989. Add to Array-Form of Integer

Easy 1129 140 Add to List Share

The **array-form** of an integer `num` is an array representing its digits in left to right order.

- For example, for `num = 1321`, the array form is `[1,3,2,1]`.

Given `num`, the **array-form** of an integer, and an integer `k`, return *the **array-form** of the integer* `num + k`.

Example 1:

```
Input: num = [1,2,0,0], k = 34
Output: [1,2,3,4]
Explanation: 1200 + 34 = 1234
```

Example 2:

```
Input: num = [2,7,4], k = 181
Output: [4,5,5]
Explanation: 274 + 181 = 455
```

Example 3:

```
Input: num = [2,1,5], k = 806
Output: [1,0,2,1]
Explanation: 215 + 806 = 1021
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= num.length <= 10^4`
- `0 <= num[i] <= 9`
- `num` does not contain any leading zeros except for the zero itself.
- `1 <= k <= 10^4`

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Java Autocomplete

```java
class Solution {

    public List<Integer> addToArrayForm( int[] num, int k ) {

        List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();

        int carry = 0;
        int i = num.length - 1;

        while (i >= 0 || k > 0) {
            int result = (i >= 0 ? num[i--] : 0) + k % 10 + carry;
            integerList.add(result % 10);
            carry = result / 10;
            k = k / 10;
        }

        if(carry != 0)
            integerList.add(carry);

        Collections.reverse(integerList);
        return integerList;
    }
}
```