

2221. Find Triangular Sum of an Array

Medium

166

6

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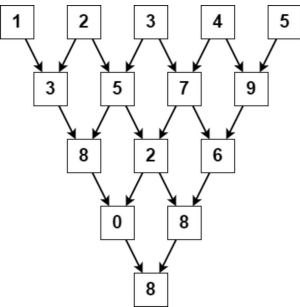
You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums` , where `nums[i]` is a digit between `0` and `9` (**inclusive**).

The **triangular sum** of `nums` is the value of the only element present in `nums` after the following process terminates:

- Let `nums` comprise of `n` elements. If `n == 1` ,**end** the process. Otherwise, **create** a new **0-indexed** integer array `newNums` of length `n - 1` .
- For each index `i` , where `0 <= i < n - 1` , **assign** the value of `newNums[i]` as `(nums[i] + nums[i+1]) % 10` , where `%` denotes modulo operator.
- Replace** the array `nums` with `newNums` .
- Repeat** the entire process starting from step 1.

Return *the triangular sum of* `nums` .

Example 1:



Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4,5]`
Output: `8`
Explanation:
The above diagram depicts the process from which we obtain the triangular sum of the array.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [5]`
Output: `5`
Explanation:
Since there is only one element in `nums`, the triangular sum is the value of that element itself.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 1000`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 9`

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```
1 class Solution {
2     public int triangularSum(int[] nums) {
3
4     }
5 }
```