2798. Number of Employees Who Met the Target

Easy Array Enumeration

Problem Description

In this problem, there is a company with `n` employees, each of whom is assigned a unique number from `0` to `n - 1`. We are provided with an array called `hours`, which is indexed from `0`. The value at each index `i` in this array represents the number of hours employee `i` has worked. The company has also set a minimum required number of hours that each employee must meet or exceed, which is specified by a `target` variable.

The objective is to determine how many employees have worked for at least `target` hours. This is an example of a counting problem where we need to count the number of elements in an array that meet a particular condition.

Intuition

The intuition behind the solution is very straightforward. Since we need to count the number of employees who have met or exceeded the `target` hours, we can iterate through the `hours` array and compare each employee's hours with the `target`. Every time we find an employee whose hours are greater than or equal to `target`, we increment our count.

We arrive at the solution approach by recognizing that it's a direct application of the concept of iteration and comparison. Each employee's hours worked are independently compared to `target`, and if they satisfy the condition `x >= target`, they are included in our count.

Solution Approach

The implementation of the solution employs a simple approach that does not necessarily rely on complex algorithms, data structures, or patterns. It uses Python's built-in features to perform the operation efficiently and with clarity.

The solution is to use a generator expression inside the `sum()` function. A generator expression is a concise way to create a generator on the fly without the overhead of loops or the need to define a generator function. In this case, the expression `(x >= target for x in hours)` generates a sequence of boolean values (`True` or `False`). Each boolean value corresponds to whether an individual employee's hours worked is greater than or equal to the `target`.

The `sum()` function then takes this sequence of booleans and counts the number of `True` values. In Python, `True` is equivalent to `1` and `False` is equivalent to `0` when performing arithmetic operations, so summing a sequence of booleans effectively counts the number of `True` values.

To step through the code:

1. `hours` is a list of integers, where each integer represents the hours worked by an employee.
2. `target` is an integer representing the target number of hours that employees should meet or exceed.
3. The generator expression `(x >= target for x in hours)` iterates over each element `x` in `hours`.
4. For each `x`, it checks whether `x >= target`. This returns `True` if the condition is met, and `False` otherwise.
5. The `sum()` function adds up all the `True` values, effectively counting them.
6. The final returned value is the total count of employees who have worked at least `target` hours.

No additional data structures are needed for this approach, and its time complexity is O(n), where n is the number of employees, since it involves a single pass through the `hours` list.

Example Walkthrough

Let's use a small example to depict how the solution approach is applied to determine the number of employees who have met or exceeded the target number of hours.

Suppose we have a company with 5 employees and the following hours they have worked: `hours = [6, 2, 9, 4, 7]`. The company has set a minimum required number of hours (`target`) to be 5.

Now, let's walk through the solution step by step:

1. We have our `hours` list: `[6, 2, 9, 4, 7]`.
2. Our `target` is `5`.
3. We construct a generator expression: `(x >= target for x in hours)` which we will use to iterate over the `hours`.
4. As we iterate through the `hours`, we compare each value (each employee's hours) with the `target`:
   - `6 >= 5` → `True`
   - `2 >= 5` → `False`
   - `9 >= 5` → `True`
   - `4 >= 5` → `False`
   - `7 >= 5` → `True`
5. We then pass the generator expression to the `sum()` function, which will process the boolean values:
   - `sum([True, False, True, False, True])` is the same as `sum([1, 0, 1, 0, 1])`
6. The `sum()` function counts the number of `1`s (or `True` values), which is 3 in this case.

The final output of this operation is `3`, which means 3 employees have worked at least the target number of hours `5`. The steps we followed are not only intuitive but also concise and efficient, resulting in an elegant solution to our counting problem.

Solution Implementation

Python

```python
class Solution:
    def number_of_employees_who_met_target(self, hours: List[int], target: int) -> int:
        # Initialize the count of employees who meet or exceed the target hours
        count_met_target = 0

        # Iterate through the list of employee hours
        for employee_hours in hours:
            # If an employee meets or exceeds the target, increment the counter
            if employee_hours >= target:
                count_met_target += 1

        # Return the total count of employees who met or exceeded the target hours
        return count_met_target
```

Java

```java
class Solution {
    // Method to count the number of employees who have met or exceeded the target number of hours
    public int numberOfEmployeesWhoMetTarget(int[] hoursWorked, int targetHours) {
        // Initialize a counter to keep track of the employees meeting the target
        int numberOfEmployeesMeetingTarget = 0;

        // Iterate through the hours worked by each employee
        for (int hours : hoursWorked) {
            // If the employee has worked hours greater than or equal to the target, increment the counter
            if (hours >= targetHours) {
                numberOfEmployeesMeetingTarget++;
            }
        }

        // Return the total count of employees who have met or exceeded the target hours
        return numberOfEmployeesMeetingTarget;
    }
}
```

C++

```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    // This function counts and returns the number of employees who have worked at least 'target' number of hours.
    int numberOfEmployeesWhoMetTarget(vector<int>& hours, int target) {
        int count = 0; // Initialize the count of employees meeting the target

        // Iterate over the vector containing hours worked by each employee
        for (int workedHours : hours) {
            // If the current employee's hours are greater than or equal to the target, increment the count
            if (workedHours >= target) {
                count++;
            }
        }

        // Return the final count of employees who met or exceeded the target hours
        return count;
    }
};
```

TypeScript

```typescript
// Calculates the number of employees who have met or exceeded a target number of work hours.
// @param {number[]} workHours - An array representing the number of hours worked by each employee.
// @param {number} targetHours - The target number of hours that employees should meet or exceed.
// @returns {number} The count of employees who have met or exceeded the target hours.
function numberOfEmployeesWhoMetTarget(workHours: number[], targetHours: number): number {
    let count = 0; // Initialize a counter for the employees meeting the target.

    // Iterate over the array of work hours.
    for (const hoursWorked of workHours) {
        // If this employee's hours are greater than or equal to the target, increment the counter.
        if (hoursWorked >= targetHours) {
            count++;
        }
    }

    return count; // Return the total count of employees meeting the target.
}


class Solution:
    def number_of_employees_who_met_target(self, hours: List[int], target: int) -> int:
        # Initialize the count of employees who meet or exceed the target hours
        count_met_target = 0

        # Iterate through the list of employee hours
        for employee_hours in hours:
            # If an employee meets or exceeds the target, increment the counter
            if employee_hours >= target:
                count_met_target += 1

        # Return the total count of employees who met or exceeded the target hours
        return count_met_target
```

Time and Space Complexity

Time Complexity:

The given code has a single list comprehension that iterates over the list of hours once and checks if each element is greater than or equal to the given target. This operation is `O(n)` where `n` is the number of elements in the hours list. Hence, the time complexity of the code is `O(n)`.

Space Complexity:

This code does not use any additional space that scales with the size of the input except for a few variables to keep track of the sum. As a result, the space complexity is `O(1)` using a constant amount of extra space.