

STRING

Problem – 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/longest-substring-without-repeating-characters

Problem Statement

- You are given a string and the goal is to find the longest substring without repeating characters

- **Example**

Input: "abcbd"

Output: 4 (abcd since "b" is repeated)

Solution – 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/longest-substring-without-repeating-characters

Solution

- Use sliding window algorithm (left and right)
- Loop through the string
- Try to find if the current character is already added by using unordered set or bitmap
- If added, remove from the set alongside with others using left pointer
- If not, add to the unordered set or bitmap
- Maximum length will be $\text{right} - \text{left} + 1$

Example – 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/longest-substring-without-repeating-characters

Example

- String: abcbd. Our goal is to return 3 (**abc**bd)
- Initialize **maxLength = 0**
- Loop through the string

Iteration 1: left = 0, right = 0, string[left] = 'a',

bitmap = ['a'] ('a' is not in bitmap, add), **maxLength = max(maxLength, right - left + 1) = 1**

Iteration 2: left = 0, right = 1, string[right] = 'b'

bitmap = ['a','b'], **maxLength = 2**

Iteration 3: left = 0, right = 2, string[right] = 'c'

bitmap = ['a','b','c'], **maxLength = 3**

Iteration 4: left = 0, right = 3, string[right] = 'b'

bitmap = ['a','b','c','b']

'b' is already in the bitmap. start "clearing" the character using left:

Iteration 4a: left = 0, string[left] = 'a' is different from 'b', so remove 'a'

bitmap = ['b','c','b']

Iteration 4b: left = 1, string[left] = 'b' is the same as the repeated one, remove

bitmap = ['c','b']

Iteration 5: left = 1, right = 4, string[right] = 'd'

bitmap = ['c','b','d']

Code – 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium

Code (unordered_set)

- Use unordered_set when question requires unicode chars

```
int lengthOfLongestSubstring(string s) {
    int maxLength = 0;
    int left = 0, right = 0;
    // track the seen characters
    unordered_set<char> seen;
    for (right = 0; right < s.size(); ++right) {
        char currentChar = s[right];
        // if currentChar is in the set, clean
        // the character and everything from left of it
        // basically, reset the longest substring
        while (seen.count(currentChar)) {
            char c = s[left];
            seen.erase(c);
            left++;
        }
        // insert the current read character
        seen.insert(currentChar);
        // set max length
        maxLength = max(maxLength, right - left + 1);
    }
    return maxLength;
}
```

Code – 3. Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Medium

Code (bitmap)

- Using bitset: create a bitmask with 128 bits where each bit represent a character
- Optimal solution for ASCII since ASCII size is 127 characters
- Unicode / UTF-8 can represent over 1.1 million characters, so use **unordered_set** approach instead

```
int lengthOfLongestSubstring(string s) {
    std::bitset<128> bitmask;
    uint32_t left = 0;
    uint32_t maxLength = 0;

    for (uint32_t right = 0; right < s.length(); ++right) {
        uint32_t bitIndex = s[right];
        // if char is already in the bitmask, move left until we reset the bits
        while (bitmask.test(bitIndex)) {
            bitmask.reset(s[left]);
            ++left;
        }

        bitmask.set(bitIndex);
        maxLength = std::max(maxLength, right - left + 1);
    }
    return maxLength;
}
```

Problem – 424. Longest Repeating Character Replacement

Medium

 leetcode.com/problems/longest-repeating-character-replacement

Problem

- You are given a **string s** and an **integer k**
- You can replace one character by any other uppercase English character **k** times
- Return the longest substring with the same character

- **Example:**

Input:

`s = "ABAB", k = 2`

Output: 4

Replace the two 'A's with two 'B's or vice versa.

Problem – 424. Longest Repeating Character Replacement

Medium

 leetcode.com/problems/longest-repeating-character-replacement

Solution

- Start with two pointers: left and right
- Keep track of the frequencies of each letter in a **vector<int>** since we know there are 26 characters
- Initialize **maxFreq** to keep track of the letter with maximum frequency
- Initialize **maxLength** to keep track of the maximum substring
- Go over the string, and for each iteration:
 - calculate the windowSize
 - calculate the maximum frequency
 - check how many replacements is needed. That is, $\text{windowSize} - \text{maxFreq}$
 - if no replace can be done ($k < \text{replaces}$) then move left pointer to the right

Problem – 424. Longest Repeating Character Replacement

Medium

 leetcode.com/problems/longest-repeating-character-replacement

Code Time: $O(n)$ Space: $O(1)$

```
int characterReplacement(string s, int k) {
    int left = 0;
    int maxLength = 0;
    int maxFreq = 0;
    vector<int> freq(26, 0);
    for (int right = 0; right < s.size(); ++right) {
        int index = s[right] - 'A';
        int windowSize = right - left + 1;
        // keep track of the frequencies
        freq[index]++;
        maxFreq = max(maxFreq, freq[index]);

        // check if the subwindow need to change
        int needReplace = windowSize - maxFreq;
        if (k < needReplace) {
            // need to move sub window
            int leftIndex = s[left] - 'A';
            freq[leftIndex]--;
            left++;
            windowSize = right - left + 1;
        }
        maxLength = max(maxLength, windowSize);
    }
    return maxLength;
}
```

Problem – 76. Maximum Window Substring

Hard

 leetcode.com/problems/minimum-window-substring

Problem Statement / Solution / Code Time: $O(-)$ Space: $O(-)$

■ ...

Problem – 242. Valid Anagram

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-anagram

Problem

- You are given two strings **s** and **t**
- Return true if **t** is an anagram of **s**

- **Example:**

t = word

s = dwor

Output: true

both have the same number of same characters

Problem – 242. Valid Anagram

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-anagram

Solution

- Initialize a vector of integers to keep track of the count of each letter
- Loop over **s** and increase the count of each character found
- Then, loop over **t** and decrease the count of each character found
- Finally, loop over the vector and if there is one count greater than 0, return false

Problem – 242. Valid Anagram

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-anagram

Code Time: **$O(n)$** Space: **$O(1)$**

```
bool isAnagram(string s, string t) {  
    // count the number of characters in 's', store in a vector  
    // go over the vector and check if it's empty  
    vector<int> letters(26);  
    for (const auto& c : s) {  
        letters[c - 'a']++;  
    }  
    for (const auto& c : t) {  
        letters[c - 'a']--;  
    }  
    for (const auto& c : letters) {  
        if (c != 0) return false;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Problem – 49. Group Anagrams

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/group-anagrams

Problem

- You are given an array of strings, Example:
`strs = ["eat", "tea", "tan", "ate", "nat", "bat"]`
- Group the anagrams together:
`[["bat"], ["nat", "tan"], ["ate", "eat", "tea"]]`
- No anagram of "bat", where "nat" and "tan" are anagram so they're grouped together

Solution – 49. Group Anagrams

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/group-anagrams

Solution

- Go over each word
- Sort the words

Example: ["eat", "tea", "tan", "ate", "nat", "bat"]

After sorting: ["aet", "aet", "ant", "aet", "ant", "abt"]

- Add the words in their respective buckets using a hashtable `unordered_map<string, vector<string>>`
hash["aet"] = "eat", "tea", "ate"
hash["ant"] = "tan", "nat"
hash["abt"] = "bat"
- Go over the bucket and add to the results

Code – 49. Group Anagrams

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/group-anagrams

Code Time: $O(n * k \log k)$ Space: $O(n * k)$ where n is the number of strings in `strs` and k is the maximum length of a string in `strs`

```
vector<vector<string>> groupAnagrams(vector<string>& strs) {
    // go over the strs
    // sort each of them, store it
    // ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"]
    // ["aet","aet","ant","aet","ant","abt"]
    // hash["aet"] = ["eat","tea","ate"]
    unordered_map<string, vector<string>> hash;
    for (const auto& s : strs) {
        string key = s;
        sort(key.begin(), key.end());
        hash[key].push_back(s);
    }
    // go over this hash map and push to the final output
    vector<vector<string>> result;
    for (const auto& [k, v] : hash) {
        result.push_back(v);
    }
    return result;
}
```


Problem – Valid Parentheses

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-parentheses

Problem Statement

- You are given a string containing only the characters '(', ')', '{', '}', '[' and ']'
- A valid input have closed brackets by its own type

- **Example**

`()[]{} → valid`

`[]{}(→ invalid`

`{()} → valid`

Solution – Valid Parentheses

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-parentheses

Solution

- Loop through the string
- If **open** brackets (**{** push to a stack
- If **closed** brackets:
 - **pop** the last added bracket
 - **check** if the **closed** bracket corresponds to the **popped** bracket
 - if not, return false
- after the loop, **return true** if the **size** of the stack is empty (all brackets closed)

Code – Valid Parentheses

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-parentheses

Code Time: $O(n)$ Space: $O(n)$

```
bool isValid(string s) {
    // stack (LIFO)
    std::stack<char> brackets;
    // O(n)
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) {
        char bracket = s[i];
        if (bracket == '(' || bracket == '[' || bracket == '{') {
            brackets.push(bracket);
        } else {
            if (brackets.size() == 0) return false;
            char lastBracket = brackets.top();
            if (bracket == ')' && lastBracket != '(') return false;
            if (bracket == '}' && lastBracket != '{') return false;
            if (bracket == ']' && lastBracket != '[') return false;
            brackets.pop();
        }
    }
    // all brackets must be closed
    return brackets.size() == 0;
}
```

Problem – 125. Valid Palindrome

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-palindrome

Problem

- You are given a **string s**
- Return **true** if it is a palindrome
- Note that the string may contain **non-alphanumeric characters** that should be ignored and **uppercase/lowercase** that must be considered the same

- **Example:**

input = "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"

output = true

after removing non-alphanumeric characters (including spaces) and turning everything into lowercase (or uppercase), the resulting string is a palindrome

Solution – 125. Valid Palindrome

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-palindrome

Solution

- **Remove non-alphanumeric** characters:

```
auto end = remove_if(s.begin(), s.end(), [](char& c) {  
    return !isalnum();  
});  
s.erase(end, s.end());
```

`remove_if` logically moves everything to the end of the string and return the iterator. Then, erase remove from the result of the iterator to the end of the strong

- **Transform** the string to lowercase:

```
transform(s.begin(), s.end(), s.begin(), [](char& c) {  
    return tolower(c);  
});
```

1st argument = beginning of string

2nd argument = end of the string

3rd argument = destination

4th argument = lambda function

Solution – 125. Valid Palindrome

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-palindrome

Solution

- Have two pointers:

```
left = 0
```

```
right = s.size() - 1
```

- Loop incrementing left and decrementing right, checking the characters from both sides
- If they differ, **return false**
- At the end, **return true**

Code – 125. Valid Palindrome

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/valid-palindrome

Code Time: **O(n)** Space: **O(1)**

```
bool isPalindrome(string s) {
    // transform everything into lowercase:
    // transform(begin, end, output begin)
    transform(s.begin(), s.end(), s.begin(), [](char& c) {
        return tolower(c);
    });

    // remove_if move everything that matches in the lambda
    // to the end of
    auto end = remove_if(s.begin(), s.end(), [](char& c) {
        return !isalnum(c);
    });
    s.erase(end, s.end());

    int left = 0;
    int right = s.size() - 1;

    while (left <= right) {
        if (s[left] != s[right]) return false;
        left++;
        right--;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Problem – Minimum Number of Increments on Subarrays

Hard



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/minimum-number-of-increments-on-subarrays-to-form-a-target-array

Problem Statement

- You are given an array of integers initialized with zeros (e.g. **[0,0,0,0]**)
- The goal is to reach some target (e.g. **[1, 2, 2, 3]**)
- The valid operations is to increment a subarray by one
- The output is the total number of operations

In this case:

[1,1,1,1] → increment the subarray starting from 0 to total size

[1,2,2,2] → increment the subarray starting from 1 to total size

[1,2,2,3] → increment the subarray starting and ending from the last element

Output: 3 (total number of operations)

Solution – Minimum Number of Increments on Subarrays

Hard



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/minimum-number-of-increments-on-subarrays-to-form-a-target-array

Solution

- Take this example:

`target = [1000, 1, 1000]`

- Initialize total number of operations `totalOp = target[0] = 1000`
- Loop through the array, compare the first element with the previous:
 - `target[1] > target[0] → 1 > 1000` → do nothing, `totalOp` is still 1000
- `target[2] > target[1] → 1000 > 1` → add the difference to `totalOp`:
 - `difference = 1000 - 1 = 999`
 - `totalOp = 1000 + 999 = 1999`
- This is the number of operations needed, equivalent to:
 - add 1 to each element: `[1,1,1]`
 - add 999 to the subarray `[0,0]`
 - add 999 to the subarray `[2,2]`

Code – Minimum Number of Increments on Subarrays

Hard



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/minimum-number-of-increments-on-subarrays-to-form-a-target-array

Code

```
int minNumberOperations(vector<int>& target) {  
    int totalOp = target[0];  
    for (int i = 1; i < target.size(); ++i) {  
        // can't reuse  
        if (target[i - 1] < target[i]) {  
            totalOp += target[i] - target[i - 1];  
        }  
    }  
    return totalOp;  
}
```

Code [2] – Minimum Number of Increments on Subarrays

Hard



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/minimum-number-of-increments-on-subarrays-to-form-a-target-array

Code (optimized)

```
int minNumberOperations(vector<int>& target) {  
    return target[0] +  
        inner_product(target.begin() + 1, target.end(),  
            target.begin(), 0,  
            plus<int>(),  
            [](int curr, int prev) { return max(curr - prev, 0); });  
}
```

Problem – 788. Rotated Digits

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/rotated-digits

Problem

- You are given a number **n**
- From the range between 1 to n, find “good” numbers
- A good number must meet **2 requirements**:
 - 1.** Be still valid after flipping: You physically “rotate” this number by 180 degrees, flip the number upside-down. The number can be either valid or invalid. For example, flipping **8** is still **8**, flipping **6** becomes **9**, but flipping **3**, becomes **ε** which is invalid.
 - 2.** Be a different digit after flipping. If you flip **1**, it is still a valid number but it is the same number (1), so it is not good. However, **16** is valid because it becomes a different number: **19**
- Return the number of good numbers between **1** and **n**

Problem – 788. Rotated Digits

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/rotated-digits

Solution

- The simplest and readable approach:
- Create a function to check if a number is good or not
- Go over the range (1,n) and check every number. If it is good, count as a valid
- Inside the function to check:
- Extract digit by digit from the number (digit = num % 10)
- Check if the digit is valid (a.k.a “flippable”). In other words, return false if it is 3, 4 or 7.
- Now check the second condition (same number). So keep a bool “changed”, if you find a number that “changes”, mark changed as true. The numbers are 2, 5, 6 and 9, since when they flip they become different numbers
- Return “changed”

Problem – 788. Rotated Digits

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/rotated-digits

Code Time: **$O(n \log n)$** Space: **$O(1)$**

For each number, we examine each of its digits:

- A number i has $\log_{10}(i)$ digits \rightarrow in worst case: $O(\log n)$ per number

```
int rotatedDigits(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        if (isGood(i)) count++;
    }
    return count;
}

bool isGood(int num) {
    bool changed = false;
    while (num > 0) {
        int digit = num % 10;
        if (digit == 3 || digit == 4 || digit == 7) return false;
        if (digit == 2 || digit == 5 || digit == 6 || digit == 9)
            changed = true;
        num /= 10;
    }
    return changed;
}
```

Problem – 383. Ransom Note

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/ransom-note

Problem

- You are given two strings: **magazine** and **ransomNote**
- Return true if **ransomNote** can be constructed by using letters from **magazine**
- A letter **cannot** be reused

- **Example:**

ransomNote = "aa", magazine = "ab"

Output: false (a letter from magazine cannot be used twice)

ransomNote = "aa", magazine = "aab"

Output: true

Solution – 383. Ransom Note

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/ransom-note

Solution

- Initialize an array with 26 characters (total letters in the English alphabet)
- Go over **magazine** string and count each character
- Go over **ransomNote** string and decrease each character
- If you get a negative number, return false

Code – 383. Ransom Note

Easy



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/ransom-note

Code

Time: $O(n + m)$ Space: $O(k)$ where n is the length of **magazine** and m the length of **ransomNote**, and k is the number of unique characters in magazine

```
bool canConstruct(string ransomNote, string magazine) {
    int count[26] = {0};
    for (const char& c : magazine) {
        count[c - 'a']++;
    }
    for (const char& c : ransomNote) {
        if (--count[c - 'a'] < 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Problem – 8. String to Integer (atoi)

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/string-to-integer-atoi

Problem

- You are given a string **s**
- Implement **myAtoi(string s)** using the following rules:
- Skip leading whitespace
- Determine sign (+ or -)
- Convert digits until non-digit or end of string
- Clamp result to 32-bit signed integer range $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$

Solution – 8. String to Integer (atoi)

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/string-to-integer-atoi

Solution

- Initialize an index i
- Position i to skip white spaces
- Check the sign and set a variable $sign = -1$ or 1
- Go over the remaining of the string and use the following:
 $digit = digit * 10 + s[i] - '0'$
- **Important:** use long long for the result and check overflows:
 $if (sign == 1 \ \&\& \ result > INT_MAX) \ return \ INT_MAX;$
 $if (sign == -1 \ \&\& \ -result < INT_MIN) \ return \ INT_MIN;$

Problem – 8. String to Integer (atoi)

Medium



LeetCode

leetcode.com/problems/string-to-integer-atoi

Code Time: **$O(n)$** Space: **$O(1)$**

```
int myAtoi(string s) {
    int i = 0;
    int n = s.size();
    // skip leading whitespace
    while (i < n && s[i] == ' ') i++;

    // some sanity check
    if (i == n) return 0;

    // check the sign
    int sign = 1;
    if (s[i] == '-') {
        sign = -1;
        i++;
    } else if (s[i] == '+') {
        // keep sign = 1
        i++;
    }

    // convert
    long long result = 0;
    while (i < n && isdigit(s[i])) {
        result = result * 10 + s[i] - '0';
        if (sign == 1 && result > INT_MAX) return INT_MAX;
        if (sign == -1 && -result < INT_MIN) return INT_MIN;
        ++i;
    }
    return result * sign;
}
```