

Problem 2239: Find Closest Number to Zero

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an integer array

nums

of size

n

, return

the number with the value

closest

to

0

in

nums

. If there are multiple answers, return

the number with the

largest

value

.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [-4,-2,1,4,8]

Output:

1

Explanation:

The distance from -4 to 0 is $|-4| = 4$. The distance from -2 to 0 is $|-2| = 2$. The distance from 1 to 0 is $|1| = 1$. The distance from 4 to 0 is $|4| = 4$. The distance from 8 to 0 is $|8| = 8$. Thus, the closest number to 0 in the array is 1.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [2,-1,1]

Output:

1

Explanation:

1 and -1 are both the closest numbers to 0, so 1 being larger is returned.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 1000$

-10

5

<= nums[i] <= 10

5

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int findClosestNumber(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int findClosestNumber(int[] nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def findClosestNumber(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def findClosestNumber(self, nums):  
        """  
        :type nums: List[int]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number}
 */
var findClosestNumber = function(nums) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function findClosestNumber(nums: number[]): number {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int FindClosestNumber(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
int findClosestNumber(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

Go:

```
func findClosestNumber(nums []int) int {

}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun findClosestNumber(nums: IntArray): Int {

    }
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func findClosestNumber(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn find_closest_number(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @return {Integer}  
def find_closest_number(nums)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $nums  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function findClosestNumber($nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int findClosestNumber(List<int> nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def findClosestNumber(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec find_closest_number(nums :: [integer]) :: integer  
  def find_closest_number(nums) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec find_closest_number(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
find_closest_number(Nums) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (find-closest-number nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array  
 */
```

```

* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

class Solution {
public:
    int findClosestNumber(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int findClosestNumber(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

```

```

class Solution:
    def findClosestNumber(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def findClosestNumber(self, nums):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
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/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number}
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var findClosestNumber = function(nums) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
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```

*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

function findClosestNumber(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
* Difficulty: Easy
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

public class Solution {
    public int FindClosestNumber(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
* Difficulty: Easy
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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*/

int findClosestNumber(int* nums, int numsSize) {

```

```
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func findClosestNumber(nums []int) int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun findClosestNumber(nums: IntArray): Int {

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class Solution {
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// Problem: Find Closest Number to Zero
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// Tags: array
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
```

```
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn find_closest_number(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Integer}
def find_closest_number(nums)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
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    function findClosestNumber($nums) {

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Dart Solution:

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