
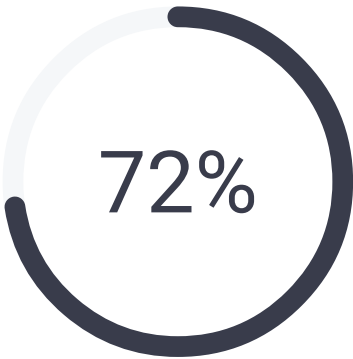


Tasks summary

Task	Time spent	Score
FirstUnique C# 	4 min	72%

Total score



Tasks Details

Easy	1. FirstUnique Find the first unique number in a given sequence.	Task Score	Correctness	Performance
		72%	100%	40%

Task description

A non-empty array A consisting of N integers is given. The *unique number* is the number that occurs exactly once in array A.

For example, the following array A:



```
A[0] = 4  
A[1] = 10  
A[2] = 5  
A[3] = 4  
A[4] = 2  
A[5] = 10
```

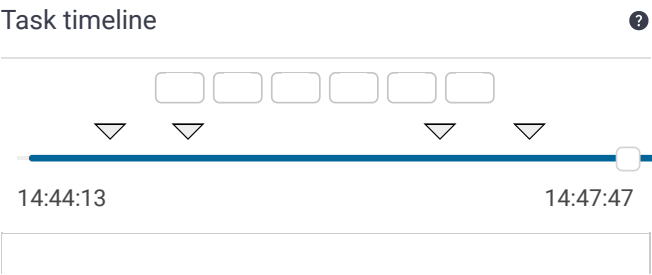
contains two unique numbers (5 and 2).

You should find the first unique number in A. In other words, find the unique number with the lowest position in A.

For above example, 5 is in second position (because A[2] = 5) and 2 is in fourth position (because A[4] = 2). So, the first unique number is 5.

Solution

Programming language used:	C#
Total time used:	4 minutes 
Effective time used:	4 minutes 
Notes:	not defined yet



Write a function:

```
class Solution { public int solution(int[] A); }
```

that, given a non-empty array A of N integers, returns the first unique number in A. The function should return -1 if there are no unique numbers in A.

For example, given:

```
A[0] = 1
A[1] = 4
A[2] = 3
A[3] = 3
A[4] = 1
A[5] = 2
```

the function should return 4. There are two unique numbers (4 and 2 occur exactly once). The first one is 4 in position 1 and the second one is 2 in position 5. The function should return 4 because it is unique number with the lowest position.

Given array A such that:

```
A[0] = 6
A[1] = 4
A[2] = 4
A[3] = 6
```

the function should return -1. There is no unique number in A (4 and 6 occur more than once).

Write an **efficient** algorithm for the following assumptions:

- N is an integer within the range [1..100,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [0..1,000,000,000].

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Code: 14:47:47 UTC, cs, final, [show code in pop-up](#)
score: 72

```
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3
4 class Solution {
5     public int solution(int[] A)
6     {
7         List<int> uniqueIntegersList = new List<int>
8         List<int> duplicateIntegersList = new List<
9         int returnValue = -1;
10
11         foreach (int number in A)
12         {
13             if (uniqueIntegersList.Contains(number)
14             {
15                 uniqueIntegersList.Remove(number);
16                 duplicateIntegersList.Add(number);
17             }
18             else
19             {
20                 if (!duplicateIntegersList.Contains
21                 {
22                     uniqueIntegersList.Add(number);
23                 }
24             }
25         }
26
27         if (uniqueIntegersList.Count > 0)
28         {
29             returnValue = uniqueIntegersList[0];
30         }
31
32         return returnValue;
33     }
34 }
```

Analysis summary

The following issues have been detected: timeout errors.

Analysis

Detected time complexity: **O(N**2)**

Example tests	
▶ example0 example	✓ OK
▶ example1 example	✓ OK
▶ example2 example	✓ OK
Correctness tests	
▶ extreme_single single element	✓ OK
▶ extreme_no_unique no unique value and [1,2,3,4]	✓ OK

▶ extreme_min_max_value	✓ OK
min/max values	
▶ small1	✓ OK
small correctness test	
▶ small2	✓ OK
small correctness test	
▶ small3	✓ OK
small correctness tests	
expand all	Performance tests
▶ medium1	✓ OK
medium tests with few unique values, N = 10,003,	
▶ medium2	✓ OK
medium tests with few unique values, N = 10,209,	
▶ large	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR
large tests with many minimal and maximal values, N = 50,000	running time: 0.996 sec., time limit: 0.176 sec.
▶ big1	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR
large test, N = 100,000	running time: 4.924 sec., time limit: 0.256 sec.
▶ big2	✗ TIMEOUT ERROR
large test, N = 100,000	running time: 4.936 sec., time limit: 0.272 sec.