

760. Find Anagram Mappings Premium

Easy Topics Companies Hint

You are given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2` where `nums2` is **an anagram** of `nums1`. Both arrays may contain duplicates.

Return *an index mapping array* `mapping` from `nums1` to `nums2` where `mapping[i] = j` means the *ith* element in `nums1` appears in `nums2` at index `j`. If there are multiple answers, return **any of them**.

An array `a` is **an anagram** of an array `b` means `b` is made by randomizing the order of the elements in `a`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums1 = [12,28,46,32,50]`, `nums2 = [50,12,32,46,28]`
Output: `[1,4,3,2,0]`
Explanation: As `mapping[0] = 1` because the 0th element of `nums1` appears at `nums2[1]`, and `mapping[1] = 4` because the 1st element of `nums1` appears at `nums2[4]`, and so on.

Example 2:

Input: `nums1 = [84,46]`, `nums2 = [84,46]`
Output: `[0,1]`

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums1.length <= 100`
- `nums2.length == nums1.length`
- `0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= 105`
- `nums2` is an anagram of `nums1`.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Topics Array Hash Table

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Hint 1 Create a hashmap so that $D[x] = i$ whenever $B[i] = x$. Then, the answer is $[D[x]]$ for x in A .

Discussion (3)