

34) First Unique Number You have a queue of integers, you need to retrieve the first unique integer in the queue. Implement the FirstUnique class: • FirstUnique(int[] nums) Initializes the object with the numbers in the queue. • int showFirstUnique() returns the value of the first unique integer of the queue, and returns -1 if there is no such integer. • void add(int value) insert value to the queue.

CODE:

```
from collections import OrderedDict, deque

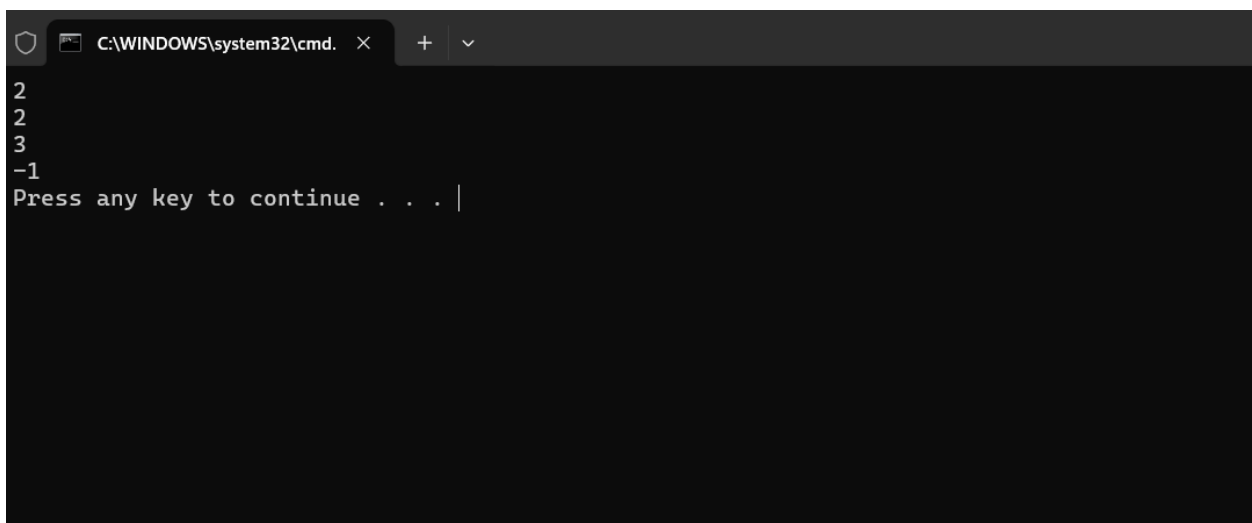
class FirstUnique:
    def __init__(self, nums):
        self.queue = deque()
        self.counts = {}
        for num in nums:
            self.add(num)

    def showFirstUnique(self) -> int:
        while self.queue and self.counts[self.queue[0]] > 1:
            self.queue.popleft()
        return self.queue[0] if self.queue else -1

    def add(self, value: int) -> None:
        self.counts[value] = self.counts.get(value, 0) + 1
        if self.counts[value] == 1:
            self.queue.append(value)

firstUnique = FirstUnique([2, 3, 5])
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
firstUnique.add(5)
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
firstUnique.add(2)
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
firstUnique.add(3)
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the path 'C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.' and standard window controls. The command prompt displays the output of the program: '2', '2', '3', and '-1' on separate lines. Below the output, it shows 'Press any key to continue . . . |' with a cursor.

TIME COMPLEXITY : O(m)