26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array



Description (/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-array/description/)	♀ Hints (/proble
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Given a sorted array *nums*, remove the duplicates **in-place** (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ln-place_algorithm) such that each element appear only *once* and return the new length.

Do not allocate extra space for another array, you must do this by **modifying the input array in-place** (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm) with O(1) extra memory.

Example 1:

Given nums = [1,1,2],

Your function should return length = 2, with the first two elements of nums being 1 and 2 of It doesn't matter what you leave beyond the returned length.

Example 2:

Given nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4],

Your function should return length = 5, with the first five elements of nums being modified

It doesn't matter what values are set beyond the returned length.

Clarification:

Confused why the returned value is an integer but your answer is an array?

Note that the input array is passed in by **reference**, which means modification to the input array will be known to the caller as well.

Internally you can think of this:

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```
// nums is passed in by reference. (i.e., without making a copy)
int len = removeDuplicates(nums);

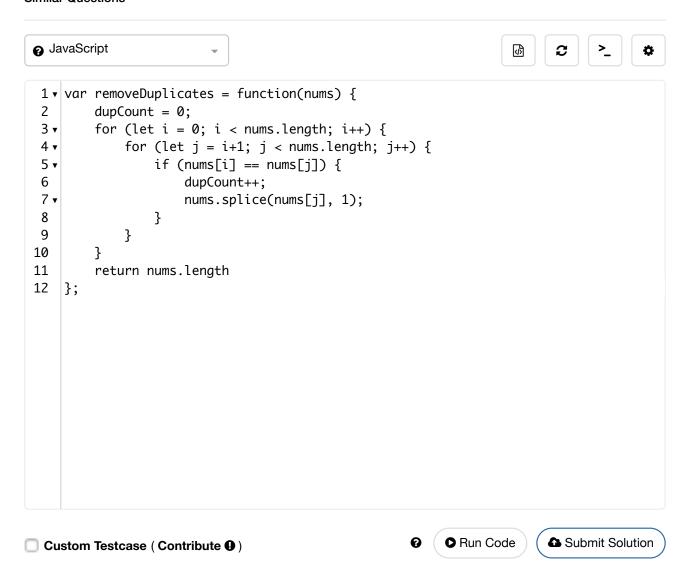
// any modification to nums in your function would be known by the caller.

// using the length returned by your function, it prints the first len elements.
for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
    print(nums[i]);
}

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Input: [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]

Output: [0,1,2,3,3,4]

Expected: [0,1,2,3,4]

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