

# 1455. Check If a Word Occurs As a Prefix of Any Word in a Sentence

EasyStringString Matching

## Problem Description

The challenge is to find out if a given `searchWord` is a prefix of any word in the `sentence`. The `sentence` is a string made up of words separated by single spaces. A prefix is defined as the initial part of a word. If the `searchWord` is found to be the prefix of one or more words in the sentence, we need to return the position of the first word (with the smallest index) where the `searchWord` is a prefix. Otherwise, we return `-1`. The words in the sentence are 1-indexed, meaning the first word is considered to be at position 1, the second word at position 2, and so on.

## Intuition

## Solution Approach

The solution uses a simple linear scan algorithm to solve the problem, which is efficient considering the problem's constraints. Since the sentence is guaranteed to have words separated by a single space, we can directly use the `split()` function in Python, which, by default, splits the string by any whitespace, including spaces. This provides us with a list of words contained in the sentence.

With the list obtained, we proceed with the `enumerate()` function, which iterates over the list and provides both the index and value of each item. However, to maintain the 1-indexed requirement, we start the enumeration from 1 by passing `1` as the second argument to `enumerate()`.

During each iteration, we check for the prefix condition using the `startswith()` method, which is a string method in Python that returns `True` if the string starts with the specified prefix, `False` otherwise.

The loop iterates through all words in the sentence. If a word is found that starts with `searchWord`, the loop breaks, and the current index is returned. This index corresponds to the word's 1-indexed position in the original sentence. If no such word is found and the loop finishes, the function returns `-1` to indicate the absence of a valid prefix match.

Here's the specific implementation from the provided code:

```
class Solution:
    def isPrefixOfWord(self, sentence: str, searchWord: str) -> int:
        # Split sentence into words and enumerate them starting from 1
        for i, word in enumerate(sentence.split(), 1):
            # Check if current word starts with searchWord
            if word.startswith(searchWord):
                return i # Return the 1-index position of the word
        return -1 # Return -1 if no prefix match is found in any words
```

No additional data structures are used, and the `startswith()` method provides a clean and readable way to check the prefix condition, making this solution straightforward and easy to understand.

## Example Walkthrough

Let's take the `sentence` "hello world hi hey" and the `searchWord` "he". We want to find out if "he" is a prefix of any word in the `sentence` and return the position of the first word where "he" is a prefix.

The solution approach is as follows:

- The `sentence` is split into individual words, giving us a list `["hello", "world", "hi", "hey"]`.
- We use `enumerate()` to iterate over this list, starting indexing at 1 to match the problem's 1-indexed word position requirement.
- For each word, we check if the `searchWord` "he" is a prefix of the word using the `startswith()` method.
- We start with the first word "hello":
  - "hello".startswith("he") is `True`.
  - Since this condition is true, and "hello" is the first word, we return its 1-index position, which is `1`.

Therefore, in this example, the `searchWord` "he" is a prefix of the word "hello", and the position returned is `1`.

If the `searchWord` was "hi" instead, the steps would be followed until we reached the word "hi":

- "hello".startswith("hi") is `False`.
- "world".startswith("hi") is `False`.
- "hi".startswith("hi") is `True`, so we would return the 1-index position, which is `3` in this case.

And if our `searchWord` was something like "xyz", which isn't a prefix for any of the words:

- "hello".startswith("xyz") is `False`.
- "world".startswith("xyz") is `False`.
- "hi".startswith("xyz") is `False`.
- "hey".startswith("xyz") is `False`.
  - Since no words start with "xyz", we reach the end of the iteration and return `-1`.

## Solution Implementation

### Python

```
class Solution:
    def isPrefixOfWord(self, sentence: str, search_word: str) -> int:
        # Split the sentence into words
        words = sentence.split()

        # Enumerate over the words starting with an index of 1
        for index, word in enumerate(words, start=1):
            # Check if the current word starts with the search_word
            if word.startswith(search_word):
                # If search word is a prefix, return the position of the word.
                return index

        # If no word starts with search_word, return -1
        return -1

# Example Usage:
# sol = Solution()
# result = sol.isPrefixOfWord("hello world", "wor")
# print(result) # Outputs: 2 since "world" is the second word and has "wor" as a prefix
```

### Java

```
class Solution {

    // Method that finds if the searchWord is a prefix of any word in the sentence.
    // If it is, returns the position (1-indexed) of the first occurrence. If not, returns -1.
    public int isPrefixOfWord(String sentence, String searchWord) {
        // Split the sentence into an array of individual words.
        String[] words = sentence.split(" ");

        // Iterate through each word in the array.
        for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
            // Check if the current word starts with the searchWord.
            if (words[i].startsWith(searchWord)) {
                // If it does, return the position of the word in the sentence, noting that index is 1-based.
                return i + 1;
            }
        }
        // If no word in the sentence is prefixed by searchWord, return -1.
        return -1;
    }
}
```

### C++

```
class Solution {
public:
    // Function to find if the searchWord is a prefix of any word in the sentence.
    // Returns the word's index if found, otherwise returns -1.
    int isPrefixOfWord(string sentence, string searchWord) {
        // Initialize a stringstream with the given sentence
        stringstream ss(sentence);

        // Variable to store each word while extracting from the sentence
        string currentWord;

        // Variable to keep track of the word's index
        int wordIndex = 1;

        // Extract words one by one from the stringstream
        while (ss >> currentWord) {
            // Check if the current word starts with the searchWord
            if (currentWord.find(searchWord) == 0) {
                // If searchWord is a prefix of currentWord,
                // return the current word's index
                return wordIndex;
            }
            // Move to the next word
            ++wordIndex;
        }
        // If the searchWord is not a prefix of any word, return -1
        return -1;
    }
};
```

### TypeScript

```
/**
 * Checks if the searchWord is a prefix of any word in a given sentence.
 * If it is, returns the 1-based index of the first word where it's a prefix.
 * Otherwise, returns -1.
 *
 * @param sentence - The sentence to search within.
 * @param searchWord - The word to check as a prefix.
 * @returns The 1-based index of the first word with the prefix or -1.
 */
function isPrefixOfWord(sentence: string, searchWord: string): number {
    // Split the sentence into an array of words using space as a separator
    const words = sentence.split(' ');

    // Get the number of words in the array
    const wordCount = words.length;

    // Loop through the array of words
    for (let index = 0; index < wordCount; index++) {
        // Check if the current word starts with the searchWord
        if (words[index].startsWith(searchWord)) {
            // If it does, return the current index plus one (1-based index)
            return index + 1;
        }
    }

    // If no word starts with the searchWord, return -1
    return -1;
}
```

```
class Solution:
    def isPrefixOfWord(self, sentence: str, search_word: str) -> int:
        # Split the sentence into words
        words = sentence.split()

        # Enumerate over the words starting with an index of 1
        for index, word in enumerate(words, start=1):
            # Check if the current word starts with the search_word
            if word.startswith(search_word):
                # If search word is a prefix, return the position of the word.
                return index

        # If no word starts with search_word, return -1
        return -1

# Example Usage:
# sol = Solution()
# result = sol.isPrefixOfWord("hello world", "wor")
# print(result) # Outputs: 2 since "world" is the second word and has "wor" as a prefix
```

## Time and Space Complexity

### Time Complexity

The time complexity of the given code is  $O(n * k)$  where  $n$  is the number of words in the sentence and  $k$  is the length of `searchWord`. This is because:

- The `split()` method is called on the sentence, which takes  $O(m)$  time, where  $m$  is the length of the sentence.
- Every word is compared with `searchWord` using `startswith()`, which in the worst case checks up to  $k$  characters for each of the  $n$  words.

### Space Complexity

The space complexity of the given code is  $O(n)$  where  $n$  is the number of words in the sentence. This is due to:

- The `split()` method, which creates a list of words from the sentence, storing each word as a separate element in the list. In the worst case, the list will contain  $n$  elements, thus taking  $O(n)$  space.