

## 3042. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs I

You are given a **0-indexed** string array `words`.

Let's define a **boolean** function `isPrefixAndSuffix` that takes two strings, `str1` and `str2`:

- `isPrefixAndSuffix(str1, str2)` returns `true` if `str1` is **both** a prefix and a suffix of `str2`, and `false` otherwise.

For example, `isPrefixAndSuffix("aba", "ababa")` is `true` because `"aba"` is a prefix of `"ababa"` and also a suffix, but `isPrefixAndSuffix("abc", "abcd")` is `false`.

Return an integer denoting the **number** of index pairs  $(i, j)$  such that  $i < j$ , and `isPrefixAndSuffix(words[i], words[j])` is `true`.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `words = ["a", "aba", "ababa", "aa"]`

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** In this example, the counted index pairs are:

$i = 0$  and  $j = 1$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("a", "aba")` is `true`.

$i = 0$  and  $j = 2$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("a", "ababa")` is `true`.

$i = 0$  and  $j = 3$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("a", "aa")` is `true`.

$i = 1$  and  $j = 2$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("aba", "ababa")` is `true`.

Therefore, the answer is 4.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `words = ["pa", "papa", "ma", "mama"]`

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** In this example, the counted index pairs are:

$i = 0$  and  $j = 1$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("pa", "papa")` is `true`.

$i = 2$  and  $j = 3$  because `isPrefixAndSuffix("ma", "mama")` is `true`.

Therefore, the answer is 2.

### Example 3:

**Input:** `words = ["abab", "ab"]`

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** In this example, the only valid index pair is  $i = 0$  and  $j = 1$ , and `isPrefixAndSuffix("abab", "ab")` is `false`.

Therefore, the answer is 0.

### Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{words.length} \leq 50$
- $1 \leq \text{words}[i].\text{length} \leq 10$
- `words[i]` consists only of lowercase English letters.

## 3042. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs I

### std::string::find

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C++98 C++11 ?

```
string (1) size_t find (const string& str, size_t pos = 0) const;  
c-string (2) size_t find (const char* s, size_t pos = 0) const;  
buffer (3) size_t find (const char* s, size_t pos, size_t n) const;  
character (4) size_t find (char c, size_t pos = 0) const;
```

### Find content in string

Searches the [string](#) for the first occurrence of the sequence specified by its arguments.

### std::string::rfind

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C++98 C++11 ?

```
string (1) size_t rfind (const string& str, size_t pos = npos) const;  
c-string (2) size_t rfind (const char* s, size_t pos = npos) const;  
buffer (3) size_t rfind (const char* s, size_t pos, size_t n) const;  
character (4) size_t rfind (char c, size_t pos = npos) const;
```

### Find last occurrence of content in string

Searches the [string](#) for the last occurrence of the sequence specified by its arguments.

## 3042. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs I

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STLs find and rfind

Time complexity:  $O(n^2 \cdot 2m^2)$

Space complexity:  $O(1)$

n: size of the words's list

m: size of a word in the list of words

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class Solution {

public:

int countPrefixSuffixPairs(std::vector<std::string>& words) {

int n=words.size();

**auto is\_prefix\_and\_suffix=[&](std::string& needle,std::string& haystack)->bool{**

**int n=haystack.size();**

**int m=needle.size();**

**if(n<m) return false;**

**auto it1=haystack.find(needle);**

**auto it2=haystack.rfind(needle);**

**return it1==0 && it2==n-m;**

**};**

int ans=0;

for(int i=0;i<n-1;++i){

for(int j=i+1;j<n;++j){

if(is\_prefix\_and\_suffix(words[i],words[j])) ans++;

}

}

return ans;

}

};

## 3042. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs I

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### Three pointers

Time compexity:  $O(n^2 \cdot m)$

Space compexity:  $O(1)$

n: size of the words's list

m: size of a word in the list of words

\*/

class Solution {

public:

int countPrefixSuffixPairs(std::vector<std::string>& words) {

int n=words.size();

```
auto is_prefix_and_suffix=[&](std::string& needle,std::string& haystack)->bool{
    int n=haystack.size();
    int m=needle.size();
    if(n<m) return false;
    int i=0,j=n-m,k=0;
    while(k<m && haystack[i]==needle[k] && haystack[j]==needle[k]){
        i++;
        j++;
        k++;
    }
    return k==m;
};
```

int ans=0;

for(int i=0;i<n-1;++i){

for(int j=i+1;j<n;++j){

if(is\_prefix\_and\_suffix(words[i],words[j])) ans++;

}

}

return ans;

}

};

## 3045. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs II

### Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{words.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{words}[i].\text{length} \leq 10^5$
- $\text{words}[i]$  consists only of lowercase English letters.
- The sum of the lengths of all  $\text{words}[i]$  does not exceed  $5 * 10^5$ .

## 3045. Count Prefix and Suffix Pairs II

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### Prefix tree (Trie)

Time complexity:  $O(n.m)$

Space complexity:  $O(n.m)$

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```
class Trie{
public:
    class TrieNode{
    public:
        std::unordered_map<int,TrieNode*> children;
        long long count=0;
    };
    TrieNode* root;
public:
    Trie(){
        root=new TrieNode();
    }

    ~Trie(){delete_trie(root);}

    // Delete the try to avoid memory leaks
    void delete_trie(TrieNode* root){
        if(!root) return;
        for(auto& [_,node]: root->children){
            delete_trie(node);
        }
        delete root;
    }
}
```

```

long long solve(std::vector<std::string>& words){
    int n=words.size();
    long long ans=0;
    for(auto& word: words){
        TrieNode* cur=root;
        int m=word.size();
        for(int i=0;i<m;++i){
            int hash=(word[i]-'a')*26+word[m-i-1]-'a';
            TrieNode* node=cur->children[hash];
            if(!node){
                node=new TrieNode();
                cur->children[hash]=node;
            }
            ans+=cur->children[hash]->count;
            cur=node;
        }
        // The word is completely processed, it could be a prefix and a suffix for another word,
        // so increment its count
        cur->count++;
    }
    return ans;
}
};

```

```

class Solution {
public:
    long long countPrefixSuffixPairs(std::vector<std::string>& words) {
        Trie trie=Trie();
        return trie.solve(words);
    }
};

```