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Move zeroes

Given an integer array nums, move all 0's to the end of it while maintaining the relative order of the non-zero elements.

Note: You must do this in-place without making a copy of the array.

Examples

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [0,1,0,3,12]
Output: [1,3,12,0,0]
Example 2:
  Input: nums = [0]
Output: [0]
```

Constraints:

```
1 <= \text{nums.length} <= 10^4
-2^{31} <= \text{nums[i]} <= 2^{31} - 1
```

Optimal Approach – Two Pointers

Initialize a pointer x = 0.

Loop through the array:

If the current element is not 0, assign it to nums[x] and increment x.

After the loop, from index \times to the end of the array, fill all values with 0.

Dry Run

```
Input: nums = [0, 1, 0, 3, 12]

x = 0

Loop:

i = 0 \rightarrow nums[0] = 0 \rightarrow skip

i = 1 \rightarrow nums[1] = 1 \rightarrow nums[0] = 1, x = 1
```

8/9/25, 3:43 PM NamasteDev

```
i = 2 \rightarrow nums[2] = 0 \rightarrow skip

i = 3 \rightarrow nums[3] = 3 \rightarrow nums[1] = 3, x = 2

i = 4 \rightarrow nums[4] = 12 \rightarrow nums[2] = 12, x = 3
```

Fill remaining with 0s from index 3 onward:

```
nums[3] = 0
nums[4] = 0
Final: nums = [1, 3, 12, 0, 0]
```

Time and Space Complexity

Time Complexity: O(n)

One pass to shift non-zero elements.

Another pass to fill in zeros.

Space Complexity: O(1)

In-place modifications with constant extra space.

Video

Course

Discuss doubts

Certificate

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Move Zeros - DSA Notes

Move Zeros - DSA Notes

20 of 186 lessons		11% complete
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16m 29s	Resources 🕞	- 1
Missing Number (1)		
16m 55s	Resources 🕞	- 1
Single Number 🕠		
19m 22s	Resources 🕞	
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Linked List - Easy/Medium		
Strings - Easy/Medium		
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Binary Tree		