Single Number (easy)

We'll cover the following

Problem Statement

In a non-empty array of integers, every number appears twice except for one, find that single number.

Example 1:

```
Input: 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3
Output: 4
```

Example 2:

```
Input: 7, 9, 7
Output: 9
```

Try it yourself

Try solving this question here:

Java | Python3 | JS | C++

```java
class SingleNumber {
  public static int findSingleNumber(int[] arr) {
    // TODO: Write your code here
    return -1;
  }

  public static void main( String args[] ) {
    System.out.println(findSingleNumber(new int[]{1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3}));
  }
}
```

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Solution

One straight forward solution can be to use a **HashMap** kind of data structure and iterate through the input:

- If number is already present in **HashMap**, remove it.
- If number is not present in **HashMap**, add it.
- In the end, only number left in the **HashMap** is our required single number.

Time and space complexity Time Complexity of the above solution will be $O(n)$ and space complexity will also be $O(n)$.

Can we do better than this using the **XOR Pattern**?

Solution with XOR

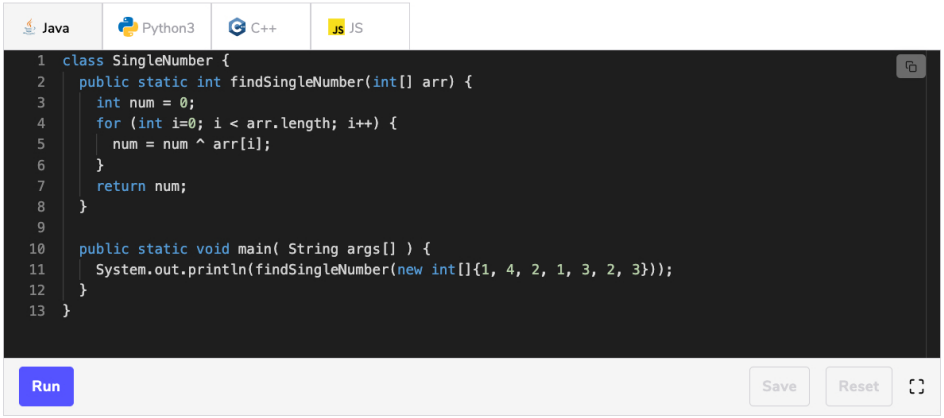
Recall the following two properties of XOR:

- It returns zero if we take XOR of two same numbers.
- It returns the same number if we XOR with zero.

So we can XOR all the numbers in the input; duplicate numbers will zero out each other and we will be left with the single number.

Code

Here is what our algorithm will look like:



Time Complexity: Time complexity of this solution is $O(n)$ as we iterate through all numbers of the input once.

Space Complexity: The algorithm runs in constant space O(1).

Back

Introduction

Next

Two Single Numbers (medium)

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