

[每日 LeetCode] 717. 1-bit and 2-bit Characters

作者: [Hanseltu](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1555339298135>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

<p>Description:</p>

<p>We have two special characters. The first character can be represented by one bit <code>0</code>. The second character can be represented by two bits (<code>10</code> or <code>e>11</code>).</p>

<p>Now given a string represented by several bits. Return whether the last character must be a one-bit character or not. The given string will always end with a zero.</p>

<p>Example 1:</p>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">Input:

bits = [1, 0, 0]

Output: True

Explanation:

The only way to d
code it is two-bit character and one-bit character. So the last character is one-bit character.

</code></pre>

<p>Example 2:</p>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">Input:

bits = [1, 1, 1, 0]

Output: False

Explanation:

The only way to d
code it is two-bit character and two-bit character. So the last character is NOT one-bit charac
er.

</code></pre>

<p>Note:</p>

<code>1 <= len(bits) <= 1000</code>.

<code>bits[i]</code> is always <code>0</code> or <code>1</code>.

<hr>

<p>思路：本题意思是两种字符，一种是 0，一种是 10 或者 11，现在要判断整个数组是否由这两组成的，要求最后一位的数字必须是单个的 0。比较简单，直接扫描数组，如果元素值为 0 则前进一，为 1 则前进两步，最后判断当前位置是否是倒数第二的位置。</p>

<hr>

<p>C++ 代码</p>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">class Solution {

public:

 bool isOneBitC
aracter(vector<int>& bits) {

 int n = bits.si
e(), i = 0;

 while (i < n
- 1) {

 if (bits[i] =
0)

 ++i;

 else

 i += 2;

 }

 return i == n
1;

 }

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">;  
</span></span></code></pre>  
<hr>  
<p>运行时间: 4ms</p>  
<p>运行内存: 8.7M</p>
```