

Merge Strings Alternatively

(2 pointers)

0 1 2 3 4
str1 = "Rohit";
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
0 1 2 3 4
str2 = "Yadav";

} same length

ans = "RYoahdiatv"
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ans = ""
 ↳ ans = "R"
 ↳ ans = "RY"
 ↳ ans = "RYo"
 ⋮

space

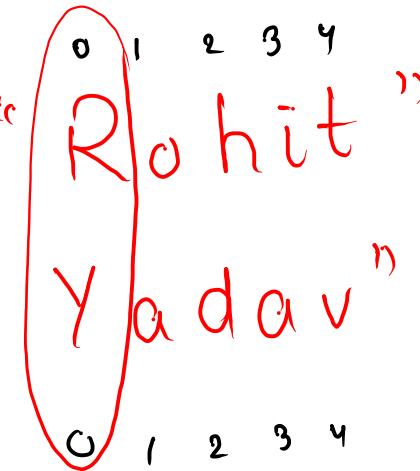
i
↓
0 1 2 3 4
str1 = "Rohit";

str2 = "Yadav";
 0 1 2 3 4
 ↑
 j

ans = RY

str1.charAt(i)
+
str2.charAt(j)

str1 = "Rohit"
str2 = "Yadav"



i = 0,

and \neq str1.charAt(i) + str2.charAt(i)

code1

T.C = $O(N)$
S.C = $O(1)$

```
public static String mergeString(String str1, String str2) {
    int i = 0;
    int j = 0;
    String ans = "";
    while ( i < str1.length() && j < str2.length() ) {
        ans += str1.charAt(i);
        ans += str2.charAt(j);

        i++;
        j++;
    }
    return ans;
}
```

code2

T.C = $O(N)$
S.C = $O(1)$

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str1 = scn.nextLine();
    String str2 = scn.nextLine();
    System.out.println(mergeString(str1, str2));
}

public static String mergeString(String str1, String str2) {
    String ans = "";

    for (int i = 0; i < str1.length(); i++) {
        ans = ans + str1.charAt(i) + str2.charAt(i);
    }

    return ans;
}
```

↓ ↓
str1 = "Kunal"
0 1 2 3 4
↑ ↑
str2 = "Anchi"
0 1 2 3 4
↑ ↑

ans = "KAnunncahli"

i=0, i=3
i=1, i=4
i=2,

Count Substring of 0 and 1

str = "0011001100000000"

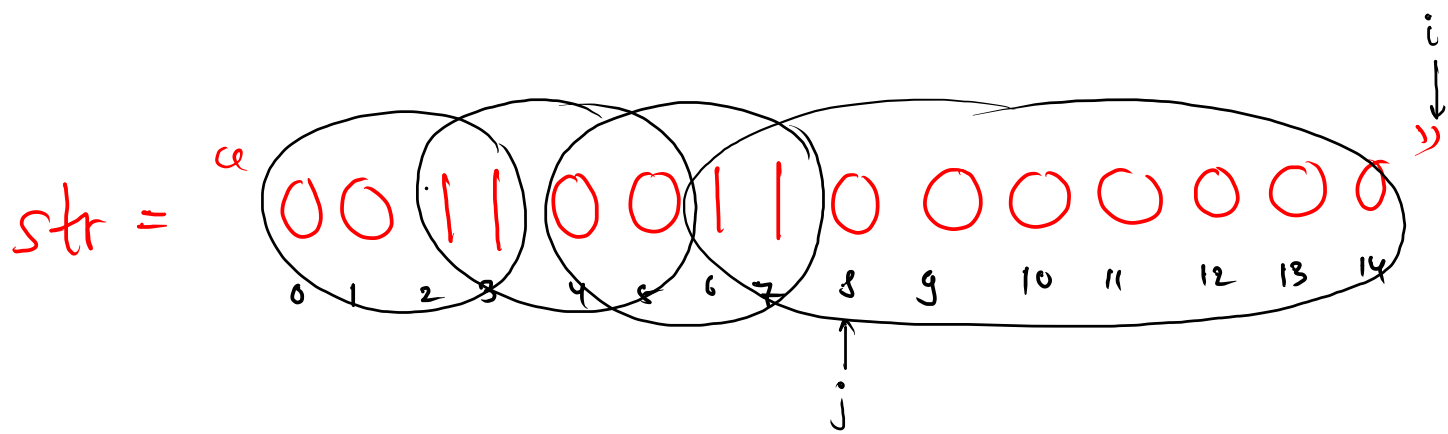
condition:-

↳ continuous substring where equal no. of 0's and equal no. of 1's should be grouped together

⑧

all
substring:-

- (0,3) → 0011
- (1,2) → 01
- (2,5) → 1100
- (3,4) → 10
- (5,6) → 01
- (4,7) → 0011
- (7,8) → 10
- (6,9) → 1100



$$\text{countZero} = 0 \neq 7$$

$$\text{countOne} = 0 \neq 2$$

$$\text{ans} = 0 + \underline{2 + 2 + 2 + 2} = 8$$

↑

```

public static int countSubstring(String str) {
    int n = str.length();
    int i = 0;
    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 = ans + Math.min( countZero, countOne );
    }
    return ans;
}

```

ans = 0 + 2 + 2 + 2

→ resetting → ⑥

str = "111001100000"

Diagram illustrating the string "111001100000" with indices i and j. Blue brackets group the substrings "111", "00", "11", and "00000". A red arrow points to the index i at the start of the "00000" group. A circled 6 is shown below the string.

| | CountZero | CountOne |
|-------|-----------|----------|
| min=2 | 2 | 3 |
| min=2 | 2 | 2 |
| min=2 | 5 | 2 |

ans = 6

T.C = $O(N)$

operations = $2 \times N$

Long Pressed Name

str = "alex" \downarrow
 i

typed = "aaleex" \uparrow
 j

pseudo code
logic

if (char at i == char at j) {
 $i++$; $j++$;

} else {
 $j++$;
}

else if (char at j == char at $j-1$)

False

True

str = "alex" \downarrow
 i
typed = "aaleex" \uparrow
 j