You are given an unordered array consisting of consecutive integers $\in[1,2,3, \ldots, n]$ without any duplicates. You are allowed to swap any two elements. Find the minimum number of swaps required to sort the array in ascending order.

## Example

$\operatorname{arr}=[7,1,3,2,4,5,6]$
Perform the following steps:

| i | arr |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| swap (indices) |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | $[7,1,3,2,4,5,6]$ | $\operatorname{swap}(0,3)$ |  |  |
| 1 | $[2,1,3,7,4,5,6]$ | swap $(0,1)$ |  |  |
| 2 | $[1,2,3,7,4,5,6]$ | $\operatorname{swap}(3,4)$ |  |  |
| 3 | $[1,2,3,4,7,5,6]$ | $\operatorname{swap}(4,5)$ |  |  |
| 4 | $[1,2,3,4,5,7,6]$ | $\operatorname{swap}(5,6)$ |  |  |
| 5 | $[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]$ |  |  |  |

It took 5 swaps to sort the array.

## Function Description

Complete the function minimumSwaps in the editor below.
minimumSwaps has the following parameter(s):

- int arr[n]: an unordered array of integers


## Returns

- int: the minimum number of swaps to sort the array


## Input Format

The first line contains an integer, $n$, the size of $\operatorname{arr}$.
The second line contains $n$ space-separated integers $\operatorname{arr}[i]$.

## Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^{5}$
- $1 \leq \operatorname{arr}[i] \leq n$


## Sample Input 0

```
4
4312
```


## Sample Output 0

## Explanation 0

Given array arr : [4, 3, 1, 2]
After swapping $(0,2)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,3,4,2]$
After swapping $(1,2)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,4,3,2]$
After swapping $(1,3)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,2,3,4]$
So, we need a minimum of 3 swaps to sort the array in ascending order.

## Sample Input 1

```
2
```


## Sample Output 1

3

## Explanation 1

Given array arr : $[2,3,4,1,5]$
After swapping $(2,3)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[2,3,1,4,5]$
After swapping $(0,1)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[3,2,1,4,5]$
After swapping $(0,2)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,2,3,4,5]$
So, we need a minimum of 3 swaps to sort the array in ascending order.

## Sample Input 2

```
7
1352467
```


## Sample Output 2

## 3

## Explanation 2

Given array arr : $[1,3,5,2,4,6,7]$
After swapping $(1,3)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,2,5,3,4,6,7]$
After swapping $(2,3)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,2,3,5,4,6,7]$
After swapping $(3,4)$ we get $\operatorname{arr}:[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]$
So, we need a minimum of 3 swaps to sort the array in ascending order.

