

Problem 415: Add Strings

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given two non-negative integers,

num1

and

num2

represented as string, return

the sum of

num1

and

num2

as a string

.

You must solve the problem without using any built-in library for handling large integers (such as

BigInteger

). You must also not convert the inputs to integers directly.

Example 1:

Input:

num1 = "11", num2 = "123"

Output:

"134"

Example 2:

Input:

num1 = "456", num2 = "77"

Output:

"533"

Example 3:

Input:

num1 = "0", num2 = "0"

Output:

"0"

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{num1.length}, \text{num2.length} \leq 10$

num1

and

num2

consist of only digits.

num1

and

num2

don't have any leading zeros except for the zero itself.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    string addStrings(string num1, string num2) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public String addStrings(String num1, String num2) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def addStrings(self, num1: str, num2: str) -> str:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def addStrings(self, num1, num2):
        """
        :type num1: str
        :type num2: str
        :rtype: str
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string} num1
 * @param {string} num2
 * @return {string}
 */
var addStrings = function(num1, num2) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function addStrings(num1: string, num2: string): string {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public string AddStrings(string num1, string num2) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
char* addStrings(char* num1, char* num2) {

}
```

Go:

```
func addStrings(num1 string, num2 string) string {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun addStrings(num1: String, num2: String): String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func addStrings(_ num1: String, _ num2: String) -> String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn add_strings(num1: String, num2: String) -> String {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} num1  
# @param {String} num2  
# @return {String}  
def add_strings(num1, num2)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $num1
```

```

* @param String $num2
* @return String
*/
function addStrings($num1, $num2) {

}

}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  String addStrings(String num1, String num2) {

  }
}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def addStrings(num1: String, num2: String): String = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec add_strings(num1 :: String.t, num2 :: String.t) :: String.t
  def add_strings(num1, num2) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec add_strings(Num1 :: unicode:unicode_binary(), Num2 ::
unicode:unicode_binary()) -> unicode:unicode_binary().
add_strings(Num1, Num2) ->
.

```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (add-strings num1 num2)
  (-> string? string? string?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    string addStrings(string num1, string num2) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public String addStrings(String num1, String num2) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Add Strings
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: string, math

Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def addStrings(self, num1: str, num2: str) -> str:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def addStrings(self, num1, num2):
        """
        :type num1: str
        :type num2: str
        :rtype: str
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */
```



```

/**
 * @param {string} num1
 * @param {string} num2
 * @return {string}
 */
var addStrings = function(num1, num2) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function addStrings(num1: string, num2: string): string {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public string AddStrings(string num1, string num2) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Add Strings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: string, math
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

char* addStrings(char* num1, char* num2) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Add Strings
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: string, math
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func addStrings(num1 string, num2 string) string {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun addStrings(num1: String, num2: String): String {

    }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func addStrings(_ num1: String, _ num2: String) -> String {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Add Strings
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: string, math
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn add_strings(num1: String, num2: String) -> String {

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {String} num1
# @param {String} num2
# @return {String}
def add_strings(num1, num2)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $num1
     * @param String $num2
     * @return String
     */
    function addStrings($num1, $num2) {

```

```
}  
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  String addStrings(String num1, String num2) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def addStrings(num1: String, num2: String): String = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec add_strings(num1 :: String.t, num2 :: String.t) :: String.t  
  def add_strings(num1, num2) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec add_strings(Num1 :: unicode:unicode_binary(), Num2 ::  
  unicode:unicode_binary()) -> unicode:unicode_binary().  
add_strings(Num1, Num2) ->  
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (add-strings num1 num2)  
  (-> string? string? string?)  
)
```

