

Remove Duplicates in-place from Sorted Array

Problem Statement: Given an integer array sorted in non-decreasing order, remove the duplicates in place such that each unique element appears only once. The relative order of the elements should be kept the same.

If there are k elements after removing the duplicates, then the first k elements of the array should hold the final result. It does not matter what you leave beyond the first k elements.

Note: Return k after placing the final result in the first k slots of the array.

Examples:

Example 1:

Input: `arr[1,1,2,2,2,3,3]`

Output: `arr[1,2,3,_,_,_,_]`

Explanation: Total number of unique elements are 3, i.e[1,2,3] and Therefore return 3 after assigning [1,2,3] in the beginning of the array.

Example 2:

Input: `arr[1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,3,4,4]`

Output: `arr[1,2,3,4,_,_,_,_,_,_,_]`

Explanation: Total number of unique elements are 4, i.e[1,2,3,4] and Therefore return 4 after assigning [1,2,3,4] in the beginning of the array.

Solution

Disclaimer: *Don't jump directly to the solution, try it out yourself first.*

Solution 1: Brute Force

Intuition: We have to think of a data structure that does not store duplicate elements. So can we use a Hash set? Yes! We can. As we know HashSet only stores unique elements.

Approach:

- Declare a HashSet.
- Run a for loop from starting to the end.
- Put every element of the array in the set.
- Store size of the set in a variable K.
- Now put all elements of the set in the array from the starting of the array.
- Return K.

Code:

```
static int removeDuplicates(int[] arr) {  
    HashSet < Integer > set = new HashSet < > ();  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        set.add(arr[i]);  
    }  
    int k = set.size();  
    int j = 0;  
    for (int x: set) {  
        arr[j++] = x;  
    }  
    return k;  
}
```

Time complexity: $O(n \cdot \log(n)) + O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$

Solution 2: Two pointers

Intuition: We can think of using two pointers 'i' and 'j', we move 'j' till we don't get a number `arr[j]` which is different from `arr[i]`. As we got a unique number we will increase the i pointer and update its value by `arr[j]`.

Approach:

- Take a variable i as 0;
- Use a for loop by using a variable 'j' from 1 to length of the array.
- If `arr[j] != arr[i]`, increase 'i' and update `arr[i] == arr[j]`.
- After completion of the loop return `i+1`, i.e size of the array of unique elements.

$i = 0$
 $arr = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3]$
 (i) \rightarrow (j)
 $arr[i] \neq arr[j]$
 \Downarrow
 $arr = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3]$
 (i) \rightarrow (j)
 \Downarrow update and move forward
 $arr = [1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3]$
 (i) \rightarrow (j)
 $\Downarrow arr[i] \neq arr[j]$ (update and move forward)
 $arr = [1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3]$
 (i) \rightarrow (j)
 $return = i + 1; \quad // \quad 2 + 1 = 3$

Code:

```

static int removeDuplicates(int[] arr) {
    int i = 0;
    for (int j = 1; j < arr.length; j++) {
        if (arr[i] != arr[j]) {
            i++;
            arr[i] = arr[j];
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }  
    return i + 1;  
}
```

Time complexity: $O(n)$

Space Complexity: $O(1)$