

Anagram

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

~~1~~ a = geeksforgeeks, b = forgeeksgeeks

Note

256 is taken as
size because
there exist only
256 standard
character set

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 consecutively
remove it if found in 'b' as well
for elements in a to length of a - 1

CHAR[a[i]]++;

→ At ASCII as an index

CHAR[b[i]]--;

incrementing the Count

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.

g
f

| | |
|-----|----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 102 | -1 |
| 103 | 1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

CHAR[a[0]]++
g → in ASCII 103

CHAR[b[0]]--

f → in ASCII 102

2.

e

| | |
|-----|----|
| 101 | 1 |
| 102 | -1 |
| 103 | 1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 111 | -1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |

CHAR[a[1]]++
e → in ASCII 101

CHAR[b[1]]--

o → in ASCII 111

3.

e

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 101 | 101 |
| 102 | -1 |
| 103 | 1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 111 | -1 |
| | |
| 114 | -1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |

CHAR[a[0]]++
e → in ASCII 101

CHAR[b[0]]--

r → in ASCII 114

(4)

| | |
|-------|-----|
| 101 → | 101 |
| 102 → | -1 |
| 103 → | 0 |
| 104 → | 0 |
| 105 → | 0 |
| 106 → | 0 |
| 107 → | -1 |
| 108 → | 0 |
| 109 → | 0 |
| 110 → | -1 |
| 111 → | 0 |
| 112 → | 0 |
| 113 → | 0 |
| 114 → | -1 |
| 115 → | 0 |
| 116 → | 0 |
| 117 → | 0 |
| 118 → | 0 |
| 119 → | 0 |
| 120 → | 0 |
| 121 → | 0 |
| 122 → | 0 |

$\text{CHAR}[a[0]]++$
 $\text{CHAR}[b[0]]--$

$k \rightarrow$ in ASCII 103
 $g \rightarrow$ in ASCII 107

(5)

| | |
|-------|----|
| 101 → | 0 |
| 102 → | -1 |
| 103 → | 0 |
| 104 → | 0 |
| 105 → | 0 |
| 106 → | 0 |
| 107 → | 0 |
| 108 → | 0 |
| 109 → | 0 |
| 110 → | -1 |
| 111 → | 0 |
| 112 → | 0 |
| 113 → | 0 |
| 114 → | -1 |
| 115 → | 1 |
| 116 → | 0 |
| 117 → | 0 |
| 118 → | 0 |
| 119 → | 0 |
| 120 → | 0 |
| 121 → | 0 |
| 122 → | 0 |

$\text{CHAR}[a[0]]++$
 $\text{CHAR}[b[0]]--$

$s \rightarrow$ in ASCII 115
 $e \rightarrow$ in ASCII 101

(6)

| | |
|-------|----|
| 101 → | 0 |
| 102 → | 0 |
| 103 → | 0 |
| 104 → | 0 |
| 105 → | 0 |
| 106 → | 0 |
| 107 → | 0 |
| 108 → | 0 |
| 109 → | 0 |
| 110 → | -1 |
| 111 → | 0 |
| 112 → | 0 |
| 113 → | 0 |
| 114 → | -1 |
| 115 → | 1 |
| 116 → | 0 |
| 117 → | 0 |
| 118 → | 0 |
| 119 → | 0 |
| 120 → | 0 |
| 121 → | 0 |
| 122 → | 0 |

$\text{CHAR}[a[0]]++$
 $\text{CHAR}[b[0]]--$

$f \rightarrow$ in ASCII 102
 $c \rightarrow$ in ASCII 99

Other iterations are same like above
But it can be observed from above Dry run that
 $\text{CHAR}[a[0]]++$ is actually incrementing the occurrence of character

Whereas,

~~★~~ $\text{CHAR}[b[0]]--$ is same decrementing the one which is increased

Now, it is a Very Simple play of mind

~~★~~ Let's Say a character 'e' same in String S_1 and also in S_2
for operation, $\text{CHAR}[S_1[\text{pos}]]++$
will increased denoting a new character has been found.

~~★~~ for operation, $\text{CHAR}[S_2[\text{pos}]]--$
will decrease the same which was increased denoting it is found in S_2 as well and can be removed from the array.

The final Conclusion Comes is if one which was incremented and then decremented by the other and final result turns out to be zero then this totally concludes the balancing in both the strings