

Problem 792: Number of Matching Subsequences

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given a string

`s`

and an array of strings

`words`

, return

the number of

`words[i]`

that is a subsequence of

`s`

.

A

subsequence

of a string is a new string generated from the original string with some characters (can be none) deleted without changing the relative order of the remaining characters.

For example,

"ace"

is a subsequence of

"abcde"

.

Example 1:

Input:

s = "abcde", words = ["a","bb","acd","ace"]

Output:

3

Explanation:

There are three strings in words that are a subsequence of s: "a", "acd", "ace".

Example 2:

Input:

s = "dsahjpjauf", words = ["ahjpjau","ja","ahbwzgnuk","tnmlanowax"]

Output:

2

Constraints:

1 <= s.length <= 5 * 10

4

1 <= words.length <= 5000

1 <= words[i].length <= 50

s

and

words[i]

consist of only lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

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

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int numMatchingSubseq(String s, String[] words) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string} s
 * @param {string[]} words
 * @return {number}
 */
var numMatchingSubseq = function(s, words) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function numMatchingSubseq(s: string, words: string[]): number {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int NumMatchingSubseq(string s, string[] words) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
int numMatchingSubseq(char* s, char** words, int wordsSize) {

}
```

Go:

```
func numMatchingSubseq(s string, words []string) int {

}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun numMatchingSubseq(s: String, words: Array<String>): Int {

    }
}
```

Swift:

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

    }
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn num_matching_subseq(s: String, words: Vec<String>) -> i32 {

    }
}
```

Ruby:

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

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
```

```

* @param String[] $words
* @return Integer
*/
function numMatchingSubseq($s, $words) {

}
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int numMatchingSubseq(String s, List<String> words) {

  }
}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def numMatchingSubseq(s: String, words: Array[String]): Int = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec num_matching_subseq(s :: String.t, words :: [String.t]) :: integer
  def num_matching_subseq(s, words) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec num_matching_subseq(S :: unicode:unicode_binary(), Words ::
[unicode:unicode_binary()]) -> integer().
num_matching_subseq(S, Words) ->
.

```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (num-matching-subseq s words)
  (-> string? (listof string?) exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Matching Subsequences
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, string, dp, hash, sort, 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 numMatchingSubseq(string s, vector<string>& words) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Number of Matching Subsequences
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 * Tags: array, string, dp, hash, sort, 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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 */

class Solution {
    public int numMatchingSubseq(String s, String[] words) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Number of Matching Subsequences
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, string, dp, hash, sort, 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 numMatchingSubseq(self, s: str, words: List[str]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

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

JavaScript Solution:

```
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 */
```



```

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

};

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TypeScript Solution:

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function numMatchingSubseq(s: string, words: string[]): number {

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C# Solution:

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 */

public class Solution {
    public int NumMatchingSubseq(string s, string[] words) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Matching Subsequences
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, string, dp, hash, sort, search
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int numMatchingSubseq(char* s, char** words, int wordsSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Number of Matching Subsequences
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// Tags: array, string, dp, hash, sort, 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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func numMatchingSubseq(s string, words []string) int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

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class Solution {
    fun numMatchingSubseq(s: String, words: Array<String>): Int {

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class Solution {
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impl Solution {
    pub fn num_matching_subseq(s: String, words: Vec<String>) -> i32 {

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Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {String} s
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# @return {Integer}
def num_matching_subseq(s, words)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
     * @param String[] $words
     * @return Integer
     */
    function numMatchingSubseq($s, $words) {

```

```
}  
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  int numMatchingSubseq(String s, List<String> words) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def numMatchingSubseq(s: String, words: Array[String]): Int = {  
  
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```
-spec num_matching_subseq(S :: unicode:unicode_binary(), Words ::  
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