Anagram

Two Strings are said to be an Anagram if both the Strings have same Characters ...

a = geeksforgeeks, b = forgeeksgeeks

> **Note**
> 256 is taken as size because there exist only 256 standard characterset

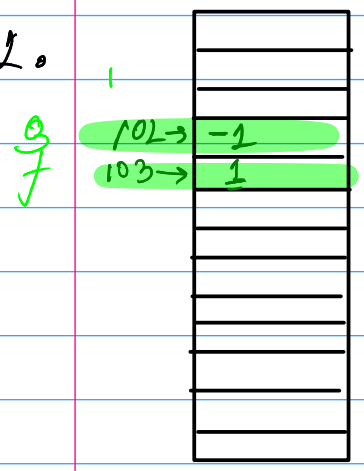
1. Take an integer array of 256 length
   CHAR[256];
2. initialize all element of CHAR to zero
3. loop from 1st element of 'a' to last element of 'a' and count the characters in 'a' and consicutively remove it if found in 'b' as well
   for i elements in a to length of a - 1
   `CHAR [a[i]]++;` → At ASCII as an index incrementing the count
   `CHAR [b[i]]--;` → At ASCII as an index decreasing the count
4. Iterating from 0 to 256 in CHAR array
   if any element found not Zero
   the return false
   Otherwise
   return true.

Dry Run

a = geeksforgeeks, b = forgeeksgeeks

CHAR[256] = {0};

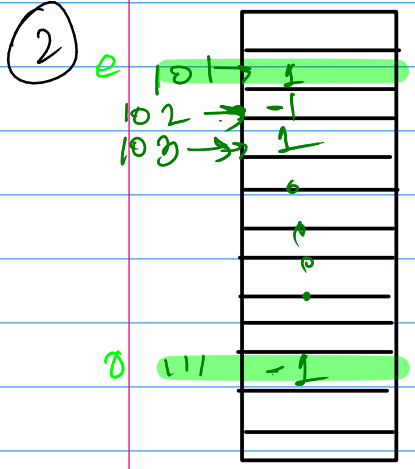
1.



CHAR [a[0]]++ → g → in ASCII 103

CHAR [b[0]]-- → f → in ASCII 102

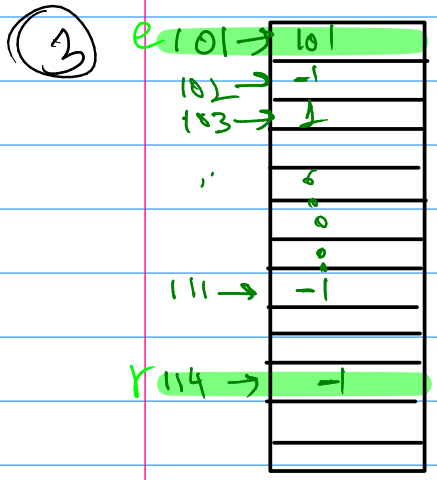
2.



CHAR [a[1]]++ → e → in ASCII 101

CHAR [b[0]]-- → o → in ASCII 111

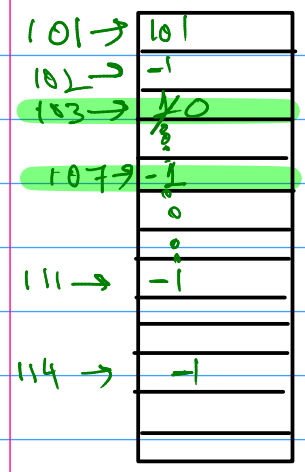
3.



CHAR [a[0]]++ → e → in ASCII 101

CHAR [b[0]]-- → r → in ASCII 114

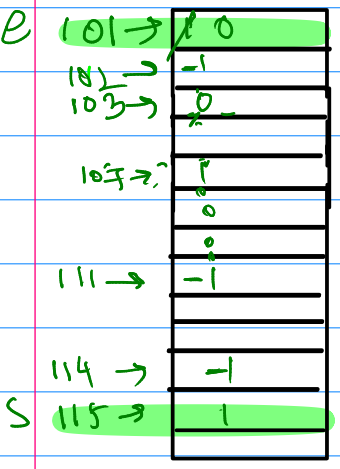
(4)



CHAR [a[0]]++ → k → in ASCII 103

CHAR [b[0]] -- → g → in ASCII 107

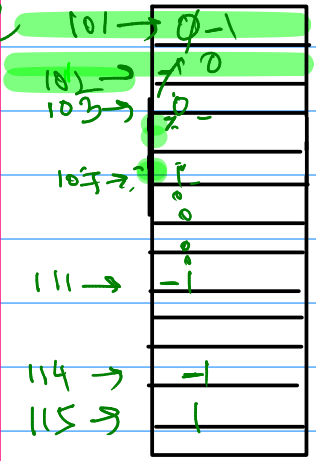
(5) e



CHAR [a[0]]++ → S → in ASCII 115

CHAR [b[0]] -- → e → in ASCII 101

(6) e f



CHAR [a[0]]++ → f → in ASCII 102

CHAR [b[0]] -- → e → in ASCII 101