533. Lonely Pixel II

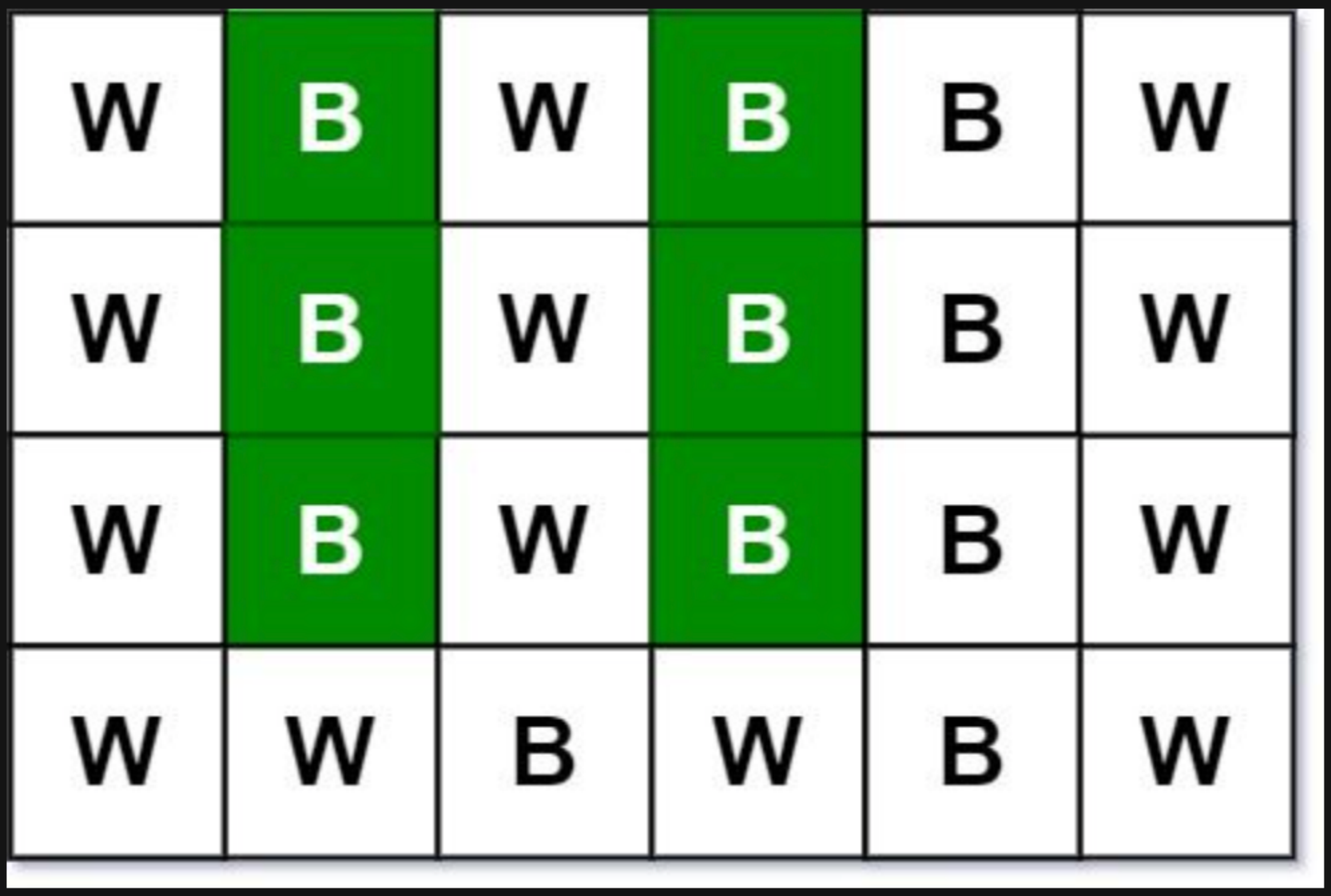
Description

Given an `m x n` `picture` consisting of black `'B'` and white `'W'` pixels and an integer target, return *the number of* ***black*** *lonely pixels*.

A black lonely pixel is a character `'B'` that located at a specific position `(r, c)` where:

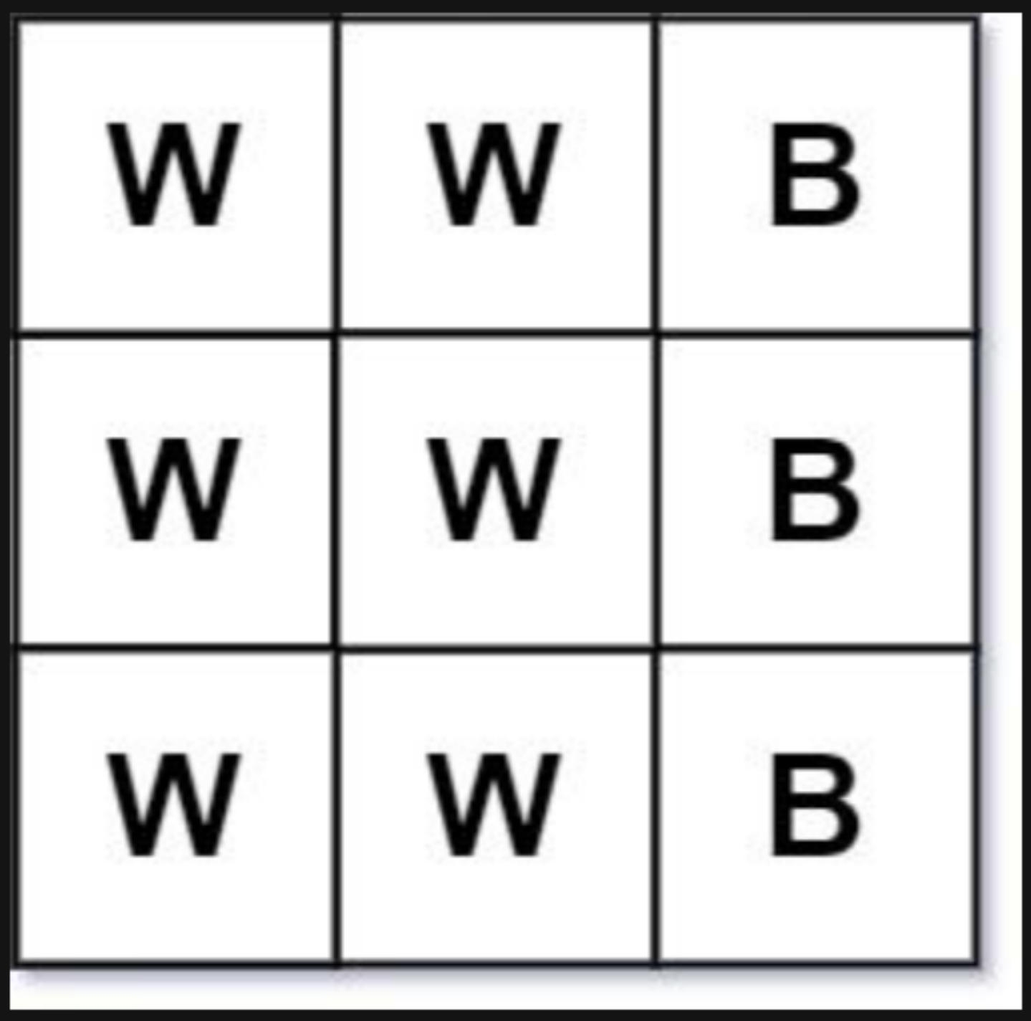
- Row `r` and column `c` both contain exactly `target` black pixels.
- For all rows that have a black pixel at column `c`, they should be exactly the same as row `r`.

Example 1:



```
Input: picture = [["W","B","W","B","B","W"],["W","B","W","B","B","W"],["W","B","W","B","B","W"],["W","W","B","W","B","W"]], target = 3
Output: 6
Explanation: All the green 'B' are the black pixels we need (all 'B's at column 1 and 3).
Take 'B' at row r = 0 and column c = 1 as an example:
 - Rule 1, row r = 0 and column c = 1 both have exactly target = 3 black pixels.
 - Rule 2, the rows have black pixel at column c = 1 are row 0, row 1 and row 2. They are exactly the same as row r = 0.
```

Example 2:



```
Input: picture = [["W","W","B"],["W","W","B"],["W","W","B"]], target = 1
Output: 0
```

Constraints:

- `m == picture.length`
- `n == picture[i].length`
- `1 <= m, n <= 200`
- `picture[i][j]` is `'W'` or `'B'`.
- `1 <= target <= min(m, n)`