Problem 1122: Relative Sort Array

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy
Acceptance Rate: 75.01%
Paid Only: No
Tags: Array, Hash Table, Sorting, Counting Sort

Problem Description

Given two arrays `arr1` and `arr2`, the elements of `arr2` are distinct, and all elements in `arr2` are also in `arr1`.

Sort the elements of `arr1` such that the relative ordering of items in `arr1` are the same as in `arr2`. Elements that do not appear in `arr2` should be placed at the end of `arr1` in **ascending** order.

Example 1:

Input: arr1 = [2,3,1,3,2,4,6,7,9,2,19], arr2 = [2,1,4,3,9,6] **Output:** [2,2,2,1,4,3,3,9,6,7,19]

Example 2:

Input: arr1 = [28,6,22,8,44,17], arr2 = [22,28,8,6] **Output:** [22,28,8,6,17,44]

Constraints:

* `1 <= arr1.length, arr2.length <= 1000` * `0 <= arr1[i], arr2[i] <= 1000` * All the elements of `arr2` are **distinct**. * Each `arr2[i]` is in `arr1`.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> relativeSortArray(vector<int>& arr1, vector<int>& arr2) {

}
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int[] relativeSortArray(int[] arr1, int[] arr2) {

}
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
def relativeSortArray(self, arr1: List[int], arr2: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```