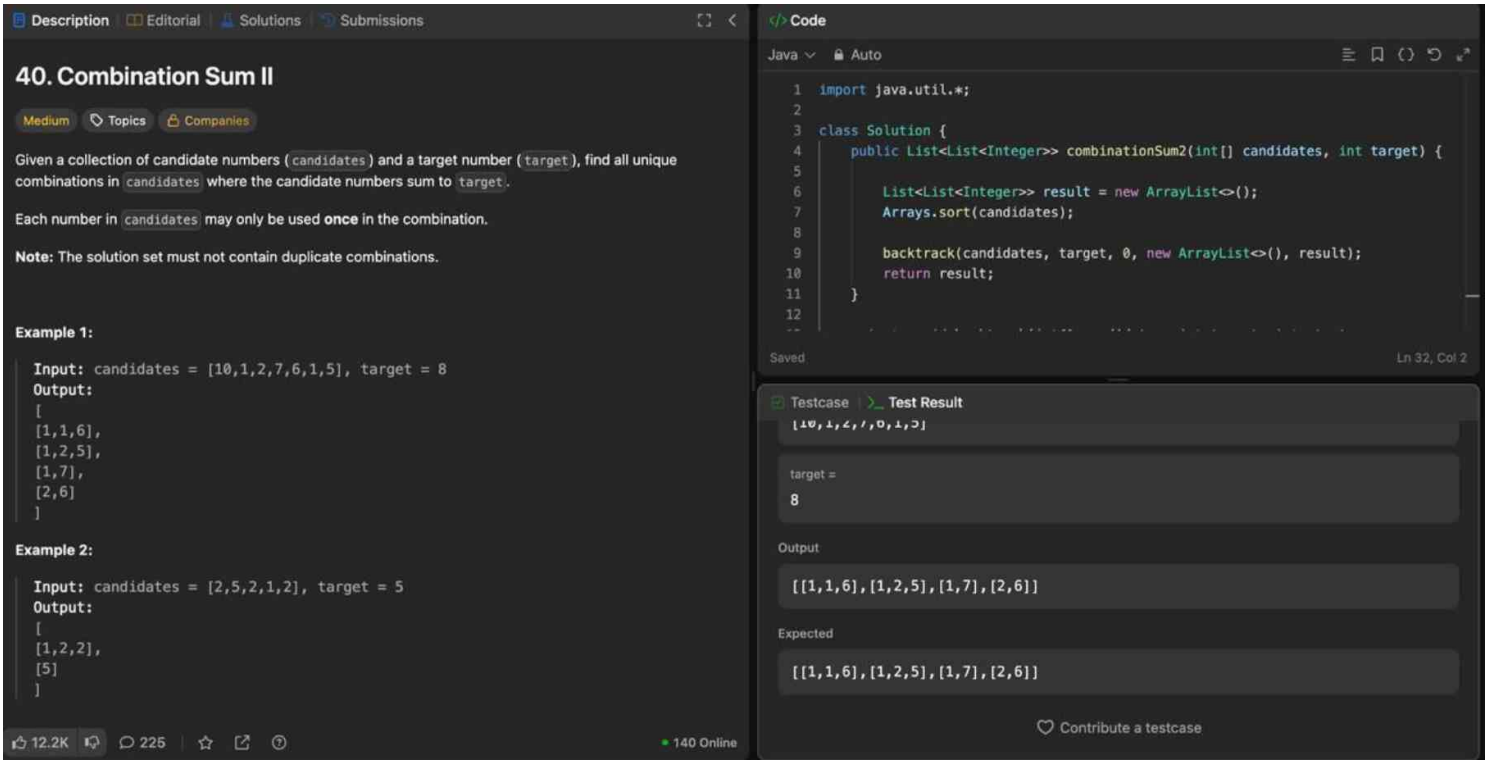
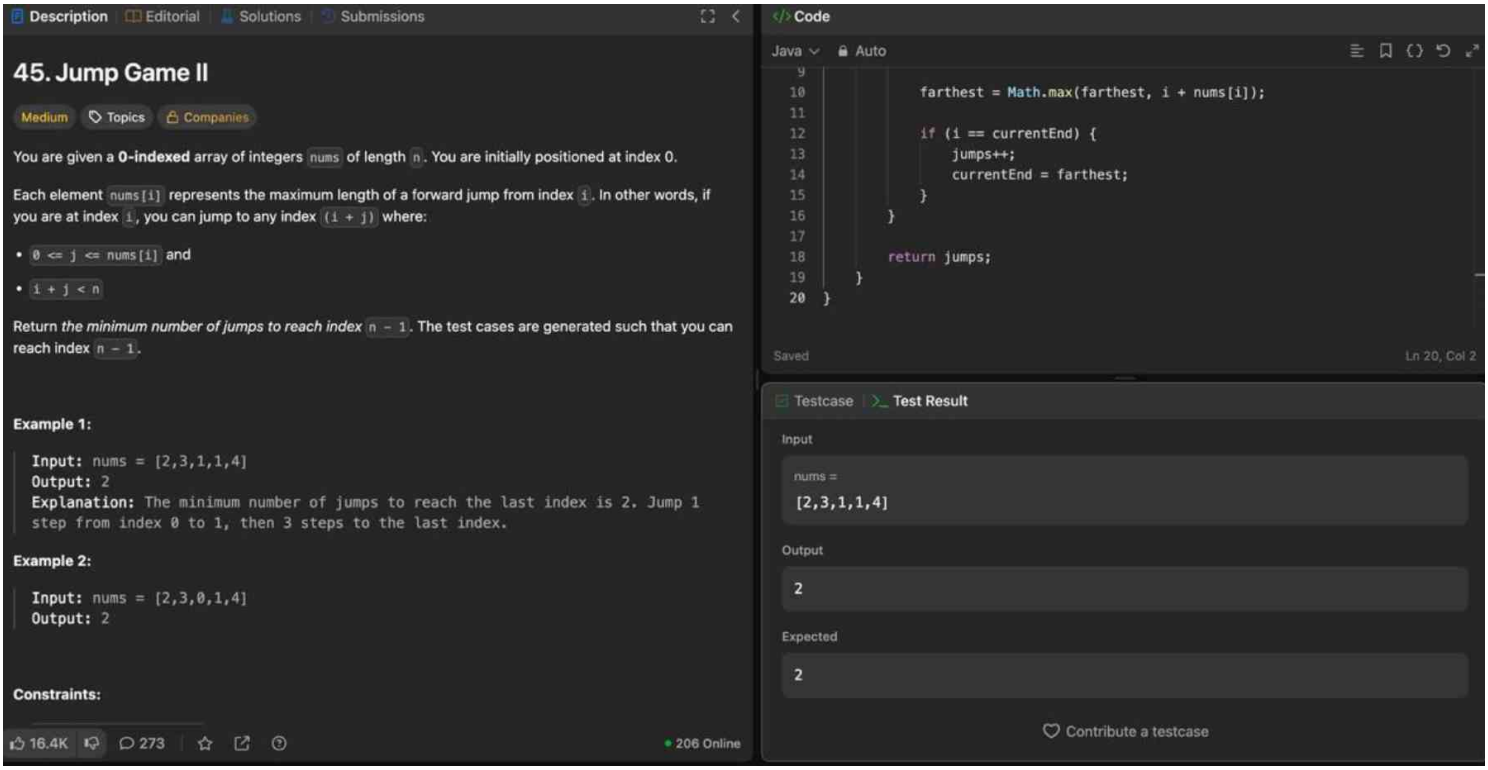
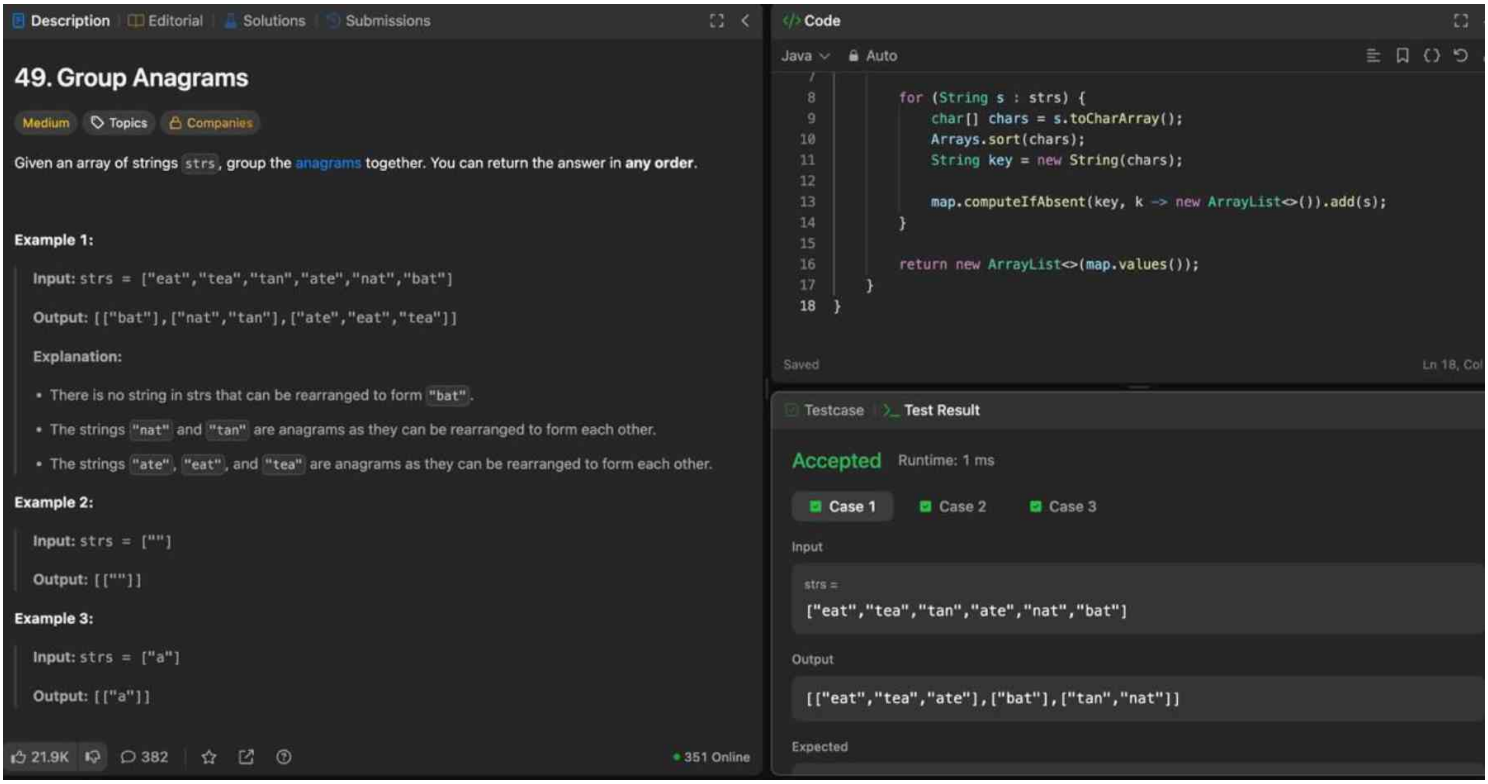
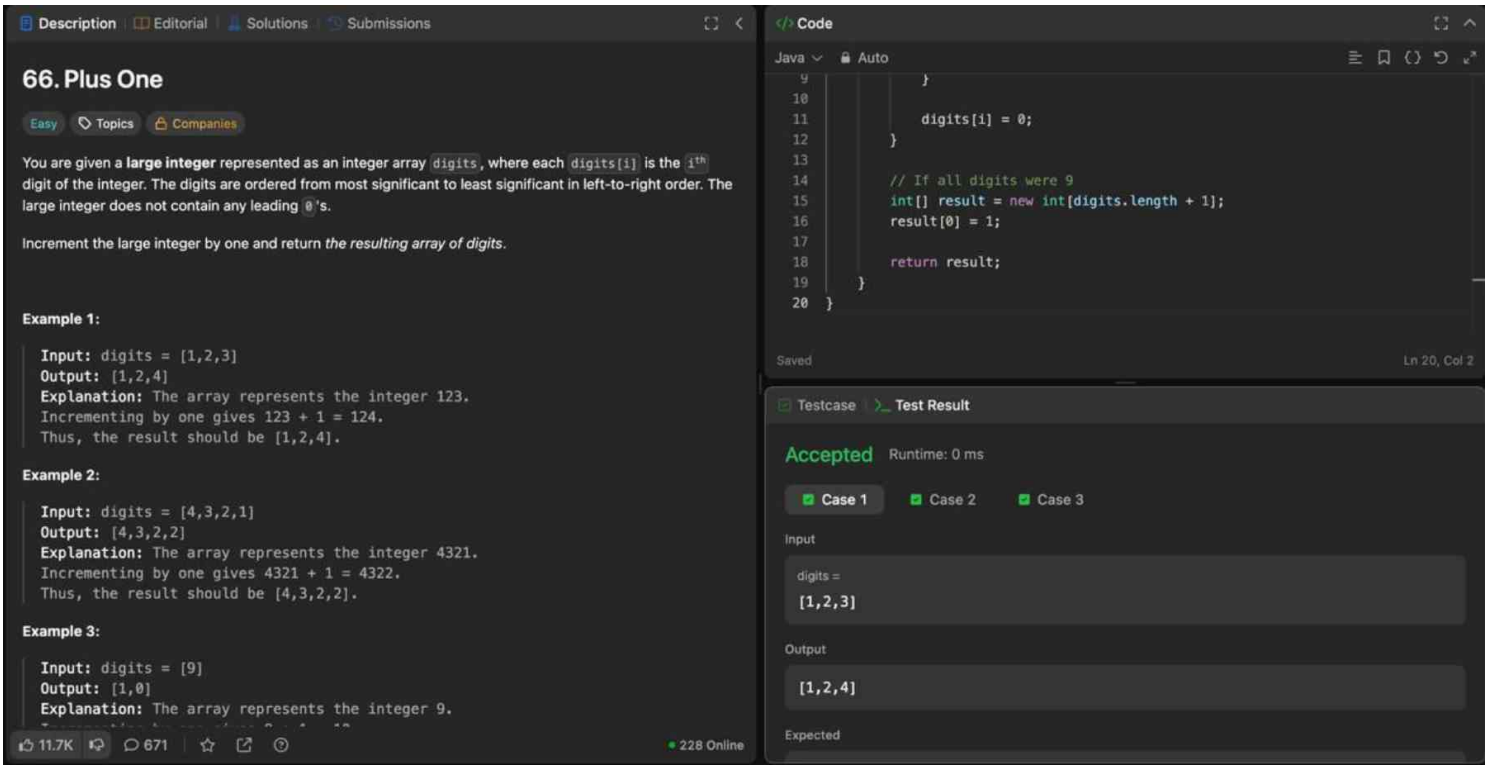
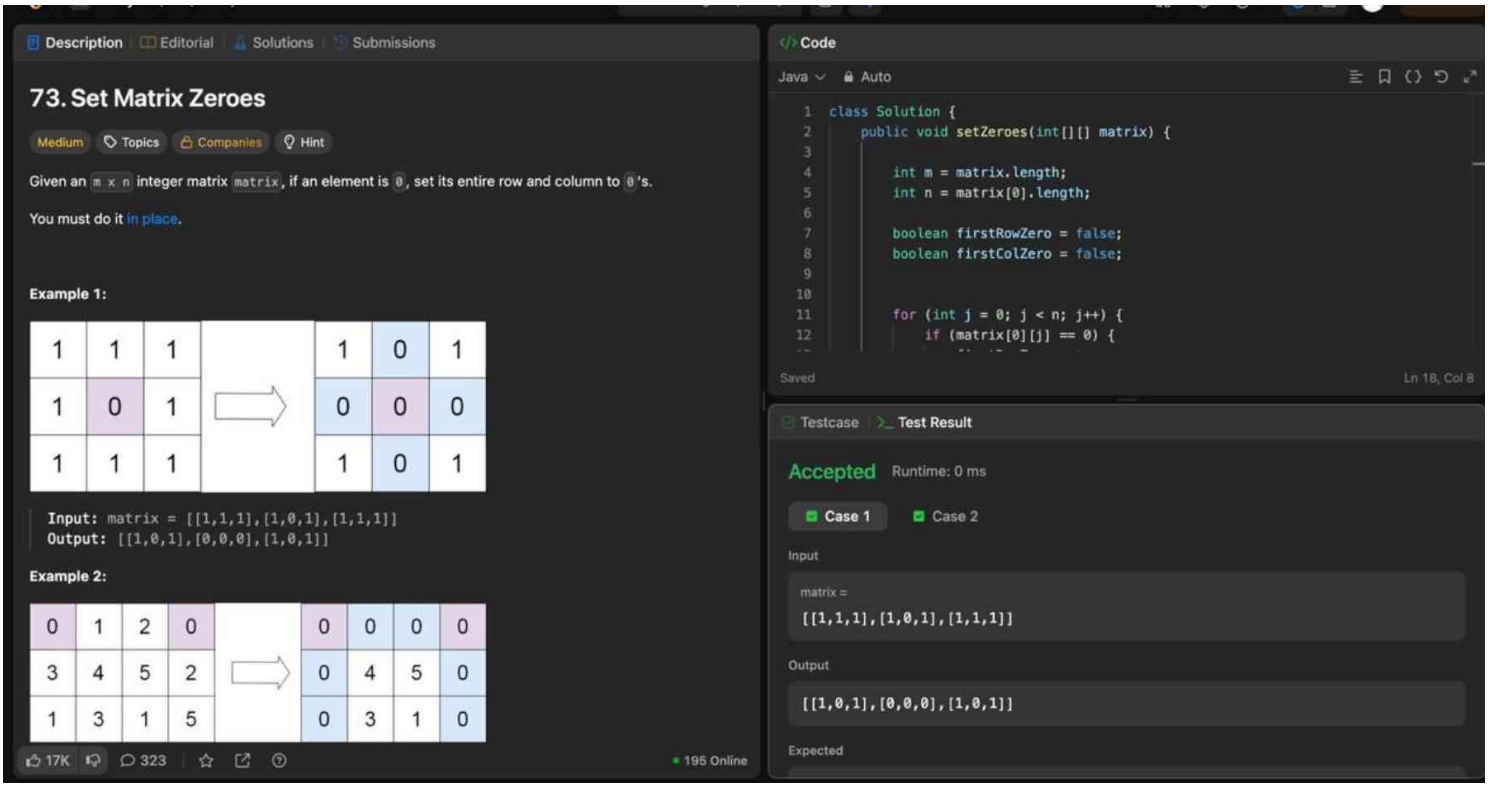
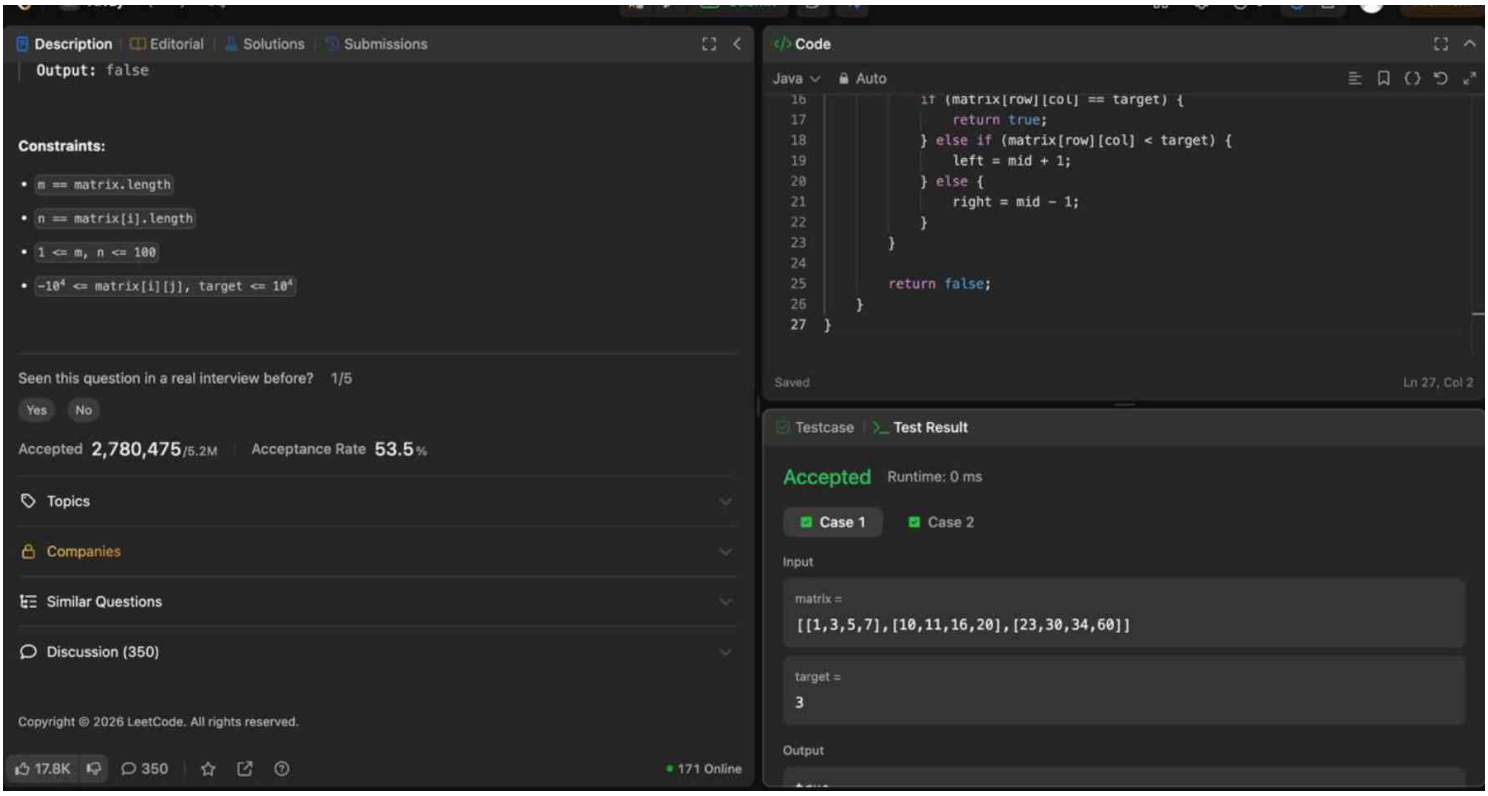

Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
40. Combination Sum II
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given a collection of candidate numbers (candidates) and a target number (target), find all unique combinations in candidates where the candidate numbers sum to target.
Each number in candidates may only be used once in the combination.
Note: The solution set must not contain duplicate combinations.
Example 1:
Input: candidates = [10,1,2,7,6,1,5], target = 8
Output:
[
[1,1,6],
[1,2,5],
[1,7],
[2,6]
]
Example 2:
Input: candidates = [2,5,2,1,2], target = 5
Output:
[
[1,2,2],
[5]
]
12.2K
225
140 Online
Code
Java
Auto
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4 public List<List<Integer>> combinationSum2(int[] candidates, int target) {
5
6 List<List<Integer>> result = new ArrayList<>();
7 Arrays.sort(candidates);
8
9 backtrack(candidates, target, 0, new ArrayList<>(), result);
10 return result;
11 }
12
Saved
Ln 32, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
target =
8
Output
[[1,1,6],[1,2,5],[1,7],[2,6]]
Expected
[[1,1,6],[1,2,5],[1,7],[2,6]]
Contribute a testcase


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
45. Jump Game II
Medium
Topics
Companies
You are given a 0-indexed array of integers nums of length n. You are initially positioned at index 0.
Each element nums[i] represents the maximum length of a forward jump from index i. In other words, if you are at index i, you can jump to any index (i + j) where:
0 <= j <= nums[i] and
i + j < n
Return the minimum number of jumps to reach index n - 1. The test cases are generated such that you can reach index n - 1.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [2,3,1,1,4]
Output: 2
Explanation: The minimum number of jumps to reach the last index is 2. Jump 1 step from index 0 to 1, then 3 steps to the last index.
Example 2:
Input: nums = [2,3,0,1,4]
Output: 2
Constraints:
16.4K
273
206 Online
Code
Java
Auto
farthest = Math.max(farthest, i + nums[i]);
if (i == currentEnd) {
jumps++;
currentEnd = farthest;
}
}
return jumps;
}
}
Saved
Ln 20, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Input
nums =
[2,3,1,1,4]
Output
2
Expected
2
Contribute a testcase


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
49. Group Anagrams
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given an array of strings strs, group the anagrams together. You can return the answer in any order.
Example 1:
Input: strs = ["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"]
Output: [["bat"],["nat","tan"],["ate","eat","tea"]]
Explanation:
There is no string in strs that can be rearranged to form "bat".
The strings "nat" and "tan" are anagrams as they can be rearranged to form each other.
The strings "ate", "eat", and "tea" are anagrams as they can be rearranged to form each other.
Example 2:
Input: strs = [""]
Output: [[""]]
Example 3:
Input: strs = ["a"]
Output: [["a"]]
21.9K
382
351 Online
Code
Java
Auto
for (String s : strs) {
char[] chars = s.toCharArray();
Arrays.sort(chars);
String key = new String(chars);
map.computeIfAbsent(key, k -> new ArrayList<>()).add(s);
}
return new ArrayList<>(map.values());
}
}
Saved
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 1 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
strs =
["eat","tea","tan","ate","nat","bat"]
Output
[["eat","tea","ate"],["bat"],["tan","nat"]]
Expected


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
66. Plus One
Easy
Topics
Companies
You are given a large integer represented as an integer array digits, where each digits[i] is the ith digit of the integer. The digits are ordered from most significant to least significant in left-to-right order. The large integer does not contain any leading 0's.
Increment the large integer by one and return the resulting array of digits.
Example 1:
Input: digits = [1,2,3]
Output: [1,2,4]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 123.
Incrementing by one gives 123 + 1 = 124.
Thus, the result should be [1,2,4].
Example 2:
Input: digits = [4,3,2,1]
Output: [4,3,2,2]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 4321.
Incrementing by one gives 4321 + 1 = 4322.
Thus, the result should be [4,3,2,2].
Example 3:
Input: digits = [9]
Output: [1,0]
Explanation: The array represents the integer 9.
11.7K
671
228 Online
Code
Java
Auto
}
digits[i] = 0;
}
// If all digits were 9
int[] result = new int[digits.length + 1];
result[0] = 1;
return result;
}
}
Saved
Ln 20, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
digits =
[1,2,3]
Output
[1,2,4]
Expected


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
73. Set Matrix Zeroes
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given an m x n integer matrix matrix, if an element is 0, set its entire row and column to 0's.
You must do it in place.
Example 1:
Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]
Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]
Example 2:
17K
323
195 Online
Code
Java
Auto
class Solution {
public void setZeroes(int[][] matrix) {
int m = matrix.length;
int n = matrix[0].length;
boolean firstRowZero = false;
boolean firstColZero = false;
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (matrix[0][j] == 0) {
Saved
Ln 18, Col 8
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
matrix =
[[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]
Output
[[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]
Expected


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Output: false
Constraints:
m == matrix.length
n == matrix[i].length
1 <= m, n <= 100
-10^4 <= matrix[i][j], target <= 10^4
Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5
Yes
No
Accepted 2,780,475/5.2M
Acceptance Rate 53.5%
Topics
Companies
Similar Questions
Discussion (350)
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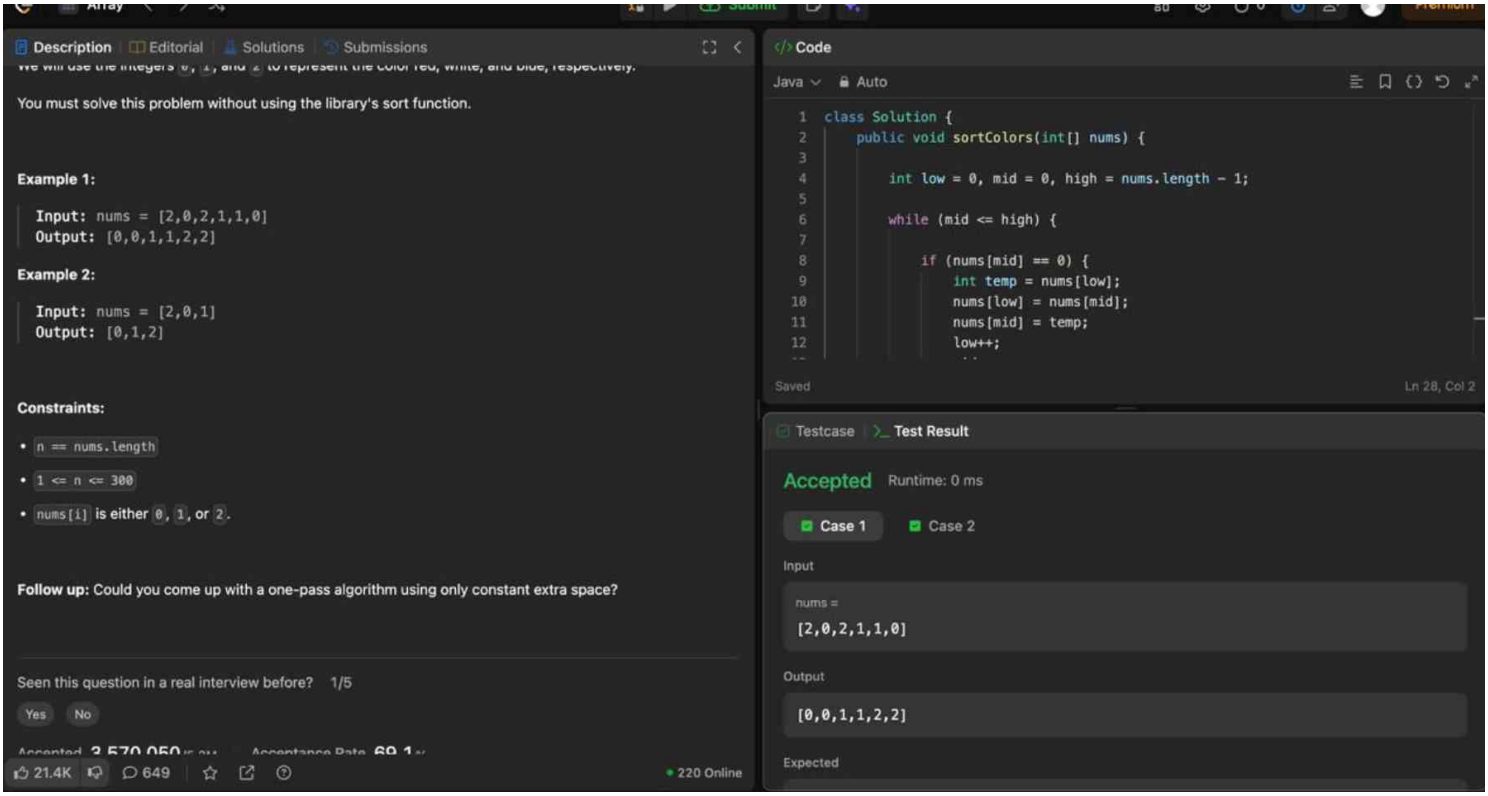
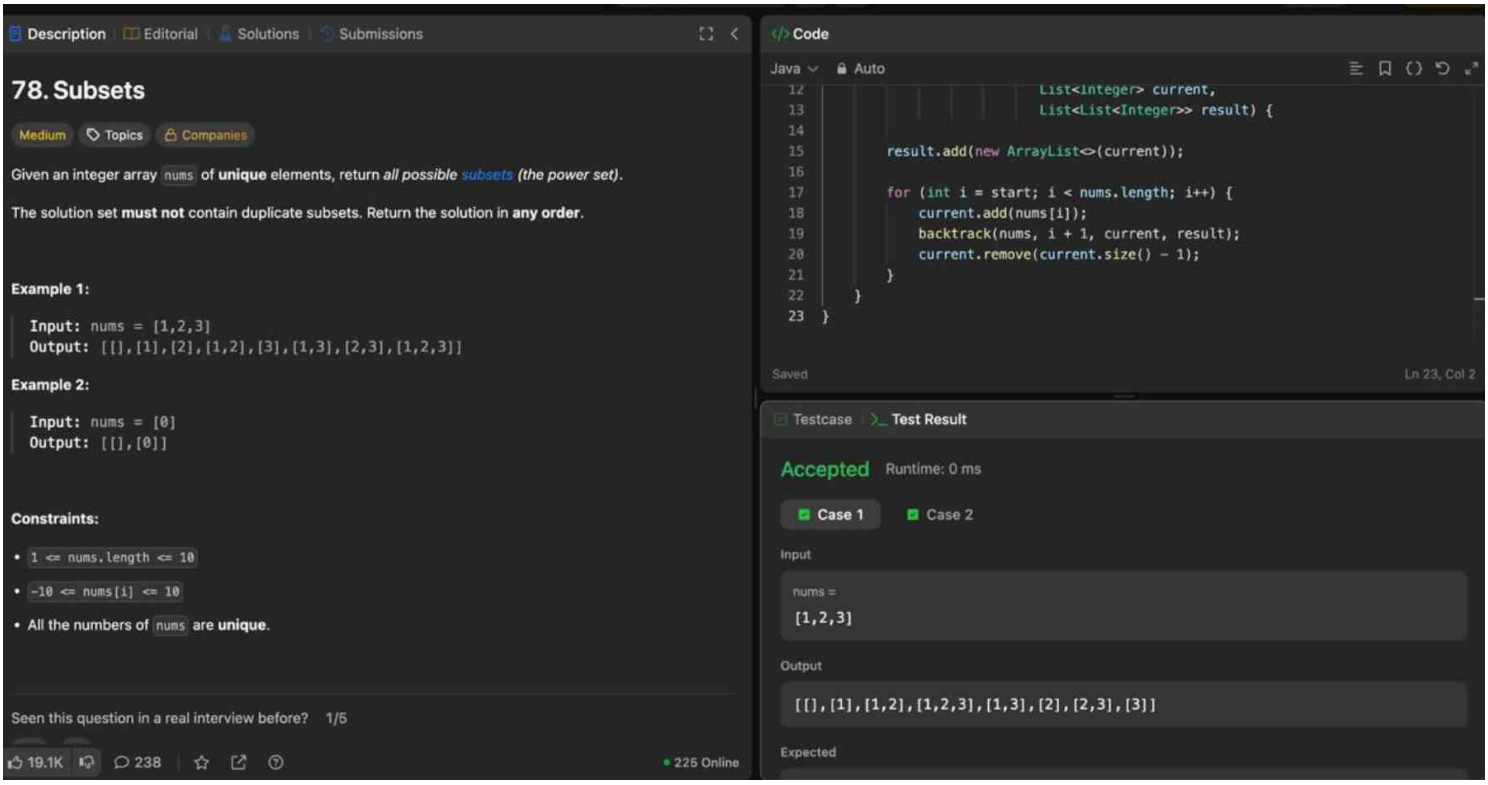
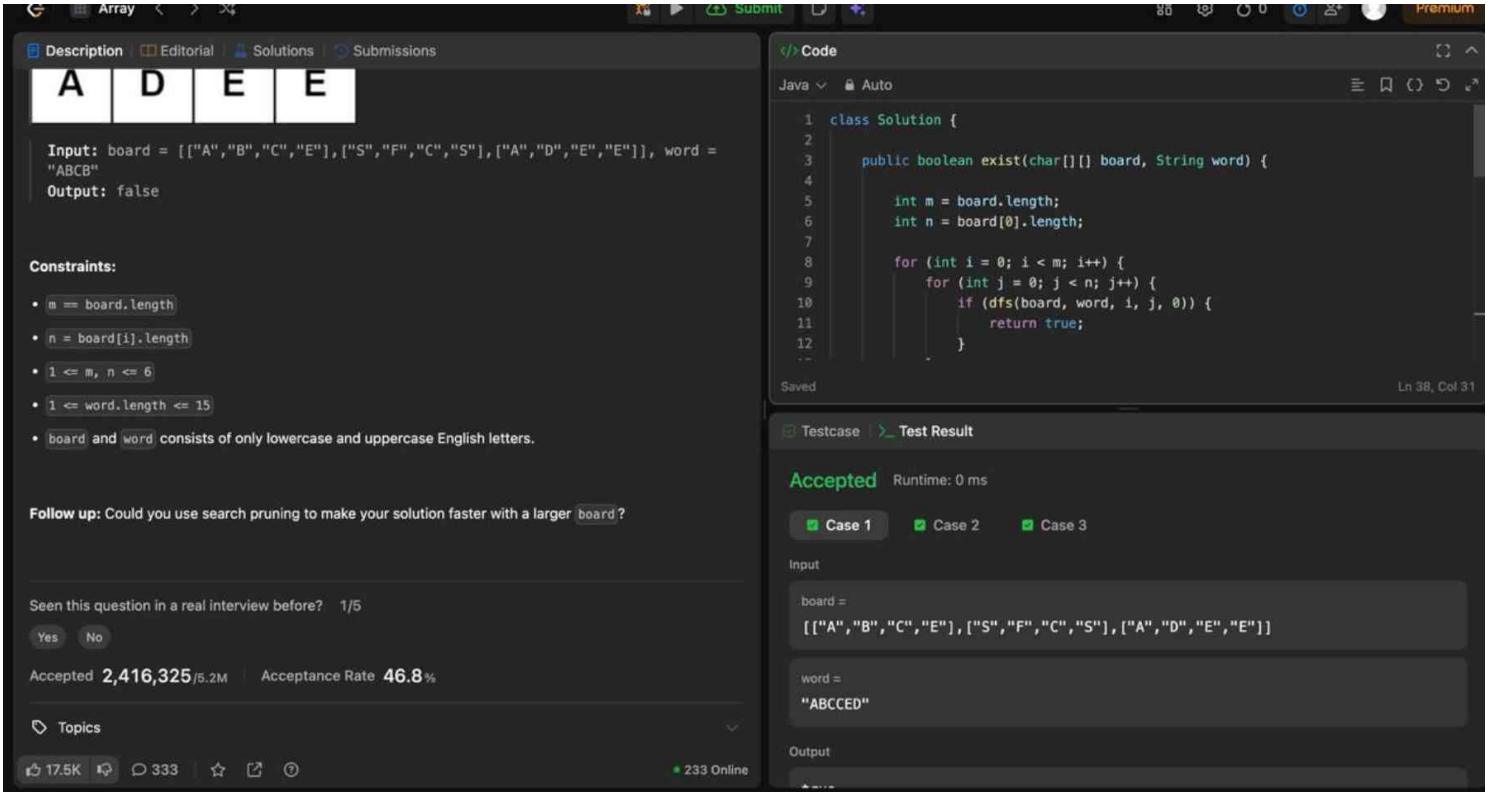
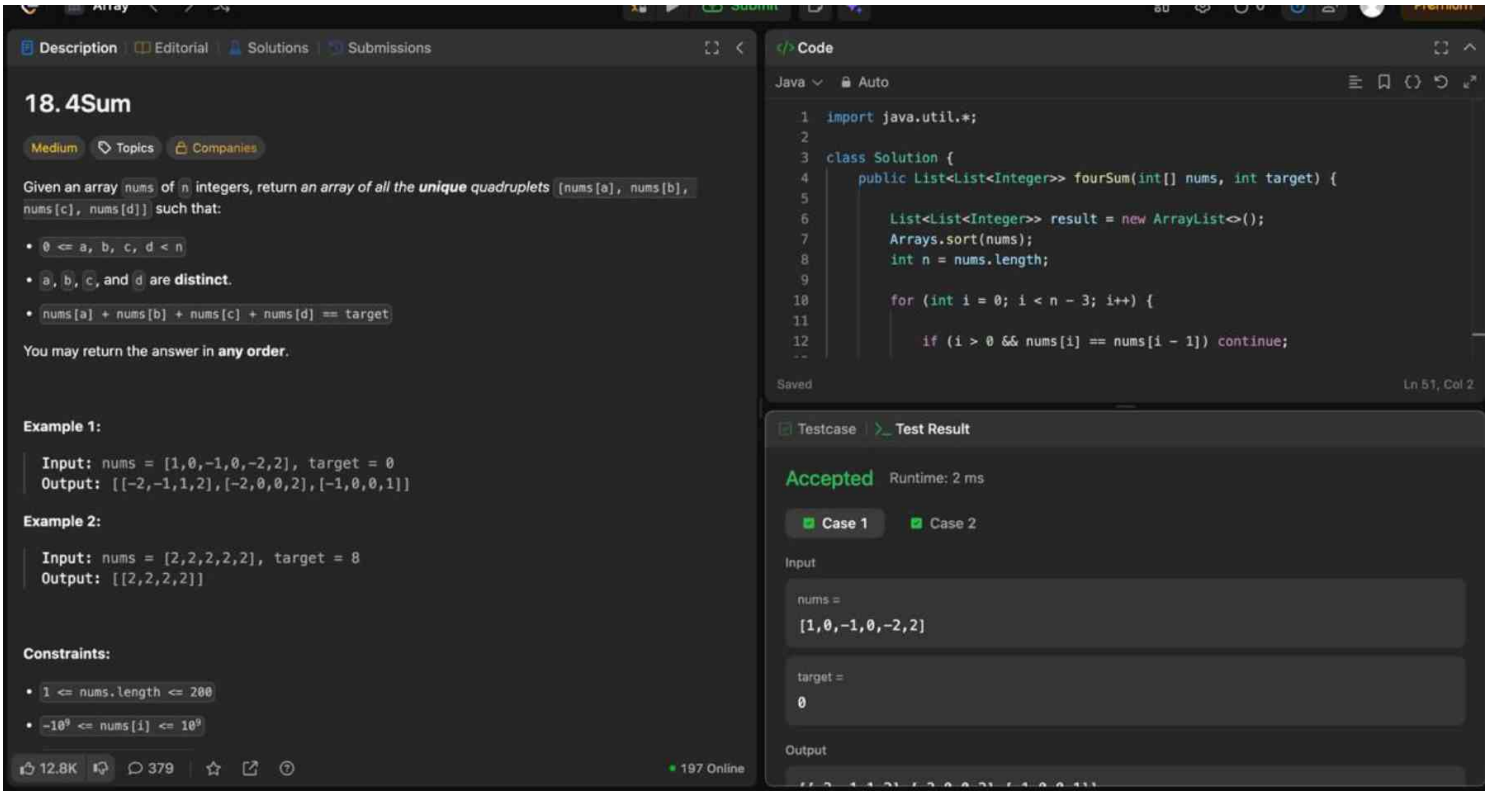
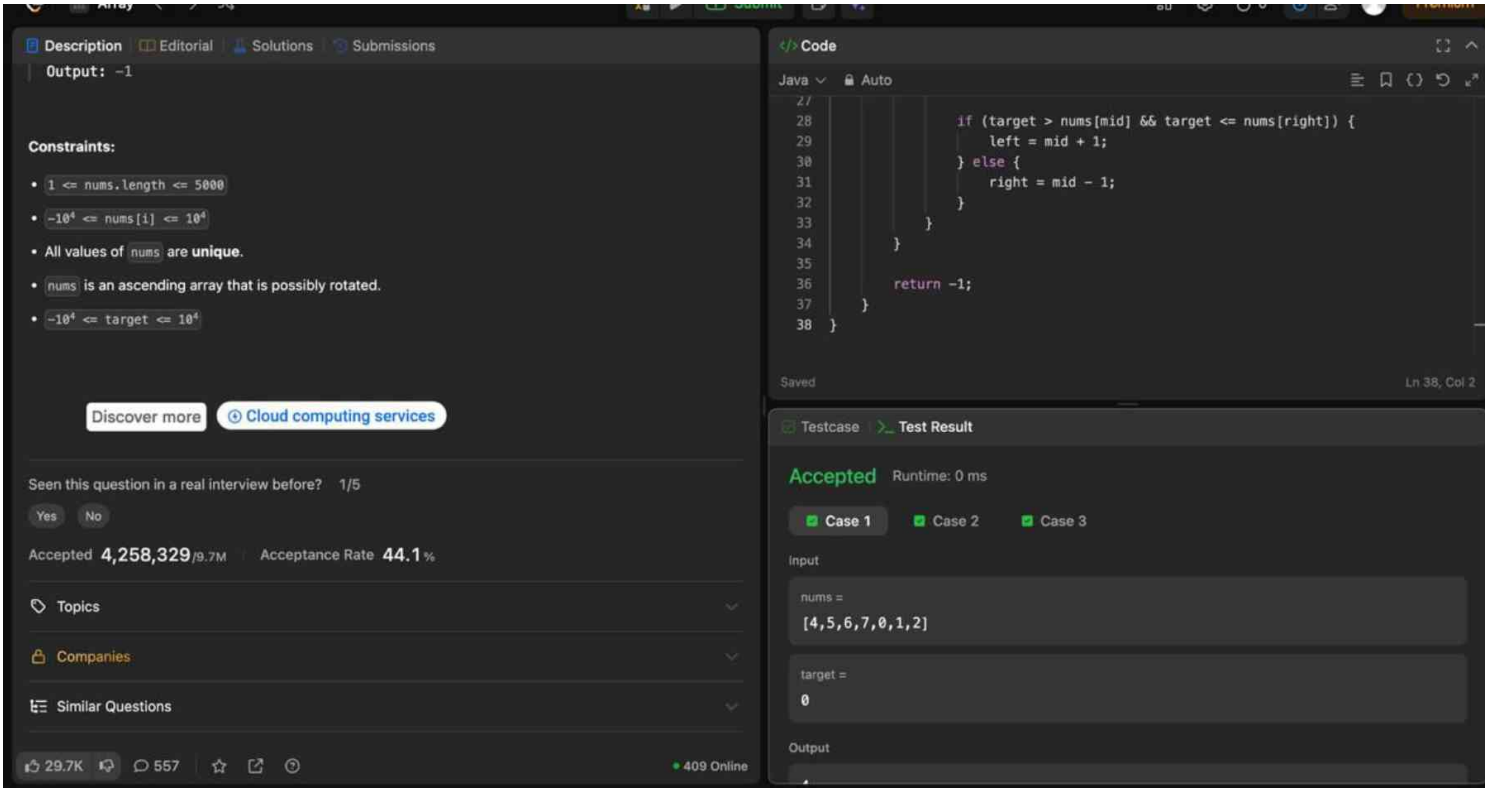
17.8K
350
171 Online
Code
Java
Auto
if (matrix[row][col] == target) {
return true;
} else if (matrix[row][col] < target) {
left = mid + 1;
} else {
right = mid - 1;
}
}
return false;
}
}
Saved
Ln 27, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
matrix =
[[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]]
target =
3
Output


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
You must solve this problem without using the library's sort function.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [2,0,2,1,1,0]
Output: [0,0,1,1,2,2]
Example 2:
Input: nums = [2,0,1]
Output: [0,1,2]
Constraints:
n == nums.length
1 <= n <= 300
nums[i] is either 0, 1, or 2.
Follow up: Could you come up with a one-pass algorithm using only constant extra space?
Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5
Yes
No
21.4K
649
220 Online
Code
Java
Auto
class Solution {
public void sortColors(int[] nums) {
int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.length - 1;
while (mid <= high) {
if (nums[mid] == 0) {
int temp = nums[low];
nums[low] = nums[mid];
nums[mid] = temp;
low++;
Saved
Ln 28, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[2,0,2,1,1,0]
Output
[0,0,1,1,2,2]
Expected


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
78. Subsets
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given an integer array nums of unique elements, return all possible subsets (the power set).
The solution set must not contain duplicate subsets. Return the solution in any order.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,2,3]
Output: [[],[1],[2],[1,2],[3],[1,3],[2,3],[1,2,3]]
Example 2:
Input: nums = [0]
Output: [[],[0]]
Constraints:
1 <= nums.length <= 10
-10 <= nums[i] <= 10
All the numbers of nums are unique.
Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5
19.1K
238
225 Online
Code
Java
Auto
List<Integer> current,
List<List<Integer>> result) {
result.add(new ArrayList<>(current));
for (int i = start; i < nums.length; i++) {
current.add(nums[i]);
backtrack(nums, i + 1, current, result);
current.remove(current.size() - 1);
}
}
}
Saved
Ln 23, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[1,2,3]
Output
[[],[1],[1,2],[1,2,3],[1,3],[2],[2,3],[3]]
Expected


Array
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
A D E E
Input: board = [["A","B","C","E"],["S","F","C","S"],["A","D","E","E"]], word = "ABCB"
Output: false
Constraints:
m == board.length
n = board[i].length
1 <= m, n <= 6
1 <= word.length <= 15
board and word consists of only lowercase and uppercase English letters.
Follow up: Could you use search pruning to make your solution faster with a larger board?
Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5
Yes
No
Accepted 2,416,325/5.2M
Acceptance Rate 46.8%
Topics
17.5K
333
233 Online
Code
Java
Auto
class Solution {
public boolean exist(char[][] board, String word) {
int m = board.length;
int n = board[0].length;
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
if (dfs(board, word, i, j, 0)) {
return true;
}
Saved
Ln 38, Col 31
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
board =
[["A","B","C","E"],["S","F","C","S"],["A","D","E","E"]]
word =
"ABCCED"
Output


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
18. 4Sum
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given an array nums of n integers, return an array of all the unique quadruplets [nums[a], nums[b], nums[c], nums[d]] such that:
0 <= a, b, c, d < n
a, b, c, and d are distinct.
nums[a] + nums[b] + nums[c] + nums[d] == target
You may return the answer in any order.
Example 1:
Input: nums = [1,0,-1,0,-2,2], target = 0
Output: [[-2,-1,1,2],[-2,0,0,2],[-1,0,0,1]]
Example 2:
Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2], target = 8
Output: [[2,2,2,2]]
Constraints:
1 <= nums.length <= 200
-10^9 <= nums[i] <= 10^9
12.8K
379
197 Online
Code
Java
Auto
import java.util.*;
class Solution {
public List<List<Integer>> fourSum(int[] nums, int target) {
List<List<Integer>> result = new ArrayList<>();
Arrays.sort(nums);
int n = nums.length;
for (int i = 0; i < n - 3; i++) {
if (i > 0 && nums[i] == nums[i - 1]) continue;
Saved
Ln 51, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 2 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
nums =
[1,0,-1,0,-2,2]
target =
0
Output


Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Output: -1
Constraints:
1 <= nums.length <= 5000
-10^4 <= nums[i] <= 10^4
All values of nums are unique.
nums is an ascending array that is possibly rotated.
-10^4 <= target <= 10^4
Discover more
Cloud computing services
Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5
Yes
No
Accepted 4,258,329/9.7M
Acceptance Rate 44.1%
Topics
Companies
Similar Questions
29.7K
557
409 Online
Code
Java
Auto
if (target > nums[mid] && target <= nums[right]) {
left = mid + 1;
} else {
right = mid - 1;
}
}
}
return -1;
}
}
Saved
Ln 38, Col 2
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[4,5,6,7,0,1,2]
target =
0
Output