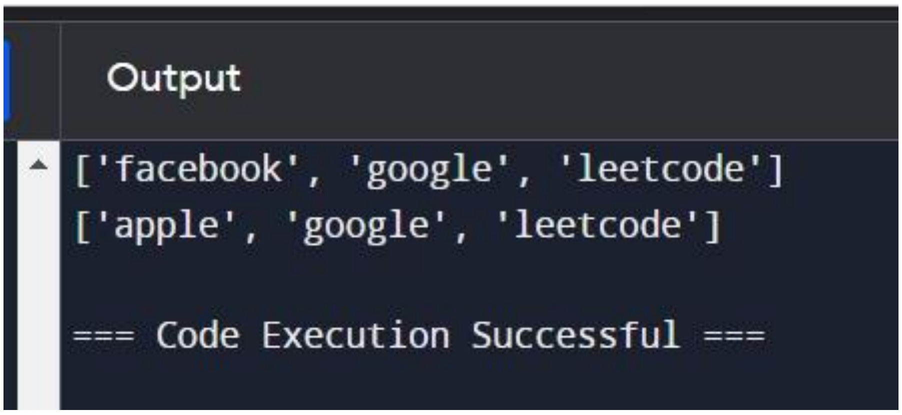
222. You are given two string arrays words1 and words2. A string b is a subset of string a if every letter in b occurs in a including multiplicity. For example, "wrr" is a subset of "warrior" but is not a subset of "world". A string a from words1 is universal if for every string b in words2, b is a subset of a. Return an array of all the universal strings in words1. You may return the answer in any order.

Example 1:
Input: words1 = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], words2 = ["e","o"]
Output: ["facebook","google","leetcode"]
Example 2:
Input: words1 = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"], words2 = ["l","e"]
Output: ["apple","google","leetcode"]

PROGRAM:-
```
def is_subset(small_count, big_count):
   for i in range(26):  # 26 letters in the English alphabet
      if small_count[i] > big_count[i]:
         return False
   return True

def count_characters(word):
   char_count = [0] * 26
   for char in word:
      char_count[ord(char) - ord('a')] += 1
   return char_count

def universal_strings(words1, words2):
   result = []

   for word1 in words1:
      word1_count = count_characters(word1)
      all_subset = True
      for word2 in words2:
         word2_count = count_characters(word2)
         if not is_subset(word2_count, word1_count):
            all_subset = False
            break
      if all_subset:
         result.append(word1)

   return result

# Example usage:
words1 = ["amazon","apple","facebook","google","leetcode"]
words2 = ["e","o"]
print(universal_strings(words1, words2))  # Output: ["facebook","google","leetcode"]

words2 = ["l","e"]
```

```
print(universal_strings(words1, words2))  # Output: ["apple","google","leetcode"]
```

OUTPUT:-



Output

```
['facebook', 'google', 'leetcode']
['apple', 'google', 'leetcode']

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

TIME COMPLEXITY:- O(n * k + m * k)