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## 376. Wiggle Subsequence

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A **wiggle sequence** is a sequence where the differences between successive numbers strictly alternate between positive and negative. The first difference (if one exists) may be either positive or negative. A sequence with one element and a sequence with two non-equal elements are trivially wiggle sequences.

- For example, `[1, 7, 4, 9, 2, 5]` is a **wiggle sequence** because the differences `(6, -3, 5, -7, 3)` alternate between positive and negative.
- In contrast, `[1, 4, 7, 2, 5]` and `[1, 7, 4, 5, 5]` are not wiggle sequences. The first is not because its differences are positive, and the second is not because its last difference is zero.

A **subsequence** is obtained by deleting some elements (possibly zero) from the original sequence, leaving the remaining elements in their original order.

Given an integer array `nums`, return the length of the longest **wiggle subsequence** of `nums`.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [1,7,4,9,2,5]`

**Output:** 6

**Explanation:** The entire sequence is a wiggle sequence with differences `(6, -3, 5, -7, 3)`.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [1,17,5,10,13,15,10,5,16,8]`

**Output:** 7

**Explanation:** There are several subsequences that achieve this length.

One is `[1, 17, 10, 13, 10, 16, 8]` with differences `(16, -7, 3, -3, 6, -8)`.

### Example 3:

**Input:** `nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]`

**Output:** 2

### Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 1000`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 1000`

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3