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Finding Subsequence

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You have a string s and an integer k. You have to find another string t which have the following properties:

- t must be a subsequence of s.
- Every character in ${m t}$ must occur at least ${m k}$ times.
- **t** must be lexicographically largest.

Your task is to find and print the string *t*.

For example, let's say the string is s= hackerrank and k=1.



The solution for this is t = rrnk. Here t is a subsequence of k and contains the characters r, n and k, each of them occurs at least k = 1 times.

Input Format

The first line conatins a string ${m s}$ denoting the original string.

The second line contains an integer k.

Constraints

- $1 \le |s| \le 10^5$
- $1 \le k \le 10^5$
- String **s** will only contain lowercase english letters.
- Input will be such that for every input there is a valid solution.

Output Format

Print the string \boldsymbol{t} on a single line.

Sample Input 0

hackerrank

1

Sample Output 0

rrnk

Explanation 0

Here all possible subsequences are valid but nrnk is the lexicographically largest one.

Sample Input 1

banana

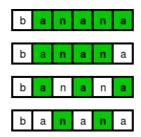
2

Sample Output 1

nn

Explanation 1

Here are four possible subsequences where each chracter exists at least k=2 times:



From the above subsequences, nn is the laxicographically largest.

f in
Submissions: 1134
Max Score: 30
Difficulty: Medium
Rate This Challenge:
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```
C#
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & • •
                                                                                                                         Ö
    using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
 2
 3 using System.IO;
 4 using System.Linq;
 5 ▼ class Solution {
 6
 7 •
        static string solve(string s, int k) {
 8
            // Complete this function
 9
             Dictionary<char, int> frec = new Dictionary<char, int>();
10
                 foreach (char ch in s)
11
12 🔻
                 {
13
                     if (frec.ContainsKey(ch))
14 🔻
                     {
                         frec[ch]++;
15 ₹
                     }
16
17
                     else
18 ▼
                     {
19 🔻
                         frec[ch] = 1;
20
                     }
21
                 }
22
23
                Dictionary<char, List<int>> indices = new Dictionary<char, List<int>>();
24
25
                 for (int i = 0; i < s.Length; i++)
26 ▼
27 ▼
                     if (indices.ContainsKey(s[i]))
28 ▼
                     {
                         indices[s[i]].Add(i);
29 ₹
30
                     }
31
                     else
32 ▼
                     {
                         indices[s[i]] = new List<int>();
33 ▼
34 ▼
                         indices[s[i]].Add(i);
35
                     }
36
                 }
37
38
39
                 char[] arr = s.ToCharArray();
40
                 Array.Sort(arr);
                 string concat = "";
41
```

```
43
                  int indice = -1;
 44
 45
                  int busca = arr.Length - 1;
 46 ▼
                  while (frec[arr[busca]] < k)</pre>
 47
                  {
 48
                      busca--;
 49
                  indice = indices[arr[arr.Length - 1]][0];
 50 ▼
 51 ₹
                  concat += arr[arr.Length - 1];
 52
 53
                  //Console.WriteLine(indice);
 54
 55
                  for (int i = arr.Length - 1; i >= 0; i--)
 56 ▼
                  {
 57
 58 ₹
                          List<int> listaIndices = indices[arr[i]];
 59
                          for (int j = 0; j < listaIndices.Count; j++)</pre>
 60 ▼
                           {
 61 ▼
                               if (listaIndices[j] > indice)
 62 •
                               {
 63 ₹
                                   concat += arr[i];
 64 ▼
                                   indice = listaIndices[j];
 65
 66
                          }
 67
 68
                  }
 69
 70
                  Dictionary<char, int> frecconcat = new Dictionary<char, int>();
 71
                  foreach (char ch in concat)
 72 •
 73
                      if (frecconcat.ContainsKey(ch))
 74 ▼
                      {
 75 ▼
                          frecconcat[ch]++;
 76
                      }
 77
                      else
 78 ▼
                      {
                           frecconcat[ch] = 1;
 79 ₹
 80
                      }
 81
                  }
 82
                  string ans = "";
 83
 84
                  foreach (char ch in concat)
 85 🔻
                  {
 86 ▼
                      if (frecconcat[ch] >= k)
 87
                      {
 88
                           ans += ch;
 89
                      }
 90
                  }
 91
 92
 93
                  return ans:
 94
 95
 96
         }
 97
         static void Main(String[] args) {
 98 ▼
 99
              string s = Console.ReadLine();
100
              int k = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
              string result = solve(s, k);
101
102
              Console.WriteLine(result);
103
         }
104
     }
105
                                                                                                                 Line: 93 Col: 24
```

♣ Upload Code as File

Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

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