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## 88. Merge Sorted Array

Easy

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Hint

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2`, sorted in **non-decreasing order**, and two integers `m` and `n`, representing the number of elements in `nums1` and `nums2` respectively.

**Merge** `nums1` and `nums2` into a single array sorted in **non-decreasing order**.

The final sorted array should not be returned by the function, but instead be *stored inside the array* `nums1`. To accommodate this, `nums1` has a length of `m + n`, where the first `m` elements denote the elements that should be merged, and the last `n` elements are set to `0` and should be ignored. `nums2` has a length of `n`.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums1 = [1,2,3,0,0,0]`, `m = 3`, `nums2 = [2,5,6]`, `n = 3`

**Output:** `[1,2,2,3,5,6]`

**Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are `[1,2,3]` and `[2,5,6]`.

The result of the merge is `[1,2,2,3,5,6]` with the underlined elements coming from `nums1`.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums1 = [1]`, `m = 1`, `nums2 = []`, `n = 0`

**Output:** `[1]`

**Explanation:** The arrays we are merging are `[1]` and `[]`.

The result of the merge is `[1]`.

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```
1 void merge
2
3 }
```

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✓ Testcase &gt;

Case 1

`nums1 =``[1,2,3,0,0]``m =``3``nums2 =``[2,5,6]`

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