

26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array

Easy

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💡 Hint

Given an integer array `nums` sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove the duplicates **in-place** such that each unique element appears only once. Return the new length of the array `nums`.

Consider the number of unique elements of `nums` to be `k`, to get accepted, you need to do the following things:

- Change the array `nums` such that the first `k` elements of `nums` contain the unique elements in the order they were present in `nums`. Initialize `k = 0`.
- Return `k`.

Custom Judge:

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

```
int[] nums = [...]; // Input array
int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length

int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation

assert k == expectedNums.length;
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];
}
```

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be **accepted**.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,1,2]`
Output: `2, nums = [1,2,_]`
Explanation: Your function should return `k = 2`, with the first two elements of `nums` being 1 and 2 respectively. It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned `k` (hence they are underscores).

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]`
Output: `5, nums = [0,1,2,3,4,_,_,_,_,_]`
Explanation: Your function should return `k = 5`, with the first five elements of `nums` being 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned `k` (hence they are underscores).

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 104`
- `-100 <= nums[i] <= 100`
- `nums` is sorted in **non-decreasing order**.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

Yes No

Accepted **3.9M** Submissions **7.2M** Acceptance Rate **54.7%**

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💡 Hint 1

💡 Hint 2