- **EASY**
- **Max Score: 30 Points**

Unique Number of Occurences

Given an array of integers `arr`, return `true` if the number of occurrences of each value in the array is unique, or `false` otherwise.

Input Format

First line contains the number of elements.

Second line contains n-space separated integers of array `arr`.

Output Format

Print `true` if the number of occurrences of each value in the array is unique, or `false` otherwise.

Example 1

Input:

```
5
1 2 2 1 1 3
```

Output::

```
true
```

Explanation

The value 1 has 3 occurrences, 2 has 2 and 3 has 1. No two values have the same number of occurrences.

Example 2

Input

```
2
1 2
```

Output

```
false
```

Explanation:

Both 1 and 2 have 1 occurrence

Constraints:

1 <= arr.length <= 1000
-1000 <= arr[i] <= 1000

My code

```
// n java
import java.util.*;

class Accio{
    public static String UniqueNumberofOccurences(int na,int[] arr){
        //write code here
            HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i : arr) {
            map.put(i, map.getOrDefault(i, 0) + 1);
```

```java
        }
        HashMap<Integer, Integer> set= new HashMap<>();
        for (int n : map.keySet()) {
            if (set.containsKey(map.get(n))) {
                return "false";
            }
            set.put(map.get(n),1);
        }
        return "true";

    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[n];
        for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
            arr[i]=sc.nextInt();
        }
        Accio obj = new Accio();
        String ans = obj.UniqueNumberofOccurences(n,arr);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```