

Problem 611: Valid Triangle Number

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an integer array

nums

, return

the number of triplets chosen from the array that can make triangles if we take them as side lengths of a triangle

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [2,2,3,4]

Output:

3

Explanation:

Valid combinations are: 2,3,4 (using the first 2) 2,3,4 (using the second 2) 2,2,3

Example 2:

Input:

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

Output:

```
4
```

Constraints:

```
1 <= nums.length <= 1000
```

```
0 <= nums[i] <= 1000
```

Code Snippets

C++:

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

Java:

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

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function triangleNumber(nums: number[]): number {
}
```

C#:

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

C:

```
int triangleNumber(int* nums, int numsSize) {
}
```

Go:

```
func triangleNumber(nums []int) int {
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun triangleNumber(nums: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

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

```
}
```

Dart:

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

Scala:

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

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec triangle_number(list(integer)) :: integer  
  def triangle_number(nums) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec triangle_number(list(integer)) -> integer().  
triangle_number(Nums) ->  
.
```

Racket:

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

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Valid Triangle Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, search
 *
 * 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 triangleNumber(vector<int>& nums) {
}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Valid Triangle Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, search
 *
 * 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 triangleNumber(int[] nums) {
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Valid Triangle Number
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, greedy, sort, search
```

```
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 triangleNumber(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Valid Triangle Number
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/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number}
 */
var triangleNumber = function(nums) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
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 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, search
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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function triangleNumber(nums: number[]): number {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int TriangleNumber(int[] nums) {
        }
    }

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Valid Triangle Number
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, search
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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```

```
*/  
  
int triangleNumber(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
  
}  

```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Valid Triangle Number  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, greedy, sort, search  
//  
// 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 triangleNumber(nums []int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun triangleNumber(nums: IntArray): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func triangleNumber(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {  
  
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Rust Solution:

```
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// Difficulty: Medium  
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```

// 
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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impl Solution {
pub fn triangle_number(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {

}
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

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

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

/**
 * @param Integer[] $nums
 * @return Integer
 */
function triangleNumber($nums) {

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Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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object Solution {  
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        }  
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