760. Find Anagram Mappings

Description

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2` where `nums2` is **an anagram** of `nums1`. Both arrays may contain duplicates.

Return *an index mapping array* `mapping` *from* `nums1` *to* `nums2` *where* `mapping[i] = j` *means the* `i th` *element in* `nums1` *appears in* `nums2` *at index* `j`. If there are multiple answers, return **any of them**.

An array `a` is **an anagram** of an array `b` means `b` is made by randomizing the order of the elements in `a`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums1 = [12,28,46,32,50], nums2 = [50,12,32,46,28]
Output: [1,4,3,2,0]
Explanation: As mapping[0] = 1 because the 0th element of nums1 appears at nums2[1], and mapping[1] = 4 because the 1st element of nums1 appears at nums2[4], and so on.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums1 = [84,46], nums2 = [84,46]
Output: [0,1]
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums1.length <= 100`
- `nums2.length == nums1.length`
- `0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 10^5`
- `nums2` is an anagram of `nums1`.