You are given a **0-indexed** string s. You are also given a **0-indexed** string queryCharacters of length k and a **0-indexed** array of integer **indices** queryIndices of length k, both of which are used to describe k queries.

The ith query updates the character in s at index queryIndices[i] to the character queryCharacters[i].

Return *an array* lengths *of length* k *where* lengths[i] *is the* ***length*** *of the* ***longest substring*** *of* s *consisting of* ***only one repeating*** *character* ***after*** *the* ith *query* *is performed.*

**Example 1:**

Input: s = "babacc", queryCharacters = "bcb", queryIndices = [1,3,3]  
Output: [3,3,4]  
Explanation:   
- 1st query updates s = "bbbacc". The longest substring consisting of one repeating character is "bbb" with length 3.  
- 2nd query updates s = "bbbccc".   
 The longest substring consisting of one repeating character can be "bbb" or "ccc" with length 3.  
- 3rd query updates s = "bbbbcc". The longest substring consisting of one repeating character is "bbbb" with length 4.  
Thus, we return [3,3,4].

**Example 2:**

Input: s = "abyzz", queryCharacters = "aa", queryIndices = [2,1]  
Output: [2,3]  
Explanation:  
- 1st query updates s = "abazz". The longest substring consisting of one repeating character is "zz" with length 2.  
- 2nd query updates s = "aaazz". The longest substring consisting of one repeating character is "aaa" with length 3.  
Thus, we return [2,3].

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= s.length <= 105
* s consists of lowercase English letters.
* k == queryCharacters.length == queryIndices.length
* 1 <= k <= 105
* queryCharacters consists of lowercase English letters.
* 0 <= queryIndices[i] < s.length