

<https://course.acciojob.com/idle?question=d8342cae-fb06-4b19-b5e8-2b1f951c152>

- EASY
- Max Score: 30 Points

Concatenation of Array

Given an integer array `nums` of length `n`, you want to create an array `ans` of length `2n` where `ans[i] == nums[i]` and `ans[i + n] == nums[i]` for $0 \leq i < n$ (0-indexed).

Specifically, `ans` is the concatenation of array `nums` 2 times.

Print the `ans` array

Input Format

The first line of the input contains the number n (length of array)

The next n integers denotes the elements of the array.

Output Format

Print the concatenated array

Example 1

Input

```
3
1 2 1
```

Output

```
1 2 1 1 2 1
```

Explanation

The array ans is formed as follows:

- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2]]`
- `ans = [1,2,1,1,2,1]`

Example 2

Input

```
4
1 3 2 1
```

Output

```
1 3 2 1 1 3 2 1
```

Explanation

The array ans is formed as follows:

- `ans = [nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3],nums[0],nums[1],nums[2],nums[3]]`
- `ans = [1,3,2,1,1,3,2,1]`

Constraints

```
n == nums.length
1 <= n <= 1000
1 <= nums[i] <= 1000
```

Topic Tags

- **Arrays**

My code

```
// n java
```

```
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
import java.io.*;

public class Main
{
    public static void main (String[] args) throws
java.lang.Exception
    {
        //your code here
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        int n=s.nextInt();
        int arr[]=new int[n];
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
            arr[i]=s.nextInt();
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
            System.out.print(arr[i]+" ");
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
            System.out.print(arr[i]+" ");

    }
}
```