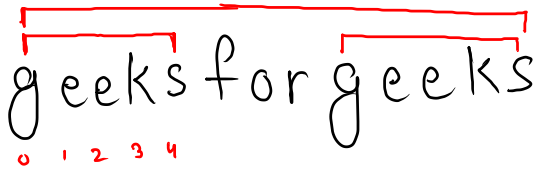


Find Distance B/W Two Characters

str = "geeksforgeeks"



The string "geeksforgeeks" is shown with red brackets above it. Below the first 'g' and 'e' are indices 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.

ch1 = 'g'

ch2 = 's'

pseudo code

1) loop with i pointer start from 0

1.1) check if char at i is ch1

1.1.1) loop with j pointer start from (i+1)

1.1.1.1) check if char at j is ch2

ans = min(j - i - 1, ans);

Code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();
    char ch1 = scn.next().charAt(0);
    char ch2 = scn.next().charAt(0);
    System.out.println(findDistance(str, ch1, ch2));
}

public static int findDistance(String str, char ch1, char ch2) {
    int ans = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++)
        if ( str.charAt(i) == ch1 )
            for (int j = i + 1; j < str.length(); j++)
                if ( str.charAt(j) == ch2 )
                    ans = Math.min( ans, j - i - 1 );
    return ans;
}
```

⇒ Substring (subpart of a string)

Syntax

str = "AaBZ123bcd"
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 |

str.substring(3, 7); // Z123

str.substring(1, 4); // aBZ

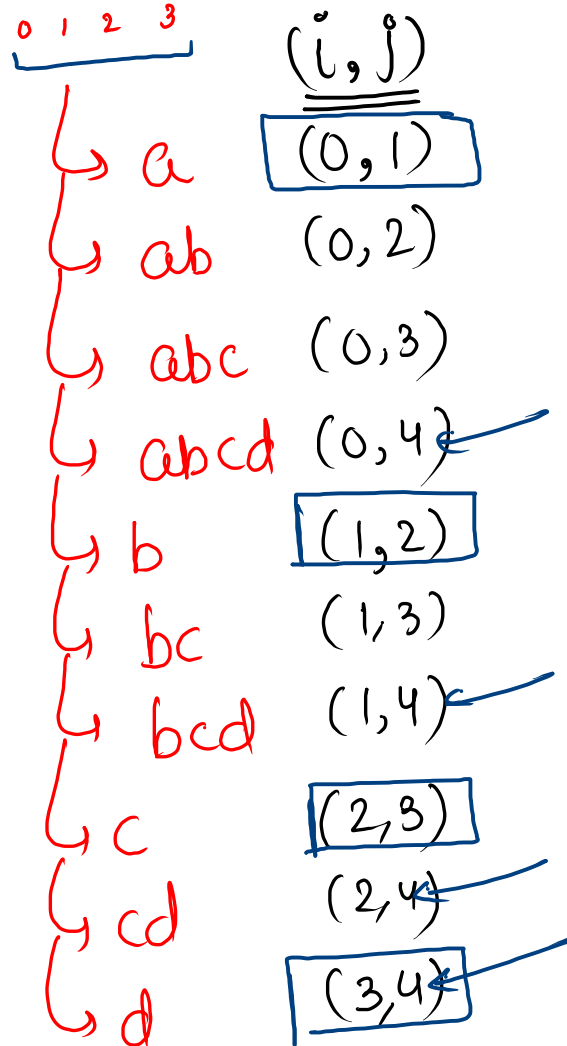
str.substring(6); // 3bcd

Note:-

T.C of substring $O(N)$

str = "abcd"

all
substrings



pseudo code

- 1) loop i start at 0
- 1.1) loop j start at i+1

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    String str = scn.nextLine();  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
        for (int j = i + 1; j <= str.length(); j++) {  
            System.out.println( str.substring(i, j) );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

↪ $O(N)$

$$T.C = O(N^3)$$

where N is len of str.

Sum of All Substrings

str = "123";

└─ "1" ──> 1

└─ "12" ──> 12

└─ "123" ──> 123

└─ "23" ──> 23

└─ "2" ──> 2

└─ "3" ──> 3

ans = 0

ans = 1

ans = 13

ans = -

Note:-

1) Integer.parseInt(str)

2) Integer.valueOf(str)

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    String str = scn.nextLine();  
  
    int ans = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
        for (int j = i + 1; j <= str.length(); j++) {  
            String subs = str.substring(i, j);  
            ans = ans + Integer.parseInt(subs);  
        }  
    }  
    System.out.println(ans);  
}
```

Desired String

str = "ABADA"

substrings

↳ "A" X
↳ "AB"
↳ "ABA"
↳ "ABAD"
↳ "ABADA"

↳ "B"
↳ "BA"
↳ "BAD"
↳ "BADA"

↳ "A" X
↳ "AD"
↳ "ADA"

↳ "D"
↳ "DA" ↳ "A" X

- Ques 1) count substring with "A" at start and end
- 2) print longest such substring
- 3) print len of longest substring

code

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

    int count = 0;
    int len = 0;
    String maxSubstring = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j <= str.length(); j++) {
            String subs = str.substring(i, j);
            if (subs.length() != 1 && subs.charAt(0) == 'A' && subs.charAt(subs.length() - 1) == 'A' ) {
                count++;
                if (subs.length() > len ) {
                    maxSubstring = subs;
                    len = subs.length();
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if ( count == 0 ) {
        System.out.println(-1);
    } else {
        System.out.println(count);
        System.out.println(len);
        System.out.println(maxSubstring);
    }
}
```