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## Java Dequeue ☆

### Problem

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In computer science, a double-ended queue (dequeue, often abbreviated to deque, pronounced deck) is an abstract data type that generalizes a queue, for which elements can be added to or removed from either the front (head) or back (tail).

Deque interfaces can be implemented using various types of collections such as `LinkedList` or `ArrayDeque` classes. For example, deque can be declared as:

```
Deque deque = new LinkedList<>();  
or  
Deque deque = new ArrayDeque<>();
```

You can find more details about Deque [here](#).

In this problem, you are given  $N$  integers. You need to find the maximum number of unique integers among all the possible contiguous subarrays of size  $M$ .

Note: Time limit is 3 second for this problem.

### Input Format

The first line of input contains two integers  $N$  and  $M$ : representing the total number of integers and the size of the subarray, respectively. The next line contains  $N$  space separated integers.

### Constraints

$$1 \leq N \leq 100000$$

$$1 \leq M \leq 100000$$

$$M \leq N$$

The numbers in the array will range between  $[0, 10000000]$ .

### Output Format

Print the maximum number of unique integers among all possible contiguous subarrays of size  $M$ .

### Sample Input

```
6 3  
5 3 5 2 3 2
```

### Sample Output

```
3
```

Author

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Difficulty

Medium

Max Score

20

Submitted By

11729

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## Explanation

In the sample testcase, there are 4 subarrays of contiguous numbers.

$s1 = \langle 5, 3, 5 \rangle$  - Has **2** unique numbers.

$s2 = \langle 3, 5, 2 \rangle$  - Has **3** unique numbers.

$s3 = \langle 5, 2, 3 \rangle$  - Has **3** unique numbers.

$s4 = \langle 2, 3, 2 \rangle$  - Has **2** unique numbers.

In these subarrays, there are **2, 3, 3, 2** unique numbers, respectively. The maximum amount of unique numbers among all possible contiguous subarrays is **3**.

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)



Java 8



```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class test {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
5         Deque deque = new ArrayDeque<>();
6         int n = in.nextInt();
7         int m = in.nextInt();
8
9         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
10             int num = in.nextInt();
11
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Run Code

Submit Code

Upload Code as File ☐ Test against custom input