String Manipulation

Algorithm Fundamentals - Hosted by WiCSE

```
# include <sidio.n/
int main(void)

{
  int count;
  for (count=1; count<=500; count++)
    printf("I will not Throw paper dirplanes in class.");
  return 0;
}

MED =-;
```

Agenda

10 min - Review the warm-up problem

30 min - Independent work on main problem

• Optional: Work on the bonus problem if you finish early!

10 min - Review the main problem solution

10 min - Wrap-up

Goals

- Create a safe space to practice and build confidence around algorithm fundamentals and data structures
- Actively engage in the discussion of potential solutions to the problems
- Foster a community of study buddies. Join our Teams Channel!
- Have Fun!



String Manipulation Definition

"The action of the fundamental operations on strings, including their creation, concatenation, the extraction of string segments, string matching, their comparison, discovering their length, replacing substrings by other strings, storage, and input/output."

encyclopedia.com/computing



Warm Up: Valid Palindrome

125. Valid Palindrome

Easy 🖒 2524 🗘 4412 ♡ Add to List 🗋 Share

Given a string s, determine if it is a palindrome, considering only alphanumeric characters and ignoring cases.

Example 1:

Input: s = "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"

Output: true

Explanation: "amanaplanacanalpanama" is a palindrome.

Example 2:

Input: s = "race a car"

Output: false

Explanation: "raceacar" is not a palindrome.

Constraints:

- 1 <= s.length <= 2 * 10^5
- s consists only of printable ASCII characters.

38. Count and Say

The **count-and-say** sequence is a sequence of digit strings defined by the recursive formula:

- countAndSay(1) = "1"
- countAndSay(n) is the way you would "say" the digit string from
 countAndSay(n-1), which is then converted into a different digit string.

To determine how you "say" a digit string, split it into the **minimal** number of groups so that each group is a contiguous section all of the **same character**. Then for each group, say the number of characters, then say the character. To convert the saying into a digit string, replace the counts with a number and concatenate every saying.

For example, the saying and conversion for digit string "3322251":

"3322251"
two 3's, three 2's, one 5, and one 1
2 3 + 3 2 + 1 5 + 1 1
"23321511"

Given a positive integer n, return the n^{th} term of the **count-and-say** sequence.

Main Problem: Count and Say

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 1
Output: "1"
Explanation: This is the base case.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 4
Output: "1211"
Explanation:
countAndSay(1) = "1"
countAndSay(2) = say "1" = one 1 = "11"
countAndSay(3) = say "11" = two 1's = "21"
countAndSay(4) = say "21" = one 2 + one 1 = "12" + "11" = "1211"
```

Constraints:

• 1 <= n <= 30

Independent Hack Time!

- Warm Up: Valid Palindrome
 - https://leetcode.com/problems/valid-palindrome/
- Main: Count and Say
 - https://leetcode.com/problems/count-and-say/
- Optional Bonus: Longest Palindromic Substring
 - ► https://leetcode.com/problems/longest-palindromic-substring/
- Next Month's Warm Up (Arrays): Best Time to Buy And Sell Stock
 - https://leetcode.com/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock/

38. Count and Say

The **count-and-say** sequence is a sequence of digit strings defined by the recursive formula:

- countAndSay(1) = "1"
- countAndSay(n) is the way you would "say" the digit string from
 countAndSay(n-1), which is then converted into a different digit string.

To determine how you "say" a digit string, split it into the **minimal** number of groups so that each group is a contiguous section all of the **same character**. Then for each group, say the number of characters, then say the character. To convert the saying into a digit string, replace the counts with a number and concatenate every saying.

For example, the saying and conversion for digit string "3322251":

"3322251"
two 3's, three 2's, one 5, and one 1
2 3 + 3 2 + 1 5 + 1 1
"23321511"

Given a positive integer n, return the n^{th} term of the **count-and-say** sequence.

Main Problem: Count and Say

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 1
Output: "1"
Explanation: This is the base case.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 4
Output: "1211"
Explanation:
countAndSay(1) = "1"
countAndSay(2) = say "1" = one 1 = "11"
countAndSay(3) = say "11" = two 1's = "21"
countAndSay(4) = say "21" = one 2 + one 1 = "12" + "11" = "1211"
```

Constraints:

• 1 <= n <= 30

Optional Bonus Problem:

Longest Palindromic Substring

Constraints:

- 1 <= s.length <= 1000
- s consist of only digits and English letters.

5. Longest Palindromic Substring

Given a string s, return the longest palindromic substring in s.

Example 1:

Input: s = "babad"

Output: "bab"

Note: "aba" is also a valid answer.

Example 2:

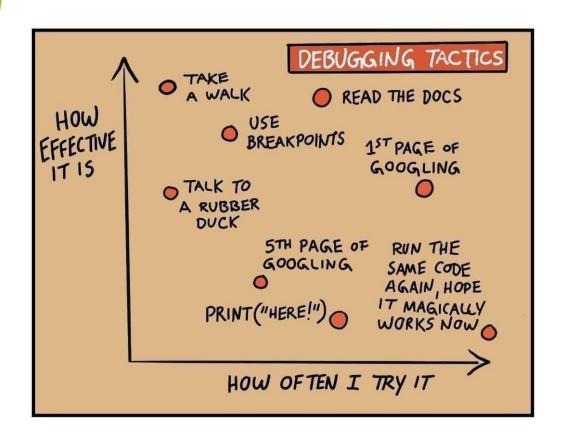
Input: s = "cbbd"
Output: "bb"

Example 3:

Input: s = "a"
Output: "a"

Example 4:

Input: s = "ac"
Output: "a"



Thank you!
See you next
month for
Arrays!