

# Problem 16: 3Sum Closest

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Given an integer array

nums

of length

n

and an integer

target

, find three integers in

nums

such that the sum is closest to

target

.

Return

the sum of the three integers

.

You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution.

Example 1:

Input:

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

Output:

2

Explanation:

The sum that is closest to the target is 2.  $(-1 + 2 + 1 = 2)$ .

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [0,0,0], target = 1

Output:

0

Explanation:

The sum that is closest to the target is 0.  $(0 + 0 + 0 = 0)$ .

Constraints:

$3 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 500$

$-1000 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 1000$

-10

4

$\leq$  target  $\leq$  10

4

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int threeSumClosest(vector<int>& nums, int target) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

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

    }
}
```

### Python3:

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

### Python:

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

### JavaScript:

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

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function threeSumClosest(nums: number[], target: number): number {

};
```

### C#:

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

    }
}
```

### C:

```
int threeSumClosest(int* nums, int numsSize, int target) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func threeSumClosest(nums []int, target int) int {

}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun threeSumClosest(nums: IntArray, target: Int): Int {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

### Swift:

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

### Rust:

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

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @param {Integer} target  
# @return {Integer}  
def three_sum_closest(nums, target)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

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

### Dart:

```

class Solution {
    int threeSumClosest(List<int> nums, int target) {

    }
}

```

### Scala:

```

object Solution {
    def threeSumClosest(nums: Array[Int], target: Int): Int = {

    }
}

```

### Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec three_sum_closest(nums :: [integer], target :: integer) :: integer
  def three_sum_closest(nums, target) do

  end
end

```

### Erlang:

```

-spec three_sum_closest(Nums :: [integer()], Target :: integer()) ->
integer().
three_sum_closest(Nums, Target) ->
.

```

### Racket:

```

(define/contract (three-sum-closest nums target)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer?)
  )

```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * 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 threeSumClosest(vector<int>& nums, int target) {

    }
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * 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 threeSumClosest(int[] nums, int target) {

    }
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: 3Sum Closest
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, sort

```

```

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

```

### Python Solution:

```

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

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
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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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 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @param {number} target
 * @return {number}
 */
var threeSumClosest = function(nums, target) {

};

```



### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * 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 threeSumClosest(nums: number[], target: number): number {

};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * 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 ThreeSumClosest(int[] nums, int target) {

    }
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: 3Sum Closest
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, sort
 *
 * 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
*/

int threeSumClosest(int* nums, int numsSize, int target) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: 3Sum Closest
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, sort
//
// 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 threeSumClosest(nums []int, target int) int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun threeSumClosest(nums: IntArray, target: Int): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func threeSumClosest(_ nums: [Int], _ target: Int) -> Int {

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```

### Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: 3Sum Closest
// Difficulty: Medium

```

```

// Tags: array, sort
//
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// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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impl Solution {
    pub fn three_sum_closest(nums: Vec<i32>, target: i32) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

### Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer} target
# @return {Integer}
def three_sum_closest(nums, target)

end

```

### PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer $target
     * @return Integer
     */
    function threeSumClosest($nums, $target) {

    }

}

```

### Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
    int threeSumClosest(List<int> nums, int target) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
  def threeSumClosest(nums: Array[Int], target: Int): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec three_sum_closest(nums :: [integer], target :: integer) :: integer  
  def three_sum_closest(nums, target) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec three_sum_closest(Nums :: [integer()], Target :: integer()) ->  
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three_sum_closest(Nums, Target) ->  
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### Racket Solution:

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