# Next Greater Element I

The **next greater element** of some element x in an array is the **first greater** element that is **to the right** of x in the same array.

You are given two **distinct 0-indexed** integer arrays nums1 and nums2, where nums1 is a subset of nums2.

For each 0 <= i < nums1.length, find the index j such that nums1[i] == nums2[j] and determine the **next greater element** of nums2[j] in nums2. If there is no next greater element, then the answer for this query is -1.

Return *an array* ans *of length* nums1.length *such that* ans[i] *is the* ***next greater element*** *as described above.*

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums1 = [4,1,2], nums2 = [1,3,4,2]

**Output:** [-1,3,-1]

**Explanation:** The next greater element for each value of nums1 is as follows:

- 4 is underlined in nums2 = [1,3,4,2]. There is no next greater element, so the answer is -1.

- 1 is underlined in nums2 = [1,3,4,2]. The next greater element is 3.

- 2 is underlined in nums2 = [1,3,4,2]. There is no next greater element, so the answer is -1.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums1 = [2,4], nums2 = [1,2,3,4]

**Output:** [3,-1]

**Explanation:** The next greater element for each value of nums1 is as follows:

- 2 is underlined in nums2 = [1,2,3,4]. The next greater element is 3.

- 4 is underlined in nums2 = [1,2,3,4]. There is no next greater element, so the answer is -1.

**Constraints:**

- 1 <= nums1.length <= nums2.length <= 1000
- 0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= $10^4$
- All integers in nums1 and nums2 are **unique**.
- All the integers of nums1 also appear in nums2.