Isomorphic Strings in C++

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#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>
using namespace std;
bool iso(string s, string t) {
  if (s.length() != t.length()) {
    return false;
  unordered_map<char, char> map1; // Maps
characters from s to t
  unordered_map<char, bool> map2; //
Tracks characters used in t
  for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
    char ch1 = s[i];
    char ch2 = t[i];
    if (map1.count(ch1) > 0)  { // If ch1 is
already mapped
       if (map1[ch1] != ch2) { // Check if
mapping is consistent
         return false;
    } else { // ch1 has not been mapped yet
       if (map2.count(ch2) > 0) \{ // If ch2 is
already mapped by another character in s
         return false;
       } else { // Create new mapping
         map1[ch1] = ch2;
         map2[ch2] = true;
  }
  return true;
}
int main() {
  string s1 = "abc";
  string s2 = "cad";
  cout << boolalpha << iso(s1, s2) << endl; //
Output: true
  return 0;
```

Output: true

Step 1: Initialize Variables

- Input Strings: s = "abc", t = "cad"
- Maps Used:
 - o $map1 \rightarrow Stores mapping from s to t$
 - o map2 → Tracks characters already mapped in t

Step 2: Iterating Through s and t

Index (i)	S[1]	t[i]	$\begin{pmatrix} s \rightarrow t \end{pmatrix}$	map2 (used t characters)	for Conflict?	Result
0	'a'	'c'	{ a → c }	{ c → true }	No	Continue
1	'b'	'a'	{ a → c, b → a }	{ c → true, a → true }	No	Continue
2	'c'	'd'	{ $a \rightarrow c$, $b \rightarrow a$, $c \rightarrow d$ }	{ c → true, a → true, d → true }	No	Continue

Step 3: Return Result

• Since no conflicts were found, return true.

Final Output

true