

1087. Brace Expansion

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You are given a string `s` representing a list of words. Each letter in the word has one or more options.

- If there is one option, the letter is represented as is.
- If there is more than one option, then curly braces delimit the options. For example, `"{a,b,c}"` represents options `["a","b","c"]`.

For example, if `s = "{a(b,c)d}"`, the first character is always `'a'`, but the second character can be `'b'` or `'c'`. The original list is `["ab","ac"]`.

Return all words that can be formed in this manner, **sorted** in lexicographical order.

Example 1:

Input: s = "{a,b}c{d,e}f"

Output: ["acdf","acef","bcdf","bcef"]

Example 2:

Input: s = "abcd"

Output: ["abcd"]

Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 50`
- `s` consists of curly brackets `'{'`, `'{'`, commas `','`, and lowercase English letters.
- `s` is guaranteed to be a valid input.
- There are no nested curly brackets.
- All characters inside a pair of consecutive opening and ending curly brackets are different.

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Hide Hint 1

All generated strings are of the same size. How can we generate all of these strings?

Hide Hint 2

Do a backtracking on which each level of it has to choose one single (e.g. `'a'`) character or any character of the given parenthesized group (e.g. `"(a,b,c)"`)

```
1class Solution {
2    public String[] expand(String s) {
3    }
4    }
5}
```