滑动窗口

```
链表子串数组题,用双指针别犹豫;
双指针家三兄弟,个个都是万人迷;
快慢指针最神奇,链表操作无压力;
归并排序找中点,链表成环搞判断;
左右指针最常见,左右两端相向行;
反转数组要靠他,二分搜索是弟弟;
滑动窗口老孟男,子串问题全靠他;
左右指针滑窗口,一前一后齐头进。
```

算法框架:

```
int left = 0, right = 0;
while(right < s.size()) {
    // 增大窗口
    windows.push_back(s[right]);
    right++;

while(windows need shrink) {
    // 缩小窗口
    windows.pop_back();
    left++;
    }
}</pre>
```

整理算法框架如下:

```
void slideWindows(std::string s, std::string t){
 std::unordered_map<char, int> need, window;
 for(auto c : t){
   need[c]++;
 }
 int left =0, right = 0;
 int valid = 0;
 while(right < s.size()){</pre>
   // c 是将移入窗口的字符串
   char c = s[right];
   // 右移窗口
   right++;
   // 将窗口内数据进行一系列更新
   // 判断左侧窗口是否要收缩
   while(window need shirk){
     // d 是将移出窗口的字符
```

```
char d = s[left];

// 左侧收缩
left++;

// 进行窗口内数据更新

...
}
}
```

最小覆盖字符串

给定字符串s和t, 求解s中包含t所有字符的最短子串, 不存在返回空。

```
class Solution {
public:
  std::string minWindow(std::string s, std::string t) {
   std::unordered_map<char, int> need, windows;
   for (auto c : t) {
     need[c]++;
   }
   int left = 0, right = 0;
   int valid = 0;
   int start = 0;
   int len = INT MAX;
   while (right < s.size()) {</pre>
     char c = s[right++];
     if (need.count(c)) {
       windows[c]++;
       if (windows[c] == need[c]) {
         valid++;
       }
      }
     // 是否进行收缩,未限定子串长度
     while (valid == need.size()) {
       // 更新最小长度
       if (right - left < len) {</pre>
          start = left;
          len = right - left;
        }
        char d = s[left++];
        if (windows.count(d)) {
          if (windows[d] == need[d]) {
            valid--;
         windows[d]--;
```

```
}
}
return len == INT_MAX ? "" : s.substr(start, len);
}
};
```

字符串排列

```
给定字符串s1,s2; 判断s2中是否包含s1的一个排列。
```

```
class Solution {
public:
 bool checkInclusion(std::string s1, std::string s2) {
    std::unordered_map<char, int> need, window;
    for (auto c : s1) {
     need[c]++:
    }
    int left = 0, right = 0;
    int valid = 0;
   while (right < s2.size()) {</pre>
     char c = s2[right++];
     if (need.count(c)) {
       window[c]++;
       if (window[c] == need[c]) {
         valid++;
       }
      }
     // 保证了每次s1.size() == right - left
     while (s1.size() <= right - left) {</pre>
        if (valid == need.size()) { // 出现含全部字符的子串
          return true;
        }
        char d = s2[left++];
        if (window.count(d)) {
          if (window[d] == need[d]) {
            valid--;
          window[d]--;
       }
     }
    }
   return false;
 }
};
```

求字符串中包含排列的全部起始索引位置

给定字符串s1,s2; 判断s2中包含s1的一个排列, 输出该排列在s2中的全部开始索引位置。

```
class Solution {
public:
  std::vector<int> findAnagrams(std::string s, std::string p) {
    std::unordered_map<char, int> need, window;
    std::vector<int>
    for (auto c : p) {
      need[c]++;
    }
    int right = 0, left = 0;
    int valid = 0;
   while (right < s.size()) {</pre>
      char c = s[right++];
     if (need.count(c)) {
       window[c]++;
       if (window[c] == need[c]) {
         valid++;
       }
      }
      while (right - left >= p.size()) {
        if (valid == need.size()) {
          res.push_back(left);
        }
        char d = s[left++];
        if (window.count(d)) {
          if (window[d] == need[d]) {
            valid--;
          window[d]--;
        }
      }
    }
   return res;
 }
};
```

最长无重复子串

给定一个字符串,找出其中不含重复字符的最长子串长度。

```
class Solution {
public:
  int lengthOfLongestSubstring(std::string s) {
    std::unordered_map<char, int> window;
    int
                                   res = 0;
    int
                                   right = 0, left = 0;
    while (right < s.size()) {</pre>
      char c = s[right++];
      window[c]++;
      while (window[c] > 1) {
        char d = s[left++];
       window[d]--;
      }
     res = res < right - left ? right - left : res;</pre>
    return res;
 }
};
```