

Problem 1003: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given a string

s

, determine if it is

valid

.

A string

s

is

valid

if, starting with an empty string

t = ""

, you can

transform

t

into

s

after performing the following operation

any number of times

:

Insert string

"abc"

into any position in

t

. More formally,

t

becomes

t

left

+ "abc" + t

right

, where

$t == t$

left

+ t

right

. Note that

t

left

and

t

right

may be

empty

.

Return

true

if

s

is a

valid

string, otherwise, return

false

.

Example 1:

Input:

s = "aabcabc"

Output:

true

Explanation:

"" -> "

abc

" -> "a

abc

bc" Thus, "aabcabc" is valid.

Example 2:

Input:

s = "abcabcababcc"

Output:

true

Explanation:

"" -> "

abc

" -> "abc

abc

" -> "abcabc

abc

" -> "abcabcab

abc

c" Thus, "abcabcababcc" is valid.

Example 3:

Input:

s = "abccba"

Output:

false

Explanation:

It is impossible to get "abccba" using the operation.

Constraints:

$1 \leq s.length \leq 2 * 10$

4

s

consists of letters

'a'

,

'b'

, and

'c'

Code Snippets

C++:

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

Java:

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

Python3:

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

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def isValid(self, s):  
        """  
        :type s: str
```

```
:rtype: bool
"""
```

JavaScript:

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

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function isValid(s: string): boolean {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public bool IsValid(string s) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
bool isValid(char* s) {

}
```

Go:

```
func isValid(s string) bool {

}
```

Kotlin:

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

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
  /**  
   * @param String $s  
   * @return Boolean  
   */  
  function isValid($s) {  
  
  }  
}
```


Dart:

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

Scala:

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

Elixir:

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

Erlang:

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

Racket:

```
(define/contract (is-valid s)  
  (-> string? boolean?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * 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:
    bool isValid(string s) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * 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 boolean isValid(String s) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: string, stack
"""

```

```

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

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * 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} s
 * @return {boolean}
 */
var isValid = function(s) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * 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 isValid(s: string): boolean {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public bool IsValid(string s) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: string, stack
 *
 * Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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```

```

*/

bool isValid(char* s) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string, stack
//
// 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 isValid(s string) bool {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun isValid(s: String): Boolean {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func isValid(_ s: String) -> Bool {

    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Check If Word Is Valid After Substitutions
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string, stack

```

```
//
// 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 is_valid(s: String) -> bool {

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

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

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

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

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Scala Solution:

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object Solution {  
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