

6150. Construct Smallest Number From DI String

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You are given a **0-indexed** string pattern of length n consisting of the characters 'I' meaning **increasing** and 'D' meaning **decreasing**.

A **0-indexed** string num of length n + 1 is created using the following conditions:

- num consists of the digits '1' to '9', where each digit is used **at most** once.
- If pattern[i] == 'I', then num[i] < num[i + 1].
- If pattern[i] == 'D', then num[i] > num[i + 1].

Return the lexicographically **smallest** possible string num that meets the conditions.

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

Example 1:

Input: pattern = "IIIDIDDD"
Output: "123549876"
Explanation:
At indices 0, 1, 2, and 4 we must have that num[i] < num[i+1].
At indices 3, 5, 6, and 7 we must have that num[i] > num[i+1].
Some possible values of num are "245639871", "135749862", and "123849765".
It can be proven that "123549876" is the smallest possible num that meets the conditions.
Note that "123414321" is not possible because the digit '1' is used more than once.

Example 2:

Input: pattern = "DDD"
Output: "4321"
Explanation:
Some possible values of num are "9876", "7321", and "8742".
It can be proven that "4321" is the smallest possible num that meets the conditions.

Constraints:

- 1 <= pattern.length <= 8
- pattern consists of only the letters 'I' and 'D'.

JavaScript

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```
1 let p, res, n;
2 const smallestNumber = (pattern) => {
3   p = pattern;
4   n = p.length;
5   res = '';
6   dfs([]);
7   return res;
8 };
9
10 const dfs = (cur) => {
11   if (cur.length > n + 1) return;
12   if (cur.length == n + 1) {
13     let t = cur.join("")
14     if (res.length == 0) {
15       res = t;
16     } else {
17       if (t < res) res = t;
18     }
19   }
20   for (let i = '1'; i <= '9'; i++) {
21     cur.push(i);
22     if (ok(cur)) dfs(cur);
23     cur.pop();
24   }
```

```
25 };
26
27 ▼ const ok = (a) => {
28     let u = new Set(a);
29     if (u.size !== a.length) return false;
30 ▼   for (let i = 1; i < a.length; i++) {
31       let mark = a[i] > a[i - 1] ? 'I' : 'D';
32       if (mark !== p[i - 1]) return false;
33   }
34   return true;
35 };
```

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