

# Count Words

str = "This is a sentence" ;

The diagram illustrates the string "This is a sentence" with each word circled. Red dashes are placed under the spaces between words. A blue arrow labeled "curr" points to the space before the word "sentence".

Count words = ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ 3

condition:-

if curr char is space  
&&  
previous char is not a space

curr = 3 + 1 = 4

pseudo  
code

1) traverse a loop

1.1)  $curr = arr.charAt(i);$   
 $prev = arr.charAt(i-1);$   
if  $curr == ' ' \ \&\& \ prev != ' '$   
 $count++;$

return count + 1;

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();

    System.out.println(countWords(str));
}

public static int countWords(String str) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < str.length(); i++) {
        char curr = str.charAt(i);
        char prev = str.charAt(i - 1);
        if (curr == ' ' && prev != ' ') {
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count + 1;
}
```

$O(\text{str.length}())$

$T.C = O(n)$

where,  $n$   
is length of  
string

# Find Unique

(no. should be present atleast once)

str = "5252019992";

ans = 5

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
↑  
0

freq =

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	0	0	<del>0</del>	0	0	0	<del>0</del>
1	1	<del>1</del>			<del>1</del>				<del>1</del>
		2			2				2
		3							3

freq =

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

ans = 5

i = 0, ch = '5'  
idx = ch - '0' = 5

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();

    System.out.println(uniqueFreq(str));
}
public static int uniqueFreq(String str) {
    int[] freq = new int[10];
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        int idx = ch - '0';
        freq[idx]++;
    }

    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        if (freq[i] > 0) {
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count;
}
```

n ←

10 ←

$T.C = O(n)$   
 $n = \text{length of str}$

(Imp)

target = "sta";

brute force / naive approach

generate all substrings

Cens = 6

g	e	s	t	e	r	s
ge	es	st	te	er	rs	st
ges	est	ste	ter	ers	rst	sta
gest	este	ster	ters	erst	rsta	
geste	ester	sters	terst	ersta	rstab	
geste	esters	sterst	tersta	erstab		
gester	esterst	stersta	terstab			
gesters	estersta	sterstab				
gesterst	esterstab					
gestersta						
gesterstab						

dry  
run

str = "g e s t e r s t a b" ;

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

i ↓

↓

target = "s t a" ;

0 1 2

↑

j

i = 6  
j = ~~0~~ 2

target.charAt(j) == str.charAt(i+j)

pseudo  
code

1) make 2 pointers

2) loop until  $i < \text{str.len}$

2.1) if char at  $j$  of target  
and char at  $(i+j)$  of str  
are unequal  
break

2.2) if  $j == \text{target.length}$

return  $i$

return  $-1$  ;



code

T.C =  $O(\text{str} * \text{tar})$

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();
    String tar = scn.nextLine();

    System.out.println(locateTarget(str, tar));
}

public static int locateTarget(String str, String tar) {
    for (int i = 0; i <= str.length() - tar.length(); i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < tar.length(); j++) {
            if (tar.charAt(j) != str.charAt(i + j)) {
                break;
            }
            if (j == tar.length() - 1) {
                return i;
            }
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```