49. Group Anagrams 2

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Input: ["eat", "tea", "tan", "ate", "nat", "bat"],

Given an array of strings, group anagrams together.

Output:

Example:

```
["ate", "eat", "tea"],
    ["nat", "tan"],
     ["bat"]
Note:

    All inputs will be in lowercase.

  • The order of your output does not matter.
```

- Approach 1: Categorize by Sorted String
- Intuition

Two strings are anagrams if and only if their sorted strings are equal.

Maintain a map $ans: \{String -> List\}$ where each key K is a sorted string, and each value is the list of strings from the initial input that when sorted, are equal to K.

Algorithm

strs = ["are", "bat", "ear", "code", "tab", "era"]

ans = {"aer": ["are", "ear", "era"], "abt": ["bat", "tab"],

```
"ecdo": ["code"]}
   Python
   ans = {('a', 'e', 'r'): ["are", "ear", "era"], ('a', 'b', 't'): ["bat", "tab"],
                ('e', 'c', 'd', 'o'): ["code"]}
                                                                                        Copy
 Java
       Python
     class Solution(object):
  1
  2
        def groupAnagrams(self, strs):
  3
            ans = collections.defaultdict(list)
  4
           for s in strs:
  5
               ans[tuple(sorted(s))].append(s)
  6
           return ans.values()
Complexity Analysis
  ullet Time Complexity: O(NK\log K), where N is the length of strs , and K is the maximum length of a
```

string in strs . The outer loop has complexity O(N) as we iterate through each string. Then, we sort

Two strings are anagrams if and only if their character counts (respective number of occurrences of each

character) are the same.

Intuition

Algorithm

each string in $O(K \log K)$ time.

Approach 2: Categorize by Count

In Java, the hashable representation of our count will be a string delimited with '#' characters. For example, abbccc will be #1#2#3#0#0#0...#0 where there are 26 entries total. In python, the representation will be a tuple of the counts. For example, abbccc will be (1, 2, 3, 0, 0, ..., 0), where again there are 26

<u>Python</u> ans = $\{(2, 1, 0, 0, ..., 0): ["aab", "aba", "baa"],$

(1, 2, 3, 0, 0, ..., 0): ["abbccc"]}

Copy

```
for s in strs:
            count = [0] * 26
            for c in s:
                count[ord(c) - ord('a')] += 1
             ans[tuple(count)].append(s)
        return ans.values()
in strs. Counting each string is linear in the size of the string, and we count every string.
```

In solution 1 we can do a counting sort since alphabet size is limited. In that case, time complexity will be O(NM+NK), which has the same complexity of solution 2. N: number of strings

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One more approach can be using **Trie Tree**. We build the trie tree iterating through the list once with

sorted(str) and at the leaf node (End of word), we store the index of the original list.

25 A V Share Seply SHOW 1 REPLY

NM: total number of characters

86 A V C Share Reply

jigar8 🛊 25 🗿 August 17, 2018 9:45 AM

K: alphabet size

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Both sorting and O(NK) solution can be combined by using counting sort, since the strings only contain lower-case letters. The following is a C++ version.

class Solution {

SHOW 3 REPLIES nztfortyeight 🖈 485 🗿 August 1, 2018 11:17 AM Approach 1 cannot pass test cases when the input array >= 10K

10 A V C Share Reply SHOW 7 REPLIES

symbols? I feel like it should be more clear and say all the inputs will be lowercase letters 9 A V C Share Share **SHOW 2 REPLIES**

For Approach #1, why the space complexity is O(N*K)? Thanks.

8 A V C Share Share **SHOW 7 REPLIES** windliang # 1002 @ March 10, 2019 2:16 PM

(1) 2 3 4 5 6 ... 10 11 >

In Java, we will store the key as a string, eg. code. In Python, we will store the key as a hashable tuple, eg. ('c', 'o', 'd', 'e').

<u>Java</u>

We can transform each string s into a character count, count, consisting of 26 non-negative integers representing the number of a's, b's, c's, etc. We use these counts as the basis for our hash map.

• Space Complexity: O(NK), the total information content stored in ans .

strs = ["aab", "aba", "baa", "abbccc"]

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

<u>Java</u>

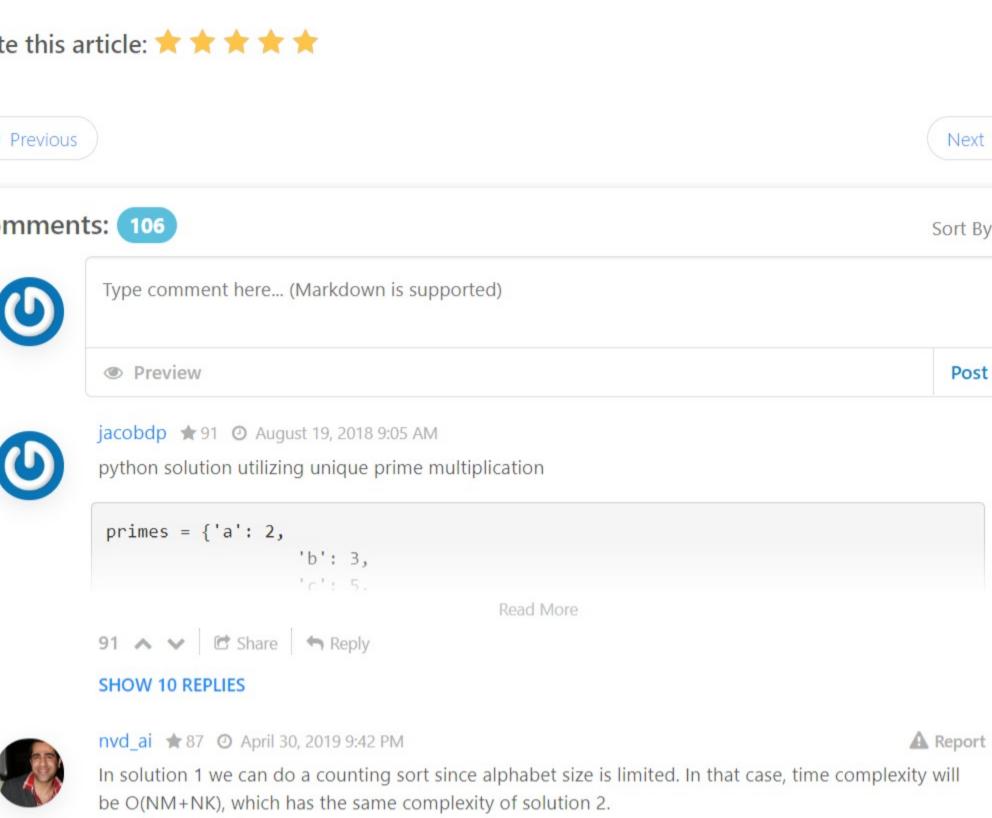
entries total.

ans = {"#2#1#0#0#0...#0": ["aab", "aba", "baa"], "#1#2#3#0#0#0...#0": ["abbccc"]} - 26 total entries

Python Java class Solution: def groupAnagrams(strs): ans = collections.defaultdict(list)

— 26 total entries ·

Complexity Analysis ullet Time Complexity: O(NK), where N is the length of strs, and K is the maximum length of a string • Space Complexity: O(NK), the total information content stored in ans . Rate this article: * * * * * O Previous Next **1** Comments: 106 Sort By ▼



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A Report 总结了一下,分享一下,https://leetcode.windliang.cc/leetCode-49-Group-Anagrams.html **SHOW 4 REPLIES**