

台 6.3K ♀ 1.2K ☆ ♂



Medium

Companies

Given an integer array nums sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove some duplicates **in-place** such that each unique element appears **at most twice**. The **relative order** of the elements should be kept the **same**.

Since it is impossible to change the length of the array in some languages, you must instead have the result be placed in the **first part** of the array nums. More formally, if there are k elements after removing the duplicates, then the first k elements of nums should hold the final result. It does not matter what you leave beyond the first k elements.

Return k after placing the final result in the first k slots of nums.

Do not allocate extra space for another array. You must do this by modifying the input array in-place with O(1) extra memory.

Custom Judge:

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

```
int[] nums = [...]; // Input array
int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length
int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation
assert k == expectedNums.length;
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];
}</pre>
```

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be accepted.

Example 1:

Input: nums = [1,1,1,2,2,3]Output: 5, nums = [1,1,2,2,3,_]

Explanation: Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums being 1, 1, 2, 2 and 3

respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

Example 2:

Input: nums = [0,0,1,1,1,1,2,3,3]Output: 7, nums = [0,0,1,1,2,3,3,_,_]

Explanation: Your function should return k = 7, with the first seven elements of nums being 0, 0, 1, 1, 2,

3 and 3 respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 10⁴
- $-10^4 <= nums[i] <= 10^4$
- nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.

Accepted 746.5K Submissions 1.3M Acceptance Rate 56.2%