⌃ **Medium**   ⓘ **Codewriting**   🔺 **3000**

Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `k`, determine whether there are two distinct indices `i` and `j` in the array where `nums[i]` = `nums[j]` and the absolute difference between `i` and `j` is less than or equal to `k`.

Example

- For `nums = [0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 2]` and `k = 3`, the output should be

  `containsCloseNums(nums, k) = true`.

  There are two `2`s in `nums`, and the absolute difference between their positions is exactly `3`.

- For `nums = [0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 2]` and `k = 2`, the output should be

  `containsCloseNums(nums, k) = false`.

  The absolute difference between the positions of the two `2`s is `3`, which is more than `k`.

Input/Output

- **[execution time limit] 20 seconds (scala)**

- **[input] array.integer nums**

  Guaranteed constraints:

  `0 ≤ nums.length ≤ 55000`,

  $-2^{31} - 1 ≤ nums[i] ≤ 2^{31} - 1$.

- **[input] integer k**

  Guaranteed constraints:

  `0 ≤ k ≤ 35000`.

- **[output] boolean**

[Scala] Syntax Tips

```scala
def helloWorld(name: String): String = {
    println("This prints to the console when you Run Tests")
    "Hello, " + name
}
```