1929. Concatenation of Array

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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 <= i < n` (**0-indexed**).

Specifically, `ans` is the **concatenation** of two `nums` arrays.

Return *the array* `ans`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [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: nums = [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`

```cpp
vector<int> getConcatenation(vector<int>& nums) {
    int n = nums.size();
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        nums.push_back(nums[i]);
    }
    return nums;
}
```

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