Testleaf

Always Ahead

Given a string s and a non-empty string p, find all the start indices of p's anagrams in s.

Strings consists of lowercase English letters only and the length of both strings s and p will not be larger than 20,100.

The order of output does not matter.

30 DAYS CODING
DAY 19

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Example 1:

Input:
s: "cbaebabacd" p: "abc"

Output:
[0, 6]

Explanation:

The substring with start index = 0 is
"cba", which is an anagram of "abc".
The substring with start index = 6 is
"bac", which is an anagram of "abc".

Example 2:

Input:
s: "abab" p: "ab"

Output:
[0, 1, 2]

Explanation:

The substring with start index = 0 is "ab", which is an anagram of "ab".

The substring with start index = 1 is "ba", which is an anagram of "ab".

The substring with start index = 2 is "ab", which is an anagram of "ab".