

Problem 2048: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

An integer

x

is

numerically balanced

if for every digit

d

in the number

x

, there are

exactly

d

occurrences of that digit in

x

.

Given an integer

n

, return

the

smallest numerically balanced

number

strictly greater

than

n

.

Example 1:

Input:

$n = 1$

Output:

22

Explanation:

22 is numerically balanced since: - The digit 2 occurs 2 times. It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 1.

Example 2:

Input:

$n = 1000$

Output:

1333

Explanation:

1333 is numerically balanced since: - The digit 1 occurs 1 time. - The digit 3 occurs 3 times. It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 1000. Note that 1022 cannot be the answer because 0 appeared more than 0 times.

Example 3:

Input:

$n = 3000$

Output:

3133

Explanation:

3133 is numerically balanced since: - The digit 1 occurs 1 time. - The digit 3 occurs 3 times. It is also the smallest numerically balanced number strictly greater than 3000.

Constraints:

$0 \leq n \leq 10$

6

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def nextBeautifulNumber(self, n: int) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def nextBeautifulNumber(self, n):  
        """  
        :type n: int  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var nextBeautifulNumber = function(n) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function nextBeautifulNumber(n: number): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int NextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func nextBeautifulNumber(n int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun nextBeautifulNumber(n: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func nextBeautifulNumber(_ n: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
  pub fn next_beautiful_number(n: i32) -> i32 {  
  
  }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @return {Integer}  
def next_beautiful_number(n)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
  /**  
   * @param Integer $n  
   * @return Integer  
   */  
  function nextBeautifulNumber($n) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def nextBeautifulNumber(n: Int): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec next_beautiful_number(n :: integer) :: integer
  def next_beautiful_number(n) do

  end

end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec next_beautiful_number(N :: integer()) -> integer().
next_beautiful_number(N) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (next-beautiful-number n)
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {

    }

};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
    public int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: math, hash

Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

class Solution:
    def nextBeautifulNumber(self, n: int) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def nextBeautifulNumber(self, n):
        """
        :type n: int
        :rtype: int
```



```
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
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/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {number}
 */
var nextBeautifulNumber = function(n) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
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 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

function nextBeautifulNumber(n: number): number {

};
```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
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 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

public class Solution {
    public int NextBeautifulNumber(int n) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

int nextBeautifulNumber(int n) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: math, hash
//
// Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

```

```
func nextBeautifulNumber(n int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun nextBeautifulNumber(n: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func nextBeautifulNumber(_ n: Int) -> Int {  
  
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Rust Solution:

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// Problem: Next Greater Numerically Balanced Number  
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// Approach: Use hash map for O(1) lookups  
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach  
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn next_beautiful_number(n: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @return {Integer}  
def next_beautiful_number(n)
```

```
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $n  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function nextBeautifulNumber($n) {  
  
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}
```

Dart Solution:

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