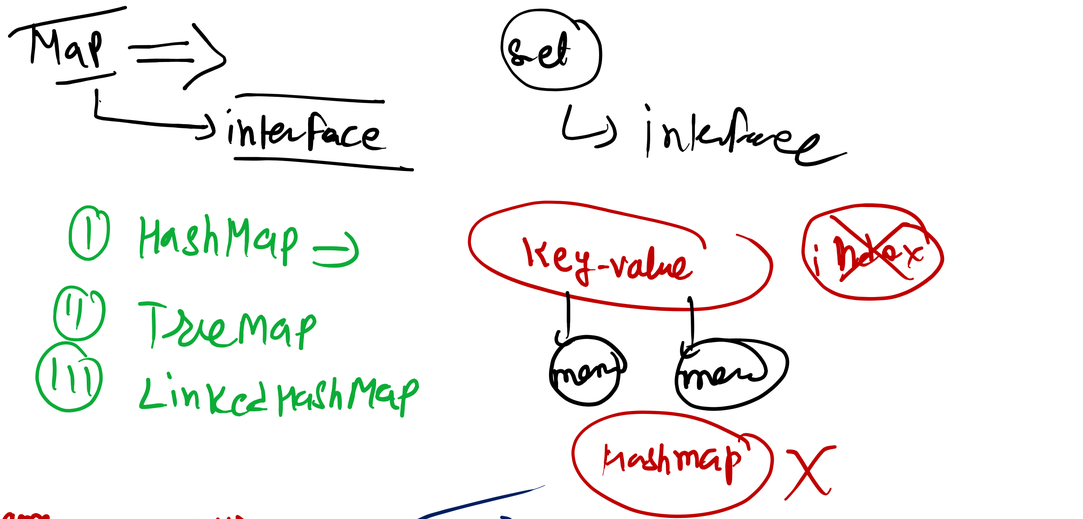
Lec-51

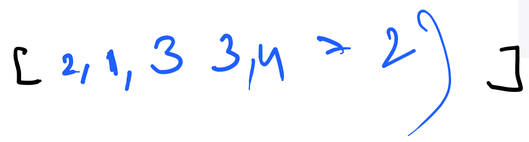
18/09/24 10:21 AM

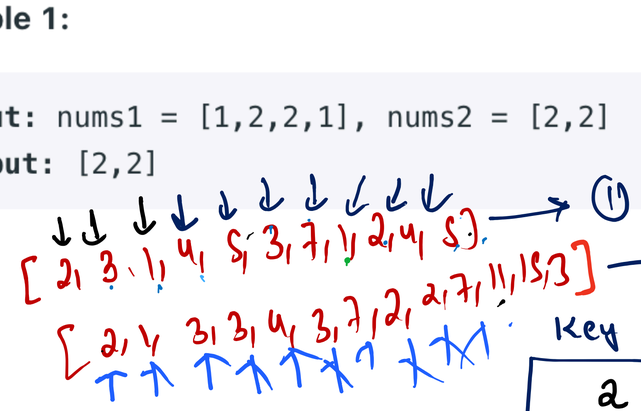


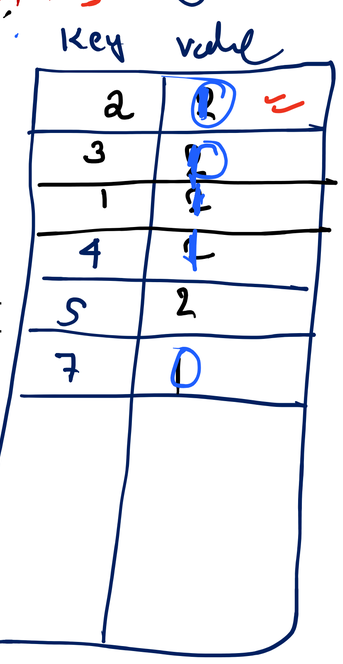
Given two integer arrays `nums1` and `nums2`, return *an array of their intersection*. Each element in the result must appear as many times as it shows in both arrays and you may return the result in **any order**.

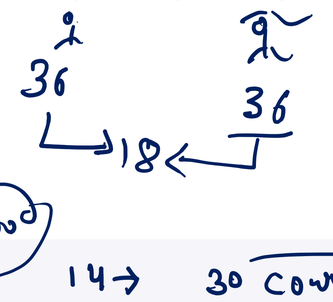
Example 1:

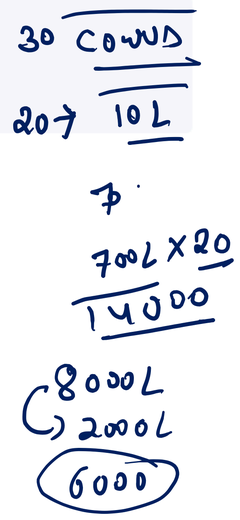
```
Input: nums1 = [1,2,2,1], nums2 = [2,2]
Output: [2,2]
```












```
List<Integer> ll = new ArrayList<>();
     for (int i = 0; i < nums2.length; i++) {
        if(map.containsKey(nums2[i]) && map.get(nums2[i])>0) {
           ll.add(nums2[i]);
           map.put(nums2[i], map.get(nums2[i]) - 1);
        }
     }
}
```

```
public static int[] Intersection(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {
     HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
     for (int i = 0; i < nums1.length; i++) {
        if (!map.containsKey(nums1[i])) {
           map.put(nums1[i], 1);
        } else {
           map.put(nums1[i], map.get(nums1[i]) + 1);
        }
     }
  }
```