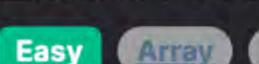
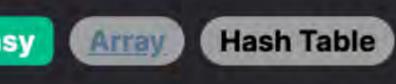
2053. Kth Distinct String in an Array

Counting

String]



Intuition



Problem Description

asking us to process the array and extract a specific element based on its distinctness and order of occurrence.

collections. Counter class). This counter keeps track of how many times each string appears in the array.

Leetcode Link

In this problem, we are given an array of strings, arr, where we need to identify strings that appear exactly once in the array, which we refer to as "distinct strings." Our goal is to find the kth distinct string in the array, considering the order in which the strings

appear. If the number of distinct strings in the array is less than k, we should return an empty string "". Essentially, the problem is

Counting the occurrence of each string in the array.

The solution for this problem involves two steps:

- 2. Iterating through the array to find the kth string that occurs exactly once.
- To efficiently count occurrences, we use a data structure known as a counter (which can be provided by Python's

Once we have the occurrences counted, the next step is to iterate through the array while keeping track of the number of distinct strings encountered so far. A string is considered distinct if its counted occurrence is equal to one. We sequentially check each string's occurrence count, decreasing k each time we find a distinct string.

When k becomes 0, that means we've encountered the kth distinct string and can return it immediately. If the end of the array is reached and k has not reached 0, we return an empty string because there aren't enough distinct strings in the array.

Solution Approach

1. Counting Occurrences: We first create a counter object from Python's collections. Counter class to count the occurrences of

every string in the array arr. The Counter class generates a dictionary-like object where each key is a unique string from arr,

The solution is implemented in Python and follows these steps:

- and the corresponding value is the count of that string's occurrences. counter = Counter(arr) 2. Finding the kth Distinct String: We then iterate over the original array arr since we need to respect the order of strings. For
- each string v in arr, we look at its count in the counter.
- if counter[v] = 1: If the count is 1, it signifies that v is a distinct string. We decrement k for each distinct string found.

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3. Checking the kth Position: If during iteration k becomes 0, this implies that we have found the kth distinct string, and we
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immediately return this string v.

k -= 1 return v

4. Returning an Empty String: If the loop finishes and no string has made k reach 0, this means that there are fewer than k distinct strings in the array. Hence, the function returns an empty string !!.

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1 return "
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distinct element. The counter object provides an O(1) access time to find an element's count, ensuring that the solution is linear with respect to the size of the input array, which is optimal for this problem.

This implementation is efficient because it traverses the list only once to count the elements and a second time to find the kth

Let's illustrate the solution approach with a small example. Imagine we are given the following array of strings arr and we want to find the 2nd distinct string: 1 arr = ["apple", "banana", "apple", "orange", "banana", "kiwi"]

1 counter = Counter(arr) # {'apple': 2, 'banana': 2, 'orange': 1, 'kiwi': 1}

Next is "apple" again, still not distinct.

Example Walkthrough

 We encounter "apple" first. Its occurrence count is 2, so it's not distinct. We move to "banana" with the same result as "apple".

Finding the kth Distinct String: The counter tells us that "apple" and "banana" are not distinct (both appear twice). However,

"orange" and "kiwi" are distinct (each appears once). As we wish to find the 2nd distinct string, we start iterating through arr:

We set k to 2 initially. Now we decrement k to 1 as we have found our 1st distinct string.

Then we encounter "orange", which is distinct since its count is 1.

We move on to "banana" once more, which is also not distinct.

Counting Occurrences: First, we use the counter to count the occurrences of each string:

- Lastly, we find "kiwi", which has a count of 1 and is therefore distinct.
- We decrement k again and now k is 0, which means "kiwi" is our 2nd distinct string.

once more, making this a very efficient way to solve the problem.

def kthDistinct(self, arr: List[str], k: int) -> str:

if occurrence_counter[word] == 1:

Check if the current word occurs exactly once

Decrement k as we've found one distinct word

If k reaches 0, we've found the kth distinct word

// If k reaches zero, we found the k-th distinct string

// If k distinct strings are not found, return an empty string

// Count the frequency of each string in the array.

// Iterate through the array to find the k-th distinct string.

for (const string& value : arr) {

for (const string& value : arr) {

++frequencyMap[value];

Iterate over each word in arr

if (k == 0) {

return "";

return element;

for word in arr:

k -= 1

If instead k was set to 3 initially, after going through the array, we would still be left with k equals 1, meaning there wasn't a 3rd distinct string. In that case, we'd return an empty string "".

Checking the kth Position: Since we found the 2nd distinct string and k is now 0, we return "kiwi".

By following this method, we call the Counter class once to build our occurrence dictionary and then iterate through the array only

from collections import Counter # Import the Counter class from collections module

empty string. If we were looking for the 3rd distinct string which does not exist in our arr, our result would be "".

Python Solution

Returning an Empty String: Since in this example there are only 2 distinct strings and we found the 2nd, there's no need to return an

Create a counter for all items in arr # Counter will store words as keys and their occurrences as values occurrence_counter = Counter(arr)

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if k == 0:
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                        return word
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           # If the kth distinct word is not found, return an empty string
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return ''

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class Solution:

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Java Solution
   class Solution {
       // Method to find the k-th distinct string in the array
       public String kthDistinct(String[] arr, int k) {
           // Create a HashMap to store the frequency of each string
           Map<String, Integer> frequencyMap = new HashMap<>();
           // Count the occurrences of each string in the array
           for (String element : arr) {
               frequencyMap.put(element, frequencyMap.getOrDefault(element, 0) + 1);
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           // Iterate over the array to find the k-th distinct string
           for (String element : arr) {
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               // If the frequency of the string is 1, it is distinct
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               if (frequencyMap.get(element) == 1) {
16
                   k--; // Decrement k for each distinct string found
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```

// Function to find the k-th distinct string in the array. string kthDistinct(vector<string>& arr, int k) { // Create a hash map to store the frequency of each string. unordered_map<string, int> frequencyMap; 11

public:

C++ Solution

1 #include <string>

2 #include <vector>

class Solution {

#include <unordered_map>

using namespace std;

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               // Check if the current string is distinct (frequency is 1).
               if (frequencyMap[value] == 1) {
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                   // Decrement k and check if we have found the k-th distinct string.
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                   if (k == 0) {
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                       // If k reaches 0, the current string is the k-th distinct string.
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                       return value;
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           // If the k-th distinct string is not found, return an empty string.
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           return "";
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34 };
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Typescript Solution
   // Importing required types for TypeScript
   import { string } from "prop-types";
   // Function to find the k-th distinct string in the array.
    function kthDistinct(arr: string[], k: number): string {
       // Create a map to store the frequency of each string.
       const frequencyMap: Record<string, number> = {};
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       // Count the frequency of each string in the array.
 9
       for (const value of arr) {
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           // Increase the frequency count for the string in the map.
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           frequencyMap[value] = (frequencyMap[value] || 0) + 1;
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       // Iterate through the array to find the k-th distinct string.
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       for (const value of arr) {
           // Check if the current string is distinct (frequency is 1).
           if (frequencyMap[value] === 1) {
               // Decrement k and check if we have found the k-th distinct string.
```

// If k reaches 0, the current string is the k-th distinct string.

// If the k-th distinct string is not found, return an empty string.

// Example usage: // const strings = ["a", "b", "a"]; // const result = kthDistinct(strings, 2); // Should return "b" if called 35

return "";

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if (k === 0) {

Time and Space Complexity

computational complexity analysis is as follows:

return value;

Time Complexity

The given Python code snippet defines a method kthDistinct which finds the k-th distinct string in the provided arr list. The

Constructing this counter takes O(n) time, where n is the number of elements in arr.

arr.

2. Iteration and Checks: The code then iterates over each value in arr, this iteration takes O(n) time. Within the loop, it performs a constant-time check if counter[v] == 1 for each value v, which does not affect the overall O(n) time complexity.

The time complexity of the code can be broken down into the following steps:

Overall, since both steps are sequential, the total time complexity is O(n) + O(n) which simplifies to O(n).

1. Counter Storage: Storing counts of each unique value in arr requires 0(m) space, where m is the number of distinct elements in

1. Counter Creation: counter = Counter(arr) creates a counter object which counts the occurrences of each distinct value in arr.

Space Complexity

The space complexity of the code also involves two major components:

2. Loop Variables: The loop variables (v and k) and the space for storing function arguments use constant 0(1) space.

Thus, the combined space complexity is O(m). The markdown results display the formulas within "`" to properly markup the complexity notations.