

# Good String Checker

str = "abacdbcd"

freq =  
(int)

0	1	2	3	4	5	
2	2	2	2	0	0	...

pseudo  
code

- 1) create freq array of size 26
- 2) traverse in string
  - 2.1) increase freq of each character
- 3) traverse in string
  - 3.1) check if any freq is diff.
    - 3.1.1) return false
- 4) return true

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();
    System.out.println(goodStringChecker(str));
}

public static boolean goodStringChecker(String str) {
    int[] freq = new int[26];
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        int idx = ch - 'a';
        freq[idx]++;
    }

    char c = str.charAt(0);
    int idx = c - 'a';
    int f = freq[idx];
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        int id = ch - 'a';
        if (freq[id] != f) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

$T.C = O(N)$

where  $N$  is  
size of string

$S.C = O(1)$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
str = "abacd**d**bc"

freq = 

0	1	2	3	4	5	...
2	2	2	1	0	0	...

  
(int)

$f = 2$

←  $freq[idx] \neq f$

# ⇒ 2D arrays

Diagram illustrating a 2D array structure:

arr	0	1	2	3	4	5
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Labels: rows (vertical axis), cols (horizontal axis), (row, col) (coordinate system).

no. of rows = arr.length;  
no. of cols = arr[0].length;

## declare

1D :- `int[] arr = new int[size];`

2D :- `int[][] arr = new int[row size][col size];`

## Access each index

`int a = arr[3];` // single loop

`int b = arr[3][2];` // nested loop

↑ row index    ↑ col index

## update

`arr[2] = 5;`

`arr[2][3] = 6;`

# Print the Matrix Row-wise

i/p)

$m = 3$  // no. of rows

$n = 4$  // no. of cols

arr =

	0	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4
1	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12

```
for (int i=0; i<m; i++) {  
    for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {  
        arr[i][j] = sc.nextInt();  
    }  
}
```

# code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int m = scn.nextInt();
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[][] arr = new int[m][n];
    // inputing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            arr[i][j] = scn.nextInt();
        }
    }
    // printing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) { // rows
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) { // cols
            System.out.print( arr[i][j] + " " );
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

$$\underline{\underline{T.C = O(m*n)}}$$

m = size of rows  
n = size of cols

(linear)

$$\underline{\underline{S.C = O(m*n)}}$$

# Print Alternate Row

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int m = scn.nextInt();
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[][] arr = new int[m][n];
    // inputing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            arr[i][j] = scn.nextInt();
        }
    }
    // printing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i += 2) { // rows
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) { // cols
            System.out.print( arr[i][j] + " " );
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

→ only  
change

# Print Upper triangular matrix 1

arr

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0						
1	0					
2	0	0				
3	0	0	0			
4	0	0	0	0		
5	0	0	0	0	0	

diagonal

(indexing)

(row, col)

(1, 0)

(2, 0)

(2, 1)

(3, 0)

(3, 1)

(3, 2)

(4, 0)

(4, 1)

(4, 2)

(4, 3)

(5, 0)

(5, 1)

(5, 2)

(5, 3)

(5, 4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{row} > \text{col} \\ i > j \end{pmatrix}$$

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int m = scn.nextInt();
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[][] arr = new int[m][n];
    // inputing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            arr[i][j] = scn.nextInt();
        }
    }

    int[][] ans = convertToUpperTriangularMatrix(arr, m, n);

    // printing
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) { // rows
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) { // cols
            System.out.print( ans[i][j] + " " );
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}

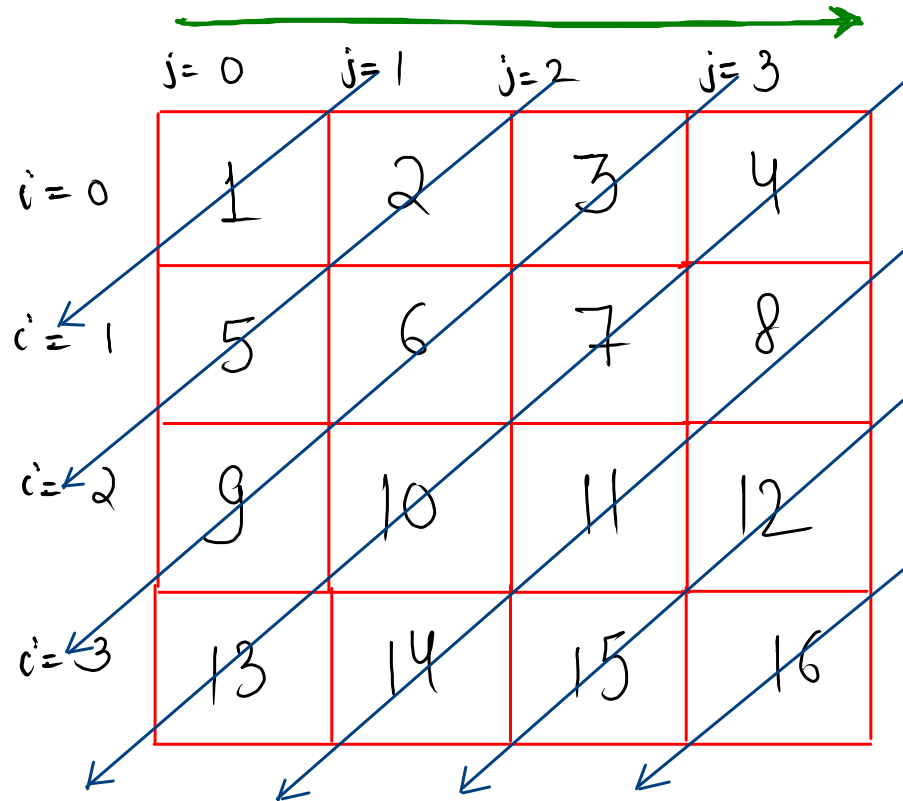
public static int[][] convertToUpperTriangularMatrix(int[][] arr, int m, int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if ( i > j ) {
                arr[i][j] = 0;
            }
        }
    }
    return arr;
}
```

$$\underline{\underline{T.C = O(m * n)}}$$
$$S.C = O(m * n)$$

upgradation



# Print the matrix left-diagonal wise



ans:- 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 9, 4, 7, 10, 13, 8, 11, 14, 12, 15, 16

starting

(0,0)

(0,1)

(0,2)

(0,3)

row, col

stopping

Cond<sup>n</sup>

$j \geq 0$

upgradation

$i++$

$j--$

$i$   
 $j$

row = 0  
col = 0, 1, 2, 3

```
for (int g=0; g<n; g++) {  
    for (int i=0, j=g; j>=0; i++, j--) {  
        syso(arr[i][j] + " ");  
    }  
}
```

Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[][] arr = new int[n][n];
    // inputing
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            arr[i][j] = scn.nextInt();
        }
    }

    diagonal(arr, n);
}

public static void diagonal(int[][] arr, int n) {
    for (int g = 0; g < n; g++) {
        for (int i = 0, j = g; j >= 0; i++, j--) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```