

# Assignment Questions 7



## Question 1

Given two strings  $s$  and  $t$ , *determine if they are isomorphic*.

Two strings  $s$  and  $t$  are isomorphic if the characters in  $s$  can be replaced to get  $t$ .

All occurrences of a character must be replaced with another character while preserving the order of characters. No two characters may map to the same character, but a character may map to itself.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $s = \text{"egg"}, t = \text{"add"}$

**Output:** true



## Question 2

Given a string  $num$  which represents an integer, return true *if num is a strobogrammatic number*.

A **strobogrammatic number** is a number that looks the same when rotated 180 degrees (looked at upside down).

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $num = \text{"69"}$

**Output:**

true



## Question 3

Given two non-negative integers,  $num1$  and  $num2$  represented as string, return *the sum of num1 and num2 as a string*.

You must solve the problem without using any built-in library for handling large integers (such as BigInteger). You must also not convert the inputs to integers directly.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $num1 = \text{"11"}, num2 = \text{"123"}$

**Output:**

"134"



## Question 4

Given a string  $s$ , reverse the order of characters in each word within a sentence while still preserving whitespace and initial word order.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $s = \text{"Let's take LeetCode contest"}$

**Output:** "s'teL ekat edoCteeL tsetnoc"



## Question 5

Given a string  $s$  and an integer  $k$ , reverse the first  $k$  characters for every  $2k$  characters counting from the start of the string.

If there are fewer than  $k$  characters left, reverse all of them. If there are less than  $2k$  but greater than or equal to  $k$  characters, then reverse the first  $k$  characters and leave the other as original.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $s = \text{"abcdefg"}, k = 2$

**Output:**

"bacdfeg"



## Question 6

Given two strings  $s$  and  $goal$ , return true *if and only if s can become goal after some number of shifts on s*.

A **shift** on  $s$  consists of moving the leftmost character of  $s$  to the rightmost position.

- For example, if  $s = \text{"abcde"}$ , then it will be "bcdea" after one shift.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $s = \text{"abcde"}, goal = \text{"cdeab"}$

**Output:**

true



## Question 7

Given two strings  $s$  and  $t$ , return true *if they are equal when both are typed into empty text editors*. '#' means a backspace character.

Note that after backspacing an empty text, the text will continue empty.

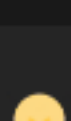
**Example 1:**

**Input:**  $s = \text{"ab\#c"}, t = \text{"ad\#c"}$

**Output:** true

**Explanation:**

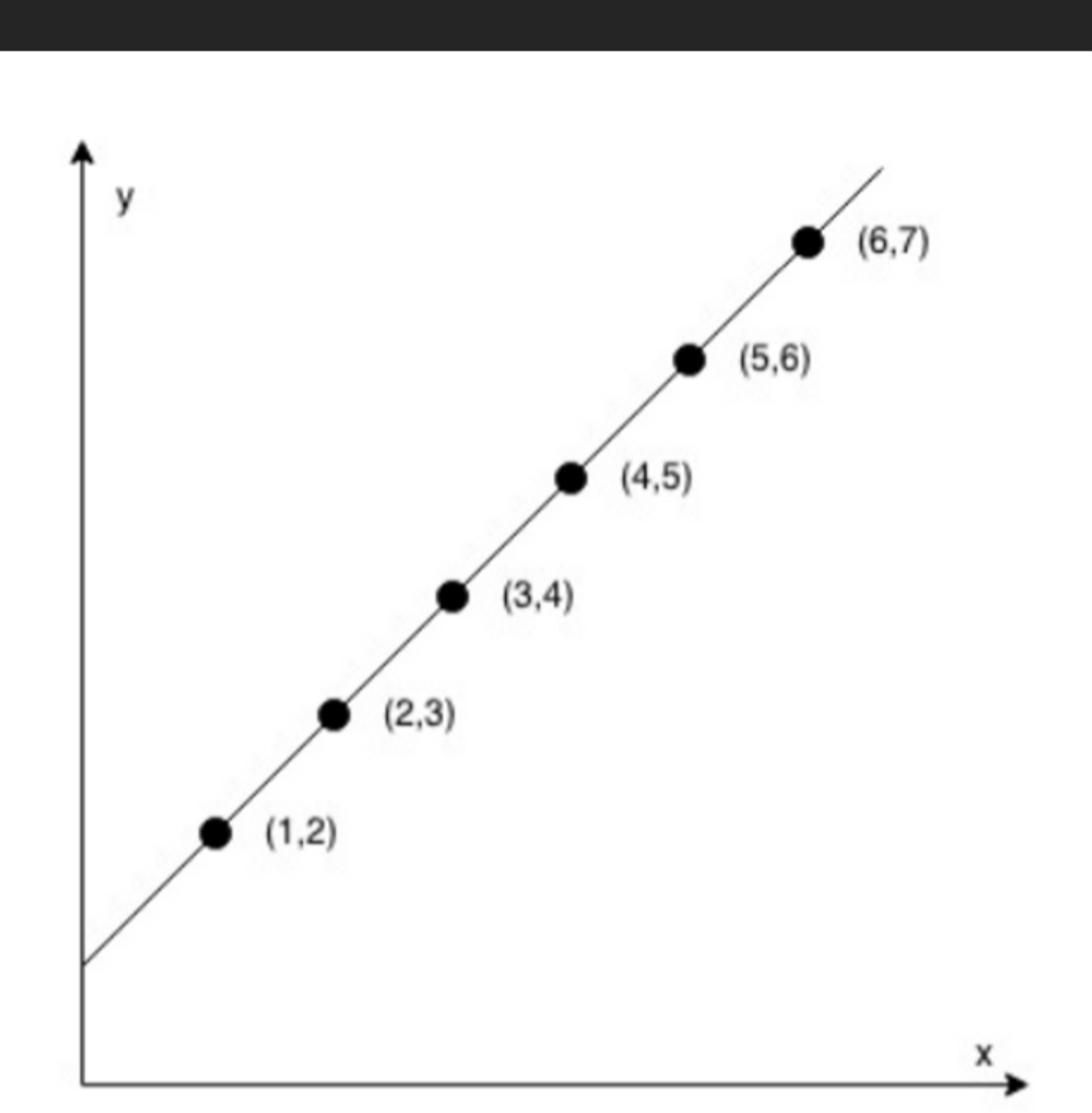
Both  $s$  and  $t$  become "ac".



## Question 8

You are given an array  $coordinates$ ,  $coordinates[i] = [x, y]$ , where  $[x, y]$  represents the coordinate of a point. Check if these points make a straight line in the XY plane.

**Example 1:**



**Input:**  $coordinates = [[1,2],[2,3],[3,4],[4,5],[5,6],[6,7]]$

**Output:** true