

⇒ Power of a String

```
public static int powerString(String str) {  
    int i = 0;  
    int count = 1;  
    int ans = 0;  
    while (i < str.length()) {  
        int j = i + 1;  
        while (j < str.length()) {  
            if (str.charAt(i) != str.charAt(j)) {  
                → ans = Math.max( ans, count );  
                count = 1;  
                break;  
            }  
            → count++;  
            j++;  
        }  
        i = j;  
        → ans = Math.max( ans, count );  
        return ans;  
    }  
}
```

aaadd cccccc bbbbbb
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
i=0, j=1

Count = ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~
ans = ~~0~~ ~~3~~ ~~5~~ 6

T.C
 $O(N)$, S.o.C
 $O(1)$

i3
↓
↓

3
4
5
6

approch 3

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
a a d d c c c c c b b b b b b
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i

count = ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~
ans = ~~0~~ ~~3~~ 5
3
4
5
6

if unequal
↳ potential point to update ans
else
↳ keep incrementing count

approch 3

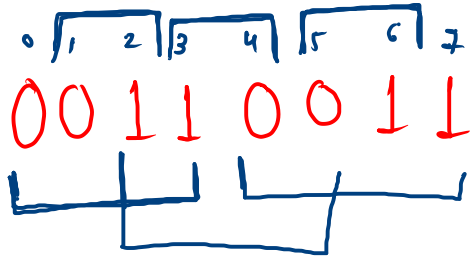
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();

    System.out.println(powerString(str));
}

public static int powerString(String str) {
    int count = 1;
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length() - 1; i++) {
        if ( str.charAt(i) == str.charAt(i + 1) ) {
            count++;
        } else {
            ans = Math.max(ans, count);
            count = 1;
        }
    }
    ans = Math.max(ans, count);
    return ans;
}
```

Count Substring of 0 and 1

str = 00110011



0011 \rightarrow (0,3)

1100 \rightarrow (2,5)

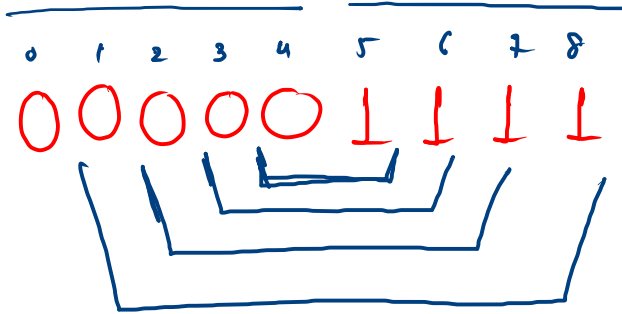
0011 \rightarrow (4,7)

01 \rightarrow (1,2)

10 \rightarrow (3,4)

01 \rightarrow (5,6)

str = 00001111



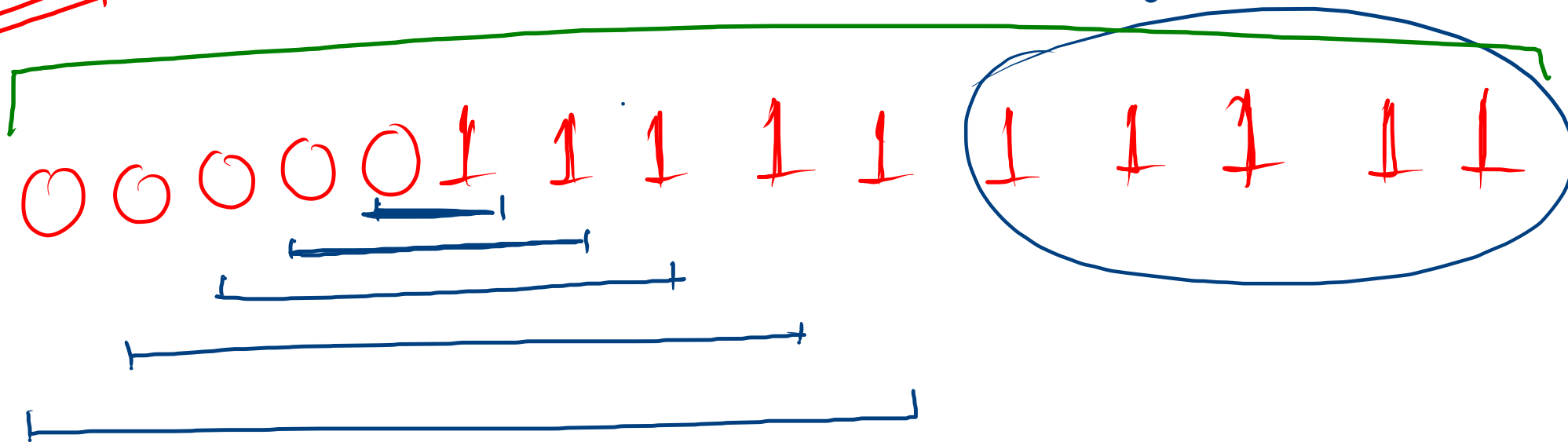
01 \rightarrow (4,5)

0011 \rightarrow (3,6) ans = 4

000111 \rightarrow (2,7)

00001111 \rightarrow (1,8)

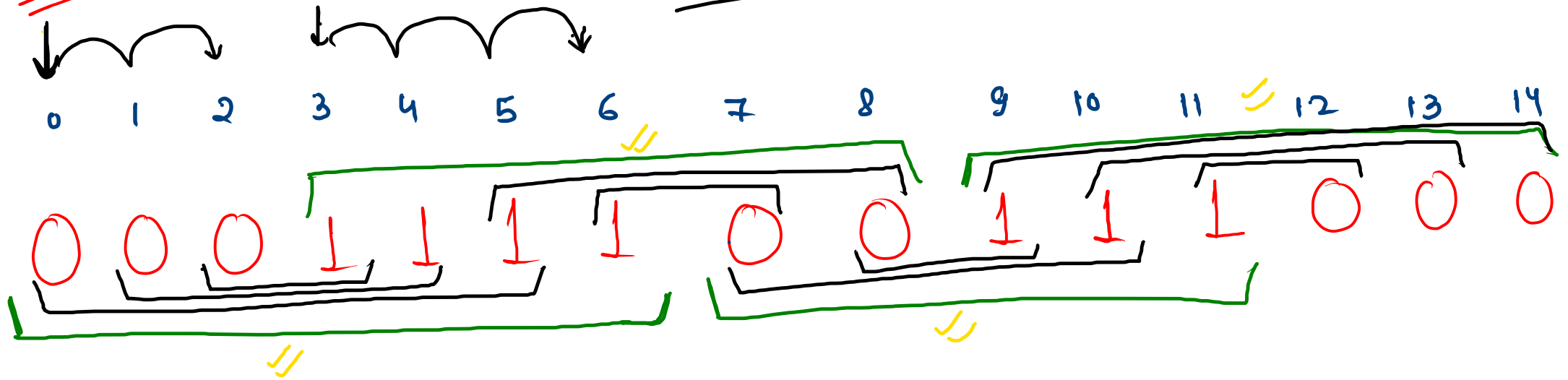
example 1



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{countZero} = 5 \\ \text{countOne} = 10 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \min(5, 10) = 5$$

example 2

ans = 10



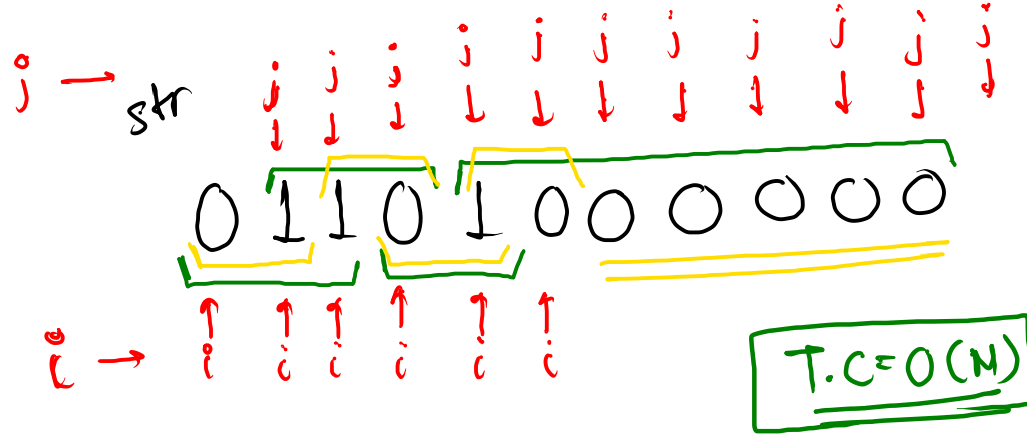
$$c0 = \cancel{3} \cancel{2} \cancel{2} 3$$

$$c1 = \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{3} 3$$

$$ans = 3 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10$$

Approach

```
public static int count01(String str) {  
    int i = 0;  
    int n = str.length();  
    int ans = 0;  
    while (i < n) {  
        int countZero = 0;  
        int countOne = 0;  
        if (str.charAt(i) == '0') {  
            while (i < n && str.charAt(i) == '0') {  
                countZero++;  
                i++;  
            }  
            int j = i;  
            while (j < n && str.charAt(j) == '1') {  
                countOne++;  
                j++;  
            }  
        } else {  
            while (i < n && str.charAt(i) == '1') {  
                countOne++;  
                i++;  
            }  
            int j = i;  
            while (j < n && str.charAt(j) == '0') {  
                countZero++;  
                j++;  
            }  
        }  
        ans += Math.min( countZero, countOne );  
    }  
    return ans;  
}
```



$$C0 = \cancel{0} \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0} \cancel{0}$$

$$C1 = \cancel{0} \cancel{2} \cancel{0} \cancel{2} \cancel{0} \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{1}$$

$$\text{ans} = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

Approach 2

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = scn.nextLine();

    System.out.println(count01(str));
}

public static int count01(String str) {
    int curr = 1;
    int prev = 0;
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < str.length(); i++) {
        if ( str.charAt(i) == str.charAt(i - 1) ) {
            curr++;
        } else {
            ans += Math.min( curr, prev );
            prev = curr;
            curr = 1;
        }
    }
    ans += Math.min( curr, prev );
    return ans;
}
```