

Ace your JavaScript Interview. [Get my ebook](#). 100 solved Javascript, 20 solved React, & 2 frontend system design questions (**1160+ copies sold**). Get a [Free preview](#).



Advertisements

Palindrome string

Posted on [December 6, 2018](#) | by [Prashant Yadav](#)

Posted in [Algorithms](#), [String](#) | Tagged [Easy](#)

An algorithm to check if a given [string](#) is palindrome or not.

Strings are zero indexes based just like arrays in [javascript](#), so we can use this to check if a string is a palindrome or not.

Palindrome: A word, sequence or number that reads same when reversed.

Example

Input:
'abba'
'learnersbucket'
'ABCDcba'

Output:
true
false
true

Copy

Practically
prepare for
your
JavaScript
interview

[JavaScript
Revision](#)

[JavaScript-
Concept Based
Problems](#)

[Data Structures](#)

[Algorithms](#)

[Machine
Coding](#)

[Web
Fundamentals](#)

Advertisements

We are going to use different methods to solve this.

- Using brute force method.
- Using String and Array methods of JavaScript.

Using brute force method

Implementation

- We are going to check if half of the string is matching to it's other half.

[Copy](#)

```
//Function to check if a given string is palindrome  
function checkPalindrome(str){  
  var i, len = str.length;  
  for(i = 0; i < len / 2; i++){  
    if (str[i] !== str[len -1 -i])  
      return false;  
  }  
  return true;  
}
```

[Copy](#)

Input:
console.log(checkPalindrome('abba'));
console.log(checkPalindrome('learnersbucket'));
console.log(checkPalindrome('ABCDcba'));

Output:
//How it works
*/**
strings are 0 index based just like arrays
str = 'abba'
len = str.length = 4;
loop
i = 0; i < 4 / 2; i++
if(str[0](a) !== str[4-1-0](a))
return false;

i = 1; i < 4 / 2; i++
if(str[1] (b) !== str[4-1-1] (b))
return false;

i = 2 which is not less than 4 / 2 so break
finished
**/*
true
false
true

Time complexity: $O(N)$.

Space complexity: $O(1)$.

Time and Space complexity

- We are checking the half of the string with its other half i.e $N/2$, Time complexity is $O(N)$.
- We are using constant space, Space complexity is $O(1)$.

Using String and Array methods of JavaScript

Implementation

- We are going to split the string in an array of characters using String [split\(\)](#) method.
- Then we are going to [reverse](#) the array and [join](#) again to create a string from it.
- Check if both matches.

[Copy](#)

```
//Function to check if a given string is palindrome
function checkPalindrome(str) {
    return str == str.split('').reverse().join('');
}
```

[Copy](#)**Input:**

```
console.log(checkPalindrome('abba'));
console.log(checkPalindrome('learnersbucket'));
console.log(checkPalindrome('ABCDcba'));
```

Output:

```
//Hot it works
/*
    str = 'abba'
    split the string in array of characters
    str.split('') //splits and returns an array ['a','b','b','a']
    .reverse() //reverses an array ['a','b','b','a']
    .join(''); //joins the array and returns a string 'abba'
*/
true
false
true
```

Time Complexity: $O(n)$ where n is the length of the string.

Space Complexity: $O(n)$ where n is no of characters in the string.

Time and Space complexity

- We are first splitting the string which takes $O(n)$ time where n is the length of the string, then we are reversing the array which also takes $O(n)$ time and in the end we are joining the array which will take $O(n)$ time. As these operations are being performed one after another i.e $O(n) + O(n) + O(n)$, Time complexity is $O(n)$.
- We are splitting the string and creating an array of characters, Space complexity is $O(n)$ where n is the no of characters in a string.

[Prepare for your JavaScript Interview practically on each Interview rounds and grab that job.](#)

[BEGIN LEARNING](#)

Recommended Posts:

[Find Least Common Ancestor \(LCA\) of binary tree](#)

[Find number of trailing zeros in factorial](#)

[Given an unsorted array of integers find a pair with given sum in it](#)

[How to find elements with indexof in javascript](#)

[Learn how to shuffle an array in javascript](#)

[Print right view of a binary tree](#)

[Combination sum problem](#)

[Program to print the next greater element in the array](#)

[Program to print the pyramid pattern](#)

[Flood fill algorithm in javascript](#)

Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Start typing...

Name*

Name

Email*

Email

POST COMMENT

Advertisements

