

Problem 3105: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an array of integers

nums

. Return

the length of the

longest

subarray

of

nums

which is either

strictly increasing

or

strictly decreasing

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [1,4,3,3,2]

Output:

2

Explanation:

The strictly increasing subarrays of

nums

are

[1]

,

[2]

,

[3]

,

[3]

,

[4]

, and

[1,4]

The strictly decreasing subarrays of

nums

are

[1]

,

[2]

,

[3]

,

[3]

,

[4]

,

[3,2]

, and

[4,3]

Hence, we return

2

.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [3,3,3,3]

Output:

1

Explanation:

The strictly increasing subarrays of

nums

are

[3]

,

[3]

,

[3]

, and

[3]

.

The strictly decreasing subarrays of

nums

are

[3]

,

[3]

,

[3]

, and

[3]

.

Hence, we return

1

.

Example 3:

Input:

nums = [3,2,1]

Output:

3

Explanation:

The strictly increasing subarrays of

nums

are

[3]

,

[2]

, and

[1]

.

The strictly decreasing subarrays of

nums

are

[3]

,

[2]

,

[1]

,

[3,2]

,

[2,1]

, and

[3,2,1]

Hence, we return

3

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 50$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 50$

Code Snippets

C++:

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

Java:

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

```
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function longestMonotonicSubarray(nums: number[]): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

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

C:

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

Go:

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

Kotlin:

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

Swift:

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

Rust:

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

Ruby:

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

PHP:

```

class Solution {

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

    }
}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
    int longestMonotonicSubarray(List<int> nums) {
        }
}

```

Scala:

```

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

```

Elixir:

```

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

```

Erlang:

```

-spec longest_monotonic_subarray(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().
longest_monotonic_subarray(Nums) ->
    .

```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (longest-monotonic-subarray nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * 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 longestMonotonicSubarray(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * 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 longestMonotonicSubarray(int[] nums) {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
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 longestMonotonicSubarray(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):

    def longestMonotonicSubarray(self, nums):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * 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[]} nums
* @return {number}
*/
var longestMonotonicSubarray = function(nums) {
};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/** 
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * 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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 */

function longestMonotonicSubarray(nums: number[]): number {
}


```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * Difficulty: Easy
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int LongestMonotonicSubarray(int[] nums) {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
 * 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 longestMonotonicSubarray(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
// 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 longestMonotonicSubarray(nums []int) int {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

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

Swift Solution:

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Longest Strictly Increasing or Strictly Decreasing Subarray
// 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

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

Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @return Integer
     */
    function longestMonotonicSubarray($nums) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

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

Scala Solution:

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

Elixir Solution:

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

Erlang Solution:

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-spec longest_monotonic_subarray(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
longest_monotonic_subarray(Nums) ->  
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(define/contract (longest-monotonic-subarray nums)  
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