





Back To Course Home

# Grokking the Coding Interview: Patterns for Coding Questions

6% completed

Search Course

Problem Challenge 1 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/N8vB7OVYo2D)

Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2g3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-

# Remove Duplicates (easy)

We'll cover the following

- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
  - Code
  - Time Complexity
  - Space Complexity
- Similar Questions

#### Problem Statement #

Given an array of sorted numbers, **remove all duplicates** from it. You should **not use any extra space**; after removing the duplicates in-place return the length of the subarray that has no duplicate in it.

## Example 1:

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Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
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Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 2
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/xl2g3vxrMg3)

Problem Challenge 3
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-

Input: [2, 3, 3, 3, 6, 9, 9]

Output: 4

Explanation: The first four elements after removing the duplicates will be [2, 3,

6, 9].

## Example 2:

```
Input: [2, 2, 2, 11]
Output: 2
Explanation: The first two elements after removing the duplicates will be [2, 11].
```

## Try it yourself #

Try solving this question here:

```
Python3
                            Js JS
                                         G C++
👙 Java
    class RemoveDuplicates {
                                                                                             Ψ,
 2
      public static int remove(int[] arr) {
        // TODO: Write your code here
        int ans = 1;
 5
        for(int i =1 ;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
 6
 7
 8
           if(arr[i]!=arr[i-1])
 9
10
             ans++;
11
12
13
         return ans;
14
15
    }
16
```



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Q Search Course

Problem Challenge 1 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/N8vB7OVYo2D)

Challenge 1 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Solution Review: Problem

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2q3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-



#### Solution #

In this problem, we need to remove the duplicates in-place such that the resultant length of the array remains sorted. As the input array is sorted, therefore, one way to do this is to shift the elements left whenever we encounter duplicates. In other words, we will keep one pointer for iterating the array and one pointer for placing the next non-duplicate number. So our algorithm will be to iterate the array and whenever we see a non-duplicate number we move it next to the last non-duplicate number we've seen.

Here is the visual representation of this algorithm for Example-1:

#### Back To Course Home

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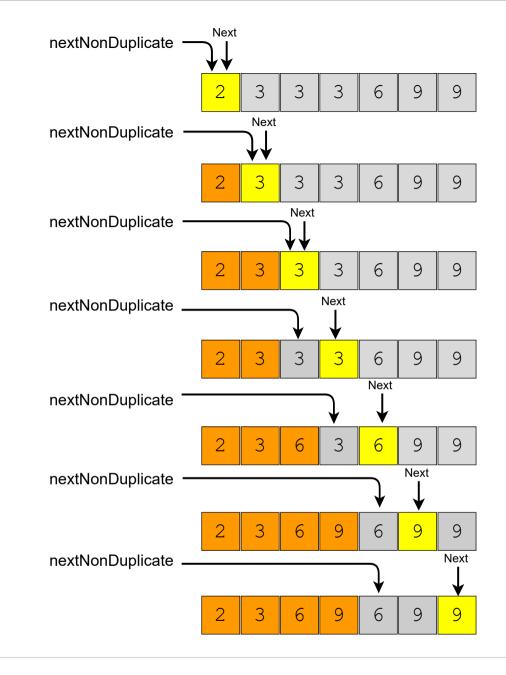
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Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2g3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-



Code #

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

#### Back To Course Home

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Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2g3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-

```
Fython3
 Java
1 class RemoveDuplicates {
 2
 3
      public static int remove(int[] arr) {
        int nextNonDuplicate = 1; // index of the next
 4
        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
          if (arr[nextNonDuplicate - 1] != arr[i]) {
            arr[nextNonDuplicate] = arr[i];
            nextNonDuplicate++;
 8
 9
10
11
        return nextNonDuplicate;
12
13
      }
14
15
      public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = new int[] { 2, 3, 3, 3, 6, 9, 9 };
16
        System.out.println(RemoveDuplicates.remove(arr)
17
18
19
        arr = new int[] { 2, 2, 2, 11 };
        System.out.println(RemoveDuplicates.remove(arr)
20
21
22
  }
23
 Run
                                                                       Save
                                                                                 Reset
```

#### Time Complexity #

The time complexity of the above algorithm will be O(N), where 'N' is the total number of elements in the given array.

Space Complexity #





# Grokking the Coding Interview: Patterns for Coding Questions

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Problem Challenge 1 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N8vB7OVYo2D)

Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 2
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/xl2q3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-

# Similar Questions #

**Problem 1:** Given an unsorted array of numbers and a target 'key', remove all instances of 'key' in-place and return the new length of the array.

### Example 1:

Input: [3, 2, 3, 6, 3, 10, 9, 3], Key=3
Output: 4
Explanation: The first four elements after removing every 'Key' will be [2, 6, 10, 9].

## Example 2:

Input: [2, 11, 2, 2, 1], Key=2

Output: 2

Explanation: The first two elements after removing every 'Key' will be [11, 1].

**Solution:** This problem is quite similar to our parent problem. We can follow a two-pointer approach and shift numbers left upon encountering the 'key'. Here is what the code will look like:



#### ← Back To Course Home

# Grokking the Coding Interview: Patterns for Coding Questions

6% completed

Q Search Course

Problem Challenge 1 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/N8vB7OVYo2D)

Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2q3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-

```
class RemoveElement {
 public static int remove(int[] arr, int key) {
   int nextElement = 0; // index of the next element which is not 'key'
   for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
     if (arr[i] != key) {
       arr[nextElement] = arr[i];
       nextElement++;
   return nextElement;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int[] arr = new int[] { 3, 2, 3, 6, 3, 10, 9, 3 };
   System.out.println(RemoveElement.remove(arr, 3));
   arr = new int[] { 2, 11, 2, 2, 1 };
   System.out.println(RemoveElement.remove(arr, 2));
   Run
                                                                             Save
                                                                                        Reset
```

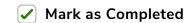
**Time and Space Complexity:** The time complexity of the above algorithm will be O(N), where 'N' is the total number of elements in the given array.

The algorithm runs in constant space O(1).



Pair with Target Sum (easy)

Squaring a Sorted Array (easy)



#### ← Back To Course Home

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Solution Review: Problem
Challenge 1
(/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/N0o9QnPLKNv)

Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-interview/YQ8N2OZq0VM)

Solution Review: Problem Challenge 2 (/courses/grokking-the-codinginterview/xl2g3vxrMq3)

Problem Challenge 3 (/courses/grokking-the-coding-

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