It correctly checks and does not find a consecutive number

```
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This is the number being checked: 100

This is the number being checked: 4

This is the number being checked: 200
```

This is correctly beginning to check number 1 with consecutive numbers in the array. But it spirals off and unable to find out where to adjust the loop.

```
This is the number being checked: 1
this is next consective number:2
3 will be checked against remaining loop
This should find: 3
This is next number: 3
***number appeared consecutive:***2
this is the boolean output:true
this is next consective number:2
4 will be checked against remaining loop
4 will be checked against remaining loop
This should find: 4
This is next number: 4
***number appeared consecutive:***3
this is the boolean output:true
this is next consective number:2
5 will be checked against remaining loop
```

This is correctly beginning to check number 3 with consecutive numbers in the array and finds one consecutive number

```
This is the number being checked: 3
this is next consective number:4
5 will be checked against remaining loop
***number appeared consecutive:***2
this is the boolean output:false
```

```
This is the number being checked: 2
this is next consective number:3
4 will be checked against remaining loop
4 will be checked against remaining loop
This should find: 4
This is next number: 4
***number appeared consecutive:***2
this is the boolean output:true
```

UNFORTUNATELY THE OUTPUT IS WRONG FOR LONGEST CONSECUTIVE STREAK

IT IS BELIEVED THE differenceCheck variable in adjusting to initial array element I is causing issues.

## CODE

```
/*
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*/

public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Welcome to Online IDE!! Happy Coding :)");
        int []nums = new int[]{100,4,200,1,3,2};
```

```
int setStart=0;
    int differenceCheck=1;
    int count=1; // this keeps track consecutive numbers.
    boolean nextnumberconsecutive;
    int[] totalStore = new int[nums.length];
    int temp = 0;
    for (int i=0; i< nums.length; i++) // this will go through each element in array
    {
      System.out.println("\nThis is the number being checked: " + nums[i]);
      differenceCheck=1;
      for (int j=0; j<nums.length; j++) // this is used to compare each element to array element
in previous loop
                         // However this is not a sufficient loop since if the next consecutive
integer is found,
                          // it would not continue process to check for next consecutive.
                          //Hence another nested loop required for array elements k
        if (j==i) // this will prevent same number being compared and increment inner loop by
1. However not critical since identical array element can not interfere
        {
          j++;
        if (j!=nums.length) //The whole process will continue as long as the inner loop does not
hit last element
        {
           if (nums[j]==nums[i]+differenceCheck) // if the element in array is next consecutive
number to i
             do // perform this loop whilst elements of the array are searched (excluding i)
until number in consecutive
                 // sequence not found
             {
             differenceCheck++; // this will ensure next time this loop is entered, the initial
number will be compared
                       // seeking the next consecutive number
             System.out.println("this is next consective number:" + nums[j]);
             count++;
             nextnumberconsecutive = nextnumbercheck(nums[i]+differenceCheck, nums,
count, totalStore);
             //this calls a method. It will ensure that next searching of array elements will find
element differenceCheck from initial array element
             System.out.println("***number appeared consecutive:***" + differenceCheck);
```

totalStore[i]=differenceCheck;

```
System.out.println("this is the boolean output:" + nextnumberconsecutive);
            j=nums.length-1;
             }while(nextnumberconsecutive==true);
          }
      }
    }
    for (int max: totalStore) // this will check all the totals stored consecutive numbers and
output maximum
                   //this will fail here since scope of variable is in other static method
                   //this can not be moved to other static method due to return of the method
    {
      System.out.println("MMMM"+ max + " MMMM");
      if (max>temp)
        temp=max;
      }
    }
    System.out.println("***********");
    System.out.println("\nLongest length consecutive sequence: " + temp);
    System.out.println("***********");
 }
  static boolean nextnumbercheck(int nextNum, int[] nums, int differenceCheck, int[]
totalStore)
  {
    for (int i=0; i<nums.length; i++)
    {
      System.out.println(nextNum + " will be checked against remaining loop");
      if (i!=nums.length)
      if (nextNum==nums[i])
        System.out.println("This should find: " + nextNum);
        //count++;
        System.out.println("This is next number: " + (nums[i]));
        totalStore[i]=differenceCheck;
        System.out.println(differenceCheck);
        return true;
      }
    }
```

return false;

}