

nums1 = [12,28,46,32,50], nums2 = [50,12,32,46,28]

nums1	{12, 0}	{28, 1}	{46, 2}	{32, 3}	{50, 4}
nums2	{50, 0}	{12, 1}	{32, 2}	{46, 3}	{28, 4}

After sorting

nums1	{12, 0}	{28, 1}	{32, 3}	{46, 2}	{50, 4}
nums2	{12, 1}	{28, 4}	{32, 2}	{46, 3}	{50, 0}

Map index in nums1 to nums2

0->1, 1->4, 3->2, 2->3, 4->0

Mappings	1	4	3	2	0
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ये approach इस को implement करने के लिए
new array create करते हैं, but अगर
bitwise shift से solve करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा है,

$$12 \rightarrow 1100 \times 2^3 = 96$$

96 \rightarrow 1100000 \rightarrow three times left shift

98 \rightarrow 1100010 \rightarrow अब 2 bit कम है 257th

Process to solve

$$1100010 \rightarrow 98$$

8 111 \rightarrow 7
0000010 \rightarrow 2

202 index (21st element), 6th element

last 3 digit "000" because 3 bits shift

keeping only index (21st + "000", so

"111" $\rightarrow 2^3 - 1$ value and element, value "111"

submask and original index bit result

after



