# 2116. Check if a Parentheses String Can Be Valid

## Description

A parentheses string is a **non-empty** string consisting only of `'('` and `')'`. It is valid if **any** of the following conditions is **true**:

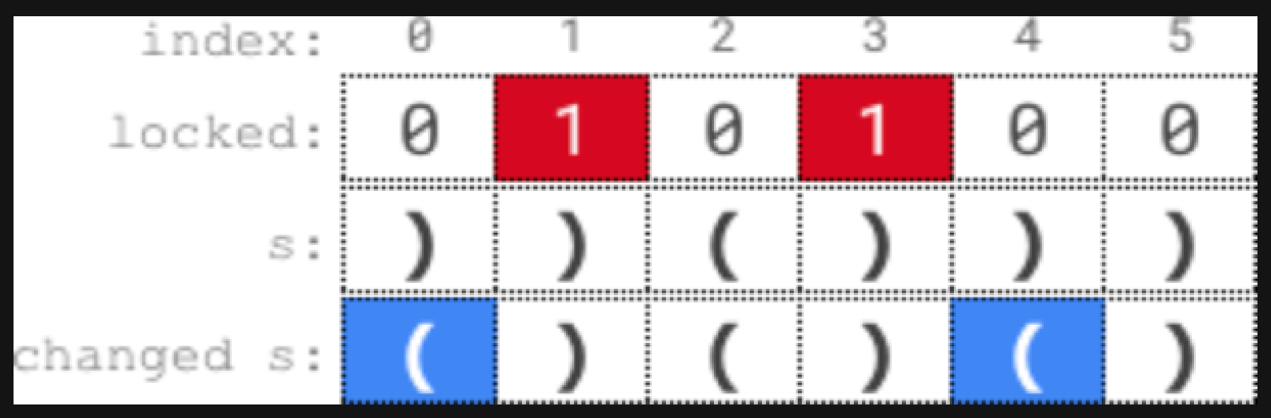
- It is `()`.
- It can be written as `AB` (`A` concatenated with `B`), where `A` and `B` are valid parentheses strings.
- It can be written as `(A)`, where `A` is a valid parentheses string.

You are given a parentheses string `s` and a string `locked`, both of length `n`. `locked` is a binary string consisting only of `'0'`s and `'1'`s. For **each** index `i` of `locked`,

- If `locked[i]` is `'1'`, you **cannot** change `s[i]`.
- But if `locked[i]` is `'0'`, you **can** change `s[i]` to either `'('` or `')'`.

Return `true` *if you can make* `s` *a valid parentheses string*. Otherwise, return `false`.

### Example 1:



| index: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| locked: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| s: | ) | ) | ( | ) | ) | ) |
| changed s: | ( | ) | ( | ) | ( | ) |

```
Input: s = "))()))", locked = "010100"
Output: true
Explanation: locked[1] == '1' and locked[3] == '1', so we cannot change s[1] or s[3].
We change s[0] and s[4] to '(' while leaving s[2] and s[5] unchanged to make s valid.
```

### Example 2:

```
Input: s = "()()", locked = "0000"
Output: true
Explanation: We do not need to make any changes because s is already valid.
```

### Example 3:

```
Input: s = ")", locked = "0"
Output: false
Explanation: locked permits us to change s[0].
Changing s[0] to either '(' or ')' will not make s valid.
```

### Constraints:

- `n == s.length == locked.length`
- $1 <= n <= 10^5$
- `s[i]` is either `'('` or `')'`.
- `locked[i]` is either `'0'` or `'1'`.