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Interleaving of 2 strings s1 and s2 forms s3
if len of s3 is not equal to sum of s1 and s2, it is a wrong interleaving.
We have 3 more central menthods checkInterleaving(), dynamicProgramme(), backtracking()
checkInterleaving() passes s1, s2 and s3 to for forming a 3d Dynamic programming matrix
dynamicProgramming():
    form a 3d matrix "dp" with all values filled with False value, with x-axis as s1 subtsring, y-axis as s2 substring, z-axis as s3
   dp[0][0][0] = True
    for x in range(s1SplitLen+1):
       for y in range(s2SplitLen+1):
           for z in range(1, s3Len+1):
               if last portion of s3 == current s1 substring and x>0 & z has more space left than previous x & dp[previous x][y][previous z] == True:
               \mbox{\tt\#} Checking the match of substring from s2 with s3
               if last portion of s3 == current s2 substring and y>0 & z has more space left than previous y & dp[x][y-1][previous z] == True:
                  dp[x][y][z] = True
backtracking():
           interleaving.append((s1Split[s1SplitLen - 1], "s1"))
           #similarly check for s2
           interleaving.append((s2Split[s2SplitLen - 1], "s2"))
          s2SplitLen = s2SplitLen - 1
Informal argument for its correctness
 s1: aabcc
 s2: dbbca
 s3: aadbbcbcac
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Interleaving exists: True, Count of interleavings: 36

s1 substrings: aa, bc, c
s2 substrings: db, bca

Time complexity is exponential because of generation of substrings Space complexity is exponential because of generation of substrings