





Triplet Sum Close to Target (medium)

We'll cover the following

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Problem Statement

Given an array of unsorted numbers and a target number, find a **triplet in the array whose sum is as close to the target number as possible**, return the sum of the triplet. If there are more than one such triplet, return the sum of the triplet with the smallest sum.

Example 1:

Input: [-2, 0, 1, 2], target=2

Output: 1

Explanation: The triplet [-2, 1, 2] has the closest sum to the tar

get.

Example 2:

```
Input: [-3, -1, 1, 2], target=1
Output: 0

Explanation: The triplet [-3, 1, 2] has the closest sum to the tar get.
```

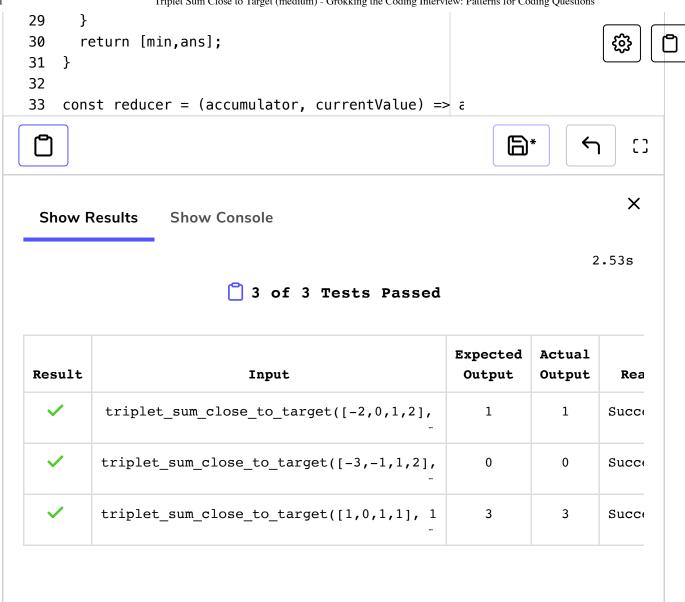
Example 3:

```
Input: [1, 0, 1, 1], target=100
Output: 3
Explanation: The triplet [1, 1, 1] has the closest sum to the targ et.
```

Try it yourself

Try solving this question here:

```
Python3
                                      G C++
👙 Java
                          Js JS
         if (min==0){
 6
 7
           return ans.reduce(reducer);
 8
 9
       return ans.reduce(reducer);
10
11
    };
12
13
    const helper = (arr,left_value,mid,target_sum,mi
       let right = arr.length-1;
14
15
      while (mid<right){</pre>
         const curr_value = left_value+arr[mid]+arr[r
16
17
         curr_min = curr_value-target_sum;
18
         if (min>Math.abs(curr min)){
           min = Math.abs(curr min);
19
           ans = [left value,arr[mid],arr[right]]
20
21
22
         if (curr_min==0){
23
           return [min,ans];
         } else if (curr_min>0){
24
25
           right--;
26
         } else{
27
           mid++;
28
```



Solution

This problem follows the **Two Pointers** pattern and is quite similar to Triplet Sum to Zero

(https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355 968/5679549973004288/).

We can follow a similar approach to iterate through the array, taking one number at a time. At every step, we will save the difference between the triplet and the target number, so that in the end, we can return the triplet with the closest sum.

Code



Here is what our algorithm will look like:

```
G C++
            Python3
👙 Java
                                       Js JS
     function triplet_sum_close_to_target(arr, target
 1
                                                                             \pm
 2
       arr.sort((a, b) \Rightarrow a - b);
       let smallest_difference = Infinity;
 3
 4
       for (let i = 0; i < arr.length - 2; i++) {
 5
         let left = i + 1,
           right = arr.length - 1;
 6
 7
         while (left < right) {</pre>
 8
           const target_diff = targetSum - arr[i] - a
 9
           if (target_diff === 0) { // we've found a
             return targetSum - target_diff; // retur
10
           }
11
12
13
           if (Math.abs(target_diff) < Math.abs(small</pre>
14
             smallest_difference = target_diff; // sa
           }
15
           // the second part of the following 'if' i
16
           if (Math.abs(target_diff) < Math.abs(small</pre>
17
18
             (Math.abs(target_diff) === Math.abs(smal
19
             smallest_difference = target_diff; // sa
           }
20
21
22
23
           if (target_diff > 0) {
24
             left += 1; // we need a triplet with a k
25
           } else {
26
             right -= 1; // we need a triplet with a
27
           }
28
         }
```

Time complexity

Sorting the array will take O(N*logN). Overall, the function will take $O(N*logN+N^2)$, which is asymptotically equivalent to $O(N^2)$.

Space complexity





The above algorithm's space complexity will be O(N), which is required for sorting.



pointers_grokking-the-coding-interview-patterns-for-coding-questions)