

Problem 3333: Find the Original Typed String II

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Alice is attempting to type a specific string on her computer. However, she tends to be clumsy and

may

press a key for too long, resulting in a character being typed

multiple

times.

You are given a string

word

, which represents the

final

output displayed on Alice's screen. You are also given a

positive

integer

k

.

Return the total number of

possible

original strings that Alice

might

have intended to type, if she was trying to type a string of size

at least

k

.

Since the answer may be very large, return it

modulo

10

9

+ 7

.

Example 1:

Input:

word = "aabbcddd", k = 7

Output:

5

Explanation:

The possible strings are:

"aabbccdd"

,

"aabbccd"

,

"aabbcdd"

,

"aabccdd"

, and

"abbccdd"

.

Example 2:

Input:

word = "aabbccdd", k = 8

Output:

1

Explanation:

The only possible string is

"aabbccdd"

Example 3:

Input:

word = "aaabbb", k = 3

Output:

8

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{word.length} \leq 5 * 10$

5

word

consists only of lowercase English letters.

$1 \leq k \leq 2000$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int possibleStringCount(string word, int k) {
        }
    };
}
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int possibleStringCount(String word, int k) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def possibleStringCount(self, word: str, k: int) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def possibleStringCount(self, word, k):  
        """  
        :type word: str  
        :type k: int  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string} word  
 * @param {number} k  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var possibleStringCount = function(word, k) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function possibleStringCount(word: string, k: number): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int PossibleStringCount(string word, int k) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

C:

```
int possibleStringCount(char* word, int k) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func possibleStringCount(word string, k int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun possibleStringCount(word: String, k: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func possibleStringCount(_ word: String, _ k: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn possible_string_count(word: String, k: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} word
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer}
def possible_string_count(word, k)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $word
     * @param Integer $k
     * @return Integer
     */
    function possibleStringCount($word, $k) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    int possibleStringCount(String word, int k) {
    }
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
    def possibleStringCount(word: String, k: Int): Int = {
    }
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec possible_string_count(word :: String.t, k :: integer) :: integer
  def possible_string_count(word, k) do
```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec possible_string_count(Word :: unicode:unicode_binary(), K :: integer())  
-> integer().  
possible_string_count(Word, K) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (possible-string-count word k)  
  (-> string? exact-integer? exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Find the Original Typed String II  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, string, dp  
 *  
 * 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 possibleStringCount(string word, int k) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find the Original Typed String II
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, dp
 *
 * 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 possibleStringCount(String word, int k) {
        return 0;
    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Find the Original Typed String II
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, string, dp

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 possibleStringCount(self, word: str, k: int) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def possibleStringCount(self, word, k):
        """
        :type word: str
        :type k: int
        :rtype: int
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find the Original Typed String II  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, string, dp  
 *  
 * 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  
 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {string} word  
 * @param {number} k  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var possibleStringCount = function(word, k) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find the Original Typed String II  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, string, dp  
 *  
 * 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  
 */  
  
function possibleStringCount(word: string, k: number): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Find the Original Typed String II  
 * Difficulty: Hard
```

```

* Tags: array, string, dp
*
* 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
*/
public class Solution {
    public int PossibleStringCount(string word, int k) {
        }
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Find the Original Typed String II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, string, dp
*
* 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 possibleStringCount(char* word, int k) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Find the Original Typed String II
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, string, dp
//
// 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 possibleStringCount(word string, k int) int {
}

```

```
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun possibleStringCount(word: String, k: Int): Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return word.length  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func possibleStringCount(_ word: String, _ k: Int) -> Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return word.count  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Find the Original Typed String II  
// Difficulty: Hard  
// Tags: array, string, dp  
//  
// 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  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn possible_string_count(word: String, k: i32) -> i32 {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
        return word.len() as i32  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} word  
# @param {Integer} k  
# @return {Integer}  
def possible_string_count(word, k)
```

```
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $word  
     * @param Integer $k  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function possibleStringCount($word, $k) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
int possibleStringCount(String word, int k) {  
  
}  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
def possibleStringCount(word: String, k: Int): Int = {  
  
}  
}
```

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```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec possible_string_count(word :: String.t, k :: integer) :: integer  
def possible_string_count(word, k) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

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-spec possible_string_count(Word :: unicode:unicode_binary(), K :: integer())  
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(define/contract (possible-string-count word k)  
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) 
```