

5644. Minimum Operations to Make a Subsequence

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You are given an array `target` that consists of **distinct** integers and another integer array `arr` that **can** have duplicates.

In one operation, you can insert any integer at any position in `arr`. For example, if `arr = [1,4,1,2]`, you can add `3` in the middle and make it `[1,4,3,1,2]`. Note that you can insert the integer at the very beginning or end of the array.

Return the **minimum** number of operations needed to make `target` a **subsequence** of `arr`.

A **subsequence** of an array is a new array generated from the original array by deleting some elements (possibly none) without changing the remaining elements' relative order. For example, `[2,7,4]` is a subsequence of `[4,2,3,2,2,1,4]` (the underlined elements), while `[2,4,2]` is not.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:

Input: `target = [5,1,3]`, `arr = [9,4,2,3,4]`

Output: 2

Explanation: You can add 5 and 1 in such a way that makes `arr = [5,9,4,1,2,3,4]`, then `target` will be a subsequence of `arr`.

Example 2:

Input: `target = [6,4,8,1,3,2]`, `arr = [4,7,6,2,3,8,6,1]`

Output: 3

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{target.length}, \text{arr.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{target}[i], \text{arr}[i] \leq 10^9$
- `target` contains no duplicates.

JavaScript



```
1 /**
2  * @param {number[]} target
3  * @param {number[]} arr
4  * @return {number}
5  */
6 var minOperations = function(target, arr) {
7
8 };
```

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