Problem 2119: A Number After a Double Reversal

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy
Acceptance Rate: 81.62%
Paid Only: No
Tags: Math

Problem Description

Reversing an integer means to reverse all its digits.

* For example, reversing `2021` gives `1202`. Reversing `12300` gives `321` as the **leading zeros are not retained**.

Given an integer `num`, **reverse** `num` to get `reversed1`, **then reverse** `reversed1` to get `reversed2`. Return `true` _if_ `reversed2` _equals_ `num`. Otherwise return `false`.

Example 1:

Input: num = 526 **Output:** true **Explanation:** Reverse num to get 625, then reverse 625 to get 526, which equals num.

Example 2:

Input: num = 1800 **Output:** false **Explanation:** Reverse num to get 81, then reverse 81 to get 18, which does not equal num.

Example 3:

Input: num = 0 **Output:** true **Explanation:** Reverse num to get 0, then reverse 0 to get 0, which equals num.

Constraints:

* `0 <= num <= 106`

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
bool isSameAfterReversals(int num) {

}
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public boolean isSameAfterReversals(int num) {

}
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
def isSameAfterReversals(self, num: int) -> bool:
```