Given an array of numbers, you can perform one of two operations.

- Choose 2 numbers of equal value and delete them.
- Choose 3 numbers of equal value and delete them.

Return minimum # of operations to nake array emply. -1 if not possible.

Approach #1

- 1. Sort the array
- 1) Find first count. Subtract 3 until

 val = 4 = 7 1

 val = 3 = 7 1

 val = 1 = 7 1
- 3) If value is 1 retain -1

In not actually positive this will work for all conditions.
Probably vill. Regardless, we sort which is O(nloga)

- 1) Count quantity in nap.
- D) For each count in map, do exactly step 2.

 We actually only have to chech for count = 1 and decrement

 by two until count %3 = 0. Else return -1.

```
min Operations (const std:: vector cintz & nuns) {
std:: unordered - napc int, into m;
for (const auto num: nums) {
     M[ run] += 1;
 int result (3;
for Lanto [ Key, value]: n) {
     while l value %3!=0 & value 71) {
     value -= 2;
         Hresult;
    if (value == 1) {
   return -1;
     result += value /3;
3
return result;
```