2022. Convert 1D Array Into 2D Array

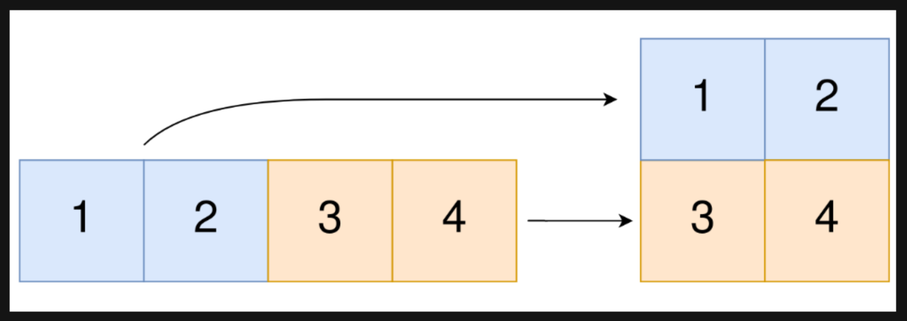
Description

You are given a **0-indexed** 1-dimensional (1D) integer array `original`, and two integers, `m` and `n`. You are tasked with creating a 2-dimensional (2D) array with `m` rows and `n` columns using **all** the elements from `original`.

The elements from indices `0` to `n - 1` (**inclusive**) of `original` should form the first row of the constructed 2D array, the elements from indices `n` to `2 * n - 1` (**inclusive**) should form the second row of the constructed 2D array, and so on.

Return *an* `m x n` *2D array constructed according to the above procedure, or an empty 2D array if it is impossible*.

Example 1:




```
Input: original = [1,2,3,4], m = 2, n = 2
Output: [[1,2],[3,4]]
Explanation: The constructed 2D array should contain 2 rows and 2 columns.
The first group of n=2 elements in original, [1,2], becomes the first row in the constructed 2D array.
The second group of n=2 elements in original, [3,4], becomes the second row in the constructed 2D array.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: original = [1,2,3], m = 1, n = 3
Output: [[1,2,3]]
Explanation: The constructed 2D array should contain 1 row and 3 columns.
Put all three elements in original into the first row of the constructed 2D array.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: original = [1,2], m = 1, n = 1
Output: []
Explanation: There are 2 elements in original.
It is impossible to fit 2 elements in a 1x1 2D array, so return an empty 2D array.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= original.length <= 5 * 10^4`
- `1 <= original[i] <= 10^5`
- `1 <= m, n <= 4 * 10^4`