

2048. Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number

Medium

Topics

Companies

Hint

An integer x is **numerically balanced** if for every digit d in the number x , there are **exactly** d occurrences of that digit in x .

Given an integer n , return the **smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than** n .

Example 1:

Input: $n = 1$

Output: 22

Explanation:

22 is numerically balanced since:

- The digit 2 occurs 2 times.

It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 1.

Example 2:

Input: $n = 1000$

Output: 1333

Explanation:

1333 is numerically balanced since:

- The digit 1 occurs 1 time.

- The digit 3 occurs 3 times.

It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 1000.

Note that 1022 cannot be the answer because 0 appeared more than 0 times.

Example 3:

Input: $n = 3000$

Output: 3133

Explanation:

3133 is numerically balanced since:

- The digit 1 occurs 1 time.

- The digit 3 occurs 3 times.

It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 3000.

Constraints:

- $0 \leq n \leq 10^6$

Python:

class Solution:

```
def generate(self, n: int, current: int, remaining: int, count: list[int]) -> int:
    if remaining == 0:
        if current > n and all(c == 0 or c == i for i, c in enumerate(count)):
            return current
        return 0
```

```
    result = 0
    for d in range(1, 10):
        if result == 0 and count[d] < d and d - count[d] <= remaining:
            count[d] += 1
            result = self.generate(n, current * 10 + d, remaining - 1, count)
            count[d] -= 1
    return result
```

```
def nextBeautifulNumber(self, n: int) -> int:
```

```
    length = len(str(n))
    count = [0] * 10

    result = self.generate(n, 0, length, count)
    count = [0] * 10
    next_len_result = self.generate(0, 0, length + 1, count)
    if result == 0:
        result = next_len_result
    return result
```

JavaScript:

```
var nextBeautifulNumber = function(n) {
    function generate(n, current, remaining, count) {
        if (remaining === 0) {
            if (current > n) {
                for (let d = 1; d <= 9; d++) {
                    if (count[d] > 0 && count[d] !== d) return 0;
                }
                return current;
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```

let result = 0;
for (let d = 1; d <= 9 && result === 0; d++) {
  if (count[d] < d && d - count[d] <= remaining) {
    count[d]++;
    result = generate(n, current * 10 + d, remaining - 1, count);
    count[d]--;
  }
}
return result;
}

```

```

const length = n.toString().length;
let count = new Array(10).fill(0);

```

```

let result = generate(n, 0, length, count);
count.fill(0);
const nextLenResult = generate(0, 0, length + 1, count);
if (result === 0) result = nextLenResult;
return result;
};

```

Java:

```

class Solution {
  long generate(long n, long current, long remaining, long[] count) {
    if (remaining == 0) {
      if (current > n) {
        for (int d = 1; d <= 9; d++) {
          if (count[d] > 0 && count[d] != d) return 0;
        }
        return current;
      }
      return 0;
    }
  }

  long result = 0;
  for (int d = 1; d <= 9 && result == 0; d++) {
    if (count[d] < d && d - count[d] <= remaining) {
      count[d]++;
      result = generate(n, current * 10 + d, remaining - 1, count);
      count[d]--;
    }
  }
  return result;
}

```

```
}  
  
public int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
    String num = String.valueOf(n);  
    long length = num.length();  
    long[] count = new long[10];  
  
    long result = generate(n, 0, length, count);  
    java.util.Arrays.fill(count, 0);  
    long nextLenResult = generate(0, 0, length + 1, count);  
    if (result == 0) result = nextLenResult;  
    return (int) result;  
}  
}
```