

# [每日 LeetCode] 830. Positions of Large Groups

作者: [Hanseltu](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1554818279965>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

Description:

In a string  $S$  of lowercase letters, these letters form consecutive groups of the same character.

For example, a string like  $S = \text{"abbxxxxzzy"}$  has the groups  $\text{"a"}$ ,  $\text{"bb"}$ ,  $\text{"xxxx"}$ ,  $\text{"z"}$  and  $\text{"yy"}$ .

Call a group large if it has 3 or more characters. We would like the starting and ending positions of every large group.

The final answer should be in lexicographic order.

### Example 1:

Input:  $\text{"abbxxxxzzy"}$

Output:  $[[3,6]]$

Explanation:  $\text{"xxxx"}$  is the single large group with starting 3 and ending positions 6.

### Example 2:

Input:  $\text{"abc"}$

Output:  $[]$

Explanation: We have  $\text{"a"}$ ,  $\text{"b"}$  and  $\text{"c"}$  but no large group.

### Example 3:

Input:  $\text{"abcdddeeeeaabbbcd"}$

Output:  $[[3,5],[6,9],[12,14]]$

---

思路：本题要求统计小写字母序列中连续出现大于或等于三次的下标起始位置。可以考虑使用双指针一个指针指向重复部分的开头，一个往后遍历计数，只要不相同了就停止，然后看次数是否大于等于3是就将双指针位置存入结果res中，并更新指针。

---

C++代码

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> largeGroupPositions(string S) {
        vector<vector<int>> res;
        int n = S.size(), start = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            if (i < n && S[i] == S[start])
                continue;
            if (i - start >= 3)
                res.push_back({start, i - 1});
            start = i;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

---

运行时间: 8ms

运行内存: 9.2M