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This problem was asked by Google.

Given an array of elements, return the length of the longest subarray where all its elements are distinct.

For example, given the array [5, 1, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 1], return 5 as the longest subarray of distinct elements is [5, 2, 3, 4, 1].

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import java.util.\*;

import java.io.\*;

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int n = sc.nextInt();

int [] a = new int[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

a[i]=sc.nextInt();

}

HashMap <Integer,Integer> list = new HashMap<>();

list.put(a[0],1);

for(int i=1;i<n;i++)

{

if(list.containsKey(a[i]))

{

int count=list.get(a[i]);

list.put(a[i],count+1);

}

else

{

list.put(a[i],1);

}

}

System.out.println(list.size());

}

}