

# Problem 763: Partition Labels

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

You are given a string

`s`

. We want to partition the string into as many parts as possible so that each letter appears in at most one part. For example, the string

`"ababcc"`

can be partitioned into

`["abab", "cc"]`

, but partitions such as

`["aba", "bcc"]`

or

`["ab", "ab", "cc"]`

are invalid.

Note that the partition is done so that after concatenating all the parts in order, the resultant string should be

s

.

Return

a list of integers representing the size of these parts

.

Example 1:

Input:

s = "ababcbacadefegdehijhklij"

Output:

[9,7,8]

Explanation:

The partition is "ababcbaca", "defegde", "hijhklij". This is a partition so that each letter appears in at most one part. A partition like "ababcbacadefegde", "hijhklij" is incorrect, because it splits s into less parts.

Example 2:

Input:

s = "eccbbbbbdec"

Output:

[10]

Constraints:

1 <= s.length <= 500

s

consists of lowercase English letters.

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> partitionLabels(string s) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public List<Integer> partitionLabels(String s) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def partitionLabels(self, s: str) -> List[int]:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def partitionLabels(self, s):
        """
        :type s: str
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {string} s
```

```

* @return {number[]}
*/
var partitionLabels = function(s) {

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function partitionLabels(s: string): number[] {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> PartitionLabels(string s) {

    }
}

```

### C:

```

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* partitionLabels(char* s, int* returnSize) {

}

```

### Go:

```

func partitionLabels(s string) []int {

}

```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun partitionLabels(s: String): List<Int> {

    }
}

```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func partitionLabels(_ s: String) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn partition_labels(s: String) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {String} s  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def partition_labels(s)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param String $s  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function partitionLabels($s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<int> partitionLabels(String s) {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def partitionLabels(s: String): List[Int] = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec partition_labels(s :: String.t) :: [integer]  
  def partition_labels(s) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec partition_labels(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> [integer()].  
partition_labels(S) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (partition-labels s)  
  (-> string? (listof exact-integer?))  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Partition Labels  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, hash  
 */
```

```

* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
*/

class Solution {
public:
vector<int> partitionLabels(string s) {

}

};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Partition Labels
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public List<Integer> partitionLabels(String s) {

}

}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Partition Labels
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, string, greedy, hash

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

```

```

class Solution:
def partitionLabels(self, s: str) -> List[int]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

## Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def partitionLabels(self, s):
"""
:type s: str
:rtype: List[int]
"""

```

## JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Partition Labels
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

/**
 * @param {string} s
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var partitionLabels = function(s) {

};

```

## TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Partition Labels
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, string, greedy, hash

```



```

*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
* Space Complexity:  $O(n)$  for hash map
*/

function partitionLabels(s: string): number[] {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Partition Labels
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, string, greedy, hash
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
* Space Complexity:  $O(n)$  for hash map
*/

public class Solution {
    public IList<int> PartitionLabels(string s) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Partition Labels
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: array, string, greedy, hash
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity:  $O(n)$  or  $O(n \log n)$ 
* Space Complexity:  $O(n)$  for hash map
*/

/**

```

```

* Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
*/
int* partitionLabels(char* s, int* returnSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Partition Labels
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, string, greedy, hash
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

func partitionLabels(s string) []int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun partitionLabels(s: String): List<Int> {

    }
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func partitionLabels(_ s: String) -> [Int] {

    }
}

```

### Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Partition Labels
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, string, greedy, hash

```

```
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

impl Solution {
    pub fn partition_labels(s: String) -> Vec<i32> {

    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {String} s
# @return {Integer[]}
def partition_labels(s)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param String $s
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function partitionLabels($s) {

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    List<int> partitionLabels(String s) {

    }
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def partitionLabels(s: String): List[Int] = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec partition_labels(s :: String.t) :: [integer]  
  def partition_labels(s) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec partition_labels(S :: unicode:unicode_binary()) -> [integer()].  
partition_labels(S) ->  
.
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (partition-labels s)  
  (-> string? (listof exact-integer?))  
)
```