

Problem 1672: Richest Customer Wealth

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an

$m \times n$

integer grid

accounts

where

`accounts[i][j]`

is the amount of money the

i

th

customer has in the

j

th

bank. Return

the

wealth

that the richest customer has.

A customer's

wealth

is the amount of money they have in all their bank accounts. The richest customer is the customer that has the maximum

wealth

.

Example 1:

Input:

accounts = [[1,2,3],[3,2,1]]

Output:

6

Explanation

:

1st customer has wealth = $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$

2nd customer has wealth = $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$

Both customers are considered the richest with a wealth of 6 each, so return 6.

Example 2:

Input:

```
accounts = [[1,5],[7,3],[3,5]]
```

Output:

10

Explanation

: 1st customer has wealth = 6 2nd customer has wealth = 10 3rd customer has wealth = 8 The 2nd customer is the richest with a wealth of 10.

Example 3:

Input:

```
accounts = [[2,8,7],[7,1,3],[1,9,5]]
```

Output:

17

Constraints:

$m == \text{accounts.length}$

$n == \text{accounts}[i].length$

$1 \leq m, n \leq 50$

$1 \leq \text{accounts}[i][j] \leq 100$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maximumWealth(vector<vector<int>>& accounts) {
        }
    };
}
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int maximumWealth(int[][] accounts) {
    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def maximumWealth(self, accounts: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function maximumWealth(accounts: number[][]): number {
```

```
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MaximumWealth(int[][] accounts) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int maximumWealth(int** accounts, int accountsSize, int* accountsColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func maximumWealth(accounts [][]int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maximumWealth(accounts: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func maximumWealth(_ accounts: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn maximum_wealth(accounts: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][][]} accounts
# @return {Integer}
def maximum_wealth(accounts)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][][] $accounts
     * @return Integer
     */
    function maximumWealth($accounts) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    int maximumWealth(List<List<int>> accounts) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
    def maximumWealth(accounts: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
@spec maximum_wealth(accounts :: [[integer]]) :: integer
def maximum_wealth(accounts) do

end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec maximum_wealth(Accounts :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
maximum_wealth(Accounts) ->
    .

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (maximum-wealth accounts)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?))

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Richest Customer Wealth
 * 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 maximumWealth(vector<vector<int>>& accounts) {
        }
    };

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Richest Customer Wealth
 * 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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 */

class Solution {
public int maximumWealth(int[][] accounts) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Richest Customer Wealth
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 maximumWealth(self, accounts: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
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 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} accounts  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var maximumWealth = function(accounts) {  
  
};
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TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
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 */  
  
function maximumWealth(accounts: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
    public int MaximumWealth(int[][] accounts) {
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C Solution:

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*/
int maximumWealth(int** accounts, int accountsSize, int* accountsColSize) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Richest Customer Wealth
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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)
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func maximumWealth(accounts [][]int) int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maximumWealth(accounts: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
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Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func maximumWealth(_ accounts: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
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Rust Solution:

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// Difficulty: Easy  
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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 maximum_wealth(accounts: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} accounts  
# @return {Integer}  
def maximum_wealth(accounts)  
  
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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

    /**
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Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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