

# Unknown Title

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Description

Description



Note

Note



Editorial

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Solutions

Solutions



Submissions

Submissions



Code

Code



Testcase

Testcase

>\_

Test Result

Test Result



Leet

Leet



## 1. Two Sum

Easy



Topics



Companies



Hint

Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `target`, return *indices of the two numbers such that they add up to `target`*.

You may assume that each input would have **exactly one solution**, and you may not use the *same* element twice.

You can return the answer in any order.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [2,7,11,15], target = 9`

**Output:** `[0,1]`

**Explanation:** Because `nums[0] + nums[1] == 9`, we return `[0, 1]`.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [3,2,4]`, `target = 6`

**Output:** `[1,2]`

**Example 3:**

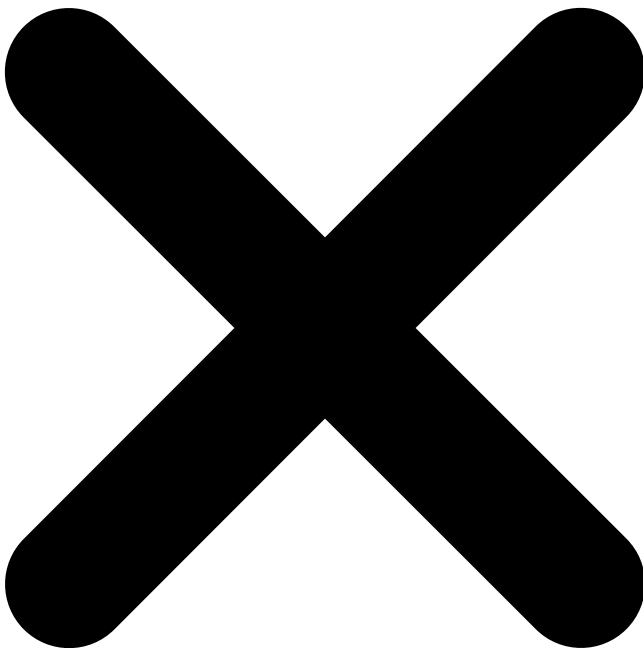
**Input:** `nums = [3,3]`, `target = 6`

**Output:** `[0,1]`

**Constraints:**

- $2 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^4$
- $-10^9 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$
- $-10^9 \leq \text{target} \leq 10^9$
- **Only one valid answer exists.**

**Follow-up:** Can you come up with an algorithm that is less than  $O(n^2)$  time complexity?



---

Seen this question in a real interview before?

1/5

Yes

No

Accepted

20,198,538/35.5M

Acceptance Rate

56.8%



Topics



[ArrayHash Table](#)



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Hint 1



A really brute force way would be to search for all possible pairs of numbers but that would be too slow. Again, it's best to try out brute force solutions just for completeness. It is from these brute force solutions that you can come up with optimizations.



Hint 2



So, if we fix one of the numbers, say  $x$ , we have to scan the entire array to find the next number  $y$  which is  $value - x$  where  $value$  is the input parameter. Can we change our array somehow so that this search becomes faster?



Hint 3



The second train of thought is, without changing the array, can we use additional space somehow? Like maybe a hash map to speed up the search?

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Discussion (1.8K)



Discussion Rules



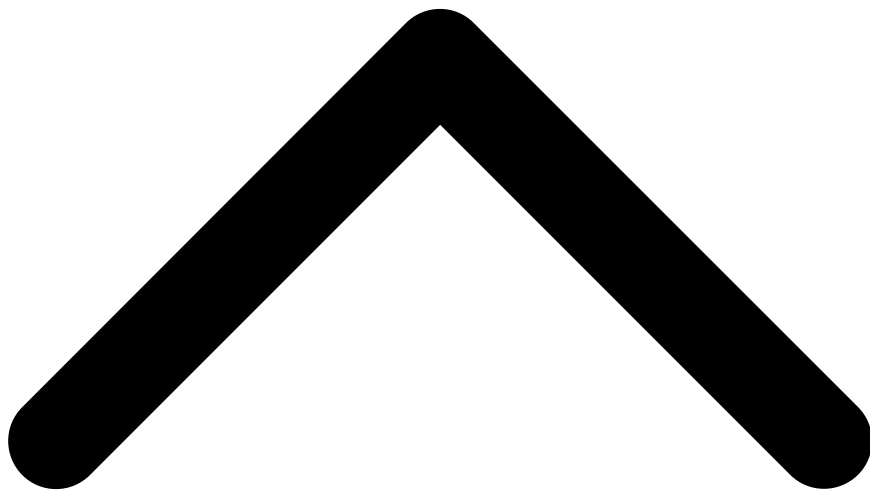
1. Please don't post **any solutions** in this discussion.
2. The problem discussion is for asking questions about the problem or for sharing tips - anything except for solutions.
3. If you'd like to share your solution for feedback and ideas, please head to the solutions tab and post it there.



CodeBumblebee

Jun 11, 2024

this is easy? im cooked



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Feedback



1.4K



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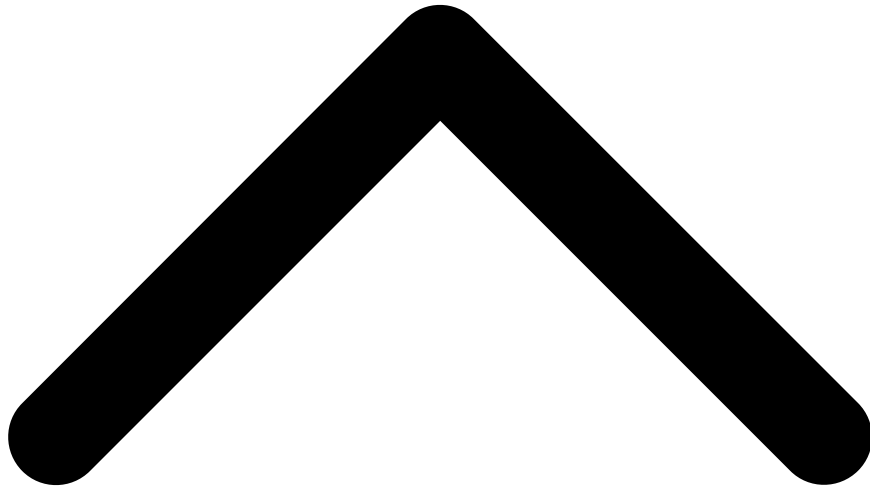


[Vinay Kumar pat](#)

Apr 09, 2019

Hello all,

I'm new coding and noob in using classes. why no one is writing int main() in their codes. Definently there will be different versions in the main() i.e taking input from STDIN, passing arguments to class etc.



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946



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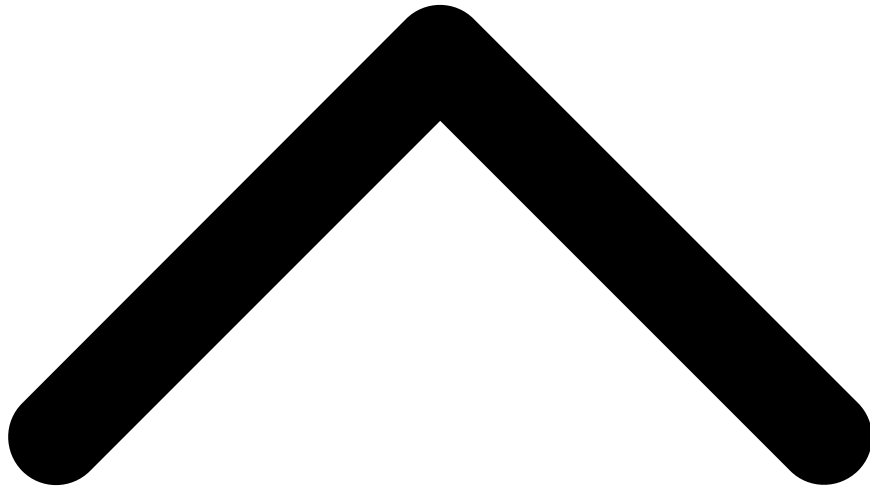
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CafogarN4

May 24, 2024

Not that easy



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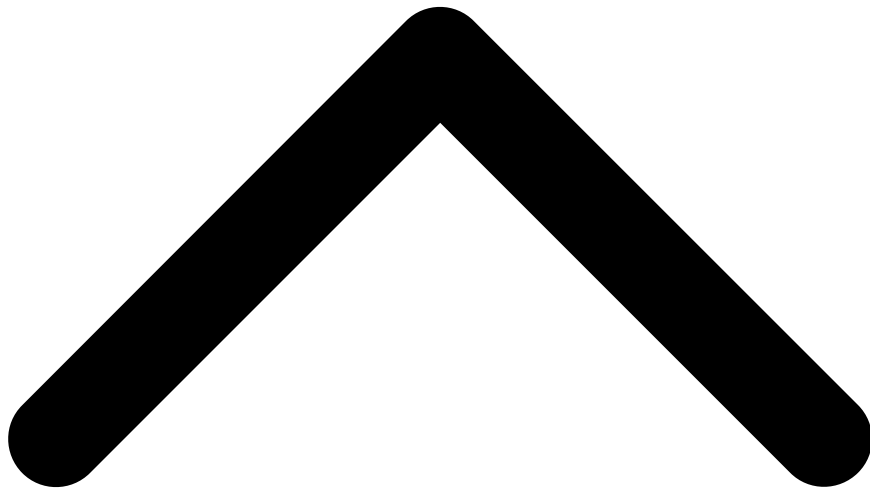
winstonchi

Mar 09, 2016

In interview, I was asked what if duplicates exists.. How do we handle this?  
My original thought is worst case nums = [1,1,1,1] target is 2



then the complexity is  $N^2$ ... Is it true?  
Is there any way to improve this?



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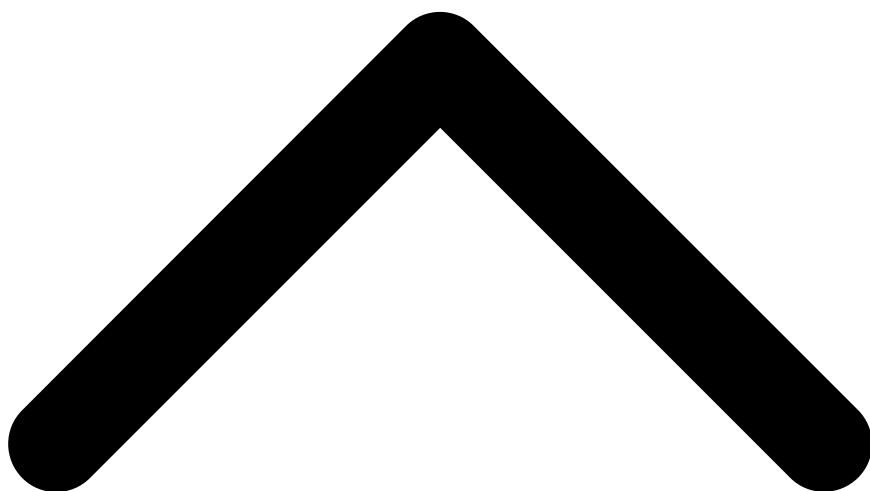
[AlexTheGreat](#)

Nov 03, 2014

Can't find a better place to ask this...

Every time I passed a problem, it's marked with a green check mark.

If I want to redo all the problems for the second round, is there a way to "reset" all the marks?



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Xu ZHANG

May 13, 2016

We can see a lot of HashMap solutions using a HashMap to store the number as the key and the index as the value.

Many people will come up the same questions that what if there have duplicate numbers in the array?

Well, it's not a problem at all. Because in the description, it says there is **exactly one solution**. I will prove it here:

1. Say we have three **N1** in the array like this [**N1**, N2, **N1**, N3, **N1**], then **N1** will not be part of the result with N2 or N3, since if **N1** is part of the result, then we have three solutions which go against the description. **N1** cannot be part of result with itself neither since then we have three solutions again. So in this case, we do not care duplicates at all.
2. So the only possible situation that the **N1** can be the result is: **N1** *MUST* only have two of them, and the target *MUST* be  $2 * \mathbf{N1}$ , then we have an array like this: [**N1**, N2, **N1**], and a target like this  $2 * \mathbf{N1}$ . In this case, after building up the map, **N1**'s index will be the right most one which is 2. Then when we start from the first **N1** at index 0, we do (target - **N1**) and get **N1**, and then query the **N1**'s index in the array, which is 2, and then we can get the result which is [0, 2] with no problem.



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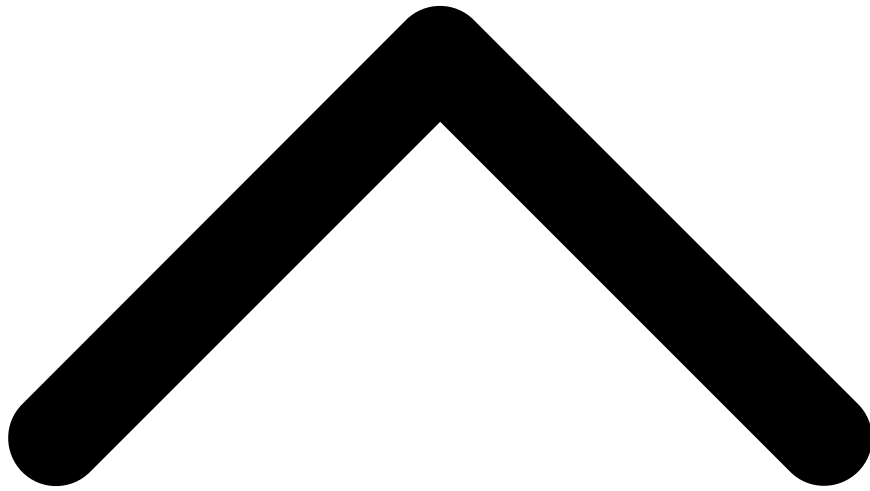
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Nayev\_Simpler

May 27, 2024

I don't know why every programmer suggest this question as easiest (((



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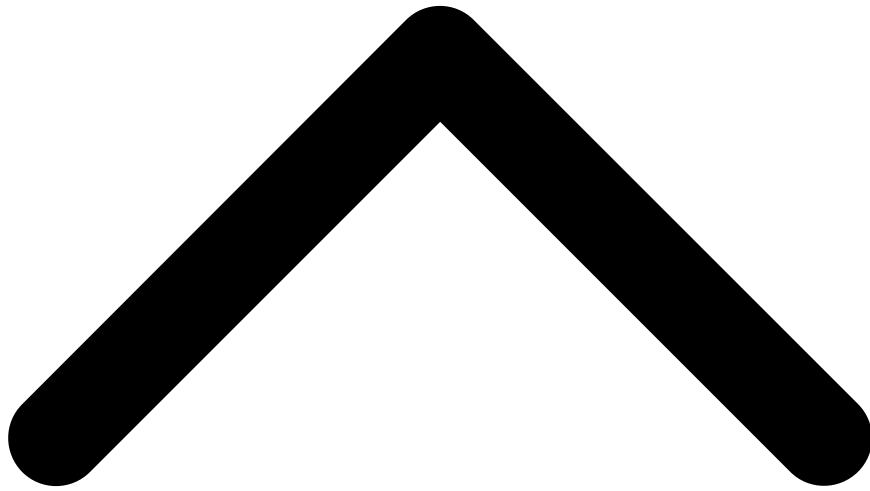
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Ming Yue

Jan 15, 2014

$O(n^2)$  I got Time Limit Exceed. Does anyone got accept by  $O(n^2)$  ? I just use binary search and finally accept.



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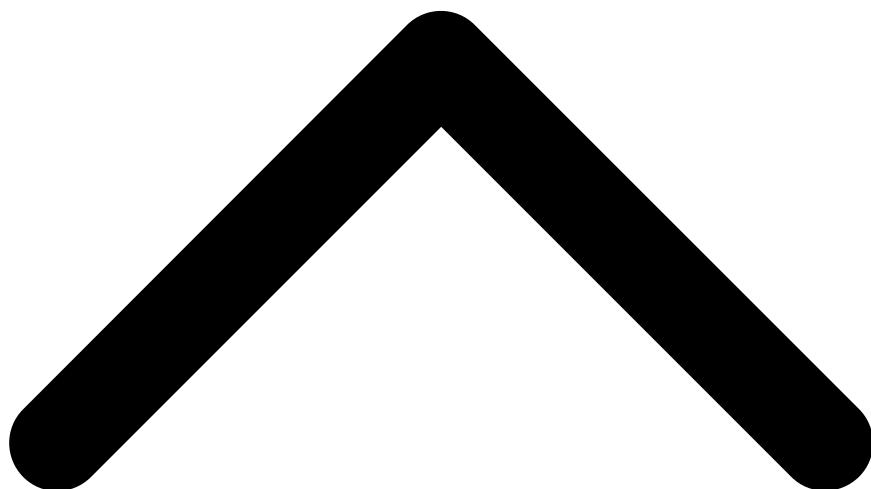


shaguv

Feb 01, 2015

Sorry for the newbie question: is there any way to read the test cases for a given problem? Even after having validated it, I couldn't find how to access them.

PS: At the moment of posting this general question, I realize I need to assign it a particular problem as a category. So I guess this is the wrong place to ask. Could you redirect me to some "meta" forum?



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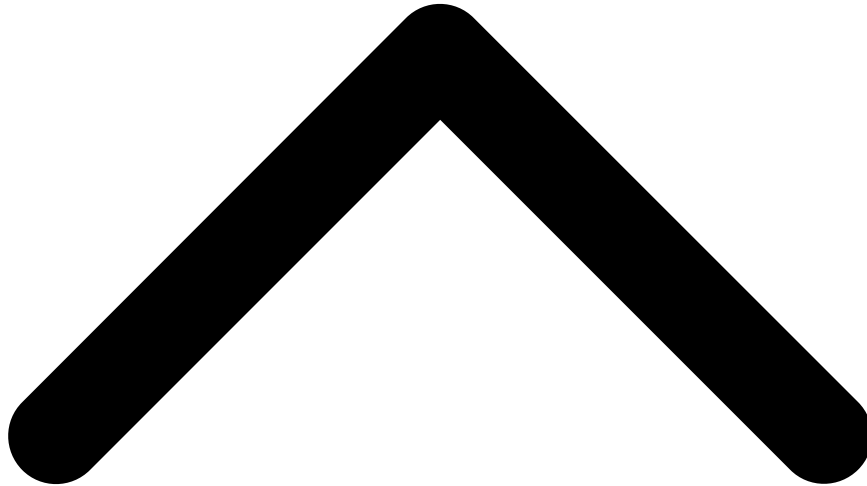
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Mikhail Lachikhin

Nov 19, 2019

Hello there. This is my first time solving problems on leetcode and I ran into a problem. The output of my code is [0, 1], and the output expected is [0,1]. But yet, site says im wrong. Also I see my output in "stdout", not in the "Output" line. I used "print()" method for output. How should I do it instead? [image](#)



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1884 Online

1

2

3

4

5

```
class Solution {  
  
    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {  
  
  
  
    }  
}
```



Saved

Ln 1, Col 1

You must run your code first



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