

830. Positions of Large Groups

Description

In a string `s` of lowercase letters, these letters form consecutive groups of the same character.

For example, a string like `s = "abbxxxxzzy"` has the groups `"a"`, `"bb"`, `"xxxx"`, `"z"`, and `"yy"`.

A group is identified by an interval `[start, end]`, where `start` and `end` denote the start and end indices (inclusive) of the group. In the above example, `"xxxx"` has the interval `[3,6]`.

A group is considered **large** if it has 3 or more characters.

Return *the intervals of every large group sorted in increasing order by start index*.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "abbxxxxzzy"`

Output: `[[3,6]]`

Explanation: `"xxxx"` is the only large group with start index 3 and end index 6.

Example 2:

Input: `s = "abc"`

Output: `[]`

Explanation: We have groups `"a"`, `"b"`, and `"c"`, none of which are large groups.

Example 3:

Input: `s = "abcdddeeeaaabbbcd"`

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

Explanation: The large groups are `"ddd"`, `"eeee"`, and `"bbb"`.

Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 1000`
- `s` contains lowercase English letters only.

