

Assignment Questions 7

Question 1

Given two strings s and t , *determine if they are isomorphic*.

Two strings s and t are isomorphic if the characters in s can be replaced to get t .

All occurrences of a character must be replaced with another character while preserving the order of characters. No two characters may map to the same character, but a character may map to itself.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"egg"}, t = \text{"add"}$

Output: true

Question 2

Given a string num which represents an integer, return true *if num is a strobogrammatic number*.

A **strobogrammatic number** is a number that looks the same when rotated 180 degrees (looked at upside down).

Example 1:

Input: $num = \text{"69"}$

Output: true

Question 3

Given two non-negative integers, $num1$ and $num2$ represented as string, return *the sum of num1 and num2 as a string*.

You must solve the problem without using any built-in library for handling large integers (such as BigInteger). You must also not convert the inputs to integers directly.

Example 1:

Input: $num1 = \text{"11"}, num2 = \text{"123"}$

Output: "134"

Question 4

Given a string s , reverse the order of characters in each word within a sentence while still preserving whitespace and initial word order.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"Let's take LeetCode contest"}$

Output: $\text{"s'teL ekat edoCteeL tsetnoc"}$

Question 5

Given a string s and an integer k , reverse the first k characters for every $2k$ characters counting from the start of the string.

If there are fewer than k characters left, reverse all of them. If there are less than $2k$ but greater than or equal to k characters, then reverse the first k characters and leave the other as original.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"abcdefg"}, k = 2$

Output: "bacdfeg"

Question 6

Given two strings s and $goal$, return true *if and only if s can become goal after some number of shifts on s*.

A **shift** on s consists of moving the leftmost character of s to the rightmost position.

- For example, if $s = \text{"abcde"}$, then it will be "bcdea" after one shift.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"abcde"}, goal = \text{"cdeab"}$

Output: true

Question 7

Given two strings s and t , return true *if they are equal when both are typed into empty text editors*. '#' means a backspace character.

Note that after backspacing an empty text, the text will continue empty.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"ab\#c"}, t = \text{"ad\#c"}$

Output: true

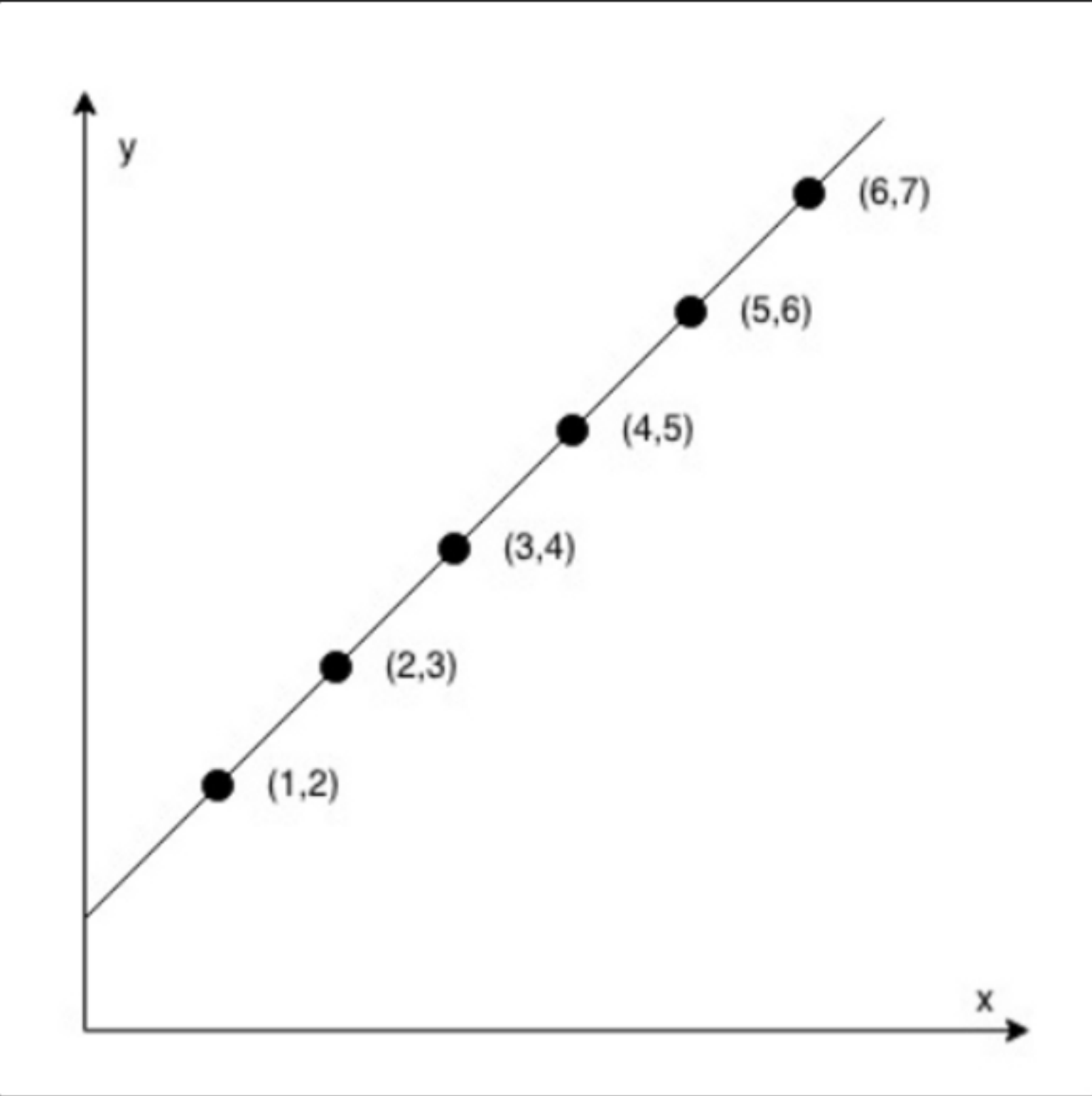
Explanation:

Both s and t become "ac" .

Question 8

You are given an array $coordinates$, $coordinates[i] = [x, y]$, where $[x, y]$ represents the coordinate of a point. Check if these points make a straight line in the XY plane.

Example 1:



The graph shows a Cartesian coordinate system with x and y axes. A straight line is drawn through the origin, extending upwards and to the right. Six points are plotted on this line, each labeled with its coordinates: (1,2), (2,3), (3,4), (4,5), (5,6), and (6,7). The points are evenly spaced along the line, demonstrating a constant positive slope.

Input: $coordinates = [[1,2],[2,3],[3,4],[4,5],[5,6],[6,7]]$

Output: true