

# PROBLEMS SET : YOUR FIRST STEP TO THE PROBLEM-SOLVING WORLD

<b>Problem 1: Valid Parentheses</b>	2
<b>Problem 2: Java substring problem</b>	4
<b>Problem 1: A multiplication problem</b>	6

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# Valid Parentheses

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Given a string  $s$  containing just the characters '(', ')', '{', '}', '[' and ']', determine if the input string is valid.

An input string is valid if:

Open brackets must be closed by the same type of brackets.

Open brackets must be closed in the correct order.

Every close bracket has a corresponding open bracket of the same type.

## Input Specification

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$$1 \leq |s| \leq 10^4$$

$S$  consists of parentheses only '()[]{}'.

## Output Specification

---

Print **Yes** if the multiplication of  **$A$**  and  **$B$**  is larger or equal to  $CC$  and **No** otherwise.

## Sample Input

---

```
()[]{} 
```

## Sample Output

---

```
true 
```

### Sample Input

---

```
(]
```

### Sample Output

---

```
false
```

Submit your solution here: <https://shorturl.at/KOP67>

# Java substring problem

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We define the following terms:

- [Lexicographical Order](#), also known as alphabetic or dictionary order, orders characters as follows:

$$A < B < \dots < Y < Z < a < b < \dots < y < z$$

For example, `ball < cat`, `dog < dorm`, `Happy < happy`, `Zoo < ball`.

- A [substring](#) of a string is a contiguous block of characters in the string. For example, the substrings of `abc` are `a`, `b`, `c`, `ab`, `bc`, and `abc`.

Given a string, `s`, and an integer, `k`, complete the function so that it finds the lexicographically smallest and largest substrings of length `k`.

## Input Specification

---

- The first line contains a string denoting `s`.
- The second line contains an integer denoting `k`.
- $1 \leq |s| \leq 1000$
- `s` consists of English alphabetic letters only (i.e., `[a-zA-Z]`).

## Output Specification

---

String: the string `' + "\n" + '` where `and` are the two substrings

## Sample Input

---

```
welcometojava
```

```
3
```

## Sample Output

---

```
ava
wel
```

## Explanation

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String  $s = \text{"welcometojava"}$  has the following lexicographically-ordered substrings of length  $k=3$  :

*$[\text{"nava"}, \text{"corn"}, \text{"elc"}, \text{"eto"}, \text{"jav"}, \text{"lco"}, \text{"met"}, \text{"oja"}, \text{"ome"}, \text{"tor"}, \text{"well"}]$*

We then return the first (lexicographically smallest) substring and the last (lexicographically largest) substring as two newline-separated values (i.e., `ava\nwel`).

The stub code in the editor then prints `ava` as our first line of output and `wel` as our second line of output.

Submit your solution here: <https://shorturl.at/aGMW5>

# A Multiplication Problem

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You are with your favorite math professor, explaining how hard it is to do multiplication in your head. Luckily, you are smart enough to write a program to automate this for you.

Your task is simple, write a program that verifies if the multiplication of two given numbers  $A*B$  is larger or equal to  $C$ .

## Input Specification

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First and only line contains 3 integers  $0 \leq A, B, C \leq 10^{18}$ .

## Output Specification

---

Print **Yes** if the multiplication of  $A$  and  $B$  is larger or equal to  $C$  and **No** otherwise.

## Sample Input

---

```
10 10 100
```

## Sample Output

---

```
Yes
```

## Sample Input

---

```
6 7 43
```

## Sample Output

---

```
No
```

Submit your solution here: <https://shorturl.at/lpqsU>