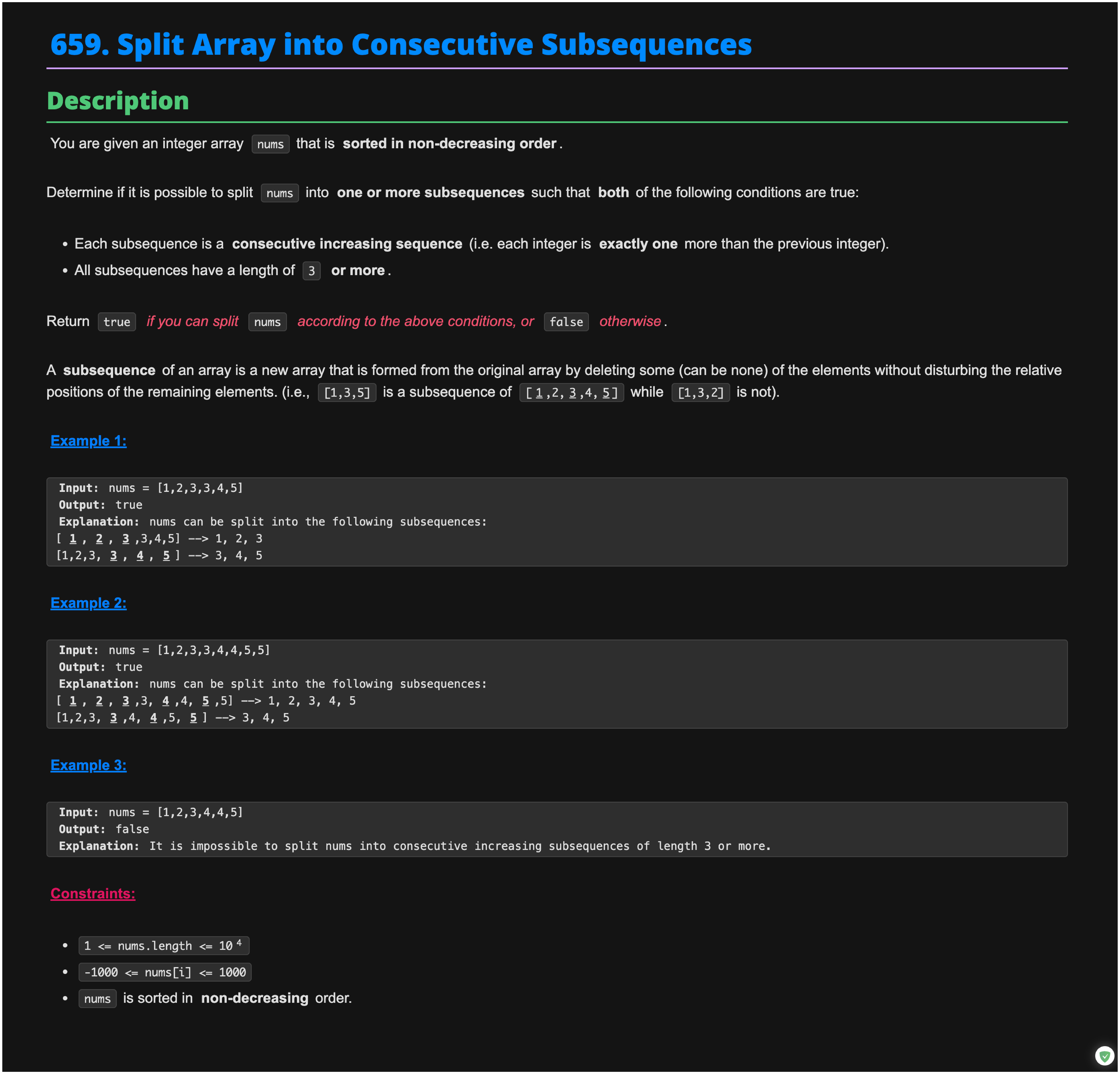

659. Split Array into Consecutive Subsequences

Description

You are given an integer array `nums` that is **sorted in non-decreasing order**.

Determine if it is possible to split `nums` into **one or more subsequences** such that **both** of the following conditions are true:

- Each subsequence is a **consecutive increasing sequence** (i.e. each integer is **exactly one** more than the previous integer).
- All subsequences have a length of `3` **or more**.

Return `true` *if you can split* `nums` *according to the above conditions, or* `false` *otherwise*.

A **subsequence** of an array is a new array that is formed from the original array by deleting some (can be none) of the elements without disturbing the relative positions of the remaining elements. (i.e., `[1,3,5]` is a subsequence of `[1,2,3,4,5]` while `[1,3,2]` is not).

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,3,4,5]
Output: true
Explanation: nums can be split into the following subsequences:
[ 1 , 2 , 3 ,3,4,5] --> 1, 2, 3
[1,2,3, 3 , 4 , 5 ] --> 3, 4, 5
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,3,4,4,5,5]
Output: true
Explanation: nums can be split into the following subsequences:
[ 1 , 2 , 3 ,3, 4 ,4, 5 ,5] --> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
[1,2,3, 3 ,4, 4 ,5, 5 ] --> 3, 4, 5
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,4,5]
Output: false
Explanation: It is impossible to split nums into consecutive increasing subsequences of length 3 or more.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <=` 10^4
- `-1000 <= nums[i] <= 1000`
- `nums` is sorted in **non-decreasing** order.