

Problem 3707: Equal Score Substrings

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a string

s

consisting of lowercase English letters.

The

score

of a string is the sum of the positions of its characters in the alphabet, where

'a' = 1

,

'b' = 2

, ...,

'z' = 26

Determine whether there exists an index

i

such that the string can be split into two

non-empty

substrings

$s[0..i]$

and

$s[(i + 1)..(n - 1)]$

that have

equal

scores.

Return

true

if such a split exists, otherwise return

false

.

Example 1:

Input:

$s = "adcb"$

Output:

true

Explanation:

Split at index

i = 1

:

Left substring =

s[0..1] = "ad"

with

score = 1 + 4 = 5

Right substring =

s[2..3] = "cb"

with

score = 3 + 2 = 5

Both substrings have equal scores, so the output is

true

.

Example 2:

Input:

s = "bace"

Output:

false

Explanation:

No split produces equal scores, so the output is

false

.

Constraints:

$2 \leq s.length \leq 100$

s

consists of lowercase English letters.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool scoreBalance(string s) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public boolean scoreBalance(String s) {
        }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def scoreBalance(self, s: str) -> bool:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def scoreBalance(self, s):  
        """  
        :type s: str  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {string} s  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var scoreBalance = function(s) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function scoreBalance(s: string): boolean {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public bool ScoreBalance(string s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
bool scoreBalance(char* s) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func scoreBalance(s string) bool {  
}  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun scoreBalance(s: String): Boolean {  
          
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func scoreBalance(_ s: String) -> Bool {  
          
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn score_balance(s: String) -> bool {  
          
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {String} s  
# @return {Boolean}  
def score_balance(s)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $s  
     * @return Boolean
```

```
*/  
function scoreBalance($s) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
bool scoreBalance(String s) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def scoreBalance(s: String): Boolean = {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec score_balance(s :: String.t) :: boolean  
def score_balance(s) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec score_balance(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> boolean().  
score_balance(S) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (score-balance s)  
(-> string? boolean?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, tree
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

class Solution {
public:
    bool scoreBalance(string s) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, tree
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

class Solution {
    public boolean scoreBalance(String s) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Equal Score Substrings
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array, string, tree

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
"""

```

```

class Solution:

def scoreBalance(self, s: str) -> bool:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):

def scoreBalance(self, s):
    """
:type s: str
:rtype: bool
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, string, tree
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

var scoreBalance = function(s) {

```

```
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array, string, tree  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height  
 */  
  
function scoreBalance(s: string): boolean {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array, string, tree  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height  
 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public bool ScoreBalance(string s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Equal Score Substrings  
 * Difficulty: Easy
```

```

* Tags: array, string, tree
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/
bool scoreBalance(char* s) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Equal Score Substrings
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, string, tree
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

func scoreBalance(s string) bool {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun scoreBalance(s: String): Boolean {
        return true
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func scoreBalance(_ s: String) -> Bool {
        return true
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Equal Score Substrings
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, string, tree
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

impl Solution {
    pub fn score_balance(s: String) -> bool {
        }

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} s
# @return {Boolean}
def score_balance(s)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function scoreBalance($s) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    bool scoreBalance(String s) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def scoreBalance(s: String): Boolean = {  
  
    }  
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec score_balance(s :: String.t) :: boolean  
  def score_balance(s) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec score_balance(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> boolean().  
score_balance(S) ->  
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (score-balance s)  
  (-> string? boolean?)  
  )
```