

BACK

Are Similar?



DESCRIPTION

SOLUTIONS 14948

COMMENTS 159



CODEWRITING

SCORE: 300/300

Two arrays are called *similar* if one can be obtained from another by swapping at most one pair of elements in one of the arrays.

Given two arrays `a` and `b`, check whether they are *similar*.

Example

- For `a = [1, 2, 3]` and `b = [1, 2, 3]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = true`.

The arrays are equal, no need to swap any elements.

- For `a = [1, 2, 3]` and `b = [2, 1, 3]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = true`.

We can obtain `b` from `a` by swapping `2` and `1` in `b`.

- For `a = [1, 2, 2]` and `b = [2, 1, 1]`, the output should be `areSimilar(a, b) = false`.

Any swap of any two elements either in `a` or in `b` won't make `a` and `b` equal.

Input/Output

- [execution time limit] 4 seconds (js)**
- [input] array.integer a**

Array of integers.

Guaranteed constraints:

$3 \leq a.length \leq 10^5$,
 $1 \leq a[i] \leq 1000$.

- [input] array.integer b**

Array of integers of the same length as `a`.

Guaranteed constraints:

`b.length = a.length`,
 $1 \leq b[i] \leq 1000$.

