

Problem 1128: Number of Equivalent Domino Pairs

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given a list of

dominoes

,

$\text{dominoes}[i] = [a, b]$

is

equivalent to

$\text{dominoes}[j] = [c, d]$

if and only if either (

$a == c$

and

$b == d$

), or (

$a == d$

and

$b == c$

) - that is, one domino can be rotated to be equal to another domino.

Return

the number of pairs

(i, j)

for which

$0 \leq i < j < \text{dominoes.length}$

, and

$\text{dominoes}[i]$

is

equivalent to

$\text{dominoes}[j]$

.

Example 1:

Input:

$\text{dominoes} = [[1,2],[2,1],[3,4],[5,6]]$

Output:

1

Example 2:

Input:

dominoes = [[1,2],[1,2],[1,1],[1,2],[2,2]]

Output:

3

Constraints:

1 <= dominoes.length <= 4 * 10

4

dominoes[i].length == 2

1 <= dominoes[i][j] <= 9

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int numEquivDominoPairs(vector<vector<int>>& dominoes) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int numEquivDominoPairs(int[][] dominoes) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def numEquivDominoPairs(self, dominoes: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def numEquivDominoPairs(self, dominoes):
        """
        :type dominoes: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} dominoes
 * @return {number}
 */
var numEquivDominoPairs = function(dominoes) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function numEquivDominoPairs(dominoes: number[][]): number {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int NumEquivDominoPairs(int[][] dominoes) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
int numEquivDominoPairs(int** dominoes, int dominoesSize, int*
dominoesColSize) {
```

```
}
```

Go:

```
func numEquivDominoPairs(dominoes [][]int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun numEquivDominoPairs(dominoes: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func numEquivDominoPairs(_ dominoes: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn num_equiv_domino_pairs(dominoes: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} dominoes  
# @return {Integer}  
def num_equiv_domino_pairs(dominoes)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

  /**
   * @param Integer[][] $dominoes
   * @return Integer
   */
  function numEquivDominoPairs($dominoes) {

  }

}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int numEquivDominoPairs(List<List<int>> dominoes) {

  }

}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def numEquivDominoPairs(dominoes: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {

  }

}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec num_equiv_domino_pairs(dominoes :: [[integer]]) :: integer
  def num_equiv_domino_pairs(dominoes) do

  end

end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec num_equiv_domino_pairs(Dominoes :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
num_equiv_domino_pairs(Dominoes) ->
.

```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (num-equiv-domino-pairs dominoes)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Equivalent Domino Pairs
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int numEquivDominoPairs(vector<vector<int>>& dominoes) {

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```

Java Solution:

```
/**
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 */

class Solution {
    public int numEquivDominoPairs(int[][] dominoes) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Number of Equivalent Domino Pairs
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array, hash

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

class Solution:
    def numEquivDominoPairs(self, dominoes: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def numEquivDominoPairs(self, dominoes):
        """
        :type dominoes: List[List[int]]
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/**
```



```

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var numEquivDominoPairs = function(dominoes) {

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TypeScript Solution:

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func numEquivDominoPairs(dominoes [][]int) int {

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class Solution {
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Ruby Solution:

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# @param {Integer[][]} dominoes
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class Solution {

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