

ref=nb_npl)





5948. Check if a Parentheses String Can Be Valid

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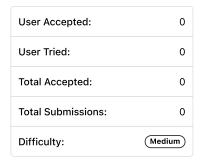
A parentheses string is a **non-empty** string consisting only of '(' and ')'. It is valid if **any** of the following conditions is true:

- It is ().
- It can be written as AB (A concatenated with B), where A and B are valid parentheses strings.
- It can be written as (A), where A is a valid parentheses string.

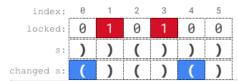
You are given a parentheses string s and a string locked, both of length n. locked is a binary string consisting only of '0's and '1's. For each index i of locked,

- If locked[i] is '1', you cannot change s[i].
- But if locked[i] is '0', you can change s[i] to either '(' or ')'.

Return true if you can make s a valid parentheses string. Otherwise, return false.



Example 1:



Input: s = "))()))", locked = "010100"

Output: true

Explanation: locked[1] == '1' and locked[3] == '1', so we cannot change s[1] or s[3]. We change s[0] and s[4] to '(' while leaving s[2] and s[5] unchanged to make s valid.

Example 2:

```
Input: s = "()()", locked = "0000"
Output: true
Explanation: We do not need to make any changes because s is already valid.
```

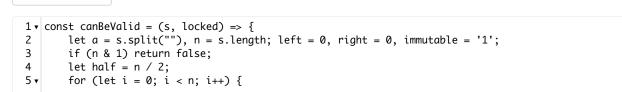
Example 3:

```
Input: s = ")", locked = "0"
Output: false
Explanation: locked permits us to change s[0].
Changing s[0] to either '(' or ')' will not make s valid.
```

Constraints:

JavaScript

- n == s.length == locked.length
- $1 \le n \le 10^5$
- s[i] is either '(' or ')'.
- locked[i] is either '0' or '1'.



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```
if (locked[i] == immutable) {
 6 ▼
 7
                    a[i] == '(' ? left++ : right++;
 8
 9
          if (left > half || right > half) return false;
10
          for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11 ▼
12 ▼
               if (locked[i] != immutable) {
                    if (left < half) {
13 ▼
14
                         a[i] = '(';
15
                         left++;
16 •
                    } else {
                        a[i] = ')';
17
                   }
18
19
               }
20
21
          let cnt = 0;
         for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    a[i] == '(' ? cnt++ : cnt--;
    if (cnt < 0) return false;</pre>
22 🔻
23
24
25
26
          return true;
27
    };
```

 $\ \square$ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

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