

697. Degree of an Array

Description

Given a non-empty array of non-negative integers `nums`, the **degree** of this array is defined as the maximum frequency of any one of its elements.

Your task is to find the smallest possible length of a (contiguous) subarray of `nums`, that has the same degree as `nums`.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,2,3,1]`

Output: 2

Explanation:

The input array has a degree of 2 because both elements 1 and 2 appear twice.

Of the subarrays that have the same degree:

`[1, 2, 2, 3, 1]`, `[1, 2, 2, 3]`, `[2, 2, 3, 1]`, `[1, 2, 2]`, `[2, 2, 3]`, `[2, 2]`

The shortest length is 2. So return 2.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,2,3,1,4,2]`

Output: 6

Explanation:

The degree is 3 because the element 2 is repeated 3 times.

So `[2,2,3,1,4,2]` is the shortest subarray, therefore returning 6.

Constraints:

- `nums.length` will be between 1 and 50,000.
- `nums[i]` will be an integer between 0 and 49,999.

