

Problem 3683: Earliest Time to Finish One Task

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a 2D integer array

tasks

where

$\text{tasks}[i] = [s$

i

$, t$

i

$]$

Each

$[s$

i

$, t$

i

]

in

tasks

represents a task with start time

s

i

that takes

t

i

units of time to finish.

Return the earliest time at which at least one task is finished.

Example 1:

Input:

tasks = [[1,6],[2,3]]

Output:

5

Explanation:

The first task starts at time

$t = 1$

and finishes at time

$$1 + 6 = 7$$

. The second task finishes at time

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

. You can finish one task at time 5.

Example 2:

Input:

```
tasks = [[100,100],[100,100],[100,100]]
```

Output:

200

Explanation:

All three tasks finish at time

$$100 + 100 = 200$$

.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{tasks.length} \leq 100$

$\text{tasks}[i] = [s$

i

, t

i

]

1 <= s

i

, t

i

<= 100

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int earliestTime(vector<vector<int>>& tasks) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int earliestTime(int[][] tasks) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def earliestTime(self, tasks: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} tasks  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var earliestTime = function(tasks) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function earliestTime(tasks: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int EarliestTime(int[][] tasks) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int earliestTime(int** tasks, int tasksSize, int* tasksColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func earliestTime(tasks [][]int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun earliestTime(tasks: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func earliestTime(_ tasks: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn earliest_time(tasks: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} tasks  
# @return {Integer}  
def earliest_time(tasks)  
  
end
```

PHP:

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

```
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int earliestTime(List<List<int>> tasks) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def earliestTime(tasks: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec earliest_time(tasks :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def earliest_time(tasks) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec earliest_time(Tasks :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
earliest_time(Tasks) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (earliest-time tasks)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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 earliestTime(vector<vector<int>>& tasks) {
}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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 earliestTime(int[][] tasks) {
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
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 earliestTime(self, tasks: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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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 */

/**
 * @param {number[][]} tasks
 * @return {number}
 */
var earliestTime = function(tasks) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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
 */

function earliestTime(tasks: number[][]): number {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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 EarliestTime(int[][] tasks) {
}
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task
 * 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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```

```
*/\n\nint earliestTime(int** tasks, int tasksSize, int* tasksColSize) {\n\n}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task\n// Difficulty: Easy\n// Tags: array\n//\n// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique\n// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)\n// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach\n\nfunc earliestTime(tasks [][]int) int {\n\n}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {\n    fun earliestTime(tasks: Array<IntArray>): Int {\n        \n    }\n}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {\n    func earliestTime(_ tasks: [[Int]]) -> Int {\n        \n    }\n}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Earliest Time to Finish One Task\n// Difficulty: Easy\n// 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

impl Solution {
    pub fn earliest_time(tasks: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {
        }

    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Integer[][]} tasks
# @return {Integer}
def earliest_time(tasks)

end

```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $tasks
     * @return Integer
     */
    function earliestTime($tasks) {

    }
}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
    int earliestTime(List<List<int>> tasks) {
        }

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}

```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def earliestTime(tasks: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
        }  
    }  
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Elixir Solution:

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defmodule Solution do  
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Erlang Solution:

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-spec earliest_time([[_]) -> integer().  
earliest_time([_]) ->  
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Racket Solution:

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(define/contract (earliest-time tasks)  
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