

New Tab

Climbing Stairs - LeetCode

Maximum Subarray - LeetCode

Unique Paths - LeetCode

Longest Increasing Subsequence - LeetCode

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leetcode.com/problems/climbing-stairs/

Problem List

70. Climbing Stairs

EasyTopicsCompaniesHint

You are climbing a staircase. It takes n steps to reach the top.

Each time you can either climb 1 or 2 steps. In how many distinct ways can you climb to the top?

Example 1:

Input: $n = 2$
Output: 2
Explanation: There are two ways to climb to the top.

- 1 step + 1 step
- 2 steps

Example 2:

Input: $n = 3$
Output: 3
Explanation: There are three ways to climb to the top.

- 1 step + 1 step + 1 step
- 1 step + 2 steps
- 2 steps + 1 step

DescriptionEditorialSolutionsSubmissions

Code

C++

Auto

```
4     if (n <= 2) return n;
5
6     int a = 1, b = 2;
7     for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
8         int temp = a + b;
9         a = b;
10        b = temp;
11    }
12    return b;
13 }
14 
```

Ln 14, Col 3 | Saved

RunSubmit

TestcaseTest Result

AcceptedRuntime: 0 ms

Case 1Case 2

Input

$n =$
2

Output

2

22.9K438343 Online

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Climbing Stairs - LeetCode

Maximum Subarray - LeetCode

Unique Paths - LeetCode

Longest Increasing Subsequenc

leetcode.com/problems/maximum-subarray/submissions/1580077862/

Problem List

Accepted

Editorial

Solutions

All Submissions

Accepted 210 / 210 testcases passed

Submitted at Mar 20, 2025 15:11

Runtime

0 ms | Beats 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

71.76 MB | Beats 53.31%

Code

C++

Auto

for(int val: nums){
 curSum = curSum + val;
 maxSum = max(curSum, maxSum);

 if(curSum < 0){
 curSum = 0;
 }
}
return maxSum;

Ln 11, Col 28 | Saved

Run

Submit

Testcase

Test Result

nums =
[-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4]

Output

6

Expected

6

Contribute a testcase

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Accepted63 / 63 testcases passed

Submitted at Mar 20, 2025 15:11

Solution

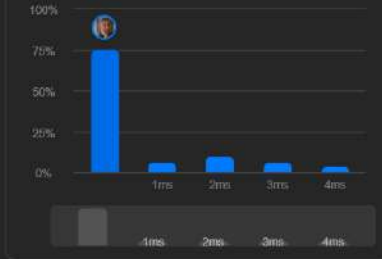
Runtime

0 ms | Beats 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

9.41 MB | Beats 8.94%



CodeC++

Code

```
2 public:
3 int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
4     // dp[i][j] := the number of unique paths from (0, 0) to (i, j)
5     vector<vector<int>> dp(m, vector<int>(n, 1));
6
7     for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i)
8         for (int j = 1; j < n; ++j)
9             dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j] + dp[i][j - 1];
10
11     return dp[m - 1][n - 1];
12 }
13
```

Ln 10, Col 1 | Saved

RunSubmit

TestcaseTest Result

AcceptedRuntime: 0 ms

Case 1Case 2

Input

m = 3

n = 7

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ENG IN

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Climbing Stairs - LeetCode

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Unique Paths - LeetCode

Longest Increasing Subsequence

leetcode.com/problems/longest-increasing-subsequence/

Problem List

282 Online

Description

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

300. Longest Increasing Subsequence

Medium

Topics

Companies

Given an integer array `nums`, return the length of the longest strictly increasing subsequence.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]`
Output: 4
Explanation: The longest increasing subsequence is `[2,3,7,101]`, therefore the length is 4.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,0,3,2,3]`
Output: 4

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [7,7,7,7,7,7,7]`
Output: 1

Code

C++

Auto

```
11         if (nums[i] > nums[j]) {
12             dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1);
13         }
14     }
15     maxLength = max(maxLength, dp[i]);
16 }
17
18 return maxLength;
19 }
20 }
21
22
```

Ln 22, Col 1 | Saved

Run

Submit

Testcase

Test Result

Accepted

Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1

Case 2

Case 3

Input

nums =

[10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]

Output

4

21.5K

217

282 Online

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