**26. Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array**

Easy

Given a sorted array *nums*, remove the duplicates [**in-place**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm) such that each element appear only *once*and return the new length.

Do not allocate extra space for another array, you must do this by **modifying the input array**[**in-place**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_algorithm) with O(1) extra memory.

**Example 1:**

Given *nums* = **[1,1,2]**,

Your function should return length = **2**, with the first two elements of *nums* being **1** and **2** respectively.

It doesn't matter what you leave beyond the returned length.

**Example 2:**

Given *nums* = **[0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]**,

Your function should return length = **5**, with the first five elements of *nums* being modified to **0**, **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** respectively.

It doesn't matter what values are set beyond the returned length.

参考：<https://segmentfault.com/a/1190000007214571>

难点在于如何在对原list修改的时候还能保持index不越界。

1. 倒序遍历

