02 March 2025 12:03



```
Input: nums = [1,1,2]
Output: 2, nums = [1,2,_]
Explanation: Your function should return k = 2, with the first two elements of nums being 1 and 2 respectively.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).

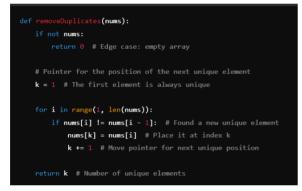
Example 2:

Input: nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]
Output: 5, nums = [0,1,2,3,4,...,]
Explanation: Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums being 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 104
- -100 <= nums[i] <= 100
- nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.

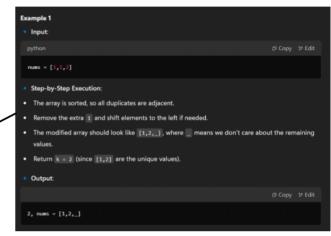
Code:



The problem requires you to **remove duplicate elements from a sorted array** while keeping the relative order of unique elements the same. You must do this **in-place**, meaning you cannot use extra space (like another array).

What You Need to Do

- 1. Modify the input array nums so that the first k elements contain only unique values from nums in the same order.
- 2. Return k, which represents the number of unique elements
- 3. The values beyond k in the array do not matter.



Example Walkthrough:

