

Problem 960: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an array of

n

strings

strs

, all of the same length.

We may choose any deletion indices, and we delete all the characters in those indices for each string.

For example, if we have

$\text{strs} = ["abcdef", "uvwxyz"]$

and deletion indices

$\{0, 2, 3\}$

, then the final array after deletions is

$["bef", "vyz"]$

Suppose we chose a set of deletion indices

answer

such that after deletions, the final array has

every string (row) in lexicographic

order. (i.e.,

$(\text{strs}[0][0] \leq \text{strs}[0][1] \leq \dots \leq \text{strs}[0][\text{strs}[0].length - 1])$

, and

$(\text{strs}[1][0] \leq \text{strs}[1][1] \leq \dots \leq \text{strs}[1][\text{strs}[1].length - 1])$

, and so on). Return

the minimum possible value of

answer.length

Example 1:

Input:

```
strs = ["babca", "bbazb"]
```

Output:

3

Explanation:

After deleting columns 0, 1, and 4, the final array is $\text{strs} = ["bc", "az"]$. Both these rows are individually in lexicographic order (ie. $\text{strs}[0][0] \leq \text{strs}[0][1]$ and $\text{strs}[1][0] \leq \text{strs}[1][1]$). Note that $\text{strs}[0] > \text{strs}[1]$ - the array strs is not necessarily in lexicographic order.

Example 2:

Input:

```
strs = ["edcba"]
```

Output:

4

Explanation:

If we delete less than 4 columns, the only row will not be lexicographically sorted.

Example 3:

Input:

```
strs = ["ghi", "def", "abc"]
```

Output:

0

Explanation:

All rows are already lexicographically sorted.

Constraints:

$n == \text{strs.length}$

$1 \leq n \leq 100$

$1 \leq \text{strs}[i].length \leq 100$

$\text{strs}[i]$

consists of lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minDeletionSize(vector<string>& strs) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int minDeletionSize(String[] strs) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def minDeletionSize(self, strs: List[str]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def minDeletionSize(self, strs):  
        """  
        :type strs: List[str]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string[]} strs  
 * @return {number}  
 */
```

```
var minDeletionSize = function(strs) {  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function minDeletionSize(strs: string[]): number {  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MinDeletionSize(string[] strs) {  
        }  
    }
```

C:

```
int minDeletionSize(char** strs, int strsSize) {  
}
```

Go:

```
func minDeletionSize(strs []string) int {  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minDeletionSize(strs: Array<String>): Int {  
        }  
    }
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minDeletionSize(_ strs: [String]) -> Int {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn min_deletion_size(strs: Vec<String>) -> i32 {
        }
    }
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String[]} strs
# @return {Integer}
def min_deletion_size(strs)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String[] $strs
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minDeletionSize($strs) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    int minDeletionSize(List<String> strs) {
        }
    }
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def minDeletionSize(strs: Array[String]): Int = {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec min_deletion_size(strs :: [String.t]) :: integer  
  def min_deletion_size(strs) do  
  
  end  
  end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec min_deletion_size(Strs :: [unicode:unicode_binary()]) -> integer().  
min_deletion_size(Strs) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-deletion-size strs)  
  (-> (listof string?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */
```

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minDeletionSize(vector<string>& strs) {
        }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

class Solution {
    public int minDeletionSize(String[] strs) {
        }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

class Solution:
    def minDeletionSize(self, strs: List[str]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def minDeletionSize(self, strs):
        """
        :type strs: List[str]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
 * Difficulty: Hard
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

/**
 * @param {string[]} strs
 * @return {number}
 */
var minDeletionSize = function(strs) {
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort
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 */

function minDeletionSize(strs: string[]): number {
```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int MinDeletionSize(string[] strs) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

int minDeletionSize(char** strs, int strssize) {
    return 0;
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Delete Columns to Make Sorted III
// Difficulty: Hard
```

```

// Tags: array, string, graph, dp, sort
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func minDeletionSize(strs []string) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun minDeletionSize(strs: Array<String>): Int {
        return 0
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func minDeletionSize(_ strs: [String]) -> Int {
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}

```

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```

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impl Solution {
    pub fn min_deletion_size(strs: Vec<String>) -> i32 {
        return 0
    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String[]} strs
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def min_deletion_size(strs)

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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

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object Solution {
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defmodule Solution do
@spec min_deletion_size(strs :: [String.t]) :: integer
def min_deletion_size(strs) do
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```
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

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