

Problem 3292: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an array of strings

words

and a string

target

.

A string

x

is called

valid

if

x

is a

prefix

of

any

string in

words

.

Return the

minimum

number of

valid

strings that can be

concatenated

to form

target

. If it is

not

possible to form

target

, return

-1

.

Example 1:

Input:

words = ["abc", "aaaaa", "bcdef"], target = "aabcdabc"

Output:

3

Explanation:

The target string can be formed by concatenating:

Prefix of length 2 of

words[1]

, i.e.

"aa"

.

Prefix of length 3 of

words[2]

, i.e.

"bcd"

.

Prefix of length 3 of

words[0]

, i.e.

"abc"

.

Example 2:

Input:

words = ["abababab","ab"], target = "ababaababa"

Output:

2

Explanation:

The target string can be formed by concatenating:

Prefix of length 5 of

words[0]

, i.e.

"ababa"

.

Prefix of length 5 of

words[0]

, i.e.

"ababa"

.

Example 3:

Input:

words = ["abcdef"], target = "xyz"

Output:

-1

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{words.length} \leq 100$

$1 \leq \text{words}[i].\text{length} \leq 5 * 10$

4

The input is generated such that

$\text{sum}(\text{words}[i].\text{length}) \leq 10$

5

.

words[i]

consists only of lowercase English letters.

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

4

target

consists only of lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minValidStrings(vector<string>& words, string target) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int minValidStrings(String[] words, String target) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

```
var minValidStrings = function(words, target) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function minValidStrings(words: string[], target: string): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MinValidStrings(string[] words, string target) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int minValidStrings(char** words, int wordsSize, char* target) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func minValidStrings(words []string, target string) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minValidStrings(words: Array<String>, target: String): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minValidStrings(_ words: [String], _ target: String) -> Int {
```

```
}  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_valid_strings(words: Vec<String>, target: String) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String[]} words  
# @param {String} target  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_valid_strings(words, target)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String[] $words  
     * @param String $target  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function minValidStrings($words, $target) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int minValidStrings(List<String> words, String target) {  
  
    }  
}
```


Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def minValidStrings(words: Array[String], target: String): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec min_valid_strings(words :: [String.t], target :: String.t) :: integer  
  def min_valid_strings(words, target) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec min_valid_strings(Words :: [unicode:unicode_binary()], Target ::  
unicode:unicode_binary()) -> integer().  
min_valid_strings(Words, Target) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-valid-strings words target)  
  (-> (listof string?) string? exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search  
 *  
 * 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 minValidStrings(vector<string>& words, string target) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search
 *
 * 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 minValidStrings(String[] words, String target) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search

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 minValidStrings(self, words: List[str], target: str) -> int:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass
```

Python Solution:

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

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search
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 */

/**
 * @param {string[]} words
 * @param {string} target
 * @return {number}
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var minValidStrings = function(words, target) {

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```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
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*
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function minValidStrings(words: string[], target: string): number {

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```

C# Solution:

```

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* Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search
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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 MinValidStrings(string[] words, string target) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search
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* 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 minValidStrings(char** words, int wordsSize, char* target) {

```

```
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, string, tree, dp, hash, search
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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func minValidStrings(words []string, target string) int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun minValidStrings(words: Array<String>, target: String): Int {

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Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
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// Problem: Minimum Number of Valid Strings to Form Target II
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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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```
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

impl Solution {
    pub fn min_valid_strings(words: Vec<String>, target: String) -> i32 {

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```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String[]} words
# @param {String} target
# @return {Integer}
def min_valid_strings(words, target)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String[] $words
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     * @return Integer
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