2615. Sum of Distances

Description

You are given a **0-indexed** integer array `nums`. There exists an array `arr` of length `nums.length`, where `arr[i]` is the sum of `|i - j|` over all `j` such that `nums[j] == nums[i]` and `j != i`. If there is no such `j`, set `arr[i]` to be `0`.

Return *the array* `arr`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,1,1,2]
Output: [5,0,3,4,0]
Explanation:
When i = 0, nums[0] == nums[2] and nums[0] == nums[3]. Therefore, arr[0] = |0 - 2| + |0 - 3| = 5.
When i = 1, arr[1] = 0 because there is no other index with value 3.
When i = 2, nums[2] == nums[0] and nums[2] == nums[3]. Therefore, arr[2] = |2 - 0| + |2 - 3| = 3.
When i = 3, nums[3] == nums[0] and nums[3] == nums[2]. Therefore, arr[3] = |3 - 0| + |3 - 2| = 4.
When i = 4, arr[4] = 0 because there is no other index with value 2.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [0,5,3]
Output: [0,0,0]
Explanation: Since each element in nums is distinct, arr[i] = 0 for all i.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 10^5`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 10^9`