

425. Word Squares Premium

HardTopicsCompanies

Given an array of **unique** strings `words`, return *all the word squares you can build from* `words`. The same word from `words` can be used **multiple times**. You can return the answer in **any order**.

A sequence of strings forms a valid **word square** if the k^{th} row and column read the same string, where $0 \leq k < \max(\text{numRows}, \text{numColumns})$.

- For example, the word sequence `["ball", "area", "lead", "lady"]` forms a word square because each word reads the same both horizontally and vertically.

Example 1:

Input: `words = ["area", "lead", "wall", "lady", "ball"]`

Output: `[["ball", "area", "lead", "lady"], ["wall", "area", "lead", "lady"]]`

Explanation:

The output consists of two word squares. The order of output does not matter (just the order of words in each word square matters).

Example 2:

Input: `words = ["abat", "baba", "atan", "atal"]`

Output: `[["baba", "abat", "baba", "atal"], ["baba", "abat", "baba", "atan"]]`

Explanation:

The output consists of two word squares. The order of output does not matter (just the order of words in each word square matters).

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{words.length} \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq \text{words}[i].\text{length} \leq 4$
- All `words[i]` have the same length.
- `words[i]` consists of only lowercase English letters.
- All `words[i]` are **unique**.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

YesNo

Accepted **76.3K** | Submissions **142.4K** | Acceptance Rate **53.6%**

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