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# Grokking the Coding Interview: Patterns for Coding Questions

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No-repeat Substring (hard)  
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Longest Subarray with Ones

## Solution Review: Problem Challenge 1

We'll cover the following



- Permutation in a String (hard)
- Solution
- Code
  - Time Complexity
  - Space Complexity

### Permutation in a String (hard) #

Given a string and a pattern, find out if the **string contains any permutation of the pattern**.

**Permutation** is defined as the re-arranging of the characters of the string. For example, “abc” has the following six permutations:

1. abc
2. acb
3. bac
4. bca

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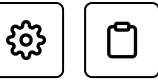
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Longest Subarray with Ones

5. cab

6. cba



If a string has 'n' distinct characters, it will have  $n!$  permutations.

## Example 1:

Input: String="oidbcaf", Pattern="abc"

Output: true

Explanation: The string contains "bca" which is a permutation of the given pattern.

## Example 2:

Input: String="odicf", Pattern="dc"

Output: false

Explanation: No permutation of the pattern is present in the given string as a substring.

## Example 3:

Input: String="bcdxabc dy", Pattern="bcdyabcdx"

Output: true

Explanation: Both the string and the pattern are a permutation of each other.

## Example 4:

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Input: String="aaacb", Pattern="abc"

Output: true

Explanation: The string contains "acb" which is a permutation of the given pattern.



### Solution #

This problem follows the **Sliding Window** pattern, and we can use a similar sliding window strategy as discussed in Longest Substring with K Distinct Characters (<https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355968/5698217712812032/>). We can use a **HashMap** to remember the frequencies of all characters in the given pattern. Our goal will be to match all the characters from this **HashMap** with a sliding window in the given string. Here are the steps of our algorithm:

1. Create a **HashMap** to calculate the frequencies of all characters in the pattern.
2. Iterate through the string, adding one character at a time in the sliding window.
3. If the character being added matches a character in the **HashMap**, decrement its frequency in the map. If the character frequency becomes zero, we got a complete match.
4. If at any time, the number of characters matched is equal to the number of distinct characters in the pattern (i.e., total characters in the **HashMap**), we have gotten our required permutation.
5. If the window size is greater than the length of the pattern, shrink the window to make it equal to the pattern's size. At the same time, if the character going out was part of the pattern, put it back in the frequency **HashMap**.

### Code #

Here is what our algorithm will look like:



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● Longest Subarray with Ones

Java

Python3

C++

JS

```
1  import java.util.*;
2
3  class StringPermutation {
4      public static boolean findPermutation(String str,
5          int windowStart = 0, matched = 0;
6          Map<Character, Integer> charFrequencyMap = new
7          for (char chr : pattern.toCharArray())
8              charFrequencyMap.put(chr, charFrequencyMap.getOrDefault(chr, 0) + 1);
9
10     // our goal is to match all the characters from pattern
11     // try to extend the range [windowStart, windowEnd]
12     for (int windowEnd = 0; windowEnd < str.length(); windowEnd++) {
13         char rightChar = str.charAt(windowEnd);
14         if (charFrequencyMap.containsKey(rightChar)) {
15             // decrement the frequency of the matched character
16             charFrequencyMap.put(rightChar, charFrequencyMap.get(rightChar) - 1);
17             if (charFrequencyMap.get(rightChar) == 0) {
18                 matched++;
19             }
20         }
21         if (matched == charFrequencyMap.size()) {
22             return true;
23         }
24         if (windowEnd >= pattern.length() - 1) { // we have reached the end of the string
25             char leftChar = str.charAt(windowStart++);
26             if (charFrequencyMap.containsKey(leftChar)) {
27                 if (charFrequencyMap.get(leftChar) == 0) {
28                     matched--; // before putting the character back for matching
29                     // put the character back for matching
30                     charFrequencyMap.put(leftChar, charFrequencyMap.get(leftChar) + 1);
31                 }
32             }
33         }
34     }
35     return false;
36 }
```

Run

Save

Reset



Time Complexity #

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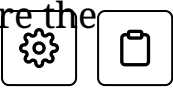
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The above algorithm’s time complexity will be  $O(N + M)$ , where ‘N’ and ‘M’ are the number of characters in the input string and the pattern, respectively.



## Space Complexity #

The algorithm’s space complexity is  $O(M)$  since, in the worst case, the whole pattern can have distinct characters that will go into the **HashMap**.

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Problem Challenge 1

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Problem Challenge 2

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