

# Longest Increasing Subsequence

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

.

**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:**

**Input:** `nums = [7,7,7,7,7,7,7]`

**Output:** 1

**Constraints:**

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 2500$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$