

Given an array of bird sightings where every element represents a bird type id, determine the id of the most frequently sighted type. If more than 1 type has been spotted that maximum amount, return the smallest of their ids.

**Example**

*arr* = [1, 1, 2, 2, 3]

There are two each of types **1** and **2**, and one sighting of type **3**. Pick the lower of the two types seen twice: type **1**.

**Function Description**

Complete the *migratoryBirds* function in the editor below.

migratoryBirds has the following parameter(s):

- *int arr[n]*: the types of birds sighted

**Returns**

- *int*: the lowest type id of the most frequently sighted birds

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer, *n*, the size of *arr*.  
The second line describes *arr* as *n* space-separated integers, each a type number of the bird sighted.

**Constraints**

- $5 \leq n \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- It is guaranteed that each type is **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, or **5**.

**Sample Input 0**

```
6
1 4 4 4 5 3
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
4
```

**Explanation 0**

The different types of birds occur in the following frequencies:

- Type **1**: **1** bird
- Type **2**: **0** birds

- Type **3**: **1** bird
- Type **4**: **3** birds
- Type **5**: **1** bird

The type number that occurs at the highest frequency is type **4**, so we print **4** as our answer.

### Sample Input 1

```
11
1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 4
```

### Sample Output 1

```
3
```

### Explanation 1

The different types of birds occur in the following frequencies:

- Type **1**: **2**
- Type **2**: **2**
- Type **3**: **3**
- Type **4**: **3**
- Type **5**: **1**

Two types have a frequency of **3**, and the lower of those is type **3**.