3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Given a string s , find the length of the **longest substring** without repeating characters.

s: abacdabnebd

aquire: while valid aquire, stop at invalidity

release: while invalid release, stop at valid

1 aquire 2 release

2. hashmap

aquire: while valid aquire, stop at invalidity release: while invalid release, stop at valid a_o b₁ a₂ c₃ d₄ a₅ b₆ n₃ c₈ b₉ d₁₀ map: d-1

Olen= & xxxxx s

```
while(i < s.length()-1) {
    //aquire
    while(i < s.length()-1) {</pre>
        i++;
        char ch = s.charAt(i);
        int nf = map.getOrDefault(ch,0) + 1;
        map.put(ch,nf);
       if(nf == 2) {
            //invalid
            break;
       else {
            //valid
            int len = i - j; //ans -> j+1 to i
            olen = Math.max(olen,len);
    //release -> to be valid again
    while(j < i) {
        j++;
        char ch = s.charAt(j);
        if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
            map.remove(ch);
        else {
            map.put(ch,1);
            //you are valid again
            break;
```

```
olen = \phi \neq \neq 3

a_0 b_1 a_2 c_3 b_4 c_5 a_6 a_7 t_1
```

Q-1

map:

Count Of Substrings Having All Unique Characters

$$count = 1 + 2 + 3 + 2$$

a ab abc cb

b b c b

c

```
while(i < str.length()-1) {</pre>
   //aguire
   while(i < str.length()-1) {</pre>
      i++;
                                         (ount =
                                                                    + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 3
                                                                                                                +
                                                                                                                     3
                                                                                                                          + 3
      char ch = str.charAt(i);
      int nf = map.getOrDefault(ch,0) + 1;
      map.put(ch,nf);
      if(nf == 2) {
          //invalid
          break;
                                                          b
                                                                              b<sub>4</sub>
      else {
          count += (i - j);
                                                                                                                           dbca
                                            a
                                                   \alpha
                                                           ab
                                                                    abc
                                                                              c b
                                                                                        bc
                                                                                                bcd
                                                                                                          cdb
                                                                                                                  dba
                                                                      bc
                                                                                                                    bc
                                                             Ь
                                                                                6
                                                                                                   cd
                                                                                                           db
                                                                                                                             bea
                                                                                          C
   //release
   while(j < i) {
      j++;
                                                                                                   1
                                                                                                            P
                                                                       C
                                                                                                                              (a
                                                                                                                     C
      char ch = str.charAt(j);
                                                                                                                              0
      if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
                                              map
          map.remove(ch);
                                                            0 -1
      else {
                                                            6-1
          map.put(ch,1);
          //you are valid again
                                                            C-1
          count += (i - j);
          break;
```

d-1

Longest K unique characters substring $\ \square$

- 1. aquire: while (map. size() = 1k), stop when map. size() = = k+1 (invalid)
- 2. release: while (map. size() 71(), 5top when you are valid again (map. size() == k) aabac be be be
 - ans: chebebe

K = 3

olen =
$$\sqrt{8}$$
 & $\sqrt{2}$
 $K = 3$
 $\alpha_0 \alpha_1 b_2 \alpha_3 c_4 b_5 e_6 b_4 e_8 b_4 e_{10}$
 i

```
while(i < s.length()-1) {
   //aquire
    while(i < s.length()-1 && map.size() <= k) {</pre>
        i++;
        char ch = s.charAt(i);
        int nf = map.getOrDefault(ch,0) + 1;
        map.put(ch,nf);
        if(map.size() == k) {
            //ans update
            int len = i - j;
            olen = Math.max(olen,len);
    //release
    while(j < i \&\& map.size() > k) {
       j++;
        char ch = s.charAt(j);
        if(map.get(ch) == 1) {
            map.remove(ch);
        else {
            int nf = map.get(ch) - 1;
            map.put(ch,nf);
return olen;
```

```
Olenz 3 4 8 6
                                 K = 2
              b
```

map: e-3 b-3