300. Longest Increasing Subsequence

Medium 7682 168 Add to List Share

Given an integer array `nums`, return the length of the longest strictly increasing subsequence.

A **subsequence** is a sequence that can be derived from an array by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements. For example, `[3,6,2,7]` is a subsequence of the array `[0,3,1,6,2,2,7]`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]
Output: 4
Explanation: The longest increasing subsequence is
[2,3,7,101], therefore the length is 4.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [0,1,0,3,2,3]
Output: 4
```

Example 3:

```python
class Solution:
    def lengthOfLIS(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        arr = [1 for i in range(len(nums))]

        for i in range(len(nums)-1,-1,-1):
            for j in range(i+1,len(nums)):
                if(nums[j]>nums[i]):
                    arr[i] = max(arr[j]+1,arr[i])

        return max(arr)
```

Your previous code was restored from your local storage. Reset to default