734. Sentence Similarity 🗗

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Given two sentences words1, words2 (each represented as an array of strings), and a list of similar word pairs pairs, determine if two sentences are similar.

For example, "great acting skills" and "fine drama talent" are similar, if the similar word pairs are pairs = [["great", "fine"], ["acting", "drama"], ["skills", "talent"]].

Note that the similarity relation is not transitive. For example, if "great" and "fine" are similar, and "fine" and "good" are similar, "great" and "good" are **not** necessarily similar.

"great" being similar. Also, a word is always similar with itself. For example, the sentences words1 = ["great"], words2 =

However, similarity is symmetric. For example, "great" and "fine" being similar is the same as "fine" and

["great"], pairs = [] are similar, even though there are no specified similar word pairs.

Finally, sentences can only be similar if they have the same number of words. So a sentence like words1 = ["great"] can never be similar to words2 = ["doubleplus", "good"].

Note:

- The length of words1 and words2 will not exceed 1000.
- The length of pairs will not exceed 2000.
- The length of each pairs[i] will be 2.
- The length of each words[i] and pairs[i][j] will be in the range [1, 20].

Approach #1: Set [Accepted]

Intuition and Algorithm

To check whether words1[i] and words2[i] are similar, either they are the same word, or (words1[i], words2[i]) or (words2[i], words1[i]) appear in pairs.

To check whether (words1[i], words2[i]) appears in pairs quickly, we could put all such pairs into a

Set structure.

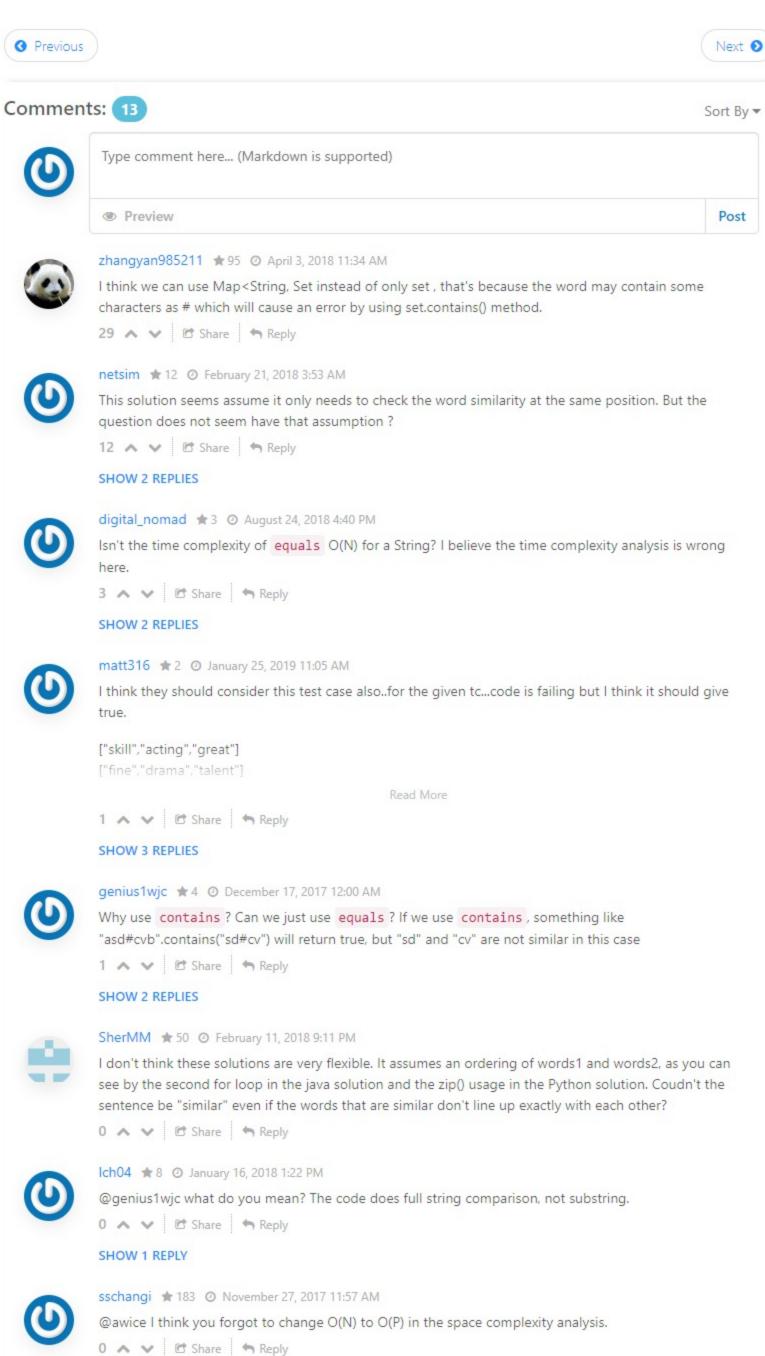
```
Copy Copy
      Python
Java
1 class Solution(object):
        def areSentencesSimilar(self, words1, words2, pairs):
            if len(words1) != len(words2): return False
            pairset = set(map(tuple, pairs))
            return all(w1 == w2 or (w1, w2) in pairset or (w2, w1) in pairset
                       for w1, w2 in zip(words1, words2))
```

Complexity Analysis • Time Complexity: O(N+P), where N is the maximum length of words1 and words2, and P is the

- length of pairs. ullet Space Complexity: O(P), the size of pairs. Intermediate objects created in evaluating whether a pair
- of words are similar are created one at a time, so they don't take additional space.

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Analysis written by: @awice.



(Edit: got fixed) Isn't space complexity O(P)? Why do you add N? Those intermediate objects exist only

one at a time, not all at the same time. So they can occupy the same space over and over again.

No need for such optimization, since words1 and words2 are never longer than 56 (despite 1000

being allowed) and pairs is never longer than 73 (despite 2000 being allowed).



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