854. K-Similar Strings

Description

Strings `s1` and `s2` are `k` **-similar** (for some non-negative integer `k`) if we can swap the positions of two letters in `s1` exactly `k` times so that the resulting string equals `s2`.

Given two anagrams `s1` and `s2`, return the smallest `k` for which `s1` and `s2` are `k` **-similar**.

Example 1:

```
Input: s1 = "ab", s2 = "ba"
Output: 1
Explanation: The two string are 1-similar because we can use one swap to change s1 to s2: "ab" --> "ba".
```

Example 2:

```
Input: s1 = "abc", s2 = "bca"
Output: 2
Explanation: The two strings are 2-similar because we can use two swaps to change s1 to s2: "abc" --> "bac" --> "bca".
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= s1.length <= 20`
- `s2.length == s1.length`
- `s1` and `s2` contain only lowercase letters from the set `{'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'}`.
- `s2` is an anagram of `s1`.