的括号合法的子长度。

思路：

这道题我尝试了很多种思路，若按照常规思路，最难判断的是我如何向前推进去探索这个字符串，若每次 1 步肯定超时。因此还是老办法：常规思路？> 递归？> 剪枝？> DP。没错了这道就是 DP。

我们记  $dp[i]=n$  表示以  $s[i]$  为结尾的字符串的最长合法子串为  $n$ 。若当前字符是 `)` 当前字符左侧是一个合法子串，合法子串的左边是 `)`，则有如下关系： $dp[i]=dp[i-1]+2$ ，最后还需把两个连续和合法串连接起来。

代码：

```
class Solution:
    def longestValidParentheses(self, s: str) -> int:
        dp = [0]*len(s)
        for i in range(1, len(s)):
            if s[i] == '(':
                continue
            if i-1-dp[i-1]>= 0 and s[i-1-dp[i-1]] == ')':
                dp[i] = dp[i-1]+2
            if i-1-dp[i-1]>= 0:
                dp[i] = dp[i] + dp[i-1-dp[i-1]-1]
        return max(dp)
```

##38. Count and Say (格式化)

难度：Easy

题意：

给定一个“数-说”数字序列，其中第一个数是 1，每个数字是前一个数字的表达：

$c \uparrow n$

</li>

<p>思路: <br>

常规思路,关键是要看懂问题,不是输入一个数字输出该数字的表达。而是问你以 1 开始的序列的第 n 个数字是多少。若是采用 int 型直接处理会比较麻烦,转为 string 类型会简单很多。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ger} n
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ng}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     def countAnd
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ay(self, n):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if not n:retu
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         n
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         strn,result =
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         str(n),'1'
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         for i in rang
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         (n,1,-1):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             result = s
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             lf.countPre(result)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return result
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         def countPre(s
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         lf, pre):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             result,coun
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             ="",1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             for i in rang
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             (1,len(pre)+1):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 if i == len
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 pre) or pre[i] != pre[i-1]:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     result
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     ".join([result,str(count),pre[i-1]])
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     count
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 else:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     count
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             = 1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return result
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##43. Multiply Strings (数学) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定两个字符串格式的数字,要求以字符串的格式返回两个数字的乘积。</p>

</li>



</li>

<p>思路: <br>

直接把两个数字转成 int, 乘积再转会 string 不就行了吗? 确实是可以。但是你太年轻了, 没有猜透题人的想法。这道题是考察字符串的 Medium 难度的题。这道题你需要像小学乘法一样一位一位去, 然后相加, 计算进位。。。然而我认为这道题意义不大, 所以我直接转 int 了。T.T, 原谅我</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {strin
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {strin
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {string
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def multiply(self,
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return str(int(
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##49. Group Anagrams (哈希) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符数组, 将字母完全相同的分为一组。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

将每个字符串进行排序, 然后放在 hash 表中, key 是排序后的字符串, value 是排序前字符串列表。

</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {str
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def anagrams(
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     strsDir = {}
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     result = []
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for i,str in e
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         umerate(strs):
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             tmp = "".
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             oin((lambda x:(x.sort(),x)[1])(list(str)))
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not str
Dir.get(tmp):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             strsDir[
mp] = []
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             strsDir[t
p].append(i)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for value in
trSDir.values():
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if len(val
e) >1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 for ind
x in value:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                     resul
.append(strs[index])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return result
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##58. Length of Last Word (字符串分割) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个字符串, 字符串包含大小写字母和空格, 求最后一个单词的长度。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

简单题, 将字符串以空格分割, 返回最后一个单词长度即可。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int
ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def lengthOfL
stWord(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         strlist = s.spl
t()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return 0 if n
t strlist else len(strlist[-1])
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##65. Valid Number (状态机) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

判断给定字符串是否为数字</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

这答题最大的难度在于将所有的情况覆盖完全, 空格, 正负号, 数字, 非数字, 点, 科学计数法。使状态机解决该题目。只要把各种状态转移弄清楚了, 写出状态转移表, 这道题就迎刃而解了。状态机办法别人告诉你怎么画, 必须自己耐心细心地画一遍才是自己的。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {bo
lean}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def isNumber(
elf, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         inputType =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             ['0',
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             '1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9'],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             ['.','E']]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         transitionTa
ble=[[0,1,2,3,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             1,-1,2,3,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [9
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             -1,2,4,6,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             1,-1,5,-1,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [9
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             -1,5,-1,6,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [9
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             -1,5,-1,6,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             1,7,8,-1,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             1,-1,8,-1,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [9
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             -1,8,-1,-1,-1],
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             [9
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             -1,-1,-1,-1,-1]]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         state = 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for c in s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if state =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 -1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 return
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         f = 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for i in ra
ge(5):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if c in i
putType[i]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 state
= transitionTable[state][i]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 f = 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 brea

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if f == 0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 state =
-1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if state in(2
4,5,8,9):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 return Tr
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 return Fal
e
</span></span></code></pre>

```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<hr>
```

<p>##67. Add Binary (数学) </p>

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>
```

<p>难度: Easy</p>

```
</li>
```

```
<li>
```

<p>题意: <br>

给定两个字符串表示的二进制数, 同样以二进制字符串的形式返回俩数之和。 </p>

```
</li>
```

```
<li>
```

<p>思路: <br>

1.从后往前按位加, 记录进位。和求两个链表表示的数字和思路一致。 <br>

2.转为 10 进制数字求和再转为 2 进制字符串。 </p>

```
</li>
```

```
<li>
```

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} a
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} b
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {str
ng}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def addBinary(
elf, a, b):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return bin(i
t(a,2)+int(b,2)).split('b')[1]
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>

```

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##68. Text Justification (格式化) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定一个单词表和长度 L, 将单词进行格式化, 使每一行长度为 L, 且按要求格式化。每一行应该放尽可能多的单词, 需要的时候填充空格使每一行恰好长度为 L。添加的空格应该尽可能平均分布在任两个单词之间, 若无法平均分布, 则左边的空格必须多于右边的空格。最后一行, 必须左对齐, 且单之间不允许填充额外的空格。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

把题目中所说的规则看明白就费了半天。使用一个单词列表代表一行, 用一个变量记录列表中所有单词的长度之和, 若单词加入之后不超出长度则加入列表, 否则不加入, 计算可以补空格的空缺数(列表度-1, 注意只有一个单词时也是 1), 计算每个空缺可以补充空格个数, 然后插入到列表中合适的位置, 最后把列表中的单词按顺序组合起来即可。注意最后一行需要特殊处理。我这种思路没有什么难度就是处理逻辑比较繁琐。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng[]} words
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {int
ger} maxWidth
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {str
ng[]}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> def fullJustify(
elf, words, maxWidth):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     groups, gro
p = [], []
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     width = 0
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     for word in
words:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         width +=
len(word)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         if width +
len(group) >= maxWidth:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             pos = l
en(group) if len(group)==1 else len(group)-1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             space
= (maxWidth-width+len(word))/pos
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             spaceL
eft = (maxWidth-width+len(word))% pos
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             for i in
range(1,2*pos,2):
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                 if sp
aceLeft:
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                     g
</span> </span>
```

```

    oup.insert(i, '*'(space+1))
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           s
  aceLeft -= 1
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           else:
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           g
  oup.insert(i, '*'(space))
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           groups
  append(group)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           group
  []
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           width
  len(word)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           group.ap
  end(word)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           pos = len(g
  oup) if len(group)==1 else len(group)-1
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           space = (m
  xWidth-width)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           for i in rang
  (1,2*pos,2):
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           if space:
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           group.
  nsert(i, ' ')
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           space-
  1
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           group.insert
  len(group),' *space)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           groups.app
  nd(group)
  </span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">           return ["joi
  (groups[i] for i in range(len(groups)))]
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##71. Simplify Path (栈) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

以 Unix 风格给出一个绝对路径, 要求简化路径。<code>./</code> 表示当前路径; <code>../</code> 表示上层路径</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

将字符串以 <code>/</code> 分割 (注意如果你是 java 你需要转义 s.split("///"))。使用栈记录路径, 若是 <code>.</code> 直接跳过, <code>..</code> 弹出栈顶, 其他直接入栈, 最后将栈内录连接起来即可。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight">

```

class Solution:
    def simplifyPath(self, path: str) -> str:
        stack = []
        for p in path.split('/'):
            if not p or p == '.':
                continue
            elif p == '..':
                if stack:
                    stack.pop(-1)
            else:
                stack.append(p)
        return '/' + ''.join(stack)

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##72. Edit Distance (编辑距离) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定两个单词, 求从单词 1 转化为单词 2 的最少步骤数。允许的操作是: 插入一个字符, 删除一个字符, 替换一个字符。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

最短编辑距离, 超级经典的 DP 问题。我们定义 dp[i][j]表示 word1[:i]到 word2[:j]的编辑距离。则如下关系: </p>

<ul>

<li>若 word1[i-1]和 word[j-1]相同, 则有 dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j-1]</li>

<li>若 word1[i-1]和 word[j-1]不相同, 则有 3 中解决办法, 在 word1[:i-1]到 word2[:j-1]编辑距离基础上, 把 word1[i-1]改为 word[j-1]; 在 word1[:i]到 word2[:j-1]编辑距离基础上, 在 word1 末删除一个字符; 在 word1[:i-1]到 word2[:j]编辑距离的基础上, 在 word1 末尾增加一个字符。</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

class Solution:
    def simplifyPath(self, path: str) -> str:

```



```

ng} word1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} word2
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {int
ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def minDistan
e(self, word1, word2):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     d = [[0 for j
n range(len(word2)+1)]for i in range(len(word1)+1)]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for i in rang
(len(word1)+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for j in ra
ge(len(word2)+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if i ==
:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 d[i][j
= j
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             elif j =
0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 d[i][j
= i
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             elif wo
d1[i-1] == word2[j-1]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 d[i][j
= d[i-1][j-1]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 d[i][j
= min(d[i-1][j-1],d[i][j-1],d[i-1][j])+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return d[-1][
1]
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##115. Distinct Subsequences (编辑距离) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定字符串 S 和 T, 要求只通过删除字符的形式将 S 转化为 T 的方法数。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

这道题跟最短编辑距离基本上是一样的, 不过编辑方法限制为只能删除。因此还是用动态规划。我们定义  $dp[i][j]$  表示:  $s[:i]$  转化为  $t[:j]$  的方法数。则有以下关系: </p>

<ul>

<li>删除  $s[i-1]$ ,  $dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j]$ , 这一项必有</li>

<li>如果  $s[i-1]=t[j-1]$ , 则保留  $s[i-1]$ , 有  $dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j]+dp[i-1][j-1]$ </li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

class Solution(object):
    def numDistinct(self, s, t):
        """
        :type s: str
        :type t: str
        :rtype: int
        """
        if not(s and t):
            return 0
        c1,c2 = len(s),len(t)
        if c1<c2:
            return 0
        dp=[[0 for i in range(c2+1)] for j in range(c1+1)]
        for i in range(1,c1+1):
            for j in range(1,c2+1):
                dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]
                if s[i-1]==t[j-1]:
                    dp[i][j] += dp[i-1][j-1]
        return dp[-1][-1]

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##76. Minimum Window Substring (子串) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定字符串 T 和 S, 找到字符串 S 包含 T 中全部字符的最短子串。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

T 串放到哈希表中, 用来判断是否完全覆盖。使用滑动窗口来寻找子串, 左游标直接跳过没在哈希表的字符, 右游标向前推进直到哈希表中所有值均为 0。注意左游标移动的时候需要恢复现场。代码写比较凌乱。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

class Solution:

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} t
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {str
ng}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def minWind
w(self, s, t):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     result = ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if not t:retu
n result
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     dicT = {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for char in t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not dicT
get(char):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             dicT[c
ar] = 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             dicT[char]
+= 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     i=j=0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     while i<&lt;le
(s) and s[i] not in t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         i +=
1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     s = s[i:]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     i = 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     while j &lt;l
n(s) or max(dicT.values())&lt;=0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if max(di
T.values())&lt;=0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             ##get
indow
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if not r
sult:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 resul
= s[i:j]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             elif j-i
< len(result):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 resul
= s[i:j]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             dicT[s[i
j] += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             i += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             while i
< len(s) and s[i] not in t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 i +=
1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             contin
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             while j<&lt;
len(s) and s[j] not in t:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 j += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 if j<&lt;len
s):

```

```

] -= 1
dicT[sj] += 1
return result

```

---

##87. Scramble String (树)

难度: Hard

题意:   
 通过将字符串分割成两个非空的部分构成一个二叉树。选择任意非叶子节点, 交换其左右子节点位置求问字符串 s1 能否通过这种形式转化为 s2

思路:   
 看到凡是跟树有关的题, 应该往递归上靠一下, 因为树的定义本身就是递归的。只要能想到用递归解这道题就完成一大半了。s1 是 s2 的变换, 则有从某处分割, s1 的左子串是 s2 左子串的变换且 s1 右子串是 s2 右子串的变换, 或 s1 左子串是 s2 右子串的变换且 s1 右子串是 s2 左子串的变换。这个过程本身也是递归的。

代码:   

```

class Solution(object):
    def isScramble(self, s1, s2):
        """
        :type s1: str
        :type s2: str
        :rtype: bool
        """
        length = len(s1)
        if length != len(s2):
            return False
        if s1 == s2:
            return True
        count = [0] * 26
        for c in s1:
            count[ord(c)-97] += 1
        for c in s2:
            count[ord(c)-97] -= 1
        for c in count:
            if c != 0:
                return False

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for i in rang
(1,length):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             if (self.isS
ramble(s1[:i],s2[:i]) and self.isScramble(s1[:i],s2[:i])) or (self.isScramble(s1[:i],s2[length-i:]) and se
f.isScramble(s1[i:],s2[:length-i])):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 return
rue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             return False
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>  
</ul>  
<hr>

## <p>##91. Decode Ways (格式化) </p>

<ul>  
<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>  
<li>

<p>题意: <br>

有一个包含字母 A-Z 的信息, 使用以下编码方式 A->1,B->2...Z->26。给定一个编码后的息, 求出其所有可能的解码种类, 如 12 可解码为 AB 或 L。</p>

</li>  
<li>

<p>思路: <br>

这是一道比 Hard 通过率还低的 Medium 题, 因为这是一道 DP 题, 说明大家对 DP 的理解还是不够深, 找个机会把我之前学习 DP 的笔记整理再发出来 (又是一个坑)。我们定义 dp[i]=n 表示表示 s[:i] 的可能的解码数, 为什么要从后往前遍历, 一会你就可以体会到。则有如下关系: </p>

<ul>

<li>若 s[-i]=='0',则解码数为 0 (0 无对应解码) </li>

<li>若 s[-i]!='0',则可以 s[-i]单独解码的情况 + 若 s[-i-i+2]可解码两种可能情况。<br>相同的思路, 如果以从前往后遍历, 则需要分析的情况会复杂许多。</li>

</ul>  
</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int
ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def numDecod
ings(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not s: retu
n 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         count = [1]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if s[-1] == '0'
:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             count.ap
end(0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             count.ap
end(1)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         for i in rang

```

```

(2,len(s)+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           c = 0 if s[-
]=='0' else count[-1]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           if '10'&lt;
s[-i:][0:2]&lt;='26':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           print(s[
i:][0:2])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           c += c
unt[-2]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           count.ap
end(c)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           return count
-1]
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##93. Restore IP Addresses (格式化) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Medium</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
给定一个字符串表示的数字, 要求将其转化为所有可能的 IP 地址。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
IP 地址由 4 个小于 256 的整数构成, 注意不允许连续 0。这道题使用递归可以很容易解决。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {str
ng[]}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def restoreIpA
dresses(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     self.result =
]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     self.reduce(s
[])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return self.r
sult
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def reduce(self
s0,ele0):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     s = s0[::]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     ele = ele0[::]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if len(ele)=
4 and not s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         self.result
append('.'.join(ele))

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> elif len(ele)
lt;4 and s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for i in ra
ge(1,len(s)+1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if int(s[:
])&lt;256:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if len
s[:i]&gt;1 and s[0]=='0':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> br
ak
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ele.
ppend(s[:i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> self.
educate(s[:i],ele)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ele.
op(-1)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> brea

```

```

</span></span></code></pre>

```

```

</li>

```

```

</ul>

```

```

<hr>

```

<p>##97. Interleaving String (子串) </p>

```

<ul>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>难度: Hard</p>

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>题意: <br>

给定 s1, s2, s3, 求 s3 是否由 s1 和 s2 交织得到。 </p>

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>思路: <br>

题意是要求在 s3 中 s1 和 s2 中的字符的相对顺序保持不变。这道题的难点在于当一个字符同时出现在 s1 和 s2 中时, 如何判断是属于谁。若用递归回溯, 直接就超时了, 题目的规模过大。因此启用固定题法, 递归回溯走不同的时候就 DP。 <br>

我们定义 dp[i][j]=True 表示 s1[:i]和 s2[:j]可以交织成 s[:i+j], 则有如下关系: </p>

```

<ul>

```

<li>若 s1[i]==s3[i+j+1],则有 dp[i+1][j+1]=dp[i][j+1],(最后一个字符由 i 来出)</li>

<li>若 s2[j]==s3[i+j+1],则有 dp[i+1][j+1]=dp[i+1][j],(最后一个字符由 j 来出)<br>

注意这两者是或的关系, 有可能均相等或均不相等的情况。 </li>

```

</ul>

```

```

</li>

```

```

<li>

```

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution(object):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def isInterleav
(self, s1, s2, s3):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> """
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> :type s1: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> :type s2: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> :type s3: str

```

```


```

```


```

```


```

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```


```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">:rtype: bool
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if not s2:ret
rn s1==s3
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">elif not s1:re
urn s2==s3
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">len1,len2=l
n(s1),len(s2)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if len1+len2
=len(s3):return False
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">dp = [[False
or i in range(len2+1)] for j in range(len1+1)]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">dp[0][0] = T
ue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">for i in rang
(len2):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    dp[0][i+1]
= (dp[0][i] and s2[i]==s3[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">for i in rang
(len1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    dp[i+1][0]
= (dp[i][0] and s1[i]==s3[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">for i in rang
(len1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for j in ra
ge(len2):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        dp[i+1]
j+1] = ((dp[i][j+1] and s1[i]==s3[i+j+1]) or
(dp[i+1][j] and s2[j]==s3[i+j+1]))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">return dp[le
n1][len2]
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##125. Valid Palindrome (回文) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Easy</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
给定一个字符串, 判断其是否为回文串, 不考虑大小写及空格和标点</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
去掉空格和标点, 转化为小写字母, 然后将字符串逆序比较。</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str

```

```

ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {bo
lean}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def isPalindro
e(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     slist = []
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     for c in s:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if c.isalph
() or c.isdigit():
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             slist.ap
end(c.lower())
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return slist
= slist[::-1]
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>###127. Word Ladder (编辑距离) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

给定两个单词 beginWord 和 endWord, 已经一个单词表, 求通过单词表中的词从 beginword 到 e  
dWord 的最短变化序列的长度。变化要求每次只能改变一个字符。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

这道题其实也是编辑距离的变种, 编辑时限制只能改变字符, 且改变必须在给定的单词表范围内。然  
我们这次不使用 dp, 原因是在没有限制时, 每一步编辑的结果是无限的, 现在加上限制只有, 每一  
编辑的结果是可列举的, 我们可以把所有单词的变化现象成一棵树。要求最短距离, 基本固定模式就  
按层次遍历, 第一次到达 endWord 时的层次就是最短编辑距离。 </p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution(object):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def ladderLen
th(self, beginWord, endWord, wordDict):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :type begi
Word: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :type endW
rd: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :type wordD
ct: Set[str]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :rtype: int
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         letter=[chr(
7+i) for i in range(26)]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         queue=[beg
nWord]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         dic={begin

```

```

ord:1}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> while queue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> word = q
eue.pop(0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> level = di
[word]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for i in ra
ge(len(word)):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> tmpwo
d = list(word)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for j in
etter:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if t
pword[i]=j:continue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> tmp
ord[i]=j
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> tmp
= ".join(tmpword)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if t
p==endWord:return level+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if t
p in wordDict and tmp not in dic:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> q
eue.append(tmp)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> di
[tmp]=level+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return 0
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##126. Word Ladder II (编辑距离) </p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Hard</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

与 127 题意基本一样, 不同的是要求返回所有最短序列的具体路径</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

我采用的思路还是和 127 题一样, 使用队列按层次遍历, 当时同时需要注意的是, 遍历的同时需要记父节点。且由于要求返回所有最短, 因此最短那一层必须完全遍历, 而不是像 127 一样遇到 endword 即可。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution(object):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def findLadder
(self, beginWord, endWord, wordlist):

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      :type begi
Word: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      :type endW
rd: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      :type wordli
t: Set[str]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      :rtype: List[L
st[int]]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      letter=[chr(
7+i) for i in range(26)]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      queue=[beg
nWord]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      dic={begin
ord:1}。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      self.father=
beginWord:{}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      self.res=[]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      end=2**31
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      while queue

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      word = q
eue.pop(0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      level = di
[word]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      if level&g
;end:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          break
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      for i in ra
ge(len(word)):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          tmpwo
d = list(word)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">          for j in
etter:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">              if t
pword[i]=j:continue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">              tmp
ord[i]=j
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">              tmp
".join(tmpword)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">              if t
p==endWord:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                  e
d=level
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                  if (t
p in wordlist and (tmp not in dic or dic[tmp]&gt;=level+1)) or tmp==endWord:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                      if
mp not in self.father:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                          self.father[tmp]=set()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                          se
f.father[tmp].add(word)

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if
mp not in dic and tmp!=endWord:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
queue.append(tmp)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
dic[tmp]=level+1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> self.buildPa
h([endWord])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return self.r
s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def buildPath(
elf,path0):
path=path0[
:]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if path[-1] n
t in self.father:return
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if not self.fa
ther[path[-1]]:
self.res.a
pend(path[:-1])
for p in self.
ather[path[-1]]:
path.app
nd(p)
self.build
ath(path)
path.pop(
1)
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##151. Reverse Words in a String (反转) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Medium</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
输入一个字符串, 要求以单词为单位进行反转。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
按照空格分割成列表, 将列表反转后再用空格连接。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param s, a
string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return a st

```

ing

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def reverseWo  
ds(self, s):  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return ' '.joi  
(s.split()[::-1])  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<p>##165. Compare Version Numbers</p>

<ul>

<li>

<p>难度: Easy</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>题意: <br>

比较两个版本号大小。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>思路: <br>

版本号大小规则与 float 大小规则不一样,版本号点后面的部分不是小数部分,而应该当作整数来对。将版本号以第一个点分割成左边 left 和右边 right,左边大小直接决定了版本号的大小关系,若相则递归比较右边(有可能出现多个点,右边也是一个完整的版本号)。这道 easy 题的通过率比很多 Ha d 都低。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight  
cl"> class Solution:  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str  
ng} version1  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @param {str  
ng} version2  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     # @return {int  
ger}  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def compareV  
rsion(self, version1, version2):  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     left1,right1  
self.splitVersion(version1)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     left2,right2  
self.splitVersion(version2)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if left1>l  
ft2:return 1  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     elif left1<l  
eft2:return -1  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     elif left1==l  
ft2 and not right1 and not right2:return 0  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     else:  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return self  
compareVersion(right1,right2)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def splitVersio  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def splitVersio  
(self,version):  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         if not versio
```



```

:return 0,"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> i = version.f
nd('.')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if i== -1:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     return int
version),"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return int(ve
sion[:i]),version[i+1:]
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##214. Shortest Palindrome (回文) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Hard</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
给定一个字符串 S, 可以通过在字符串头部添加字符将 S 转换为回文串。返回通过这种转换方式能够
到的最短回文串。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
求第一个字符开始的最长回文串, 然后把剩下的部分逆序补到头部即可。因此这道题的难点在如何找
以第一个字符开始的最长回文串, 而不超时。 <br>
这里推荐一种很巧妙的算法 manacher, manacher 在 O (n) 时间复杂度内可以求出以每个字符为中
的回文串长度。算法巧妙之处在与, 在字符中间插入了特殊符号, 使奇和偶回文统一处理。是用辅助
组 P[i]记录以字符串 s[i]为中心的最长回文串可以向左或向右扩张的长度(包括自己)。记录当前最
回文串中心和覆盖范围, 然后大家就画图观察吧, 这个算法我也是画图弄了很久才学明白, 然而还没
法用语言表达出来。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution(object):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     def shortestPal
ndrome(self, s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :type s: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         :rtype: str
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         ""
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         pos = self.
anacher(s)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         return "".join
[s[pos::][::-1],s])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def manacher(
elf,s):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     s1 = list('#'.
oin(s))
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     s1.insert(0,'*
)

```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> s1.append('
')
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p=[0]*len(s1)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mi,res=0,0
mi能覆盖右侧最远的回文串中心, res以第一个字符为开始的最大回文串
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> for i in rang
(1,len(s1)-1):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if i &lt; m
+p[mi]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p[i] =
in(p[2*mi-i],mi+p[mi]-i)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p[i] = 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> while s1[
+p[i]]==s1[i-p[i]]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> p[i]+=
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if mi+p[m
]&lt; i+p[i]:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mi = i
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if p[i]==i:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> res =
ax(res,i)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return res
</span></span></code></pre>
</li>
</ul>
<hr>
<p>##224. Basic Calculator (数学) </p>
<ul>
<li>
<p>难度: Medium</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>题意: <br>
实现一个基本的计算器, 用于计算简单的字符串表示的算式。字符算式包括括号, +, -和非负整数和格。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>思路: <br>
使用栈实现, 一个栈记录数字(需要先把数字进行处理, 去除空格转化为 int), 另一个栈记录符号, 由 + 和-是同级符号, 只要不存在括号直接弹栈计算即可, 注意考虑输入为各种可能。思路还是比较简。 </p>
</li>
<li>
<p>代码: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class Solution:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @param {str
ng} s
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> # @return {int
ger}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> def calculate(s

```

lf, s):

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ace(' ', ")
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
n(tmpr):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
not in('+','-',',','(')):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
=[]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
&lt; len(tmpr) and tmpr[i] not in ('+', '-', ', ', '(')):
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
tr.append(tmpr[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
'join(numstr)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ppend(ttt)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
#+, -,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
elif tmpr[i]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
#若操
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if ops
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
num
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
num
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
op =
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if op
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
re
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
re
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
num
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
.append(result)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
#若操
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
栈中最后一个为), 新操作直接入栈
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if tmpr[
```

```
result = 0
nums = []
ops = []
if not s:
    return 0

tmpr = s.rep

i=0
while i &lt; l

#数字处理
if tmpr[i]

numst

while i

num

i +=

ttt =

i -= 1
nums.

#+, -,

elif tmpr[i]

#若操

if ops

num

num

op =

if op

re

else:

re

num

#若操

if tmpr[
```

```

] != ')':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ops.
ppend(tmpos[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ops.
op()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># (直接
ops
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">elif tmpos[i]
== '(':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ops.ap
end(tmpos[i])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">i += 1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#最后出栈
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if ops:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">num_a =
nt(nums.pop())
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">num_b =
nt(nums.pop())
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">op = ops
pop()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">if op ==
+':
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">result
num_b+num_a
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">result
num_b-num_a
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">else:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">result = i
t(nums.pop())
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">return result
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>  
</ul>  
<hr>

## <p>##227. Basic Calculator II (数学) </p>

<ul>  
<li>

<p>难度: Medium</p>

</li>  
<li>

<p>题意: <br>

与 224 题意一致, 不过这回少了括号, 但是多了乘法和除法</p>

</li>  
<li>

<p>思路: <br>

还是使用两个栈来存储运算符和数字。运算符的优先级 <code>\*=/ &gt; +-= </code>, 因此运算在入栈前, 需要比较栈顶符号, 若平级则弹出栈顶符号和对应的数字进行计算。若栈顶符号优先级低则直接入栈。</p>

</li>  
<li>

<p>代码: </p>

```

class Solution:
    # @param {string} s
    # @return {integer},
    def calculate(self, s):
        s += '#'
        num = 0
        a = b = None
        preop = op
        for c in s:
            if c in ('+', '-', '*', '/', '#'):
                if op is None:
                    a = num
                elif op is '+':
                    a = num + b
                elif op is '-':
                    a = num - b
                elif op is '*':
                    a = num * b
                elif op is '/':
                    a = num / b
                preop = c
            else:
                if preop is '+':
                    num = num + int(c)
                elif preop is '-':
                    num = num - int(c)
                elif preop is '*':
                    num = num * int(c)
                elif preop is '/':
                    num = num / int(c)
            num = int(c)
        if preop is '+':
            return a + num
        elif preop is '-':
            return a - num
        elif preop is '*':
            return a * num
        elif preop is '/':
            return a / num

```

```
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>##273. Integer to English Words (格式化) </p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>难度: Medium</li>
```

```
<li>题意: <br>
```

将数字转化为英文的表示方式。数字小于  $2^{31}-1$ 。例如: 123 -&gt; "One Hundred Twenty Three"

```
</li>
```

```
<li>思路: <br>
```

思路比较简单, 英文的数字表达方式是 3 位为一组, 每 3 位的表达方式相同, 最后再加入单位即可。

意 3 位全为 0 和输入就是 0。注意英文拼写。</li>

```
<li>代码: </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<p>class Solution(object):</p>
```

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">one_nine=['0','One','Two','Three','Four','Five','Six','Seven','Eight','Nine']
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">ten_nineteen=['Te', 'Eleven','Twelve','Thirteen','Fourteen','Fifteen','Sixteen','Seventeen','Eighteen','Nineteen']
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">twenty_ninety=['0', 'Twenty','Thirty','Forty','Fifty','Sixty','Seventy','Eighty','Ninety']
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">unit=['','Thousand', 'Million','Billion','Trillion']
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">def numberToWords(self, num):
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    """
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    :type num: int
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    :rtype: str
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    """
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    num,i,res = str(um),0,[]
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    while True:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">        temp = self.tee(int(num[-3:]))
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">        if temp:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            if i!=0:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                res.append
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                res.append
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">                temp)
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            if len(num)&l
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            ;=3:break
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            num = num[:
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            3]
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            i+=1
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            return 'Zero' if
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">            not res else ' '.join(res[::-1])
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">def three(self,num
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    :
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    res = ""
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">    if num//100&gt;
```

```

0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    res = ''.join([
es,self.one_nine[num//100],'Hundred'])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    num%=100
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if 10<=num&
t;=19:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    res = ''.join([
es,self.ten_nineteen[num-10]])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    elif num>=2
:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    res = ''.join([
es,self.twenty_ninety[num//10]])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    num%=10
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if 0<num&
0:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    res = ''.join([
es,self.one_nine[num]])
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return res[1:]
</span></span></code></pre>

```