

# Reverse Words in a Given String

str = "reverse - words - in - a - string" ;

Inbuilt  
function

String[] arr = str.split("-") ;

arr = 

0	1	2	3	4
"reverse"	"words"	"in"	"a"	"string"

↑            ↑            ↑    ↑            ↑

ans = ans + st.pop()

<del>string</del>
<del>a</del>
<del>in</del>
<del>words</del>
<del>reverse</del>

str = "reverse - words - in - a - string" ;

⇒ str.split(" ") ;

=

0	1	2	3	4
"	"eve"	"se wo"	"ds in a st"	"ing"

“ ”

code

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

public static String reverseWords(String str) {
    String[] arr = str.split(" ");
    Stack<String> st = new Stack<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        String s = arr[i];
        st.push(s);
    }

    String ans = "";
    while (st.size() > 0) {
        String topElement = st.pop();
        ans = ans + topElement + " ";
    }
    return ans;
}
```

$T.C = O(n)$

$n = \underline{\text{stack size}}$

# Valid Parentheses (V.V.V. famous)

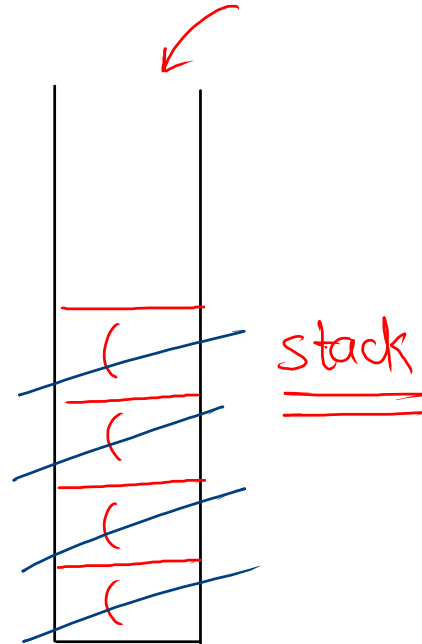
str = "( ( ( ) ) ) ( )"      ans = true

only contains opening & closing para.

str = "( ( ( ) ) ) ( )"

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

faith:- our stack will contain only invalid para. at the end



str = " ) ) ) ( ( ( "

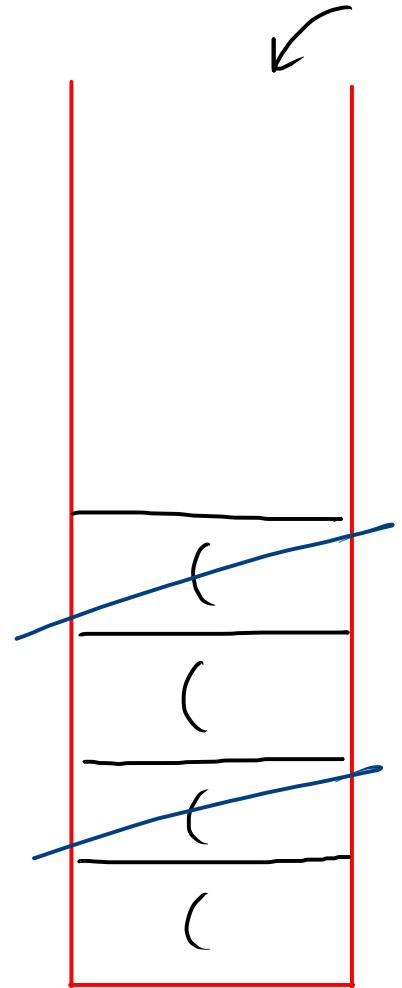
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

str = " ( ( ) ( ) "

0 1 2 3 4 5

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Diagram illustrating the matching of parentheses in the string " ( ( ) ( ) ". Blue arrows connect the opening parentheses at indices 1 and 2, and at indices 4 and 5. The indices 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are labeled below the string.



pseudo  
code

1) Stack

2) traverse over string

2.1) fetch each character

2.2) check if  $ch == '('$

2.3) else <sup>push</sup>  $ch == ')' \ \&\& \ st.peek == '('$

<sup>pop</sup>

3) if  $st.size() == 0$  return true  
else return false

code

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str = "((()()))";  
    Stack<Character> st = new Stack<>();  
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
        char curr = str.charAt(i);  
        if ( st.size() > 0 && curr == ')' && st.peek() == '(' ) {  
            st.pop();  
        } else {  
            st.push(curr);  
        }  
    }  
    if (st.size() == 0) {  
        System.out.println(true);  
    } else {  
        System.out.println(false);  
    }  
}
```

# Valid Parentheses 4

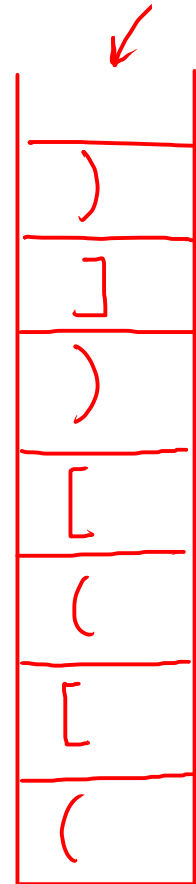
Ex1 str = "( [ ] ) { } "

0 1 2 3 4 5  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Ex2 str = "( [ ( [ ) ] ) "

0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

faith:- stack will contain only  
invalid brackets at the  
end



→ current  
element

false



## observation

1) curr == ']' && peek == '['

pop

2) curr == ')' && peek == '('

pop

3) curr == '}' && peek == '{'

pop

4) else

push blindly

code

$T.C = O(n)$   
 $n = \text{str.length}$

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();
    boolean ans = validParathesis(str);
    System.out.println(ans);
}

public static boolean validParathesis(String str) {
    Stack<Character> st = new Stack<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        char curr = str.charAt(i);
        if (st.size() > 0 && curr == ')' && st.peek() == '(') {
            st.pop();
        } else if (st.size() > 0 && curr == ']' && st.peek() == '[') {
            st.pop();
        } else if (st.size() > 0 && curr == '}' && st.peek() == '{') {
            st.pop();
        } else {
            st.push(curr);
        }
    }
    return st.size() == 0;
}
```