

Problem 419: Battleships in a Board

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an

$m \times n$

matrix

board

where each cell is a battleship

'X'

or empty

':'

, return

the number of the

battleships

on

board

.

Battleships

can only be placed horizontally or vertically on

board

. In other words, they can only be made of the shape

$1 \times k$

(

1

row,

k

columns) or

$k \times 1$

(

k

rows,

1

column), where

k

can be of any size. At least one horizontal or vertical cell separates between two battleships (i.e., there are no adjacent battleships).

Example 1:

X			X
			X
			X

Input:

```
board = [["X",".",".","X"],[".",".",".","X"],[".",".",".","X"]]
```

Output:

2

Example 2:

Input:

```
board = [["."]]
```

Output:

0

Constraints:

$m == \text{board.length}$

$n == \text{board}[i].\text{length}$

$1 \leq m, n \leq 200$

`board[i][j]`

is either

`'.'`

or

`'X'`

`.`

Follow up:

Could you do it in one-pass, using only

$O(1)$

extra memory and without modifying the values

`board`

?

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:
```

```
int countBattleships(vector<vector<char>>& board) {

}

};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int countBattleships(char[][] board) {

}

}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {character[][]} board
 * @return {number}
 */
var countBattleships = function(board) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function countBattleships(board: string[][]): number {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int CountBattleships(char[][] board) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int countBattleships(char** board, int boardSize, int* boardColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func countBattleships(board [][]byte) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun countBattleships(board: Array<CharArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func countBattleships(_ board: [[Character]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_battleships(board: Vec<Vec<char>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Character[][]} board
# @return {Integer}
def count_battleships(board)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String[][] $board
     * @return Integer
     */
    function countBattleships($board) {

    }

}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
  int countBattleships(List<List<String>> board) {

  }
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
  def countBattleships(board: Array[Array[Char]]): Int = {

  }
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec count_battleships(board :: [[char]]) :: integer
  def count_battleships(board) do
```

```
end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec count_battleships(Board :: [[char()]]) -> integer().
count_battleships(Board) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (count-battleships board)
  (-> (listof (listof char?)) exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Battleships in a Board
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, search
 *
 * 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:
    int countBattleships(vector<vector<char>>& board) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Battleships in a Board
```



```

* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, search
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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*/

class Solution {
public int countBattleships(char[][] board) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Battleships in a Board
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, search

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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"""

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

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def countBattleships(self, board):
"""
:type board: List[List[str]]
:rtype: int
"""

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JavaScript Solution:

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 * @param {character[][]} board
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TypeScript Solution:

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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

function countBattleships(board: string[][]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
public int CountBattleships(char[][] board) {

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C Solution:

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int countBattleships(char** board, int boardSize, int* boardColSize) {

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```

Go Solution:

```

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func countBattleships(board [][]byte) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun countBattleships(board: Array<CharArray>): Int {

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}

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Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
    func countBattleships(_ board: [[Character]]) -> Int {

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Rust Solution:

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impl Solution {
    pub fn count_battleships(board: Vec<Vec<char>>) -> i32 {

    }

}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Character[][]} board
# @return {Integer}
def count_battleships(board)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

```

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/**
 * @param String[][] $board
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function countBattleships($board) {

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class Solution {
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object Solution {
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