

## 283. Move Zeroes

Easy

👍 5706

💬 174

❤ Add to List

🔗 Share

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** that you must do this in-place without making a copy of the array.

### Example 1:

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

**Output:** `[1,3,12,0,0]`

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [0]`

**Output:** `[0]`

### Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 104`
- `-231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1`

**Follow up:** Could you minimize the total number of operations done?

## Related Topics

[Array](#)[Two Pointers](#)

---

## Similar Questions

[Remove Element](#)[Easy](#)

---

## Hide Hint 1



**In-place** means we should not be allocating any space for extra array. But we are allowed to modify the existing array. However, as a first step, try coming up with a solution that makes use of additional space. For this problem as well, first apply the idea discussed using an additional array and the in-place solution will pop up eventually.

---

## Hide Hint 2



A **two-pointer** approach could be helpful here. The idea would be to have one pointer for iterating the array and another pointer that just works on the non-zero elements of the array.