

Problem 2492: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a positive integer

n

representing

n

cities numbered from

1

to

n

. You are also given a

2D

array

roads

where

```
roads[i] = [a
```

```
  i
```

```
  , b
```

```
  i
```

```
  , distance
```

```
  i
```

```
]
```

indicates that there is a

bidirectional

road between cities

a

i

and

b

i

with a distance equal to

distance

i

. The cities graph is not necessarily connected.

The

score

of a path between two cities is defined as the

minimum

distance of a road in this path.

Return

the

minimum

possible score of a path between cities

1

and

n

.

Note

:

A path is a sequence of roads between two cities.

It is allowed for a path to contain the same road

multiple

times, and you can visit cities

1

and

n

multiple times along the path.

The test cases are generated such that there is

at least

one path between

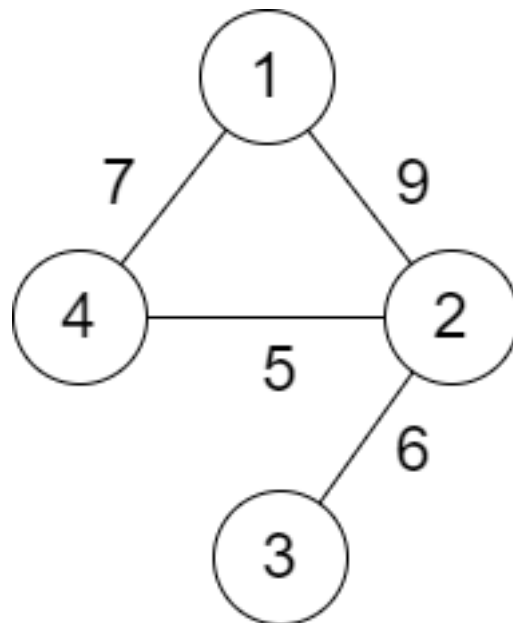
1

and

n

.

Example 1:



Input:

$n = 4$, roads = $[[1,2,9],[2,3,6],[2,4,5],[1,4,7]]$

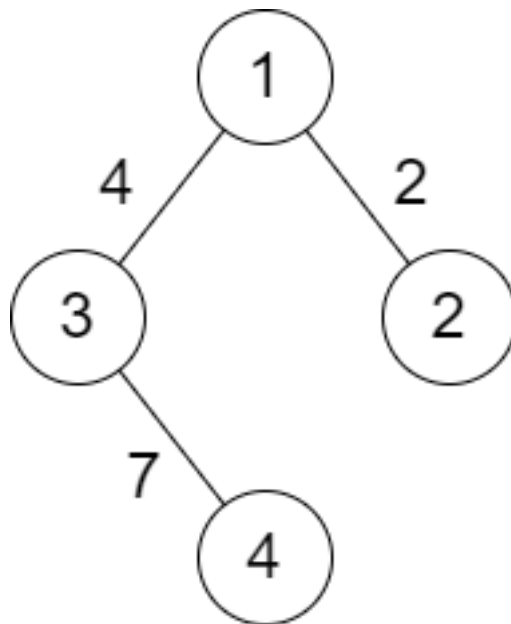
Output:

5

Explanation:

The path from city 1 to 4 with the minimum score is: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$. The score of this path is $\min(9,5) = 5$. It can be shown that no other path has less score.

Example 2:



Input:

$n = 4$, roads = $[[1,2,2],[1,3,4],[3,4,7]]$

Output:

2

Explanation:

The path from city 1 to 4 with the minimum score is: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$. The score of this path is $\min(2,2,4,7) = 2$.

Constraints:

$2 \leq n \leq 10$

5

$1 \leq \text{roads.length} \leq 10$

5

$\text{roads}[i].\text{length} == 3$

$1 \leq a$

i

, b

i

$\leq n$

a

i

$!= b$

i

$1 \leq \text{distance}$

i

≤ 10

4

There are no repeated edges.

There is at least one path between

1

and

n

.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int minScore(int n, vector<vector<int>>& roads) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int minScore(int n, int[][] roads) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def minScore(self, n: int, roads: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def minScore(self, n, roads):
```

```

"""
:type n: int
:type roads: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @param {number[][]} roads
 * @return {number}
 */
var minScore = function(n, roads) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function minScore(n: number, roads: number[][]): number {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public int MinScore(int n, int[][] roads) {

    }
}

```

C:

```

int minScore(int n, int** roads, int roadsSize, int* roadsColSize) {

}

```

Go:

```

func minScore(n int, roads [][]int) int {

}

```


Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minScore(n: Int, roads: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minScore(_ n: Int, _ roads: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_score(n: i32, roads: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @param {Integer[][]} roads  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_score(n, roads)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $n  
     * @param Integer[][] $roads  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function minScore($n, $roads) {
```

```
}  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  int minScore(int n, List<List<int>> roads) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def minScore(n: Int, roads: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec min_score(n :: integer, roads :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def min_score(n, roads) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec min_score(N :: integer(), Roads :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
min_score(N, Roads) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-score n roads)  
  (-> exact-integer? (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, graph, 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 minScore(int n, vector<vector<int>>& roads) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, graph, 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 minScore(int n, int[][] roads) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
```

Difficulty: Medium

Tags: array, graph, 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:
```

```
def minScore(self, n: int, roads: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

```
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
```

```
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
```

```
def minScore(self, n, roads):
```

```
"""
```

```
:type n: int
```

```
:type roads: List[List[int]]
```

```
:rtype: int
```

```
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
```

```
 * Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
```

```
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```
 * Tags: array, graph, 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
```

```
 */
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @param {number} n
```

```
 * @param {number[][]} roads
```

```
 * @return {number}
```

```
 */
```

```
var minScore = function(n, roads) {
```

```
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, graph, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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function minScore(n: number, roads: number[][]): number {

};
```

C# Solution:

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

public class Solution {
    public int MinScore(int n, int[][] roads) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
```

```

* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, graph, 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
*/

int minScore(int n, int** roads, int roadsSize, int* roadsColSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, graph, 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

func minScore(n int, roads [][]int) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun minScore(n: Int, roads: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func minScore(_ n: Int, _ roads: [[Int]]) -> Int {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Minimum Score of a Path Between Two Cities
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, graph, 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

impl Solution {
    pub fn min_score(n: i32, roads: Vec<Vec<i32>>)> -> i32 {

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n
# @param {Integer[][]} roads
# @return {Integer}
def min_score(n, roads)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @param Integer[][] $roads
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minScore($n, $roads) {

    }

}
```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
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defmodule Solution do
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-spec min_score(N :: integer(), Roads :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
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```