

寻找比目标字母大的最小字母

给你一个排序后的字符列表 `letters`，列表中只包含小写英文字母。另给出一个目标字母 `target`，请你寻找在这一有序列表里比目标字母大的最小字母。

在比较时，字母是依序循环出现的。举个例子：

- 如果目标字母 `target = 'z'` 并且字符列表为 `letters = ['a', 'b']`，则答案返回 `'a'`

示例：

输入：

```
letters = ["c", "f", "j"]
```

```
target = "a"
```

输出：`"c"`

输入：

```
letters = ["c", "f", "j"]
```

```
target = "c"
```

输出：`"f"`

输入：

```
letters = ["c", "f", "j"]
```

```
target = "d"
```

输出：`"f"`

输入：

```
letters = ["c", "f", "j"]
```

```
target = "g"
```

输出: "j"

输入:

letters = ["c", "f", "j"]

target = "j"

输出: "c"

输入:

letters = ["c", "f", "j"]

target = "k"

输出: "c"

```
class Solution {
public:
    char nextGreatestLetter(vector<char>& letters, char target) {
        int left=0;
        int right=letters.size();
        while(left<right)
        {
            int mid=left+(right-left)/2;
            if(letters[mid]>target)
            {
                right=mid;
            }
            else
                left=mid+1;
        }
        //考虑特殊情况，目标大于列表所有字符，返回首字符
        if(left==letters.size())
            return letters[0];

        return letters[left];
    }
};
```