1. Longest Consecutive Sequence

Hard

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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.

**解法1** 排序

**解法2** hashset

class Solution {  
public:  
 int longestConsecutive(vector<int>& nums) {  
 int res = 0;  
 unordered\_map<int, bool>mp;  
 for(int x : nums)mp[x] = true;  
 for(int x : nums){  
 if(!mp[x-1]){  
 int cur\_num = x, tmp\_len = 1;  
 while(mp[cur\_num + 1]){  
 cur\_num += 1;  
 tmp\_len += 1;  
 }  
 res = max(res, tmp\_len);  
 }  
 }  
 return res;  
 }  
};