



AlgoTutor

MASTER STRINGS

FOR YOUR INTERVIEW PREPARATION



Let's Understand What is String?

- In computer programming, a string is a sequence of characters, typically used to represent text. In most programming languages, a string is considered a data type, and it is often used to store and manipulate textual data.
- A character in a string can be any symbol, including letters, numbers, punctuation, and whitespace.
- Strings are usually enclosed in quotation marks. The type of quotation marks (single or double) depends on the programming language, but the common practice is to use either single or double quotes consistently throughout your code.

```
public class Solution {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String myString = "AlgoTutor";  
  
        System.out.println(myString);  
    }  
}
```

Now, It's Time For Practice :)

01. Reverse Words in a String

Given an input string *s*, reverse the order of the words.
A word is defined as a sequence of non-space characters.

The words in *s* will be separated by at least one space.

Return a string of the words in reverse order concatenated by a single space.

Practice

02. Longest Palindromic Substring

Given a string *s*, return the longest palindromic substring in *s*.

Practice

03. Longest Common Prefix

Write a function to find the longest common prefix string amongst an array of strings.

If there is no common prefix, return an empty string "".

Practice

04. Repeated String Match

Given two strings a and b, return the minimum number of times you should repeat string a so that string b is a substring of it. If it is impossible for b to be a substring of a after repeating it, return -1.

Notice: string "abc" repeated 0 times is "", repeated 1 time is "abc" and repeated 2 times is "abccabc".

Practice

05. Valid Anagram

Given two strings *s* and *t*, return true if *t* is an anagram of *s*, and false otherwise.

An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

Practice

06. Valid Palindrome II

Given a string *s*, return true if the *s* can be palindrome after deleting at most one character from it.

Practice

07. Integer to English Words

Convert a non-negative integer *num* to its English words representation.

Practice

08. Group Anagrams

Given an array of strings `strs`, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order.

An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

Practice

09. Basic Calculator II

Given a string `s` which represents an expression, evaluate this expression and return its value.

The integer division should truncate toward zero.

You may assume that the given expression is always valid. All intermediate results will be in the range of $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$.

Practice

10. Text Justification

Given an array of strings `words` and a width `maxWidth`, format the text such that each line has exactly `maxWidth` characters and is fully (left and right) justified.

You should pack your words in a greedy approach; that is, pack as many words as you can in each line. Pad extra spaces ' ' when necessary so that each line has exactly `maxWidth` characters.

Extra spaces between words should be distributed as evenly as possible. If the number of spaces on a line does not divide evenly between words, the empty slots on the left will be assigned more spaces than the slots on the right.

For the last line of text, it should be left-justified, and no extra space is inserted between words.

Practice



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