

744. Find Smallest Letter Greater Than Target

Easy



693



769



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Given a characters array `letters` that is sorted in **non-decreasing** order and a character `target`, return *the smallest character in the array that is larger than* `target`.

Note that the letters wrap around.

- For example, if `target == 'z'` and `letters == ['a', 'b']`, the answer is `'a'`.

Example 1:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "a"

Output: "c"

Example 2:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "c"

Output: "f"

Example 3:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "d"

Output: "f"

Example 4:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "g"

Output: "j"

Example 5:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "j"

Output: "c"

Constraints:

- `2 <= letters.length <= 104`
- `letters[i]` is a lowercase English letter.
- `letters` is sorted in **non-decreasing** order.
- `letters` contains at least two different characters.
- `target` is a lowercase English letter.

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