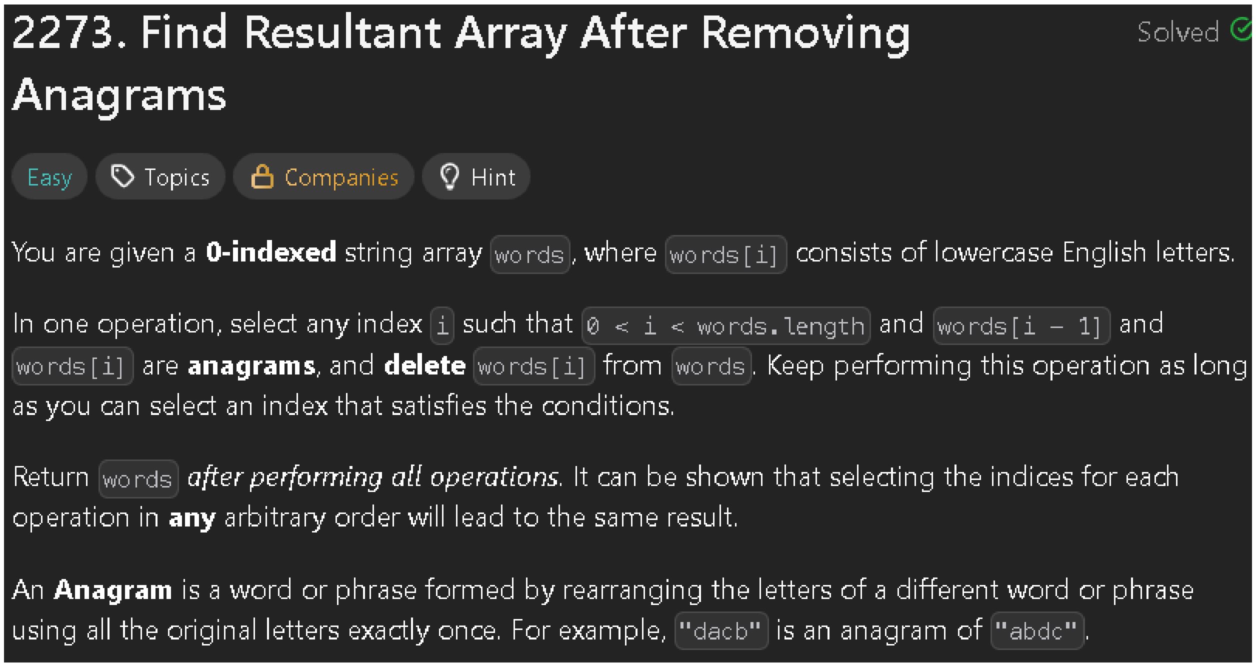


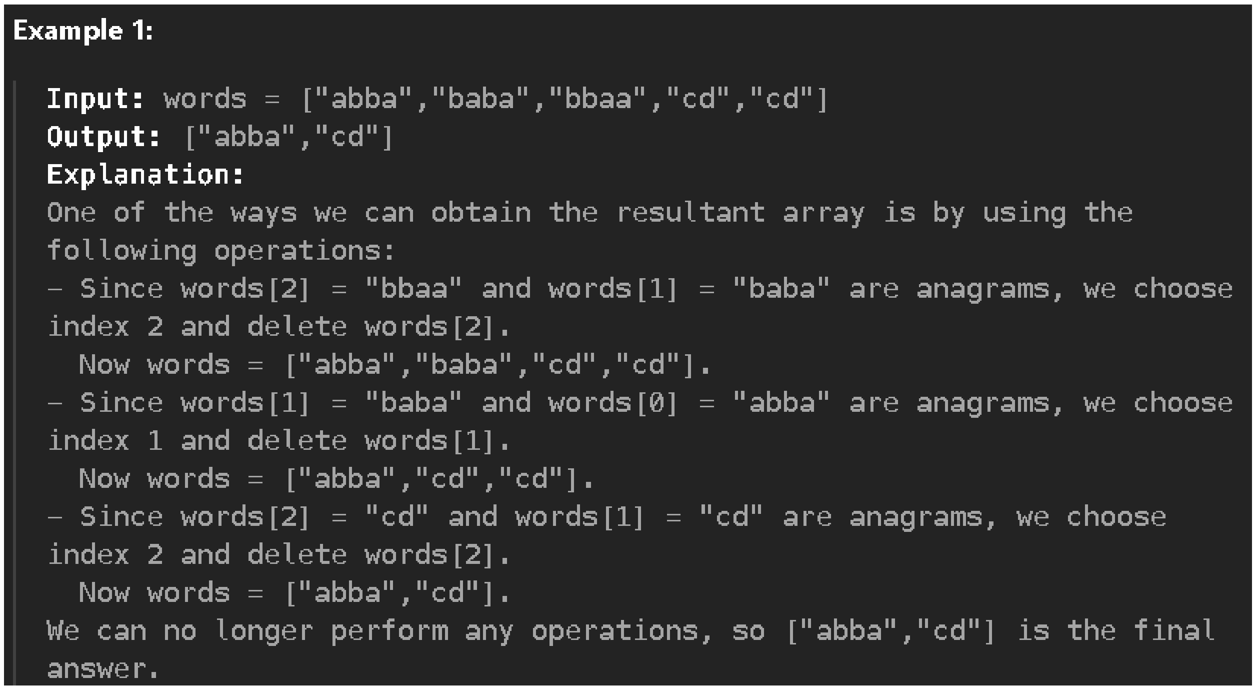
2273. Find Resultant Array After Removing Anagrams

You are given a **0-indexed** string array `words`, where `words[i]` consists of lowercase English letters.

In one operation, select any index `i` such that `0 < i < words.length` and `words[i - 1]` and `words[i]` are **anagrams**, and **delete** `words[i]` from `words`. Keep performing this operation as long as you can select an index that satisfies the conditions.

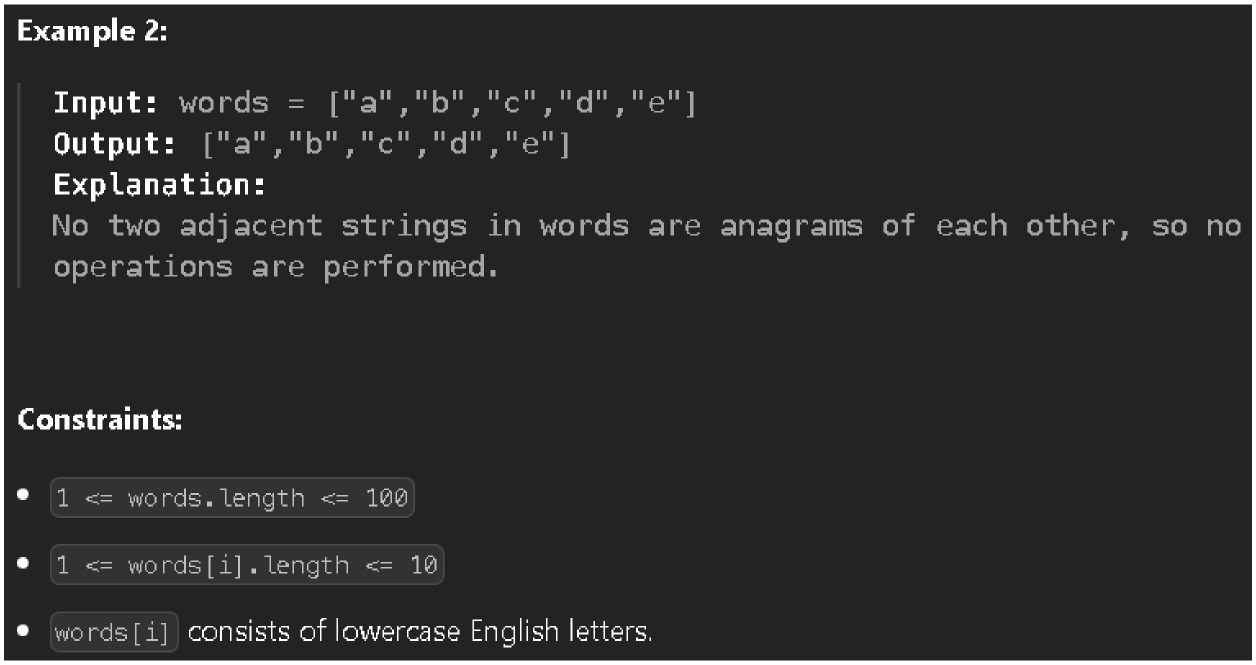
Return `words` *after performing all operations*. It can be shown that selecting the indices for each operation in **any** arbitrary order will lead to the same result.

An **Anagram** is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase using all the original letters exactly once. For example, `"dacb"` is an anagram of `"abdc"`.



Example 1:

```
Input: words = ["abba","baba","bbaa","cd","cd"]
Output: ["abba","cd"]
Explanation:
One of the ways we can obtain the resultant array is by using the
following operations:
- Since words[2] = "bbaa" and words[1] = "baba" are anagrams, we choose
index 2 and delete words[2].
  Now words = ["abba","baba","cd","cd"].
- Since words[1] = "baba" and words[0] = "abba" are anagrams, we choose
index 1 and delete words[1].
  Now words = ["abba","cd","cd"].
- Since words[2] = "cd" and words[1] = "cd" are anagrams, we choose
index 2 and delete words[2].
  Now words = ["abba","cd"].
We can no longer perform any operations, so ["abba","cd"] is the final
answer.
```


Example 2:

> **Input:** words = ["a","b","c","d","e"]
> **Output:** ["a","b","c","d","e"]
> **Explanation:**
> No two adjacent strings in words are anagrams of each other, so no operations are performed.

Constraints:

- `1 <= words.length <= 100`
- `1 <= words[i].length <= 10`
- `words[i]` consists of lowercase English letters.

Python:

```
from typing import List

class Solution:
    def removeAnagrams(self, words: List[str]) -> List[str]:
        result = []
        prev_sig = ""
        for w in words:
            sig = ''.join(sorted(w))
            if sig != prev_sig:
                result.append(w)
                prev_sig = sig
        return result
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string[]} words
 * @return {string[]}
 */
var removeAnagrams = function(words) {
    const result = [];
    let prevSig = "";

    for (const w of words) {
        const sig = w.split('').sort().join('');
        if (sig !== prevSig) {
            result.push(w);
            prevSig = sig;
        }
    }
    return result;
};
```

Java:

```
import java.util.*;

class Solution {
    public List<String> removeAnagrams(String[] words) {
        List<String> result = new ArrayList<>();
        String prevSig = "";

        for (String w : words) {
            char[] arr = w.toCharArray();
            Arrays.sort(arr);
            String sig = new String(arr);
            if (!sig.equals(prevSig)) {
                result.add(w);
                prevSig = sig;
            }
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```