Lastday

char
↓
number → ASCII
↓
binary

ASCII → American standard code for information interchange.

String → charAt(i), 0, 1, 2 – index based

Uppercase count

reverse.

Q1) Given a string. Return true if the string is palindrome else return false. (lowercase)

Palindrome :-

org == rev → Palindrome

madam → madam → True.

adam ==x→ mada → false.

abccba ==→ abccba → True.

1) take reverse - Done yesterday
2) Compare rev with original string
3) if(r == o) => return true
   ↳ original string
   else return false.

MOM ==→ MOM ✓

way)

```
boolean isPalindrome(String str) {
    String rev = "";
    // find reverse
    ==
    if(rev == str) {
        return true;
    }
    return false.
}
```

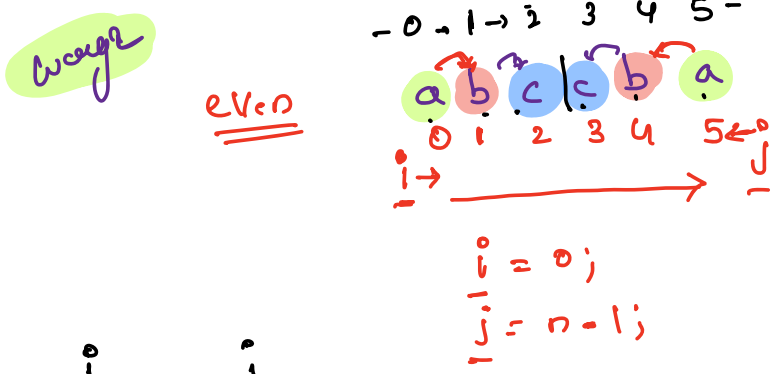
"==" ??
↳ String "str" is an object. When we use '==' comparing objects // address

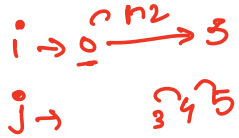
x ==x always return false.

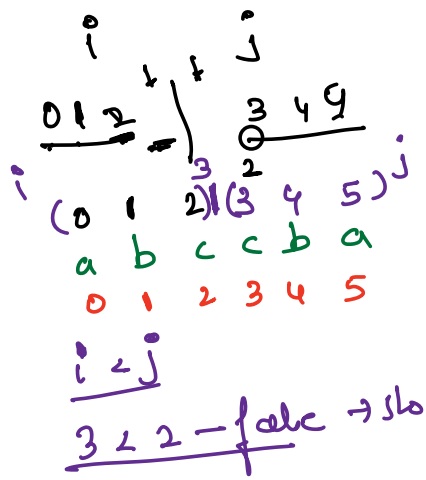
obj

Correct way

```
if ( rev.equals (str)) {
    return true;
} else {
    return false;
}
```



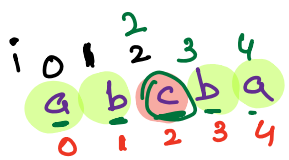


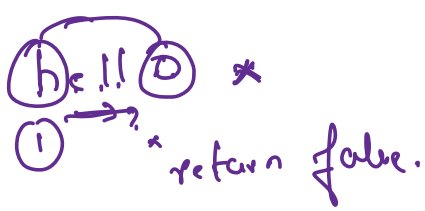


j = 2 i = 3

i < j

odd =>





Solid
2 ways

```
boolean isPalindrome ( String str) {
    int n = str.length();
    int i = 0;
    int j = n-1; // ? cuz index starts from 0
    while (i < j) { // because midway
        char ch1 = str.charAt(i);
        char ch2 = str.charAt(j);
        if (ch1 != ch2) {
            return false;
        }
        i++;
        j--;
    }
    return true;
```

ascii
num
ascii
num

Note

two pointer technique

i → first / left

j → right / last

// doubt

```
if (ch1 == ch2) {
    return true;
}
```

abcda

x

```
!= → for string
!rev.equals(str)
```

Q2) Given a uppercase string, find the lower case version of the string and return it

str

"HELLO" ⟶ "hello"

"HI" ⟶ hi

"CODING" ⟶ coding

'a' - 'z' → 97 - 122

'A' - 'Z' → 65 - 90.

Naive way

'A' ⟶ 'a'

65 + 32 = 97

'B' 'b'

66 + 32 => 98

'F' and 'a' =>

My way

'A' → 'a'
'B' → 'b'
'C' → 'c'

"ABC"

ch → 'A'
ch - 'A' = 0
65 - 65

ch → 'B'
ch - 'A' = 1
66 - 65

ch → 'C'
ch - 'A' = 2
67 - 65

A → (ch - 'A') + 'a';
0 + 97 => 97 → 'a'

B → (ch - 'A') + 'a'
1 + 97 => 98 → 'b'

C → (ch - 'A') + 'a'
2 + 97 = 99 → 'c'

Uppercase to lowercase

ch - 'A' + 'a'

lowercase to Uppercase

ch - 'a' + 'A'

ch - existing_case + "tonewcase";
ch - 'A' + 'a';
ch - 'a' + 'A';

elephant

Vowels → 3

Cont → 5.

Q → Given a lowercase string, find the total no of vowels and return it.

Vowels : 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'

string =) Vithhal → 2

shruti → 2

sudheer → 3

Sreenondon → 4

'a' <= 'b'

Ascii ascii.

```
int countVowels (String str) {
    int n = str.length(); int count = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < n-1; i++){
        ch = str.charAt(i);
if ( ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i'
    || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u') {
        count++;
    }  }
```

return count;
}

((n - count)) → Consonants

{ vowels(count), consonant(count)

{ count , n - count }.

sopln(res[0]);

sopln(res[1]);

X THE ENDS X

Consistency is key

Intermediate → Amazon, flipkart, Myntra

(Apple) ← dell

Target

walmart

2.5 months

1 leetcode

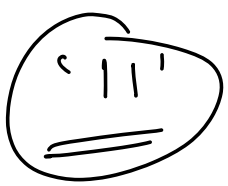
scaler → leetcode → rank, score

scaler: copy x past

leetcode: write down

wrong data for test

- prithuraj
- ujval



Happy Diwali

Goodbye for now

Doubt

```
String ans = "";
ch = str.charAt(0);
for(int i=1; i<n-1; i++)
    if(ch == str.charAt(i)){
        ans += '$';
    }else{
        ans += str.charAt(i);
    }
}
return ans;
```

✓

0 1 2 3 4 →

[2 1 0]
0 1 2

→ index become value.

→ value become index

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
    B[A[i]] = i;
}
```

i=0

B[2] = 0

[2 1 0]
0 1 2

[2 1 0]
0 1 2

B[A[i]]

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
    int val = A[i];
    B[val] = i;
```

210
210

[1 2 0]
0 1 2

A=[2,0,1]
0 1 2

[1,0]
0 1

[1,0]
0 1

i	i<n	val	B[val] = i	i++
0	T	2	B[2] = 0	1
1	T	0	B[0] = 1	2
2	T	1	B[1] = 2	3

3 → come out loop.

[0,1) →

0	T	1	B[1] = 0	1
1	t	0	B[0] = 1	2
2	f → come out loop			

ch = str.charAt(0);

res = "" + ch

res => r

factorial ——— n)

result$at

main

=

h

psvm static side

https://www.interviewbit.com/snippet/b200e7d28077a2ab9fa1/