

761. Special Binary String

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Special binary strings are binary strings with the following two properties:

- The number of 0's is equal to the number of 1's.
- Every prefix of the binary string has at least as many 1's as 0's.

Given a special string S , a *move* consists of choosing two consecutive, non-empty, special substrings of S , and swapping them. (*Two strings are consecutive if the last character of the first string is exactly one index before the first character of the second string.*)

At the end of any number of moves, what is the lexicographically largest resulting string possible?

Example 1:

Input: $S = "11011000"$
Output: $"11100100"$
Explanation:
The strings $"10"$ [occurring at $S[1]$] and $"1100"$ [at $S[3]$] are swapped.
This is the lexicographically largest string possible after some number of swaps.

Note:

1. S has length at most 50.
2. S is guaranteed to be a *special* binary string as defined above.

Seen this question in a real interview before?



🔍 C++



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Notes

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