## 424. Longest Repeating Character Replacement

Attempted

Main problem is the facing is that ... how many character are change ...and ... which have to change....

You are given a string s and an integer k. You can choose any character of the string and change it to any other uppercase English character. You can perform this operation at most k times.

Return the length of the longest substring containing the same letter you can get after performing the above operations.

max character is change is = maxlength -maximum frequency <mark>of element</mark> ...

```
Example 1:
```

```
Input: s = "ABAB", k = 2
Output: 4
Explanation: Replace the two 'A's with two 'B's or vice versa.
```

## Example 2:

```
Input: s = "AABABBA", k = 1
Output: 4
```

```
Brute force
1 class Solution {
2
        public int characterReplacement(String s, int k) {
3
4
            int maxl=0 ,n=s.length();
5
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
6
                int maxf=0;
7
                int[] arr=new int[26];
8
9
                 for(int j=i;j<n;j++){</pre>
10
                     arr[s.charAt(j)-'A']++;
                     maxf=Math.max(maxf , arr[s.charAt(j)-'A']);
11
12
                     if(k>=(j-i+1-maxf)){
                         maxl=Math.max(maxl , j-i+1);
13
14
                     }else{
15
                         break;
16
17
18
19
20
            return maxl;
21
22
23
```

TC -O(N+N)\*26; Better sol: class Solution { public int characterReplacement(String s, int k) { int[] arr=new int[26]; int maxl=0 , l=0 , r=0 , maxf=0 , n=s.length(); while(r<n){ arr[s.charAt(r)-'A']++; maxf=Math.max(maxf , arr[s.charAt(r)-'A']); while(k<(r-l+1-maxf)){</pre> arr[s.charAt(1)-'A']--; maxf=0; for(int i=0 ;i<26;i++) maxf =Math.max(maxf,arr[i]);</pre> 1++; **if**(k>=(r-l+1-maxf)){ maxl=Math.max(maxl , r-l+1); } r++; return max1; }

## Optimal Approach