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# 6. ZigZag Conversion



# Solution

### Approach 1: Sort by Row

#### Intuition

By iterating through the string from left to right, we can easily determine which row in the Zig-Zag pattern that a character belongs to.

### Algorithm

We can use  $\min(\text{numRows}, \text{len}(s))$  lists to represent the non-empty rows of the Zig-Zag Pattern.

Iterate through s from left to right, appending each character to the appropriate row. The appropriate row can be tracked using two variables: the current row and the current direction.

The current direction changes only when we moved up to the topmost row or moved down to the bottommost row.



#### **Complexity Analysis**

- ullet Time Complexity: O(n), where  $n == \operatorname{len}(s)$
- Space Complexity: O(n)

## Approach 2: Visit by Row

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### Intuition

Visit the characters in the same order as reading the Zig-Zag pattern line by line.

#### **Algorithm**

Visit all characters in row 0 first, then row 1, then row 2, and so on...

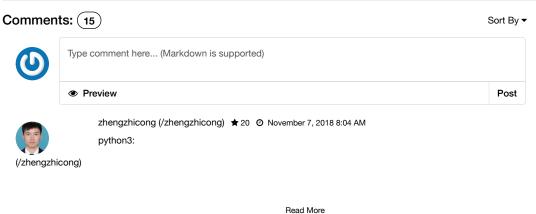
For all whole numbers k,

- Characters in row 0 are located at indexes k  $(2 \cdot numRows 2)$
- Characters in row numRows -1 are located at indexes k  $(2 \cdot numRows 2) + numRows 1$
- Characters in inner row i are located at indexes k  $(2 \cdot \text{numRows} 2) + i$  and  $(k+1)(2 \cdot \text{numRows} 2) i$ .



#### **Complexity Analysis**

- Time Complexity: O(n), where n == len(s). Each index is visited once.
- ullet Space Complexity: O(n). For the cpp implementation, O(1) if return string is not considered extra space.



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