

Problem 2085: Count Common Words With One Occurrence

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given two string arrays

words1

and

words2

, return

the number of strings that appear

exactly once

in

each

of the two arrays.

Example 1:

Input:

```
words1 = ["leetcode", "is", "amazing", "as", "is"], words2 = ["amazing", "leetcode", "is"]
```

Output:

2

Explanation:

- "leetcode" appears exactly once in each of the two arrays. We count this string.
- "amazing" appears exactly once in each of the two arrays. We count this string.
- "is" appears in each of the two arrays, but there are 2 occurrences of it in words1. We do not count this string.
- "as" appears once in words1, but does not appear in words2. We do not count this string. Thus, there are 2 strings that appear exactly once in each of the two arrays.

Example 2:

Input:

words1 = ["b", "bb", "bbb"], words2 = ["a", "aa", "aaa"]

Output:

0

Explanation:

There are no strings that appear in each of the two arrays.

Example 3:

Input:

words1 = ["a", "ab"], words2 = ["a", "a", "a", "ab"]

Output:

1

Explanation:

The only string that appears exactly once in each of the two arrays is "ab".

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{words1.length}, \text{words2.length} \leq 1000$

$1 \leq \text{words1[i].length}, \text{words2[j].length} \leq 30$

`words1[i]`

and

`words2[j]`

consists only of lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int countWords(vector<string>& words1, vector<string>& words2) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int countWords(String[] words1, String[] words2) {
        }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def countWords(self, words1: List[str], words2: List[str]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def countWords(self, words1, words2):  
        """  
        :type words1: List[str]  
        :type words2: List[str]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string[]} words1  
 * @param {string[]} words2  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var countWords = function(words1, words2) {  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function countWords(words1: string[], words2: string[]): number {  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int CountWords(string[] words1, string[] words2) {  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int countWords(char** words1, int words1Size, char** words2, int words2Size)  
{  
}
```

Go:

```
func countWords(words1 []string, words2 []string) int {  
}  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun countWords(words1: Array<String>, words2: Array<String>): Int {  
          
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func countWords(_ words1: [String], _ words2: [String]) -> Int {  
          
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_words(words1: Vec<String>, words2: Vec<String>) -> i32 {  
          
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String[]} words1  
# @param {String[]} words2  
# @return {Integer}  
def count_words(words1, words2)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String[] $words1  
     */  
}
```

```
* @param String[] $words2
* @return Integer
*/
function countWords($words1, $words2) {

}
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
int countWords(List<String> words1, List<String> words2) {

}
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
def countWords(words1: Array[String], words2: Array[String]): Int = {

}
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
@spec count_words(words1 :: [String.t], words2 :: [String.t]) :: integer
def count_words(words1, words2) do

end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec count_words(Wordsl :: [unicode:unicode_binary()], Words2 :: [unicode:unicode_binary()]) -> integer().
count_words(Wordsl, Words2) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (count-words words1 words2)
  (-> (listof string?) (listof string?) exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, 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 countWords(vector<string>& words1, vector<string>& words2) {
}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, 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 countWords(String[] words1, String[] words2) {
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array, string, 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 countWords(self, words1: List[str], words2: List[str]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):

    def countWords(self, words1, words2):
        """
        :type words1: List[str]
        :type words2: List[str]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */
```

```

/**
 * @param {string[]} words1
 * @param {string[]} words2
 * @return {number}
 */
var countWords = function(words1, words2) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, hash
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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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 */

function countWords(words1: string[], words2: string[]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
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 * Tags: array, string, hash
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int CountWords(string[] words1, string[] words2) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, 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
 */

int countWords(char** words1, int words1Size, char** words2, int words2Size)
{
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, string, 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

func countWords(words1 []string, words2 []string) int {
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun countWords(words1: Array<String>, words2: Array<String>): Int {
    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func countWords(_ words1: [String], _ words2: [String]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Count Common Words With One Occurrence  
// Difficulty: Easy  
// Tags: array, string, hash  
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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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impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_words(words1: Vec<String>, words2: Vec<String>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String[]} words1  
# @param {String[]} words2  
# @return {Integer}  
def count_words(words1, words2)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String[] $words1  
     * @param String[] $words2  
     * @return Integer  
     */
```

```
function countWords($words1, $words2) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
int countWords(List<String> words1, List<String> words2) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
def countWords(words1: Array[String], words2: Array[String]): Int = {  
}  
}  
}
```

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```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec count_words(words1 :: [String.t], words2 :: [String.t]) :: integer  
def count_words(words1, words2) do  
  
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```
-spec count_words(Wordsl :: [unicode:unicode_binary()], Words2 ::  
[unicode:unicode_binary()]) -> integer().  
count_words(Wordsl, Words2) ->  
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