

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]
]
```

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
[[10, 1, 2, 7, 6, 1, 5]]

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

12.2K 225 | ★ | 🔍 | ⓘ | 140 Online

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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

Java Auto

```
9
10    farthest = Math.max(farthest, i + nums[i]);
11
12    if (i == currentEnd) {
13        jumps++;
14        currentEnd = farthest;
15    }
16
17}
18
19}
20}
```

Saved Ln 20, Col 2

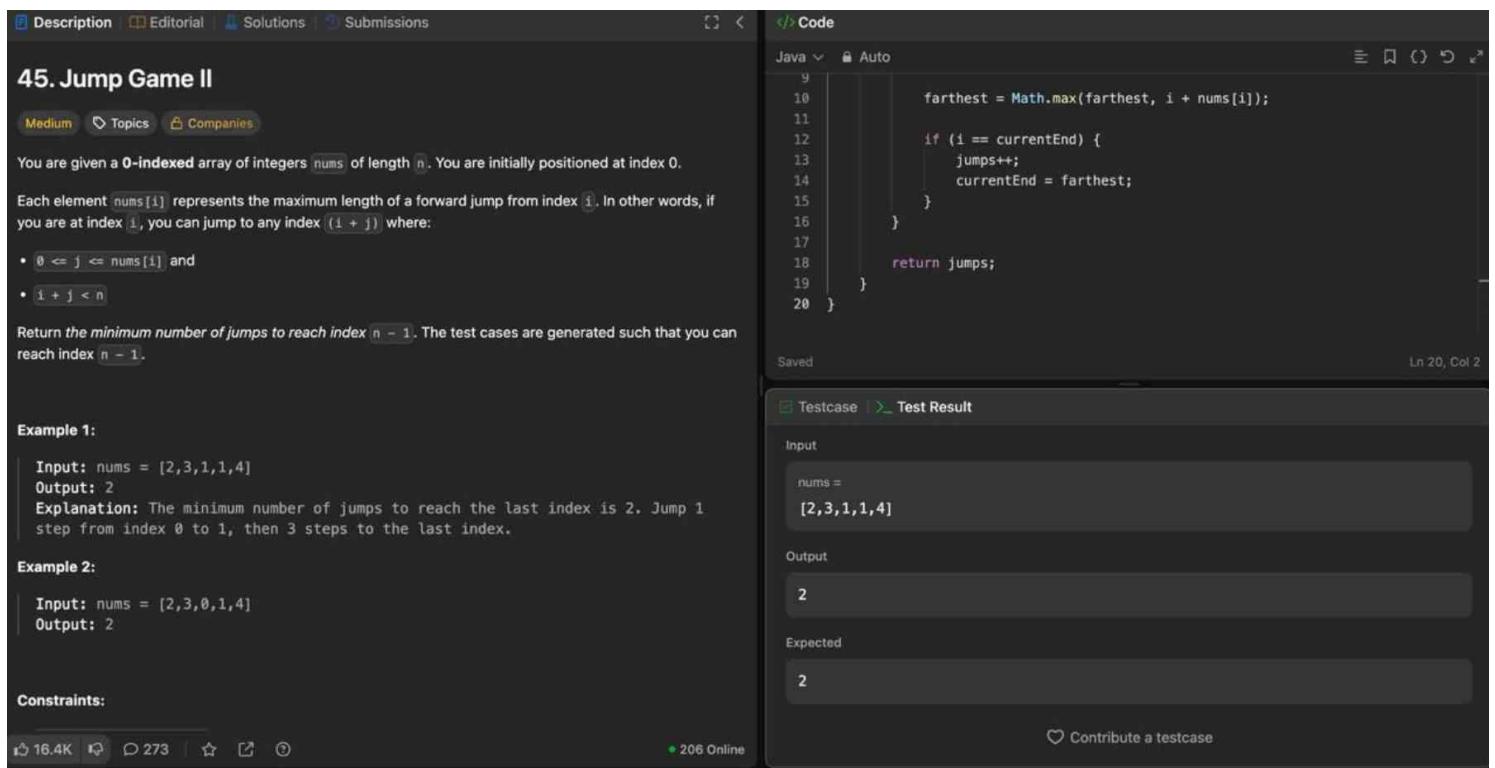
Testcase Test Result

Input
`nums = [2,3,1,1,4]`

Output
`2`

Expected
`2`

Contribute a testcase



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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"]]
```

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 Ln 18, Col 1

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

351 Online

This screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'Description', 'Editorial', 'Solutions', and 'Submissions'. Below that is a section for '49. Group Anagrams' with a 'Medium' difficulty level and 'Topics' and 'Companies' buttons. A text area contains the problem statement: "Given an array of strings `strs`, group the **anagrams** together. You can return the answer in **any order**". Below the statement are three examples with input and output. The main area is titled "Code" and shows Java code. The code uses a map to group strings by their sorted character arrays. It includes test cases and a successful run. The status bar at the bottom shows statistics: 21.9K views, 382 likes, and 351 online users.

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 i^{th} 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.
```

Java Auto

```
9    }
10   digits[1] = 0;
11   }
12   }
13   // If all digits were 9
14   int[] result = new int[digits.length + 1];
15   result[0] = 1;
16   }
17   return result;
18   }
19   }
20 }
```

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

11.7K 671 228 Online

```
9    }
10   digits[1] = 0;
11   }
12   }
13   // If all digits were 9
14   int[] result = new int[digits.length + 1];
15   result[0] = 1;
16   }
17   return result;
18   }
19   }
20 }
```

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73. Set Matrix Zeroes

Medium Topics Companies Hint

Given an $m \times n$ 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:

1	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

→

1	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

Input: matrix = [[1,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,1,1]]
Output: [[1,0,1],[0,0,0],[1,0,1]]

Example 2:

0	1	2	0
3	4	5	2
1	3	1	5

→

0	0	0	0
0	4	5	0
0	3	1	0

Code

Java Auto

```
1 class Solution {  
2     public void setZeroes(int[][] matrix) {  
3         int m = matrix.length;  
4         int n = matrix[0].length;  
5  
6         boolean firstRowZero = false;  
7         boolean firstColZero = false;  
8  
9  
10        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
11            if (matrix[0][j] == 0) {  
12                firstRowZero = true;  
13            }  
14        }  
15  
16        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
17            if (matrix[i][0] == 0) {  
18                firstColZero = true;  
19            }  
20        }  
21  
22        for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {  
23            for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {  
24                if (matrix[i][j] == 0) {  
25                    matrix[i][0] = 0;  
26                    matrix[0][j] = 0;  
27                }  
28            }  
29        }  
30  
31        if (firstRowZero) {  
32            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
33                matrix[0][j] = 0;  
34            }  
35        }  
36  
37        if (firstColZero) {  
38            for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
39                matrix[i][0] = 0;  
40            }  
41        }  
42    }  
43}
```

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

The screenshot shows a LeetCode problem page for "Search a 2D Matrix II".

Description: Implement a function to search a 2D matrix for a target value. The matrix is sorted in non-decreasing order both row-wise and column-wise.

Output: false

Constraints:

- $m == \text{matrix.length}$
- $n == \text{matrix}[i].length$
- $1 \leq m, n \leq 100$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{matrix}[i][j], \text{target} \leq 10^4$

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Accepted 2,780,475 / 5.2M | Acceptance Rate 53.5%

Topics

Companies

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17.8K 350 171 Online

Code: Java

```
16     if (matrix[row][col] == target) {
17         return true;
18     } else if (matrix[row][col] < target) {
19         left = mid + 1;
20     } else {
21         right = mid - 1;
22     }
23 }
24
25 return false;
26 }
27 }
```

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

Accepted 2,570,050 Submissions Acceptance Rate 60.1%
21.4K Upvotes 649 Favorites 220 Online

Code

Java Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2     public void sortColors(int[] nums) {
3
4         int low = 0, mid = 0, high = nums.length - 1;
5
6         while (mid <= high) {
7
8             if (nums[mid] == 0) {
9                 int temp = nums[low];
10                nums[low] = nums[mid];
11                nums[mid] = temp;
12                low++;
13            }
14        }
15    }
16}
```

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

Java Auto

```
12 |     List<Integer> current,
13 |     List<List<Integer>> result) {
14 |
15 |         result.add(new ArrayList<>(current));
16 |
17 |         for (int i = start; i < nums.length; i++) {
18 |             current.add(nums[i]);
19 |             backtrack(nums, i + 1, current, result);
20 |             current.remove(current.size() - 1);
21 |         }
22 |     }
23 }
```

Saved Ln 23, Col 2

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

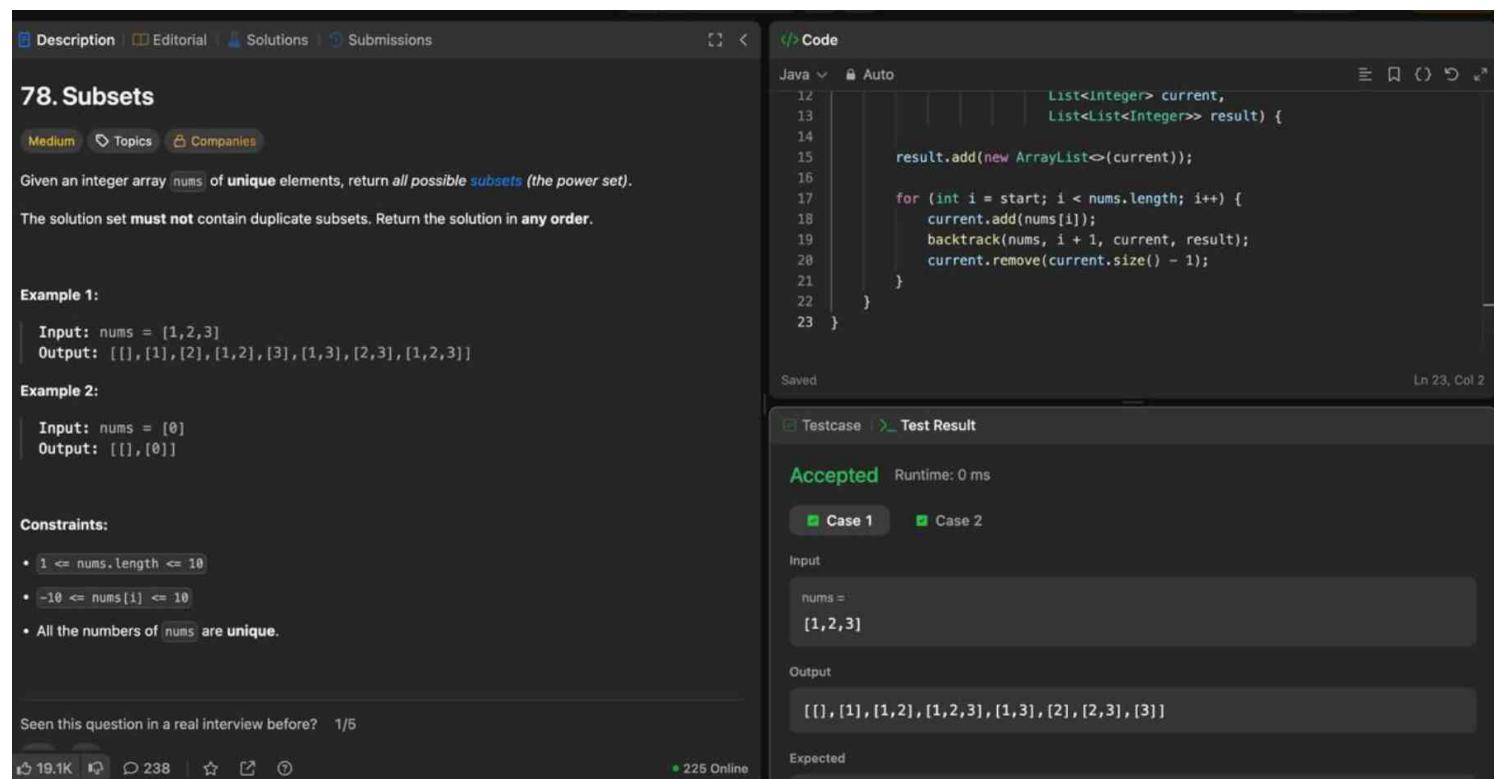
Input

```
nums =
[1,2,3]
```

Output

```
[[], [1], [2], [1,2], [3], [1,3], [2,3], [1,2,3]]
```

Expected



Array Premium

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

A | D | E | E

Input: board = [["A","B","C","E"],["S","F","C","S"],["A","D","E","E"]], word = "ABC"

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

```
1 class Solution {  
2     public boolean exist(char[][] board, String word) {  
3         int m = board.length;  
4         int n = board[0].length;  
5  
6         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {  
7             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
8                 if (dfs(board, word, i, j, 0)) {  
9                     return true;  
10                }  
11            }  
12        }  
13    }  
14  
15    private boolean dfs(char[][] board, String word, int i, int j, int index) {  
16        if (index == word.length()) {  
17            return true;  
18        }  
19        if (i < 0 || i >= m || j < 0 || j >= n || board[i][j] != word.charAt(index)) {  
20            return false;  
21        }  
22        char temp = board[i][j];  
23        board[i][j] = '#';  
24        boolean result = dfs(board, word, i + 1, j, index + 1) ||  
25            dfs(board, word, i - 1, j, index + 1) ||  
26            dfs(board, word, i, j + 1, index + 1) ||  
27            dfs(board, word, i, j - 1, index + 1);  
28        board[i][j] = temp;  
29        return result;  
30    }  
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 =
"ABCED"

Output

```
....
```

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:

- $0 \leq a, b, c, d < n$
- $a, b, c, \text{ and } d$ 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:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 200$
- $-10^9 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$

12.8K 379 197 Online

Java Auto

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public List<List<Integer>> fourSum(int[] nums, int target) {
5
6         List<List<Integer>> result = new ArrayList<>();
7         Arrays.sort(nums);
8         int n = nums.length;
9
10        for (int i = 0; i < n - 3; i++) {
11
12            if (i > 0 && nums[i] == nums[i - 1]) continue;
13
14            for (int j = i + 1; j < n - 2; j++) {
15
16                if (j > i + 1 && nums[j] == nums[j - 1]) continue;
17
18                for (int k = j + 1; k < n - 1; k++) {
19
20                    if (k > j + 1 && nums[k] == nums[k - 1]) continue;
21
22                    for (int l = k + 1; l < n; l++) {
23
24                        if (l > k + 1 && nums[l] == nums[l - 1]) continue;
25
26                        if (nums[i] + nums[j] + nums[k] + nums[l] == target) result.add(Arrays.asList(nums[i], nums[j], nums[k], nums[l]));
27
28                    }
29
30                }
31
32            }
33
34        }
35
36    }
37
38 }
```

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 2 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

nums =
`[1,0,-1,0,-2,2]`

target =
`0`

Output

[[-2,-1,1,2], [-2,0,0,2], [-1,0,0,1]]

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Output: -1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 5000$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$
- All values of `nums` are unique.
- `nums` is an ascending array that is possibly rotated.
- $-10^4 \leq \text{target} \leq 10^4$

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Yes No

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Topics

Companies

Similar Questions

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Code

Java Auto

```
27
28     if (target > nums[mid] && target <= nums[right]) {
29         left = mid + 1;
30     } else {
31         right = mid - 1;
32     }
33 }
34
35     return -1;
36 }
37
38 }
```

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