822. Card Flipping Game

$\underline{DescriptionHintsSubmissionsDiscussSolution}$

On a table are N cards, with a positive integer printed on the front and back of each card (possibly different).

We flip any number of cards, and after we choose one card.

If the number X on the back of the chosen card is not on the front of any card, then this number X is good.

What is the smallest number that is good? If no number is good, output **0**.

Here, fronts[i] and backs[i] represent the number on the front and back of card i.

A flip swaps the front and back numbers, so the value on the front is now on the back and vice versa.

Example:

```
Input: fronts = [1,2,4,4,7], backs = [1,3,4,1,3]
Output: 2
```

Explanation: If we flip the second card, the fronts are [1,3,4,4,7] and the backs are [1,2,4,1,3].

We choose the second card, which has number 2 on the back, and it isn't on the front of any card, so 2 is good.

Note:

```
1. 1 <= fronts.length == backs.length <= 1000.
```

- 2. 1 <= fronts[i] <= 2000.
- $3.1 \le backs[i] \le 2000.$

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If fronts[i] == backs[i], it means that fronts[i] is sure to appear on the table, no matter how we flap this card.

In case that fronts[i] and backs[i] are same, fronts[i] become impossible to be good number, so I add it to a set Same.

If fronts[i] != backs[i], we can always hide either number by flapping it to back.

Then loop on all numbers and return the minimum.

```
class Solution {
public:
   bool is0k(vector<int>& a, vector<int>& b, int idx)
   {
       int k = a[idx];
       for(int i=0;i<a.size();++i)</pre>
           if(a[i]==k \&\& b[i]==k) return false;
       return true;
   }
   int flipgame(vector<int>& fronts, vector<int>& backs) {
       int ans = 2001;
       for(int i=0;i<fronts.size();++i)</pre>
           if(is0k(fronts,backs,i)) ans = min(ans,fronts[i]);
           if(is0k(backs,fronts,i)) ans = min(ans,backs[i]);
       return(ans==2001?0:ans);
   }
};
```