You are given the encoded array. You are also given an integer first, that is the first element of arr, i.e. arr[0].

It was encoded into another integer array encoded of length n-1, such that encoded[i] = arr[i] XOR arr[i+1]

Return the original array arr. It can be proved that the answer exists and is unique.

1] . For example, if arr = [1,0,2,1] , then encoded = [1,2,3] .

User Tried: 1 Total Accepted: 0 **Total Submissions:** 1 Difficulty: (Easy)

Example 1:

```
Input: encoded = [1,2,3], first = 1
Output: [1,0,2,1]
Explanation: If arr = [1,0,2,1], then first = 1 and encoded = [1 \text{ XOR } 0, 0 \text{ XOR } 2, 2 \text{ XOR } 1] = [1,2,3]
```

Example 2:

```
Input: encoded = [6,2,7,3], first = 4
Output: [4,2,0,7,4]
```

Constraints:

- $2 \le n \le 10^4$
- encoded.length == n 1
- $0 \le \text{encoded}[i] \le 10^5$
- $0 \le first \le 10^5$

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                             C
  1 • /**
  2
      * @param {number[]} encoded
  3
      * @param {number} first
      * @return {number[]}
  4
  5
  6 ▼
     var decode = function(encoded, first) {
  8
     };
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```

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