

```

class Solution {
    public int longestConsecutive(int[] nums) {
        Map<Integer, Integer> mp = new HashMap<>();
        int max = 0;
        for (int i : nums) {
            if (!mp.containsKey(i)) {
                int l = mp.getOrDefault(i-1, 0);
                int r = mp.getOrDefault(i+1, 0);
                int cur = l + r + 1;
                max = Math.max(max, cur);
                mp.put(i - l, cur);
                mp.put(i + r, cur);
                mp.put(i, cur);
            }
        }
        return max;
    }
}

```

Given an unsorted array of integers, find the length of the longest consecutive elements sequence.

Your algorithm should run in  $O(n)$  complexity.

### Example:

**Input:** [100, 4, 200, 1, 3, 2]

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** The longest consecutive elements sequence is [1, 2, 3, 4]. Therefore its length is 4.