

Interview questions for BuildHer Campaign.

Easy 1

Given a string `s` consisting of words and spaces, return *the length of the **last** word in the string.*

A **word** is a maximal substring consisting of non-space characters only.

Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 104`
- `s` consists of only English letters and spaces ' '.
- There will be at least one word in `s`.

CODE:

```
def length_of_last_word(s):
```

```
    words = s.split()
```

```
    if not words:
```

```
        return 0
```

```
    return len(words[-1])
```

```
# Example usage:
```

```
s = "Hello World"
```

```
result = length_of_last_word(s)
```

```
print(result)
```

OUTPUT: 5

Medium 1

Given a binary search tree (BST), find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) node of two given nodes in the BST.

According to the [definition of LCA on Wikipedia](#): “The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes **p** and **q** as the lowest node in **T** that has both **p** and **q** as descendants (where we allow **a node to be a descendant of itself**).”

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[2, 105]`.
- `-109 <= Node.val <= 109`
- All `Node.val` are **unique**.
- `p != q`
- `p` and `q` will exist in the BST.

CODE:

```
class TreeNode:
```

```
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
```

```
        self.val = val
```

```
        self.left = left
```

```
        self.right = right
```

```
def lowest_common_ancestor(root, p, q):
```

```
    if p.val > q.val:
```

```
        p, q = q, p
```

```
    while root:
```

```
        if root.val > q.val:
```

```
            root = root.left
```

```
        elif root.val < p.val:
```

```
            root = root.right
```

```
        else:
```

```

        return root

# Example usage:

root = TreeNode(5)

root.left = TreeNode(3, TreeNode(2), TreeNode(4))

root.right = TreeNode(6, None, TreeNode(7))

# Find the LCA of nodes with values 2 and 4

p = TreeNode(2)

q = TreeNode(4)

result = lowest_common_ancestor(root, p, q)

print(result.val)

```

OUTPUT: 3

Hard 2

You are given a string `s`. You can convert `s` to a palindrome by adding characters in front of it.

Return *the shortest palindrome you can find by performing this transformation*.

Constraints:

- `0 <= s.length <= 5 * 104`
- `s` consists of lowercase English letters only.

CODE:

```

def shortest_palindrome(s):

    if not s:

        return s

    extended = s + "#" + s[::-1]

```

```
lps = [0] * len(extended)

j = 0

for i in range(1, len(extended)):

    while j > 0 and extended[i] != extended[j]:

        j = lps[j - 1]

    if extended[i] == extended[j]:

        j += 1

lps[i] = j

palindrome_length = lps[-1]

return s[palindrome_length::-1] + s

# Example usage:

s = "abcd"

result = shortest_palindrome(s)

print(result)

OUTPUT: dcbabcd
```

