

# Revision.

functions.



indexOf()

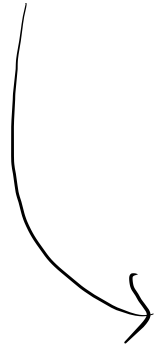
→ first occ.



split("")



[ " \_ , \_ , \_ " ]



trim()



remove trailing & leading space.

Substring.



$s \rightarrow abcd$

✓ a          b          c          d  
ab          bc          cd  
abc          bcd  
abcd

$n=4$

$4(5)/2$

$= \textcircled{10}$



Sub-array.

1      2      3      4      5

$t = n(n+1)/2$

$= \textcircled{15}$

1                      2                      3                      4                      5  
1 2                      2 3                      3 4                      4 5  
1 2 3                      2 3 4                      3 4 5  
1 2 3 4                      2 3 4 5  
1 2 3 4 5

Substring.  $\leadsto$  Print all substring.

" a b c d "

0 1 2 3

0 a 0

1 b 1

2 c 2

3 d 3

0 a b 1

1 b c 2

2 c d 3

0 a b c 2

1 b c d 3

0 a b c d 3

| st. pt | end.    |
|--------|---------|
| 0      | 0 1 2 3 |
| 1      | 1 2 3   |
| 2      | 2 3     |
| 3      | 3       |

s , e

[ 1 , 3 ]

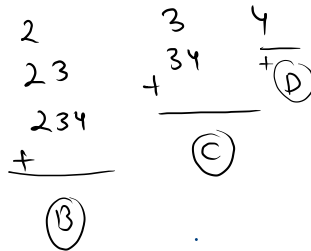
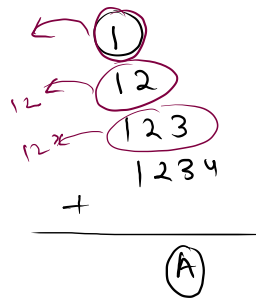
$\downarrow$

bcd.

```
4 public class Solution {  
5  
6     public static void main(String[] args) {  
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
8         String s = scn.nextLine();  
9  
10        for(int st = 0; st < s.length(); st++){  
11            for(int end = st; end < s.length(); end++){  
12  
13                for(int k = st; k <= end; k++){  
14                    System.out.print(s.charAt(k));  
15                }  
16                System.out.println();  
17            }  
18        }  
19    }  
20 }  
21 }
```

# Sum of All Substrings

8 → "1 2 3 4"



$$= \frac{A + B + C + D}{\text{int}}$$

$$= 1670 \text{ (?)}$$

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         String s = scn.nextLine();
9         int ans = 0;
10
11         for(int st = 0; st < s.length(); st++){
12
13             for(int end = st; end < s.length(); end++){
14
15                 String currStr = "";
16
17                 for(int k = st; k <= end; k++){
18                     currStr += s.charAt(k);
19                 }
20
21                 ans += Integer.parseInt(currStr);
22             }
23         }
24
25         System.out.println(ans);
26     }
27 }

```

## ParseInt

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "123";

        String t = "45";

        int v1 = Integer.parseInt(s);
        int v2 = Integer.parseInt(t);
        System.out.println(v1 + v2);
    }
}
```

valueOf

String → Integer

parseInt

String → int. ✓

## Desired String

Sample Input 0

ABADA

"A B A D A"

any 88  
A.....A

Sample Output 0

3  
3  
ABADA

?

3  
5  
ABADA

Explanation 0

there are 3 substring ABA , ABADA and ADA. longest substring is ABADA and its length is 5



A B A D A

$n=5$

A ... A

A

A B

A B A

A B A D

A B A D A

B

B A

B A D

B A D A

A

A D

A D A

D A

if

C++

$\text{len} > 1$  and

$s[0] = 'A'$

and

$s[\text{len}] = 'A'$

$n=5$

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         String s = scn.nextLine();
9
10        String maxString = "";
11        int count = 0;
12
13
14        for(int st = 0; st < s.length(); st++){
15
16            for(int end = st; end < s.length(); end++){
17
18                String currStr = "";
19
20                for(int k = st; k <= end; k++){
21                    currStr += s.charAt(k);
22                }
23
24                if(currStr.length() > 1 && currStr.charAt(0) == 'A' && currStr.charAt(currStr.length()-1) == 'A'){
25                    //desired str
26                    count++;
27
28                    if(currStr.length() > maxString.length()){
29                        maxString = currStr;
30                    }
31                }
32            }
33        }
34    }
35 }
36

```

```

// Print the result
if(count == 0){
    System.out.println(-1);
}
else{
    System.out.println(count);
    System.out.println(maxString.length());
    System.out.println(maxString);
}

```

## Power of a String

Sample Input 0

abbccdddeeeeffgghheeeccc

Sample Output 0

5

a a b b c c c d d d d e e e e e f f g g h h e e e e e e

evaluate

count of same ch.

C = ~~1~~ 6

maxLen = ~~0~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ 5 6

if  $\rightarrow (s[i] == s[i-1])$  C++;

else(  $s[i] \neq s[i-1]$  )  $\rightarrow$  evaluate.

maxLen = max ( maxLen, C )  
C = 1

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

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

        int maxLen = 0;
        int count = 1;

        for(int i = 1; i < s.length(); i++){
            if(s.charAt(i) == s.charAt(i-1)){
                count++;
            }
            else{
                //evaluate
                maxLen = Math.max(count, maxLen);
                count = 1;
            }
        }

        maxLen = Math.max(count, maxLen);
        System.out.println(maxLen);
    }
}
```