41. First Missing Positive (/problems/first-missing-positive/)

Feb. 2, 2019 | 16.9K views

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Given an unsorted integer array, find the smallest missing positive integer.

Example 1:

```
Input: [1,2,0]
Output: 3
```

Example 2:

```
Input: [3,4,-1,1]
Output: 2
```

Example 3:

```
Input: [7,8,9,11,12]
Output: 1
```

Note:

Your algorithm should run in *O*(*n*) time and uses constant extra space.

Solution

Approach 1: Index as a hash key.

Data clean up

First of all let's get rid of negative numbers and zeros since there is no need of them. One could get rid of all numbers larger than `n` as well, since the first missing positive is for sure smaller or equal to `n + 1`. The case when the first missing positive is equal to `n + 1` will be treated separately.

number of elements is
n = 8

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] --> 9
[1, 2, 48, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18] --> 3
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18] --> 8

max possible first missing number is
n + 1 = 9

What does it mean - to get rid of, if one has to keep $\mathcal{O}(N)$ time complexity and hence could not pop unwanted elements out? Let's just replace all these by `1` s.

Data clean up : replace by 1s :
- negative numbers
- zeros
- numbers larger than n = 10

[3, 4, -1, -2, 1, 5, 16, 0, 2, 0] -->
[3, 4, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 2, 1]

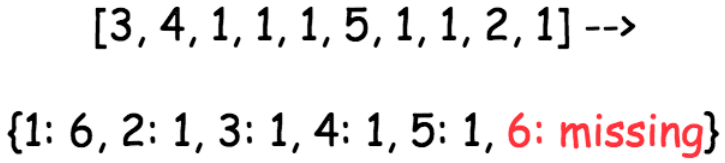
To ensure that the first missing positive is not `1`, one has to verify the presence of `1` before proceeding to this operation.

How to solve in-place

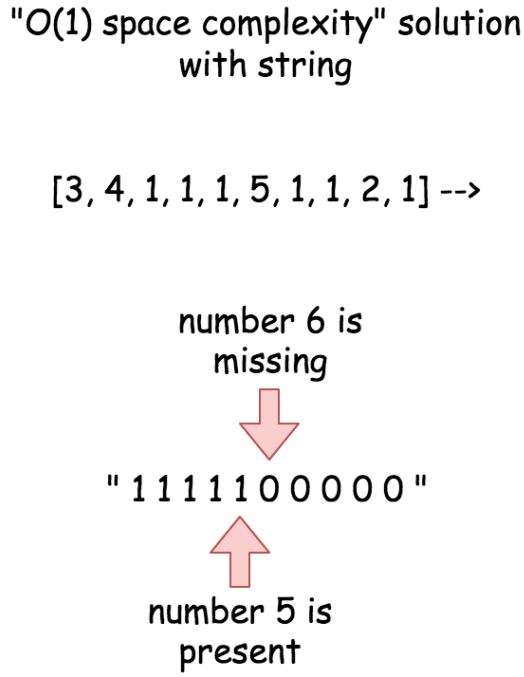
Now there we have an array which contains only positive numbers in a range from `1` to `n`, and the problem is to find a first missing positive in $\mathcal{O}(N)$ time and constant space.

That would be simple, if one would be allowed to have a hash-map `positive number -> its presence` for the array.

O(N) space complexity solution



Sort of "dirty workaround" solution would be to allocate a string `hash_str` with `n` zeros, and use it as a sort of hash map by changing `hash_str[i]` to `1` each time one meets number `i` in the array.



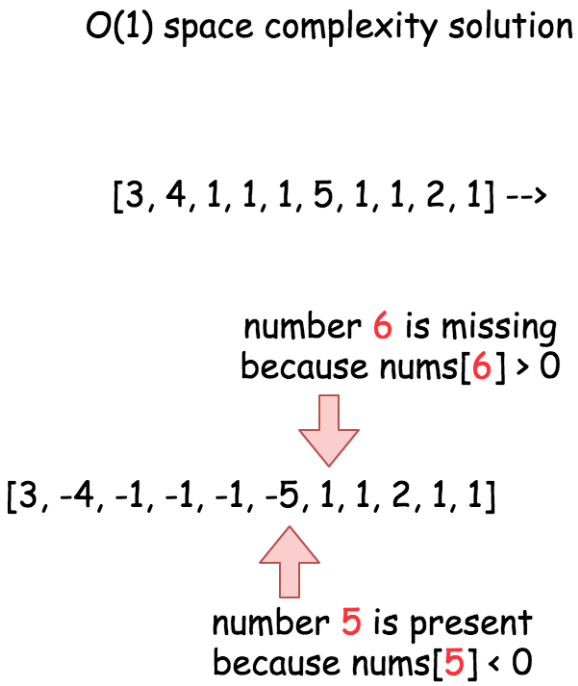
Let's not use this solution, but just take away a pretty nice idea *to use index as a hash-key* for a positive number.

The final idea is to *use index in nums as a hash key* and *sign of the element as a hash value* which is presence detector.

> For example, negative sign of `nums[2]` element means that number `2` is present in `nums`. The positive sign of `nums[3]` element means that number `3` is not present (missing) in `nums`.

To achieve that let's walk along the array (which after clean up contains only positive numbers),

check each element value `elem` and change the sign of element `nums[elem]` to negative to mark that number `elem` is present in `nums`. Be careful with duplicates and ensure that the sign was changed only once.

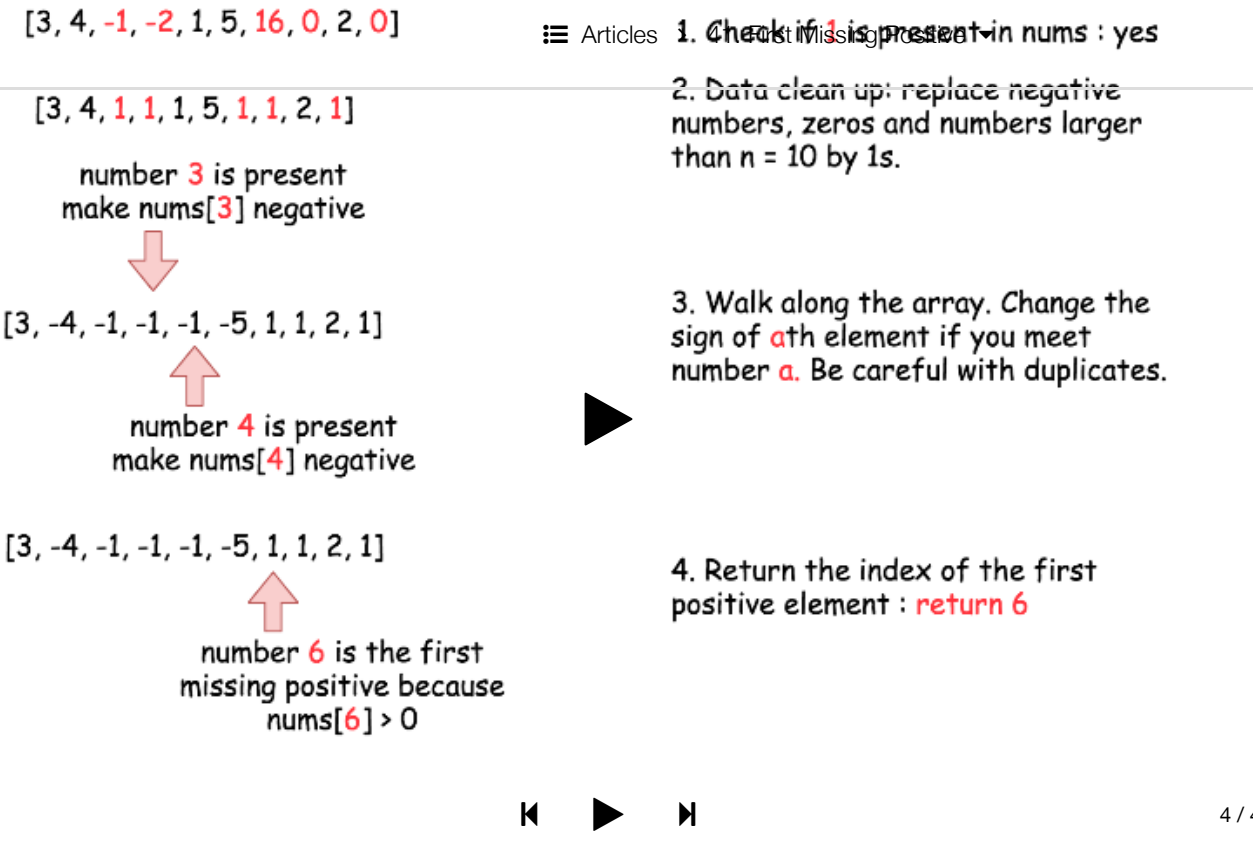


Algorithm

Now everything is ready to write down the algorithm.

- Check if `1` is present in the array. If not, you're done and `1` is the answer.
- If `nums = [1]`, the answer is `2`.
- Replace negative numbers, zeros, and numbers larger than `n` by `1`s.
- Walk along the array. Change the sign of a-th element if you meet number `a`. Be careful with duplicates : do sign change only once. Use index `0` to save an information about presence of number `n` since index `n` is not available.
- Walk again along the array. Return the index of the first positive element.
- If `nums[0] > 0` return `n`.
- If on the previous step you didn't find the positive element in nums, that means that the answer is `n + 1`.

Implementation



Java Python Copy

```
class Solution:
    def firstMissingPositive(self, nums):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """
        n = len(nums)

        # Base case.
        if 1 not in nums:
            return 1

        # nums = [1]
        if n == 1:
            return 2

        # Replace negative numbers, zeros,
        # and numbers larger than n by 1s.
        # After this convertion nums will contain
        # only positive numbers.
        for i in range(n):
            if nums[i] <= 0 or nums[i] > n:
                nums[i] = 1

        # Use index as a hash key and number sign as a presence detector.
        # For example, if nums[1] is negative that means that number `1`
        # is present in the array
```

Complexity Analysis

- Time complexity : $\mathcal{O}(N)$ since all we do here is four walks along the array of length `N`.
- Space complexity : $\mathcal{O}(1)$ since this is a constant space solution.

Analysis written by @liaison (https://leetcode.com/liaison/) and @andvary (https://leetcode.com/andvary/)

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(/coder_xyzzy)

coder_xyzzy (coder_xyzzy) ★ 42 March 27, 2019 5:19 PM

Nice solution, but it's possible to do this in one pass, considering each value at most twice, and not destroying the contents of the array (though changing its order).

```
class Solution {
public:
```

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(/totsubo)

totsubo (totsubo) ★ 49 June 24, 2019 5:32 PM

One could get rid of all numbers larger than n as well, since the first missing positive is for sure smaller or equal to n + 1

This isn't obvious and could use some more explanation.

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(/manchesterunited)

manchesterunited (manchesterunited) ★ 4 February 2, 2019 8:27 PM

And ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException while processing {1,3,3};

Should:

```
else if (nums[a] > 0)
nums[a] *= -1;
```

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(/manchesterunited)

manchesterunited (manchesterunited) ★ 4 February 2, 2019 7:53 PM

Should the following statement:
If array contains only one element and it's **not** 1, the answer is 2.
be:
If array contains only one element and it's 1, the answer is 2.
?

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(/dloewenherz)

dloewenherz (dloewenherz) ★ 1 March 19, 2019 5:47 PM

Why would you use a hash for this when an array has O(1) lookups and would be a much cleaner solution? You could just use what you're using above as "hash value" as the array index.

```
class Solution(object):
```

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(/kramer)

kramer (kramer) ★ 9 July 30, 2019 1:25 PM

Explained with more comments

int firstMissingPositive(vector& nums) {
int one = 0;
for(int i=0; i<nums.size(); i++){//check for 1s

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(/fabcohen)

fabcohen (fabcohen) ★ 0 May 10, 2019 12:58 PM


```
#include algorithm
int MissingInteger(vector &A)
{
int N=A.size();
int ret=1;
```

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(/harvey2015)

harvey2015 (harvey2015) ★ 2 April 2, 2019 11:25 AM

two pointers

for each position i, find if i+1 exists in the array
j increases from i to len(nums), for each step it tries to find i+1 by swaping
every element is at most swapped 1 time, so o(n) time complexity

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(/michaelyta)

michaelyta (michaelyta) ★ 2 March 10, 2019 3:01 PM

No need to have a special case where if i = n to store info at 0, you can just store info at i-1 and return i+1 when you iterate later. Will result in a bit simpler code with fewer if conditions.

```
def firstMissingPositive(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
```

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(/hailcaesar)

hailcaesar (hailcaesar) ★ 4 February 20, 2019 7:57 PM

My answer is not being accepted due to "memory limit" being exceeded. However, it does use O(1) space IMO. What do you guys think?

An int is O(1) in my view..

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