

Problem 527: Word Abbreviation

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an array of

distinct

strings

words

, return

the minimal possible

abbreviations

for every word

.

The following are the rules for a string abbreviation:

The

initial

abbreviation for each word is: the first character, then the number of characters in between, followed by the last character.

If more than one word shares the

same

abbreviation, then perform the following operation:

Increase

the prefix (characters in the first part) of each of their abbreviations by

1

.

For example, say you start with the words

["abcdef", "abndef"]

both initially abbreviated as

"a4f"

. Then, a sequence of operations would be

["a4f", "a4f"]

->

["ab3f", "ab3f"]

->

["abc2f", "abn2f"]

.

This operation is repeated until every abbreviation is

unique

At the end, if an abbreviation did not make a word shorter, then keep it as the original word.

Example 1:

Input:

```
words = ["like", "god", "internal", "me", "internet", "interval", "intension", "face", "intrusion"]
```

Output:

```
["l2e", "god", "internal", "me", "i6t", "interval", "inte4n", "f2e", "intr4n"]
```

Example 2:

Input:

```
words = ["aa", "aaa"]
```

Output:

```
["aa", "aaa"]
```

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{words.length} \leq 400$

$2 \leq \text{words[i].length} \leq 400$

`words[i]`

consists of lowercase English letters.

All the strings of

`words`

are

unique

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
vector<string> wordsAbbreviation(vector<string>& words) {  
  
}  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public List<String> wordsAbbreviation(List<String> words) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
def wordsAbbreviation(self, words: List[str]) -> List[str]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
def wordsAbbreviation(self, words):  
    """  
    :type words: List[str]  
    :rtype: List[str]  
    """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string[]} words  
 * @return {string[]}  
 */  
var wordsAbbreviation = function(words) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function wordsAbbreviation(words: string[]): string[] {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public IList<string> WordsAbbreviation(IList<string> words) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
char** wordsAbbreviation(char** words, int wordsSize, int* returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func wordsAbbreviation(words []string) []string {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun wordsAbbreviation(words: List<String>): List<String> {  
  
    }
```

```
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {
    func wordsAbbreviation(_ words: [String]) -> [String] {
        ...
    }
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn words_abbreviation(words: Vec<String>) -> Vec<String> {
        ...
    }
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String[]} words
# @return {String[]}
def words_abbreviation(words)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String[] $words
     * @return String[]
     */
    function wordsAbbreviation($words) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<String> wordsAbbreviation(List<String> words) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def wordsAbbreviation(words: List[String]): List[String] = {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec words_abbreviation(words :: [String.t]) :: [String.t]  
    def words_abbreviation(words) do  
  
    end  
    end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec words_abbreviation(Words :: [unicode:unicode_binary()]) ->  
[unicode:unicode_binary()].  
words_abbreviation(Words) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (words-abbreviation words)  
(-> (listof string?) (listof string?))  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Word Abbreviation
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
vector<string> wordsAbbreviation(vector<string>& words) {

}
};


```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Word Abbreviation
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public List<String> wordsAbbreviation(List<String> words) {

}
};


```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Word Abbreviation
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, string, greedy, sort

```

```

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:

def wordsAbbreviation(self, words: List[str]) -> List[str]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def wordsAbbreviation(self, words):
"""
:type words: List[str]
:rtype: List[str]
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Word Abbreviation
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/**
 * @param {string[]} words
 * @return {string[]}
 */
var wordsAbbreviation = function(words) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function wordsAbbreviation(words: string[]): string[] {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Word Abbreviation
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 */

public class Solution {
    public IList<string> WordsAbbreviation(IList<string> words) {
        return null;
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Word Abbreviation
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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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 */

```

```

*/



/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
char** wordsAbbreviation(char** words, int wordsSize, int* returnSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Word Abbreviation
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, string, greedy, 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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func wordsAbbreviation(words []string) []string {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun wordsAbbreviation(words: List<String>): List<String> {
        ...
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func wordsAbbreviation(_ words: [String]) -> [String] {
        ...
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Word Abbreviation
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
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impl Solution {
pub fn words_abbreviation(words: Vec<String>) -> Vec<String> {
    }

}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {String[]} words
# @return {String[]}
def words_abbreviation(words)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

/**
 * @param String[] $words
 * @return String[]
 */
function wordsAbbreviation($words) {

}
}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
List<String> wordsAbbreviation(List<String> words) {
    }
}

```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def wordsAbbreviation(words: List[String]): List[String] = {  
  
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}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec words_abbreviation([String.t]) :: [String.t]  
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Erlang Solution:

```
-spec words_abbreviation([unicode:unicode_binary()]) ->  
[unicode:unicode_binary()].  
words_abbreviation(Words) ->  
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