

# Daily Coding Problem #111

## Problem

This problem was asked by Google.

Given a word *W* and a string *S*, find all starting indices in *S* which are anagrams of *W*.

For example, given that *W* is "ab", and *S* is "abxaba", return 0, 3, and 4.

## Solution

### Brute force

The brute force solution here would be to go over each word-sized window in *S* and check if they're anagrams, like so:

```
from collections import Counter

def is_anagram(s1, s2):
    return Counter(s1) == Counter(s2)

def anagram_indices(word, s):
    result = []
    for i in range(len(s) - len(word) + 1):
        window = s[i:i + len(word)]
        if is_anagram(window, word):
            result.append(i)
    return result
```

This would take  $O(|W| * |S|)$  time. Can we make this any faster?

### Count difference

Notice that moving along the window seems to mean recomputing the frequency counts of the entire window, when only a little bit of it actually updated. This insight lead us to the following strategy:

- Make a frequency dictionary of the target word
- Continuously diff against it as we go along the string
- When the dict is empty, the window and the word matches

We diff in our frequency dict by incrementing the new character in the window and removing old one.

```
class FrequencyDict:
    def __init__(self, s):
        self.d = {}
        for char in s:
            self.increment(char)

    def _create_if_not_exists(self, char):
        if char not in self.d:
            self.d[char] = 0

    def _del_if_zero(self, char):
        if self.d[char] == 0:
            del self.d[char]

    def is_empty(self):
        return not self.d

    def decrement(self, char):
        self._create_if_not_exists(char)
        self.d[char] -= 1
        self._del_if_zero(char)

    def increment(self, char):
        self._create_if_not_exists(char)
        self.d[char] += 1
        self._del_if_zero(char)

def anagram_indices(word, s):
    result = []
```

```
freq = FrequencyDict(word)

for char in s[:len(word)]:
    freq.decrement(char)

if freq.is_empty():
    result.append(0)

for i in range(len(word), len(s)):
    start_char, end_char = s[i - len(word)], s[i]
    freq.increment(start_char)
    freq.decrement(end_char)
    if freq.is_empty():
        beginning_index = i - len(word) + 1
        result.append(beginning_index)

return result
```

This should run in  $O(S)$  time.

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