# 1400. Construct K Palindrome Strings

Given a string S and an integer k, return true if you can use all the characters in S to construct k palindrome strings or false otherwise.

### Example 1:

Input: s = "annabelle", k = 2

Output: true

**Explanation:** You can construct two palindromes using all characters in s.

Some possible constructions "anna" + "elble", "anbna" + "elle", "anellena" + "b"

#### Example 2:

Input: s = "leetcode", k = 3

Output: false

Explanation: It is impossible to construct 3 palindromes using all the characters

of s.

### Example 3:

**Input:** s = "true", k = 4

Output: true

**Explanation:** The only possible solution is to put each character in a separate

string.

#### **Constraints:**

- 1 <= s.length <=  $10^5$
- S consists of lowercase English letters.
- 1 <=  $k <= 10^5$

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```
Math: counting number of odds frequencies
  using an array for frequencies
  Time Complexity:O(26+n+26)=O(n)
  Space complexity: O(26)=O(1)
*/
class Solution{
  public:
    bool canConstruct(std::string s, int k){
       if(k>s.size()) return false;
       std::vector<int> freq(26,0);
       for(auto& letter: s) freq[letter-'a']++;
       int count odd=0;
       for(auto& f: freq) count_odd+=(f!=0&&f%2);
       return count odd<=k;
     }
};
1400. Construct K Palindrome Strings
  Math: counting number of odds frequencies
  using a bitmask
  Time Complexity:O(n)
  Space complexity: O(1)
*/
class Solution {
  public:
    bool canConstruct(std::string s, int k) {
       if(k>s.size()) return false;
       // Update the bitmask for each character
       int bitmask=0;
       for(auto& letter: s) bitmask^=1<<(26-(letter-'a'));
       // Count the number of set bits in the bitmask
       int count_odd= __builtin_popcount(bitmask);
       return count_odd<=k;</pre>
     }
};
```