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Given an array and a value, remove all instances of that value in place and return the new length.

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

The order of elements can be changed. It doesn't matter what you leave beyond the new length.

Example:

Given input array nums = [3,2,2,3], val = 3

Your function should return length = 2, with the first two elements of nums being 2.

方法一：移除指定值的元素

方法二：把满足条件的放到前面去,因为好像是要求不能删除

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class Solution {

public:

int removeElement(vector<int>& nums, int val)

{

//way-1

/\*

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

{

if(nums[i]==val)

{

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

i--;

}

}

return nums.size();

\*/

//way-2

int j=0;

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

{

if(nums[i]!=val)

{

nums[j]=nums[i];

j++;

}

}

return j;

}

};