80. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array II

Given an integer array nums sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove some duplicates **in-place** such that each unique element appears **at most twice**. The **relative order** of the elements should be kept the **same**.

Since it is impossible to change the length of the array in some languages, you must instead have the result be placed in the **first part** of the array nums. More formally, if there are k elements after removing the duplicates, then the first k elements of nums should hold the final result. It does not matter what you leave beyond the first k elements.

Return k after placing the final result in the first k slots of nums.

Do **not** allocate extra space for another array. You must do this by **modifying the input array inplace** with O(1) extra memory.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,1,1,2,2,3]
Output: 5, nums = [1,1,2,2,3,_]
Explanation: Your function should return k = 5, with the first five elements of nums being 1, 1, 2, 2 and 3 respectively.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [0,0,1,1,1,1,2,3,3]
Output: 7, nums = [0,0,1,1,2,3,3,__,]
Explanation: Your function should return k = 7, with the first seven elements of nums being 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3 and 3 respectively.
It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned k (hence they are underscores).
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 10⁴
- $-10^4 \le nums[i] \le 10^4$
- nums is sorted in non-decreasing order.

```
int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
    int n = nums.size(), i=0, count = 0, m = n;
   while(i<n-2) {
        if((nums[i] == nums[i+1]) && (nums[i+1] == nums[i+2])) {
            int k = i+2, j = n-k-1;
            while(j>0) {
                nums[k] = nums[k+1];
                j--;
                k++;
            count++;
            n--;
        } else {
            i++;
    return m-count;
```

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