## 76. Minimum Window Substring

**Hard ⚠** 8720 **—** 501 **—** Add to List **—** Share

Given two strings s and t of lengths m and n respectively, return the **minimum window substring** of s such that every character in t (**including duplicates**) is included in the window. If there is no such substring, return the empty string "".

The testcases will be generated such that the answer is unique.

A **substring** is a contiguous sequence of characters within the string.

Window
Laquire & release

s= ajgmacaqbr

t = aab

Sizy

$$ei=g$$
 $mc=d \times \times 3/2$ 
 $j$ 
 $a \quad j \quad g \quad m \quad a \quad c \quad a \quad q \quad b \quad Y \quad cumu+substrug:$ 
 $o \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad q \quad j+1 \quad to i$ 
 $i \quad t=aab$ 
 $i \quad dan=i-(j+i)+1$ 

a-1 q-1 b-1 a-2 b-1 a-1 b-1(i) aquire which the substring become valid.

```
while(i < s.length() - 1) {
                                                                                                                     mc =xxx
    //aquire
                                                                                           \alpha \alpha b
    while(i < s.length()-1 && mc < t.length()) {</pre>
        i++;
                                                                                  \alpha - 2
        //aquire ith character
        char ch = s.charAt(i);
                                                                                    6-1
        int of = map.getOrDefault(ch,0);
        map.put(ch, of + 1);
        //impact of aquired character on match count
        if(map.getOrDefault(ch,0) <= t map.getOrDefault(ch,0)) {</pre>
            mc++;
                                                                                                                            P
                                                                                                         C
   //release
   while(j < i && mc == t.length()) {</pre>
                                                                                              5
                                                                       3
                                                                                   4
                                                                                                                                     9
                                                                                                                                            10
                                                                                                                                                   11
       int len = i - j;
                                          0
       if(len < olen) {
           olen = len;
           si = j + 1;
           ei = i;
                                                                                 Q-1
       j++;
       //release jth character
                                                                                                                     olun = 8 4
                                                                                              9-1
       char ch = s.charAt(j);
       if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
           map.remove(ch);
                                                                                              6-1
       else {
           int of = map.get(ch);
           map.put(ch,of - 1);
                                                                                                                          ei = 8 13
       //impact of released character on match count
       if(map.getOrDefault(ch,0) < t map.getOrDefault(ch,0)) {</pre>
           mc--;
```

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## Smallest distinct window □

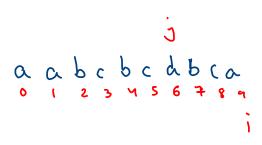
Medium Accuracy: 50.29% Submissions: 16340 Points: 4

Given a string 's'. The task is to find the **smallest** window length that contains all the characters of the given string at least one time. For eg. A = "aabcbcdbca", then the result would be 4 as of the smallest window will be "dbca".

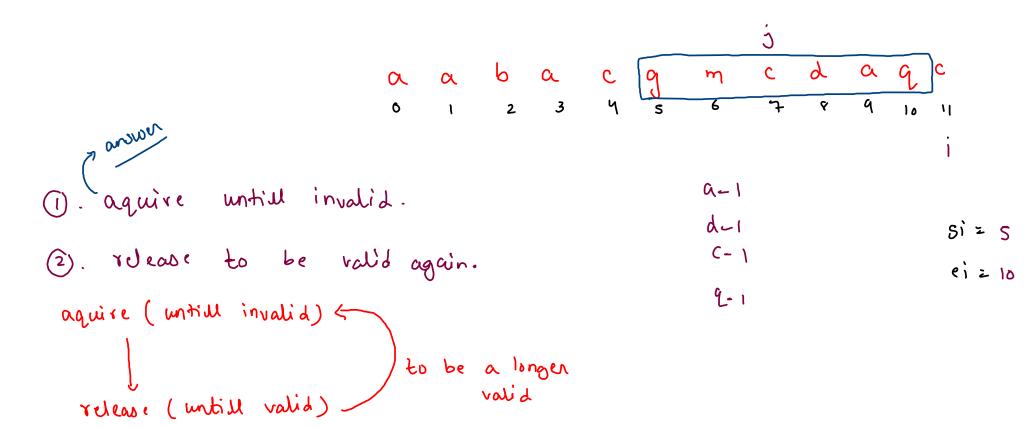
Input : "AABBBCBBAC"

Output : 3

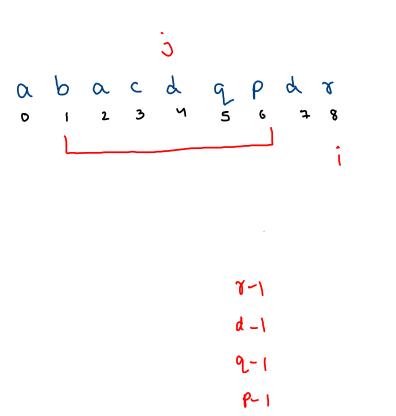
Explanation : Sub-string -> "BAC"



## 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

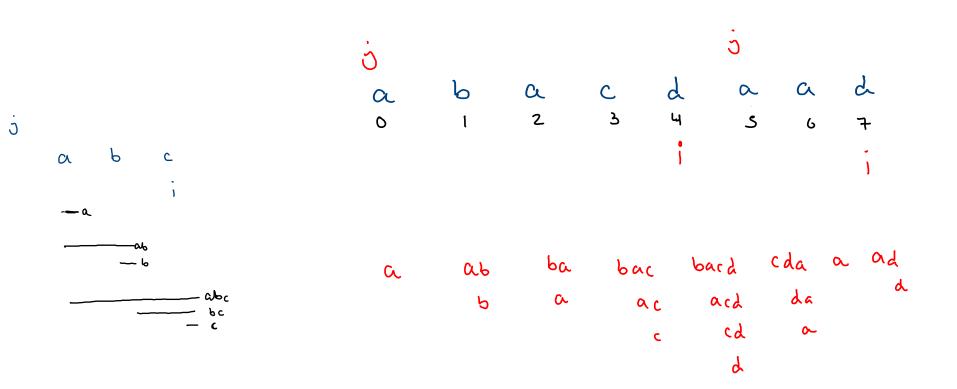


```
while(i < s.length() - 1) {</pre>
   //aguire
    while(i < s.length() - 1) {</pre>
        i++;
        char ch = s.charAt(i);
        int of = map.getOrDefault(ch,0);
        map.put(ch,of + 1);
       if(map.get(ch) > 1) {
            break;
        else {
            int len = i - j;
            olen = Math.max(len,olen);
    //release
    while(j < i) {
        j++;
        char ch = s.charAt(j);
        if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
            map.remove(ch);
        else {
            int of = map.get(ch);
           map.put(ch,of - 1);
            break;
```



olen = x

## Count Of Substrings Having All Unique Characters



```
while(i < str.length() - 1) {</pre>
    //aguire
    while(i < str.length() - 1) {</pre>
        i++;
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        int of = map.getOrDefault(ch,0);
        map.put(ch, of + 1);
        if(map.get(ch) > 1) {
            break;
        else {
            count += (i - j);
    //release
    while(j < i) {
        j++;
        char ch = str.charAt(j);
        if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
            map.remove(ch);
        else {
            int of = map.get(ch);
            map.put(ch,of - 1);
            count += (i - j);
            break;
```

```
(oun+=1+2+2+3+4+3+1+2)
                               CL
      6
           a
                           0
a
           2
                 3
                           5
0
                                6
                  bac bacd cda a
                                      ad
            ba
      ab
                                       d
                               da
                         acd
                   ac
       b
             0
                          cq
                               0
                     C
                           4
```

0-1

d-1

