**Check if a string is Isogram or not**

Submissions: [18](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problem_submissions.php?pid=701282)  Accuracy:

38.89%

   Difficulty: [Basic](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/Basic/1/0/)   Marks: 1

Associated Course(s): [DSA- Online](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/courses/dsa-online/)

Show Topic Tags

* [**Problems**](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/check-if-a-string-is-isogram-or-not/1#step1)

Given a string **S** of lowercase aplhabets, check if it is isogram or not. An Isogram is a string in which no letter occurs more than once.

**Input Format:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the number of test cases. T testcases follow. Each test case consist of one string in 'lowercase' only, in a separate line.

**Output Format:**  
For each testcase, in a new line, Print 1 if string is Isogram else print 0.

**Your Task:**  
This is a function problem. You only need to complete the **function isIsogram**that takes**string as parameter and returns**either**true or false**.

**Constraints:**  
1 <= T <= 100  
1 <= |S| <= 103

**Example:**  
**Input:**  
2  
machine  
geeks  
**Output:**  
1  
0

**Explanation:**  
**Testcase 2:** geeks is not an isogram as 'e' appears twice. Hence we print 0.

\*\* For More Input/Output Examples Use ['Expected Output'](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/check-if-a-string-is-isogram-or-not/1#ExpectOP) option \*\*

<https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/check-if-a-string-is-isogram-or-not/1>

/\*

\* To change this license header, choose License Headers in Project Properties.

\* To change this template file, choose Tools | Templates

\* and open the template in the editor.

\*/

package javaapplication4;

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.HashSet;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author Usuario

\*/

public class JavaApplication4 {

static boolean isIsogram(String data){

//Your code here

HashMap<Character, Integer> hash =

new HashMap<>();

for(int i =0; i<data.length(); i++) {

if(hash.containsKey(data.charAt(i))) {

hash.put(data.charAt(i), hash.get(data.charAt(i)) + 1);

}

else{

hash.put(data.charAt(i), 1);

}

if(hash.get(data.charAt(i)) > 1){

return false;

}

}

return true;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

// TODO code application logic here

}

}