

☐ Revisit later Question 1

Addition using Strings: Write a function that takes two numbers in string format and forms a string containing the sum (addition) of these two numbers.

Assumption(s):

How to Attempt?

- . The input strings will contain only numeric digits
- . The input strings can be of any large lengths
- . The lengths of the two input string need not be the same
- . The input strings will represent only positive numbers

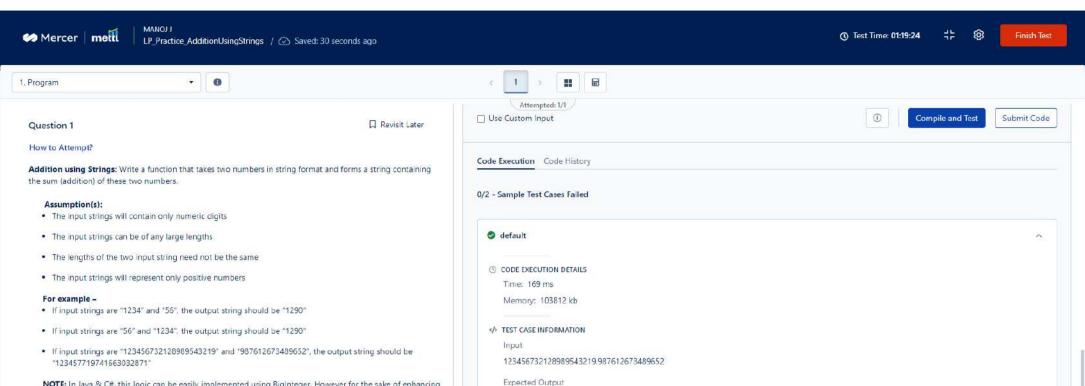
For example -

- . If input strings are "1234" and "56", the output string should be "1290"
- . If input strings are "56" and "1234", the output string should be "1290"
- If input strings are "123456732128989543219" and "987612673489652", the output string should be "123457719741663032871"

NOTE: In Java & C#, this logic can be easily implemented using BigInteger. However for the sake of enhancing your programming skills, you are recommended to solve this guestion without using BigInteger,

```
Attempted: 1/1
JAVA7
                                                                                                          5 C 4 2
                          Compiler: Java - 1.7
       import java.io.*;
       import java.util.*;
       // Read only region start
       class UserMainCode
           public String addNumberStrings(String input1,String input2){
               // Read only region end
  10
               // Write code here...
  11
               int carry=0;
         if(input1.length()<input2.length())
  12
  13
  14
           String temp-"";
  15
          temp=input1:
  16
          input1=input2;
  17
          input2-temp;
  18
  19
         int len1=input1.length();
  20
         int len2=input2.length();
  21
         String str="";
  22
         int j=len2-1;
         for(int i=0;i<len1;i++)
  23
  24
  25
          int a-Character.getNumericValue(input1.charAt(len1-1-i));
  26
          int b=0;
  27
          1f(1>=0)
  28
  29
           b=Character.getNumericValue(input2.charAt(j));
  30
           j--;
  31
  32
          int sum=a+b+carry;
  33
          carry=sum/10;
  34
          int init=sum%10:
  35
          str=Integer.toString(init)+str;
          if(i--len1-1 && carry>0)
  36
  37
                     str=Integer.toString(carry)+str;
                                                                                               Compile and Test
                                                                                     1
                                                                                                                  Submit Code
☐ Use Custom Input
```

...



123457719741663032871

Actual Output 123457719741663032871

>_ CONSOLE OUTPUT

 $\label{NOTE:} \textbf{NOTE:} \ \textbf{In Java} \& \ \textbf{C\#}, \ \textbf{this logic can be easily implemented using BigInteger.} \ \textbf{However for the sake of enhancing} \ \textbf{your programming skills.} \ \textbf{you are recommended to solve this question without using BigInteger.}$

