6. Zigzag Conversion

Medium String

Problem Description

characters line by line to create a new string. The zigzag pattern means that the characters of s are placed diagonally in a zigzag manner in downwards and upwards directions successively. After placing all the characters in this pattern, we would read the characters in each row horizontally and concatenate to form the final string. To visualize the process, you can think of writing down the characters in the following way:

The task is to rearrange the characters of a given string s in a zigzag pattern on a specified number of rows and then read off the

 Starting from the top row, write characters downwards. • Upon reaching the last row, switch direction and start writing characters upwards, forming a diagonal line until you reach the top row again.

- Alternate the process until every character is written in this zigzag fashion.
- For example, given a string "PAYPALISHIRING" and 3 rows, the characters should be placed like this:

After arranging the characters, the string "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR" is obtained by reading each row sequentially. To form this new string

programmatically, the code should simulate the reading process. Intuition

columns of the pattern. A group is defined which denotes the cycle length of the zigzag pattern, calculated as 2 * numRows - 2. If numRows is 1, then the zigzag pattern is not possible, and the original string is returned. The solution uses a loop to construct the new string by considering each row individually, assembling the characters that would

appear in that row in the zigzag pattern. The interval between characters of the same row varies depending on their position (at

the top or bottom, it's equal to one cycle; in between, it alternates between moving vertically down and obliquely up) and is used

The intuitive approach to simulate the zigzag conversion process involves creating an imaginary 2D grid that represents rows and

to calculate the index of the next character to be added. 1. Initialize an empty list ans to hold characters in the order they should be added to form the zigzag string. 2. Loop through each row. For the top and bottom rows, characters occur after every full cycle (the group), so the interval is constant. For intermediate rows, the interval alternates. We calculate the initial interval based on the current row.

3. Within each row, loop to add characters to ans, incrementing the index by the interval each time. After each addition, update the interval to alternate between moving vertically and diagonally, accounting for edge cases to avoid a zero interval. 4. After processing all rows, join the list of characters ans into a string to get the final result.

Solution Approach

The implementation for the given problem follows a direct approach that calculates the next index in the original string for each

character in the transformed zigzag string. It does this by determining the appropriate index intervals without needing to simulate the entire 2D zigzag structure.

Early Return for Single Row: If numRows is 1, the zigzag pattern is trivial and the original string can be returned immediately, as there is no alteration in the order of characters.

if numRows == 1:

return s

Calculating the Group Cycle: The group cycle (group) is calculated as the number of characters that form the complete vertical and diagonal cycle in the zigzag pattern, given by 2 * numRows - 2. This number is central to the implementation as it helps to understand the symmetry in the pattern, which repeats every group characters.

Initializing the Answer List: An empty list ans is initialized to store the characters in their new order.

group = 2 * numRows - 2

zigzag pattern:

idx = i - 1

while idx < len(s):</pre>

ans.append(s[idx])

number of steps to the next character in the current row.

idx += interval

constructing a 2D grid structure.

Here's how the implementation works:

intermediate rows, the interval alternates between two values. • Use a while loop to continue adding characters to the ans list until the end of the string is reached. for i in range(1, numRows + 1): interval = group if i == numRows else 2 * numRows - 2 * i

Determine the initial interval for characters in the current row. For the first and last rows, it remains constant and equal to group. For

Populating Each Row: The algorithm iterates over each row and identifies the characters that would appear in that row in a

interval = group - interval if interval != group else interval Here, i is the row index, idx is the index in the original string for the current character, and the interval determines the

For intermediate rows (rows between the first and last), after each character is added, the interval for the next character is updated to the

complementary interval (the difference between the group and the current interval), thus simulating the zigzag pattern without explicitly

Concatenating the Results: After the rows are processed and all characters are placed in the ans list, the list is joined into a

string to form the final zigzag transformed string. return ''.join(ans) This implementation optimizes space by avoiding the creation of a 2D grid and computes the string in O(n) time by analyzing the inherent pattern in the positions of characters in the zigzag arrangement.

Step 1: Early Return for Single Row Since numRows is not 1, we don't return the string as is, and we proceed with the rest of the algorithm.

We calculate the group cycle (group = 2 * numRows - 2) which in this case is 2 * 3 - 2 = 4. This means that the vertical and

Let's consider a small example to illustrate the solution approach. Suppose we have the string "HELLO" and the number of rows

numRows is 3. The task is to arrange the characters in a zigzag pattern and then read them line by line.

Step 3: Initializing the Answer List

add 'H'.

Step 4: Populating Each Row

Step 2: Calculating the Group Cycle

diagonal pattern will repeat every 4 characters.

We initialize an empty ans list where we will store the characters.

Example Walkthrough

We iterate over each row and add the relevant characters to the ans list: For the first row (i = 1), the interval will remain constant at 4. The first character is 'H' at index 0. The next character in the

For the second row (i = 2), the interval starts at 2 * 3 - 2 * 2 = 2 and will alternate between 2 and (4 - 2) = 2 for

subsequent characters. The first character for this row is 'E' at index 1. The next character in the zigzag pattern for the

second row is 2 characters away, which is 'L' at index 3. There are no more characters 2 or 4 steps away, so we stop for this

zigzag pattern for the first row would be 4 characters away, but since our string is shorter, we stop here for this row. So we

For the third row (i = 3), the interval is constant at 4, the same as for the first row. The first character is 'L' at index 2, and there are no more characters 4 steps away. So, we add 'L'.

Step 5: Concatenating the Results

Solution Implementation

return s

step = -1

curr_row = 0

for char in s:

rows = [''] * num_rows

Start from the first row

rows[curr_row] += char

step = -step

curr_row += step

return ''.join(rows)

if (numRows == 1) {

return inputString;

Create an array to hold the rows

Iterate over each character in the string

Append the current character to the current row

if curr_row == 0 or curr_row == num_rows - 1:

Concatenate all rows to form the final string

public String convert(String inputString, int numRows) {

Move to the next row in the current direction

If we're at the top or bottom row, switch direction

Python

row. We add 'E' and 'L'.

We concatenate the characters in the ans list to form the final string which is 'HEL'. Following the steps above, the zigzag arrangement for the string "HELLO" with 3 rows would look like this:

the zigzag pattern and construct the transformed string accordingly.

The `step` variable controls the direction the "zigzag" is going.

It starts as 1, meaning "downwards", and will change to -1 to go "upwards".

// If numRows is 1, no pattern is required, so return the string as it is.

// StringBuilder is more efficient when appending characters in a loop.

StringBuilder convertedStringBuilder = new StringBuilder();

When reading off each line, the new string formed is "HEL", which matches the characters collected in our answer list.

This walkthrough of a smaller example demonstrates how the designed algorithm would simulate the placement of characters in

class Solution: def convert(self, s: str, num_rows: int) -> str: # If there's only one row or the string is shorter than the number of rows, # it means the pattern will be the same as the input string if num_rows == 1 or num_rows >= len(s):

converted_string = solution.convert("PAYPALISHIRING", 3) # print(converted_string) # Output should be "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR" Java

class Solution {

public:

/**

TypeScript

if (rowQuantity === 1) {

return text;

return rows.join('');

return s

step = -1

Example usage:

Time Complexity

curr_row = 0

for char in s:

rows = [''] * num_rows

Start from the first row

rows[curr_row] += char

step = -step

curr_row += step

Time and Space Complexity

class Solution:

* @param s Input string to be converted.

if (numRows == 1) return s;

// Loop through each row.

* @return A string representing the zigzag pattern.

// Loop through characters in the row.

interval = cycleLength;

return ans; // Return the zigzag pattern string.

function convert(text: string, rowQuantity: number): string {

// If the numRows is 1, the "zigzag" pattern is the same as the original string

while (currentIndex < s.length()) {</pre>

if (interval == 0) {

std::string ans; // The final answer string in zigzag order.

for (int currentRow = 1; currentRow <= numRows; ++currentRow) {</pre>

std::string convert(std::string s, int numRows) {

Example usage:

solution = Solution()

```
// Length of the pattern cycle.
        int cycleLength = 2 * numRows - 2;
       // Loop over each row.
        for (int row = 0; row < numRows; row++) {</pre>
            // Calculate the interval for the current row.
           // For the first and last row, it is the cycle length,
            // for the others, it depends on the row number.
            int interval = (row == numRows - 1) ? cycleLength : 2 * (numRows - row - 1);
            // Index to keep track of the position on the string.
            int index = row;
            // Continue looping until the end of the string is reached.
            while (index < inputString.length()) {</pre>
                // Append character at index to the result.
                convertedStringBuilder.append(inputString.charAt(index));
                // Proceed to the next character in the current row.
                index += interval;
                // Toggle the interval for the middle rows.
                // This does not affect the first and last rows.
                interval = (interval == cycleLength || interval == 0) ? cycleLength : cycleLength - interval;
        // Convert StringBuilder back to String and return.
        return convertedStringBuilder.toString();
C++
#include <string>
class Solution {
```

* Converts the input string to a new string arranged in a zigzag pattern on a given number of rows.

* @param numRows The number of rows in which the string will be rearranged into a zigzag pattern.

// The interval depends on the current row and alternates within each zigzag cycle.

ans.push_back(s[currentIndex]); // Append character to the answer string.

// The interval should not be zero; if it is, reset it to the cycle length.

currentIndex += interval; // Move to the next character in the zigzag pattern.

int interval = (currentRow == numRows) ? cycleLength : 2 * numRows - 2 * currentRow;

int currentIndex = currentRow - 1; // The starting index in the original string for this row.

interval = cycleLength - interval; // Alternate the interval for the zigzag pattern.

// If there is only one row, then the zigzag pattern is the same as the original string.

int cycleLength = 2 * numRows - 2; // The length of the repeating zigzag cycle.

```
// Create an array of strings to represent each row initialized with empty strings
const rows = new Array(rowQuantity).fill('');
let currentRow = 0; // Initialize the current row tracker
let goingDown = true; // Flag to determine the direction of iteration through the rows
// Iterate through each character in the input string
for (const char of text) {
    rows[currentRow] += char; // Append the current character to the current row
   // If we are at the top or bottom row, reverse the direction
   if (currentRow === 0 || currentRow === rowQuantity - 1) {
        goingDown = !goingDown;
```

// Move to the next row depending on the direction

// Combine all the rows into a single string and return the result

it means the pattern will be the same as the input string

The `step` variable controls the direction the "zigzag" is going.

If there's only one row or the string is shorter than the number of rows,

It starts as 1, meaning "downwards", and will change to -1 to go "upwards".

currentRow += goingDown ? 1 : -1;

def convert(self, s: str, num_rows: int) -> str:

if num_rows == 1 or num_rows >= len(s):

Iterate over each character in the string

Create an array to hold the rows

```
# Concatenate all rows to form the final string
       return ''.join(rows)
# solution = Solution()
# converted_string = solution.convert("PAYPALISHIRING", 3)
# print(converted_string) # Output should be "PAHNAPLSIIGYIR"
```

Append the current character to the current row

if curr_row == 0 or curr_row == num_rows - 1:

Move to the next row in the current direction

If we're at the top or bottom row, switch direction

The time complexity of the given code is O(n). This is determined by the observation that we iterate over each character of the

string s, which has length n. Every character is visited once during the construction of the ans list. The nested while loop does not increase the complexity because the inner loop's increments are such that the total number of iterations remains linearly dependent on the length of the s. **Space Complexity**

The space complexity of the code is O(n). This is because we use an additional list ans to store the rearranged characters. In the worst case, the ans list can contain all characters of the input string s, which requires space that is linearly proportional to the length of the input string.