

Given an integer array `nums` of length `n`, you want to create an array `ans` of length `2n` where `ans[i] == nums[i]` and `ans[i + n] == nums[i]` for $0 \leq i < n$ (**0-indexed**).

Specifically, `ans` is the **concatenation** of two `nums` arrays.

Return *the array* `ans`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,1]`

Output: `[1,2,1,1,2,1]`

Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:

- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2]]`
- `ans = [1,2,1,1,2,1]`

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,3,2,1]`

Output: `[1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`

Explanation: The array `ans` is formed as follows:

- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3]]`
- `ans = [1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 1000`
- `1 <= nums[i] <= 1000`