

Lecture 2.1

* Longest prefix suffix ?

Better Approach? $O(N)$

str = a b c d a b c e a b c d a b c d a b

a b c d a b c e a b c d a b c d a b

First start index from 1 for the string.

And we need two pointer:

1st : at 0th index

2nd : at 2nd index.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
a	b	c	d	a	b	c	e	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	

In this we move 2nd pointer only front side
 ↳ don't move back side.

First pointer Move both side.

First	Second																	
↓	↓	↘	↘	↘	↘													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	e	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b
Lps	0	0	0	0	1													

Now, Both First
 & second increase

First + 1 = second
 ↳ False (print 0).

Teacher's Signature.....

f f f f S S S S
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 a a b c d a b c e a b c d a b c d a b
 0 1 2 3 0

f f f f f f f S S S S S S S S S
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 a b c d a b c e a b c d a b c d a b
 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 4 5 6

```

int Lps[s.size() + 1];
char str[s.size() + 1];

```

```

for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
    str[i+1] = s[i];
    Lps[i] = 0;
}

```

```

Lps[s.size()] = 0;

```

```

int first = 0, second = 2;

```

```

while (second <= s.size()) {
    if (str[first + 1] == str[second]) {
        Lps[second] = first + 1;
        first++; second++;
    }
    else {
        if (first == 0)
            second++;
        else

```



```

    first = Lps[first];
  }
}
return Lps[s.size()];
}

```

* check if string is rotated by two places:

str1 : amazon

str2 : anamaz

tell that How many time string 1 rotate to make str2.

str1 & str2.

amazon & anamaz

Lps : 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4

LPS = 4

$6 - 4 = 2$

↳ return.

* Minimum character to be added at front to make string palindrome:

str : abc

How many element to be added at front to make palindrome.

abc

add

cb

c b a b c

↳ 2 element.

Example 2:

str1 : tick

str2 : reverse of str1 : ktцит

str1 \$ str2

t i c t k \$ k t c i t

Lps:

0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

$$5 - 1 = 4$$

Example:

str1 = a a c e c a a a

str2 = a a a c e c a a

↓

Reverse of str1

str1 & str2

a	a	c	e	c	a	a	a	\$	a	a	a	c	e	c	a	a
0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7

$$8 - 7 = 1$$

code:

```
int index [2 * (s.size() + 1)];
```

```
char str [2 * (s.size() + 1)];
```

```
int n = 2 * (s.size() + 1);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < size(); i++) {
```

```
    str[i+1] = str[n-i-1] = s[i];
```

```
    index[i] = index[i + s.size()] = 0;
```

```
    index[n-1] = 0;
```

```
    str[s.size()+1] = '\0';
```

```
    int first = 0, second = 2;
```

```
    while (second < n) {
```

```
        if (str[first+1] == str[second]) {
```

```
            index[second] = first+1;
```

```
            first++;
```

```
            second++;
```

```
        }
```



```
else {  
    if (first == 0)  
        second++;  
    else  
        first = index[first];  
}  
}  
return s.size() - index[str.size()];  
}
```