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# **String Reductions** ★

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Given a string,  $str = s_1, s_2 \dots s_n$ , consisting of n lowercase English characters (a - z), remove all of the characters that occurred previously in the string. Formally, remove all characters,  $s_i$ , for:

$$\exists j, s_i = s_i$$
 and  $j < i$ 

#### **Input Format**

A single line of input containing a string str of length n.

#### Constraints

- $1 \le n \le 10^5$
- $s_i \in \{a, b, \ldots, z\}$ , where  $1 \leq i \leq n$

#### **Output Format**

Print the string after removing all the characters that occurred previously.

#### Sample Input #00

accabb

# Sample Output #00

acb

## Sample Input #01

abc

# Sample Output #01

abc

## Sample Input #02

pprrqq

## Sample Output #02

prq

# Explanation

Test case #00: For str = "accabb", characters at indexes 3, 4, 6 are removed as they have already occurred.

Test case #01: As each character occurs only once, nothing is removed.



Test case #02: For str = "pprrqq", each character occurs twice. The second of these characters is removed. Characters at positions 2, 4 and

6 are removed.

Tested by Wanbo

```
Change Theme Language Haskell
1
    import Data.Set as S
2
    import Data.List as L
3
4
    main = do
       str <- getLine
5
6
        putStrLn $ (reverse . snd) (L.foldl' f (S.empty, []) str)
7
      where f (s, hs) ch = if S.member ch s then (s, hs) else (S.insert ch s, ch:hs)
8
                                                                                      Line: 8 Col: 1
                                                                        Run Code
                                                                                      Submit Code
Test against custom input
```

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