

Problem 349: Intersection of Two Arrays

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given two integer arrays

nums1

and

nums2

, return

an array of their

intersection

. Each element in the result must be

unique

and you may return the result in

any order

Example 1:

Input:

nums1 = [1,2,2,1], nums2 = [2,2]

Output:

[2]

Example 2:

Input:

nums1 = [4,9,5], nums2 = [9,4,9,8,4]

Output:

[9,4]

Explanation:

[4,9] is also accepted.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums1.length}, \text{nums2.length} \leq 1000$

$0 \leq \text{nums1[i]}, \text{nums2[i]} \leq 1000$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> intersection(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int[] intersection(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def intersection(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def intersection(self, nums1, nums2):  
        """  
        :type nums1: List[int]  
        :type nums2: List[int]  
        :rtype: List[int]  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums1  
 * @param {number[]} nums2  
 * @return {number[]}  
 */  
var intersection = function(nums1, nums2) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function intersection(nums1: number[], nums2: number[]): number[] {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] Intersection(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {  
          
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* intersection(int* nums1, int nums1Size, int* nums2, int nums2Size, int*  
returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func intersection(nums1 []int, nums2 []int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun intersection(nums1: IntArray, nums2: IntArray): IntArray {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func intersection(_ nums1: [Int], _ nums2: [Int]) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn intersection(nums1: Vec<i32>, nums2: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<i32> {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums1
# @param {Integer[]} nums2
# @return {Integer[]}
def intersection(nums1, nums2)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums1
     * @param Integer[] $nums2
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function intersection($nums1, $nums2) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
List<int> intersection(List<int> nums1, List<int> nums2) {

}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
def intersection(nums1: Array[Int], nums2: Array[Int]): Array[Int] = {

}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec intersection(nums1 :: [integer], nums2 :: [integer]) :: [integer]
  def intersection(nums1, nums2) do
    end
  end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec intersection(Nums1 :: [integer()], Nums2 :: [integer()]) ->
[integer()].
intersection(Nums1, Nums2) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (intersection numsl nums2)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof exact-integer?) (listof exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
vector<int> intersection(vector<int>& nums1, vector<int>& nums2) {

}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
    public int[] intersection(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {  
          
    }  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays  
Difficulty: Easy  
Tags: array, hash, sort, search  
  
Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map  
"""  
  
class Solution:  
    def intersection(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int]) -> List[int]:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def intersection(self, nums1, nums2):  
        """  
        :type nums1: List[int]  
        :type nums2: List[int]
```

```
:rtype: List[int]
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums1
 * @param {number[]} nums2
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var intersection = function(nums1, nums2) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

function intersection(nums1: number[], nums2: number[]): number[] {

};


```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

public class Solution {
    public int[] Intersection(int[] nums1, int[] nums2) {
        }

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array, hash, sort, search
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* intersection(int* nums1, int nums1Size, int* nums2, int nums2Size, int*
returnSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, hash, sort, search
//

```

```

// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

func intersection(nums1 []int, nums2 []int) []int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun intersection(nums1: IntArray, nums2: IntArray): IntArray {
        return IntArray(0)
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func intersection(_ nums1: [Int], _ nums2: [Int]) -> [Int] {
        return []
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Intersection of Two Arrays
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array, hash, sort, search
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map

impl Solution {
    pub fn intersection(nums1: Vec<i32>, nums2: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<i32> {
        let mut set = std::collections::HashSet::new();
        for num in &nums1 {
            set.insert(*num);
        }
        let mut result = Vec::new();
        for num in &nums2 {
            if set.contains(num) {
                result.push(*num);
            }
        }
        result
    }
}

```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums1
# @param {Integer[]} nums2
# @return {Integer[]}
def intersection(nums1, nums2)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums1
     * @param Integer[] $nums2
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function intersection($nums1, $nums2) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
List<int> intersection(List<int> nums1, List<int> nums2) {

}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
def intersection(nums1: Array[Int], nums2: Array[Int]): Array[Int] = {

}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
@spec intersection(nums1 :: [integer], nums2 :: [integer]) :: [integer]
def intersection(nums1, nums2) do
```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec intersection(Nums1 :: [integer()], Nums2 :: [integer()]) ->  
[integer()].  
intersection(Nums1, Nums2) ->  
. 
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (intersection numsl nums2)  
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)
```