/\*

Given a sorted array, remove the duplicates in place such that each element appear only once and return the new length.

Do not allocate extra space for another array, you must do this in place with constant memory.

For example,

Given input array nums = [1,1,2],

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

方法一：删除重复

方法二：不删除元素，而是把不重复的元素放到前面去。

\*/

class Solution {

public:

int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums)

{

//way-1

/\*

for(int i=0;i<nums.size();i++)

{

if(nums[i]==nums[i+1] && i+1<nums.size())

{

nums.erase(nums.begin()+i+1);

i--;

}

}

return nums.size();

\*/

//way-2

if(nums.size()<2)

return nums.size();

int j=0;

for(int i=1;i<nums.size();i++)

{

if(nums[i]!=nums[j])

nums[++j]=nums[i];

}

return j+1;

}

};