Two sum - easy

Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `target` , return *indices of the two numbers such that they add up to* `target` .

You may assume that each input would have ***exactly* one solution**, and you may not use the *same* element twice.

You can return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [2,7,11,15], target = 9
Output: [0,1]
Explanation: Because nums[0] + nums[1] == 9, we return [0,
1].
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,2,4], target = 6
Output: [1,2]
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [3,3], target = 6
Output: [0,1]
```

```
class Solution {
    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {
        int res[] = new int[2];

        for(int i = 0; i < nums.length ; i++) {
            for( int j = i+1; j < nums.length; j++ ){
                if(nums[i]+nums[j] == target){
                    res[0] = i;
                    res[1] = j;
                }
```

```
            }
        }
        return res;
    }
}
```