

# Problem 248: Strobogrammatic Number III

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Given two strings `low` and `high` that represent two integers

`low`

and

`high`

where

`low <= high`

, return

the number of

strobogrammatic numbers

in the range

`[low, high]`

.

A

strobogrammatic number

is a number that looks the same when rotated

180

degrees (looked at upside down).

Example 1:

Input:

low = "50", high = "100"

Output:

3

Example 2:

Input:

low = "0", high = "0"

Output:

1

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{low.length}, \text{high.length} \leq 15$

low

and

high

consist of only digits.

low <= high

low

and

high

do not contain any leading zeros except for zero itself.

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int strobogrammaticInRange(string low, string high) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int strobogrammaticInRange(String low, String high) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def strobogrammaticInRange(self, low: str, high: str) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def strobogrammaticInRange(self, low, high):
        """
        :type low: str
```

```
:type high: str
:rtype: int
"""
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string} low
 * @param {string} high
 * @return {number}
 */
var strobogrammaticInRange = function(low, high) {

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function strobogrammaticInRange(low: string, high: string): number {

};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int StrobogrammaticInRange(string low, string high) {

    }
}
```

### C:

```
int strobogrammaticInRange(char* low, char* high) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func strobogrammaticInRange(low string, high string) int {

}
```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun strobogrammaticInRange(low: String, high: String): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift:

```

class Solution {
    func strobogrammaticInRange(_ low: String, _ high: String) -> Int {

    }
}

```

### Rust:

```

impl Solution {
    pub fn strobogrammatic_in_range(low: String, high: String) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

### Ruby:

```

# @param {String} low
# @param {String} high
# @return {Integer}
def strobogrammatic_in_range(low, high)

end

```

### PHP:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $low
     * @param String $high
     * @return Integer
     */
    function strobogrammaticInRange($low, $high) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  int strobogrammaticInRange(String low, String high) {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def strobogrammaticInRange(low: String, high: String): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec strobogrammatic_in_range(low :: String.t, high :: String.t) :: integer  
  def strobogrammatic_in_range(low, high) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec strobogrammatic_in_range(Low :: unicode:unicode_binary(), High ::  
  unicode:unicode_binary()) -> integer().  
strobogrammatic_in_range(Low, High) ->  
  .
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (strobogrammatic-in-range low high)  
  (-> string? string? exact-integer?)  
  )
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int strobogrammaticInRange(string low, string high) {

    }
};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int strobogrammaticInRange(String low, String high) {

    }
}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
```

Difficulty: Hard

Tags: array, string

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique

Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$

Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach

"""

```
class Solution:
```

```
def strobogrammaticInRange(self, low: str, high: str) -> int:
```

```
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
```

```
pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
```

```
def strobogrammaticInRange(self, low, high):
```

```
"""
```

```
:type low: str
```

```
:type high: str
```

```
:rtype: int
```

```
"""
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
```

```
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
```

```
 * Difficulty: Hard
```

```
 * Tags: array, string
```

```
 *
```

```
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
```

```
 * Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
```

```
 * Space Complexity:  $O(1)$  to  $O(n)$  depending on approach
```

```
 */
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @param {string} low
```

```
 * @param {string} high
```

```
 * @return {number}
```

```
 */
```

```
var strobogrammaticInRange = function(low, high) {
```



```
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function strobogrammaticInRange(low: string, high: string): number {

};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, string
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public int StrobogrammaticInRange(string low, string high) {

    }
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
```

```

* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, string
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

int strobogrammaticInRange(char* low, char* high) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, string
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func strobogrammaticInRange(low string, high string) int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun strobogrammaticInRange(low: String, high: String): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func strobogrammaticInRange(_ low: String, _ high: String) -> Int {

    }
}

```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Strobogrammatic Number III
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, string
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn strobogrammatic_in_range(low: String, high: String) -> i32 {

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} low
# @param {String} high
# @return {Integer}
def strobogrammatic_in_range(low, high)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $low
     * @param String $high
     * @return Integer
     */
    function strobogrammaticInRange($low, $high) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
  int strobogrammaticInRange(String low, String high) {

  }
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
  def strobogrammaticInRange(low: String, high: String): Int = {

  }
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec strobogrammatic_in_range(low :: String.t, high :: String.t) :: integer
  def strobogrammatic_in_range(low, high) do

  end
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec strobogrammatic_in_range(Low :: unicode:unicode_binary(), High ::
unicode:unicode_binary()) -> integer().
strobogrammatic_in_range(Low, High) ->
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```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (strobogrammatic-in-range low high)
  (-> string? string? exact-integer?)
)
```