```
—1.WAP to read one integer value from user. And print that integer is a special 2 digit or
not.
(ab=a+b+(a*b)=ab, ex: 59=5+9+5*9=59)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class practicep {
     public static void main (String args[])
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter a two digit number:");
          int num = s.nextInt();
          int a=num%10;
          int b=num/10;
          int c = a+b+a*b;
          if(num==c)
               System.out.println(num+ " is a special 2
digit number");
          else
          System.out.println(num+ " is not a special 2
digit number");
      }
}
Op:
Enter a two digit number:
59 is a special 2 digit number
2. WAP read 3 integer value from user print biggest of the
integer by using simple if.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class practicep {
     public static void main (String args[])
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter three integer:");
          int a = s.nextInt();
          int b = s.nextInt();
          int c = s.nextInt();
```

```
int big = a;
          if(b>big)
               big=b;
          if(c>big)
               big=c;
          System.out.println("The biggest number is
:"+big);
      }
}
Op:
Enter three integer:
8
7
The biggest number is :8
28. WAP to return true if the number is strong number otherwise return false.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class StrongNumber
     static int fc(int n)
          int f=1;
          while(n>1) {
                f*=n;
               n--;
          return f;
     static boolean sn(int a)
          int t=a;
          int sum=0;
          do {
                int r =a%10;
                sum+=fc(r);
                a/=10;
          }while(a!=0);
          a=t;
```

```
if(sum==a)
               return true;
          else
               return false;
     public static void main(String args[])
     Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
     System.out.println("Enter a number:");
     int num = s.nextInt();
     boolean result = sn(num);
     if(result==true)
     System.out.println(num+" is a strong number.");
     else
          System.out.println(num+" is not a strong
number");
     }
}
Op
Enter a number:
40585
40585 is a strong number.
29. Define a method to return the sum of square of digits. (ex: 23. 2^+3^=23)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SquareOfDigits {
       static int square(int sq) {
             sq=sq*sq;
             return sq;
       public static void main(String args[])
       Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
      int num = s.nextInt();
      int result = sum(num);
      System.out.println("The sum of square digits
is:"+result);
      static int sum(int n)
     int sm=0;
     while(n!=0)
          int rem = n%10;
          sm = sm + square(rem);
          n=n/10;
     return sm;
}
30. Define a method to return product of digits.(23-> 2*3=6)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ProductOfDigits {
      public static void main(String args[])
      Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
      System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
      int num = s.nextInt();
      int result = product(num);
      System.out.println("The product of digits
is:"+result);
```

```
static int product(int n)
       int pd=1;
      while(n!=0)
            int rem = n%10;
            pd = pd*rem;
            n=n/10;
       return pd;
        }
OP:
Enter a number:
56
The product of digits is:30
31. Define a method to return true, if the number is AMSTRONG. Other wise
return false.
(An AMSTRONG number is one whose sum of digits raised to the power three equals the number
itself. EX: 371; 3**3+7**3+1**3=371)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CheckAmstrong1 {
            static int amstrong(int n)
            int m=n;
            int sum = 0;
            while(n!=0)
            int \underline{rem} = n\%10;
            sum++;
            n=n/10;
            int s=0;
            n=m;
      while(n!=0)
```

```
{
           int rem = n%10;
           int l=1;
           for(int i=1;i<=sum;i++)</pre>
               l=1*rem;
           s=s+1;
           n=n/10;
      return s;
      public static void main(String args[])
       Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
       int num = s.nextInt();
       int result = amstrong(num);
       System.out.println(result);
       if(num == result)
       System.out.println(num+ " is a AMSTRONG number");
       else
       System.out.println(num+" is not a AMSTRONG
number");
}
// ANOTHER LOGIC
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CheckAmstrong {
      static int count(int a)//142
           int c=0;
           do {
               a=a/10;
```

```
C++;
           }while(a!=0);
           return c;
      static int pow(int n,int p) {
           int pw=1;
           while(p>0)
               pw=pw*n;
               p--;
           return pw;
      }
       static boolean amstrong(int n)
          {
               int temp=n;
               int ct=count(n);
           int sum=0;
          while(n!=0)
           {
               int rem = n%10;
                sum= sum+pow(rem,ct);
                n=n/10;
           return sum==temp;
      public static void main(String args[])
      Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
       int num = s.nextInt();
       boolean result = amstrong(num);
       if(result==true)
       System.out.println(num+ " is a AMSTRONG number");
       System.out.println(num+" is not a AMSTRONG
number");
      }
```

```
}
0p:
Enter a number:
153
153 is a AMSTRONG number
ANOTHER LOGIC FOR 3 GIDIT
static boolean amstrong(int a)
          int sum=0;
          int t=a;
          do {
               int rem=a%10;
               sum=sum+rem*rem*rem;
               a=a/10;
          }while(a!=0);
          if(t==sum)
               return true;
               else
                    return false;
32. Define a method to return reverse of the number.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Reverse {
           static int reverse(int n)
     {
           int reverse = 0;
           while(n!=0)
           int rem = n%10;
           reverse= reverse*10+rem;
           n=n/10;
         }
```

```
return reverse;
     public static void main(String args[])
       Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
       int num = s.nextInt();
       int result = reverse(num);
       System.out.println("The reverse number
is:"+result);
Op:
Enter a number:
58794331
The reverse number is:13349785
||using do while loop:
do {
              int rem=n%10;
              rev=rev*10+rem;
              n=n/10;
         }while(n!=0);
```

33. Define a method to return true, if the number is palindrome. Otherwise return false.

(A palindrome number is a number that remains the same when its digits are reversed.)

```
int rem = n%10;
           reverse= reverse*10+rem;
          n=n/10;
        }
          n=m;
          if(n==reverse)
                                  //return n==reverse;
                return true;
           else
               return false;
     }
      public static void main(String args[])
       Scanner s= new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
       int num = s.nextInt();
       boolean result = reverse(num);
       if(result == true)
           System.out.println(num +" is a palindrome");
       else
            System.out.println(num+" is not a palindrome");
      }
}
Op:
Enter a number:
121
121 is a palindrome
34. WAP TO DEFINE A METHOD IS TRUE IF THE NUMBER IS DISERIUM.
OTHERWISE RETURN FALSE.
(154=1^1+5^2+4^3)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CheckAmstrong {
      static int count(int a)//for counting the how many
number
```

```
int c=0;
          do {
               a=a/10;
                C++;
           }while(a!=0);
           return c;
      static int pow(int n,int p) // find the power of the
digits
          int pw=1;
          while(p>0)
           {
                pw=pw*n;
                p--;
           return pw;
      }
       static boolean diserium(int n) //return method
               int temp=n;
               int ct=count(n);
           int sum=0;
          while(n!=0)
               int rem = n%10;
                sum= sum+pow(rem,ct);
               ct--;
               n=n/10;
           return sum==temp;
      public static void main(String args[])
       Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
       System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
       int num = s.nextInt();
       boolean result = diserium(num);//calling method
       if(result==true)
```

```
System.out.println(num+ " is a DISERIUM number");
       else
       System.out.println(num+" is not a DISERIUM
number");
      }
}
35. Define a method to return true, if the number is happy
number otherwise return false.
(In number theory, a happy number is a number which eventually reaches 1 when replaced by
the sum of the square of each digit. For instance, 13 is a happy number
Because 1^2+3^2=10, and 1^2+0^2=1)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class practicep {
     static boolean happy(int n)
          while(n>9)
               int sum=0;
                          do {
                               int r=n%10;
                               sum=sum+r*r;
                               n/=10;
                          }while(n!=0);
               n=sum;
          return n==1||n==7;
     public static void main (String args[])
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter number:");//49
          int num = s.nextInt();
          boolean result=happy(num);
          if(result==true)
               System.out.println(num+" is a happy
number");
          else
          System.out.println(num+" is not a happy number");
```

```
}
```

36.Define a method to return "xylem" if the number is xylem other wise return "phloem".

(34326: 3+6=9,4+3+2=9 so 9=9(xylem) [A number N will be xylem number if the sum of its extreme (first&last) digit is equal to the sum of mean (all digit except first and las]

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class xylem {
     static String xp(int n)
             int temp=n;
              int sum=0;
         do {
              int rem=n%10;//6
              sum=sum+rem;//0+6
              n=n/10;//3432
          }while(n!=0);
         n=temp;//3432
          int rev=0;
         do {
              int rem=n%10;
              rev=rev*10+rem;//2343
              n=n/10;234
          }while(n!=0);
         n=temp;//234
          int a=rev%10;//3
          int b=n%10;//234
         int mean=sum-(a+b);//18-3+6=9
          int ex=a+b;
         if(ex==mean)
         return "xylem";
         else
         return "phloem";
```

```
}
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter a number:");//34326
          int num = s.nextInt();
          String result = xp(num);
          if(result=="xylem")
               System.out.println(num+" is a xylem
number");
          else
               System.out.println(num+" is a phloem
number");
          // TODO Auto-generated method stub
     }
}
Op:
Enter a number:
34326
34326 is a xylem number
37.define a method to return avg. of digits
import java.util.Scanner;
public class avgnum
     static double aN(int a)
          int temp=a;
          int count=0;
          do {
               int <u>r</u>=a%10;
               count++;
                a=a/10;
          }while(a!=0);
```

```
a=temp;
           double number=a/count;
           return number;
     public static void main(String args[])
     Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
     System.out.println("Enter a number:");//9787456
     int num = s.nextInt();
     double avNum=aN(num);
     System.out.println("The avg. number of"+num-
is:"+avNum);
}
Op:
Enter a number:
9787456
The avg. number of 9787456 is: 1398208.0
38. Define a method to return the difference of biggest digits and smallest
digits.
39. Define a method to return the difference of sum of even digits and sum of
odd digits,
(EX:2342: even:2+4+2 =8,odd:3 diff-8-3=5)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class dodd {
     static int diff(int n)
             int e=0, o=0;
            do{
                int r=n%10;
                if(r\%2==0)
                      e+=r;
                else
```

```
o+=r;
              n/=10;
           }while(n!=0);
         return e-o;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
              System.out.println("Enter a number:");//5987
              int num = s.nextInt();
              int result=diff(num);
              System.out.println("The difference between
sum of odd and even digit is:"+result);
Op:
Enter a number:
5987
The difference between sum of odd and even digit is:-13
40.WAJP to print prime number within N.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class primeNumber {
    static boolean isPrime(int n)
         for(int i=2;i<=n/2;i++)
              if(n%i==0)
                   return false;
         return true;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the range:");
```

```
int num = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
              boolean r = isPrime(i);
              if(r)
                   System.out.print(i+" ");
    }
 }
Op:
Enter the range:
100
1 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71
73 79 83 89 97
41. Define a method return how many prime
number present with in N.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CountPrime
    static boolean isPrime(int n)
         for(int i=2;i<=n/2;i++)</pre>
              if(n\%i==0)
                   return false;
         return true;
    static int count(int n)
         int count = 0;
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
              boolean r= isPrime(i);
              if(r)
                   count++;
         return count;
     }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the range:");
         int num = s.nextInt();
         int r=count(num);
         System.out.print("The number of prime numbers
with in"+num+" is: "+r);
    }
 }
Op:
Enter the range:
100
The number of prime numbers with in100 is: 26
42.WAJP to print prime number between M and N
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CountPrime
    static boolean isPrime(int n)
         for(int i=2;i<=n/2;i++)</pre>
              if(n%i==0)
                   return false;
         return true;
     }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the range:");
         int m= s.nextInt();
         int n=s.nextInt();
         for(int i=m;i<=n;i++) {</pre>
         boolean r=isPrime(i);
```

```
if(r==true)
         System.out.print(i+" ");
    }
 }
Op:
Enter the range:
100
200
101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149 151 157 163 167
173 179 181 191 193 197 199
43.WAJP to print first n prime number.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class FirstNPrime
    static boolean isPrime(int n)
         for(int i=2;i<=n/2;i++)</pre>
              if(n\%i==0)
                   return false;
          return true;
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n=s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;n>0;i++)
         boolean r=isPrime(i);
          if(r==true)
         System.out.print(i+" ");
         n--;
      }
```

```
}
 }
Op:
Enter the value for N:
10
1 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23
44.WAJP to define a method to return the sum of prime
number within N.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class FirstNPrime
     static boolean isPrime(int n)
          for(int i=2;i<=n/2;i++)</pre>
               if(n%i==0)
                    return false;
          return true;
     }
     static int sumPrime(int n)
          int sum =0;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
               boolean r=isPrime(i);
               if(r)
                    sum+=i;
          return sum;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
         int n=s.nextInt();
         System.out.println("Sum of prime number
is:"+sumPrime(n));
    }
Op:
Enter the value for N:
20
Sum of prime number is:78
45.WAJP to print the strong number with in N.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class StrongNumberN
     static int fac(int n)
         int fc=1;
         for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)</pre>
              fc*=i;
         return fc;
     }
     static boolean strongNumber(int n)
         int t=n;
         int sum=0;
         do {
              int rem=n%10;
              sum+=fac(rem);
              n=n/10;
          }while(n!=0);
         n=t;
         return sum==n;
     }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n=s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
          {
               boolean r= strongNumber(i);
               if(r)
                    System.out.println(i+" ");
          }
      }
    }
Op:
Enter the value for N:
1000000
1
2
145
40585
46. WAJP to print first N armstrong Number.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class armStrongNumber
     static int count(int a)
           int c=0;
           do {
                a=a/10;
                C++;
           }while(a!=0);
           return c;
      static int pow(int n,int p)
           int pw=1;
           while(p>0)
                pw=pw*n;
                p--;
```

```
}
            return pw;
      }
       static boolean am(int n)
                int temp=n,sum=0;
                int ct=count(n);
           do {
                 int rem = n%10;
                 sum= sum+pow(rem,ct);
                 n=n/10;
            }while(n!=0);
            return sum==temp;
     public static void main(String[] args)
               Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
                System.out.println("Enter the range of N");
                int num = s.nextInt();
                for(int i=1;num>0;i++)
                      boolean re = am(i);
                      if(re==true)
                           System.out.print(i+" ");
                           num--;
Op:
Enter the range of N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 153 370 371 407 1634 8208 9474 54748 92727 93084
548834 1741725 4210818 9800817 9926315 24678050 24678051 88593477
146511208 472335975 534494836
47.WAJP to print how many happy number with in N.
```

30

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class HappyNumber {
     static boolean happy(int n)
         while(n>9) {
         int sum=0;
         do {
          int rem=n%10;
          sum=sum+rem*rem;
         n=n/10;
         }while(n!=0);
         n=sum;
         return n==1 || n==7;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter a number for N");
         int num = s.nextInt();
         int t=num;
          int c=0;
         for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)</pre>
          {
              boolean re = happy(i);
              if(re==true)
                   System.out.print(i+" ");
                   num--;
                   C++;
          System.out.println();
         num=t;
         System.out.println(c+" happy number within
"+num);
}
Op:
```

```
Enter a number for N
50
1 7 10 13 19 23 28 31 32
9 happy number within 50
48.WAJP to print the disarium number in 1000.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class disarium1000 {
     static int count(int a)
           int co=0;
         do {
           a=a/10;
          co++;
         }while(a!=0);
         return co;
     }
     static int p(int b,int d)
           int e=1;
          while(d>0)
                e=e*b;
                d--;
           return e;
   static boolean disarium(int n)
     int t=n;
     int sum =0;
     int c=count(n);
     do{
          int rem =n%10;
           sum=sum+p(rem,c);
          n=n/10;
           C--;
     }while(n!=0);
     return sum==t;
     public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=1000;i++)</pre>
                   boolean re = disarium(i);
                   if(re==true)
                         System.out.print(i+" ");
      }
}
}
Op:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 89 135 175 518 598
49.WAJP to calculate the sum of perfect number within N.
In number theory, a perfect number is a positive integer that is equal to the sum of its positive
divisors, excluding the number itself. For instance, 6 has divisors 1, 2 and 3 (excluding itself), and
1 + 2 + 3 = 6, so 6 is a perfect number.)
import java.util.Scanner;
public class perfectNumberN {
      static boolean pf(int j)
            int sum=0;
            for(int i=1;i<=j/2;i++)</pre>
                  if(j%i==0)
                         sum=sum+i;
            return sum==j;
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.println("Enter a number for N");
            int num = s.nextInt();
            int sum=0;
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)
{
          boolean result=pf(i);
          if(result==true)
          {
                sum+=i;
          }
          System.out.println("The sum of perfect number within
"+num+" is :"+sum);
}

Op:
Enter a number for N
10000
The sum of perfect number within 10000 is :8658</pre>
```

NUMBER CONVERSION

1.BINARY NUMBER

>A binary number consists of two numbers 0s and 1s

2.OCTAL NUMBER

>

3.DECIMAL NUMBER

4.HEXADECIMAL NUMBER

- Binary to Decimal Number System
- Decimal to Binary Number System
- Octal to Binary Number System
- Binary to Octal Number System
- Binary to Hexadecimal Number System
- Hexadecimal to Binary Number System

Get the pdf of number system with a brief description in it. The general representation of number systems are;

```
Decimal Number – Base 10 - N_{10}
Binary Number – Base 2 - N_2
Octal Number – Base 8 - N_8
Hexadecimal Number – Base 16 - N_{16}
```

50.Define a method to convert decimal to binary, to octal and to hexadecimal number.

```
//String st="";
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                st=st+i;//"12345"
          System.out.println(st);
//
    String st="";
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                st=i+st;//"54321"
          System.out.println(st);
//
import java.util.Scanner;
public class BinaryConversion {
     String decToBin(int dec)
          String bin="";
          do {
                int b=dec%2;
                bin=b+bin;
                dec=dec/2;
          }while(dec!=0);
          return bin;
     }
     String decToOct(int dec)
          String oct="";
          do {
                int b=dec%8;
                oct=b+oct;
                dec=dec/8;
```

```
}while(dec!=0);
         return oct;
    }
    String decToHex(int dec)
         String hex="";
         do {
              int b=dec%16;
              if(b<10)
              hex=b+hex;
              else if(b==10)
                   hex='A'+hex;
              else if(b==11)
                   hex='B'+hex;
                   else if(b==12)
                        hex='C'+hex;
                        else if(b==13)
                             hex='D'+hex;
                             else if(b==14)
                                  hex='E'+hex;
                                  else if(b==15)
                                      hex='F'+hex;
                      // OR if(b<10)
                     //hex=b+hex;
                      //else
                      //hex=(char)(b+55)+hex;
                      //dec=dec/16;
              dec=dec/16;
         }while(dec!=0);
         return hex;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter a DECIMAL NUMBER :");
         int dec = s.nextInt();
         BinaryConversion con = new BinaryConversion();
         System.out.println("Equivalent Binary
is:"+con.decToBin(dec));
```

```
System.out.println("Equivalent Octal
is:"+con.decToOct(dec));
          System.out.println("Equivalent HexaDecimal
is:"+con.decToHex(dec));
     }
}
Op:
Enter a DECIMAL NUMBER :
Equivalent Binary is:1011101
Equivalent Octal is:135
Equivalent HexaDecimal is:5D
51. Define a method Enter binary number to octal and octal
to decimal.
public int binToDec(int bin)
          int pw=1,dec=0;
          do {
               int r=bin%10;
               dec=dec+r*pw;//13
               pw=pw*2;
               bin = bin/10;
          }while(bin!=0);
          return dec;
     public int octToDec(int oct)
          int pw=1,dec=0;
          do {
               int r=oct%10;
               dec=dec+r*pw;//13
               pw=pw*8;
               oct = oct/10;
          }while(oct!=0);
          return dec;
          }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
BinaryConversion con = new BinaryConversion();
     System.out.println("Enter a binary number:");
           int bin=s.nextInt();
          System.out.println("decimal equalent is:"
+con.binToDec(bin));
          System.out.println("Enter octal number:");
          int oct=s.nextInt();
           System.out.println("decimal equalent is:"
+con.octToDec(oct));
     }
}
Op:
Enter a binary number:
101110
decimal equalent is:46
Enter octal number:
25476
decimal equalent is:11070
PATTERNS
1:
Enter the number for N:
****
****
****
****
****
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the number for N:");
           int n = s.nextInt();
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//row number</pre>
          for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no of star in each line</pre>
                    System.out.print("*");
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
2:
Enter the number for N:
5
****
****
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the number for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print("*");
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
```

```
3:
Enter the value for N:
5
****
****
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of rows
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of star in each</pre>
line
                    System.out.print("*");
               System.out.println();
}
4:
Enter the value for N:
1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
     for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in each line</pre>
                    System.out.print(j+" ");
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
5:
Enter the value for N:
1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6
777777
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
```

```
int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
              {
                   System.out.print(i+" ");
              System.out.println();
         }
}
6:
Enter the value for N:
5
10101
10101
10101
10101
10101
Logic-1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
         int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
              {
                   if(j%2!=0)
                   System.out.print(1+" ");
                   else
                        System.out.print(0+" ");
```

```
System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
Logic-2
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(j%2+" ");
               System.out.println();
7:
Enter the value for N:
```

```
1 1 1 1 1 1
000000
1 1 1 1 1 1
000000
1 1 1 1 1 1
000000
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                   System.out.print(i%2+" ");
               System.out.println();
     }
}
8:
Enter the value for N:
AAAAA
BBBBB
CCCC
DDDDD
EEEEE
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print((char)(64+i)-
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
Logic-2
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          char c='A';
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(c+" ");
               System.out.println();
               C++;
          }
     }
```

```
}
9:
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4
1 2 3
1 2
1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
          {
                for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print(j+" ");
                System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4
1 2 3
```

```
1 2
1
10:
ABCDE
ABCD
A B C
А В
Α
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print((char)(64+j)+" ");
               System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5
ABCDE
ABCD
A B C
А В
Α
```

```
11:
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=n;j>=1;j--)//no. of element in
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(j+" ");
               System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
```

```
12:
1 2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
3 4 5
4 5
5
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=i;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                     System.out.print(j+" ");
                System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
1 2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
3 4 5
4 5
5
```

```
13:
1
1 0
1 0 1
1010
1 0 1 0 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print(j%2+" ");
               System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5
1
1 0
1 0 1
1010
10101
```

```
14:
1
0 0
1 1 1
0000
1 1 1 1 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print(i%2+" ");
               System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5
1
0 0
1 1 1
0000
1 1 1 1 1
```

```
15:
1
2 1
3 2 1
4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=i;j>=1;j--)//no. of element in
each line
                    System.out.print(j+" ");
                System.out.println();
}
Enter the value for N:
5
1
2 1
3 2 1
4 3 2 1
```

```
5 4 3 2 1
16:
10101
0 1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 1 0
10101
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print((i+j+1)%2+" ");
              System.out.println();
}
Or logic-2:
Int x=1;
For()
For()
```

```
Sop((x\%2)+"");
X++;
}
Op:
Enter the value for N:
10101
0 1 0 1 0
10101
0 1 0 1 0
10101
17:
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 1
2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 1 2
3 4 5 6 7
Enter the value for N:
5
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 1
2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 1 2
3 4 5 6 7
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
```

```
int limit=10;
          int m=1;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(m+" ");
                    m++;
                    if(limit==m)
                          m=1;
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
}
Or:
Int x=0;
For()
For()
{
Sop(x%9+1+" ")
X++;
}
18:
1
0 1
0 1 0
```

```
1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int l=1;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(1%2+" ");
                    1++;
               System.out.println();
}
Op:
Enter the value for N:
5
1
0 1
0 1 0
1010
10101
```

```
19:
5 4 3 2 1
4 3 2 1
3 2 1
2 1
1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
         int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
              for(int j=i;j>=1;j--)//no. of element in
each line
                   System.out.print(j+" ");
              System.out.println();
         }
}
Enter the value for N:
5
```

```
5 4 3 2 1
4 3 2 1
3 2 1
2 1
1
20:
5
5 4
5 4 3
5 4 3 2
5 4 3 2 1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
           int m=n;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                     System.out.print(m+" ");
                     m--;
                m=n;
                System.out.println();
           }
}
Or:
For(int i=n;i>=1;i++)
```

```
{
Fro(int j=n;j>=I;j--)
{
Sop(j+" ");
}
Enter the value for N:
5
5
5 4
5 4 3
5 4 3 2
5 4 3 2 1
21:
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2
5 4 3
5 4
5
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
         int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
              for(int j=n;j>=i;j--)//no. of element in
each line
```

```
System.out.print(j+" ");
                }
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
Enter the value for N:
5 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2
5 4 3
5 4
5
22:
1 1 1 1 1
0000
1 1 1
0 0
1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                {
```

```
System.out.print((i)%2+" ");
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
Enter the value for N:
1 1 1 1 1
0000
1 1 1
0 0
1
23:
10101
1010
1 0 1
1 0
1
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int \underline{m} = n;
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
          for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in each</pre>
line
```

```
{
                     System.out.print(j%2+" ");
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
Enter the value for N:
10101
1010
1 0 1
1 0
1
24:
1
2 6
3 7 10
4 8 11 13
5 9 12 14 15
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
          {
```

```
int d=i;
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
               {
                    System.out.print(d+" ");
                    d=d+n-j;
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
Op:
Enter the value for N:
5
1
2 6
3 7 10
4 8 11 13
5 9 12 14 15
25:
5
2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
```

```
int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
                for(int j=i;j<=n;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
                {
                     System.out.print(j+" ");
                }
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
Enter the value for N:
5
5
4 5
3 4 5
2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
26:
a
b a
c b a
d c b a
edcba
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
```

```
System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of element in</pre>
each line
          System.out.print((char)(97+i-j)+" ");
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
}
Or:
For(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
For(int j=I;j>=I;j--)
Sop((char)(j+96));
Enter the value for N:
5
a
b a
c b a
dcba
e d c b a
27:
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)//no. of space in</pre>
each line
                     System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of star in each</pre>
line
                {
                     System.out.print("*");
                System.out.println();
     }
}
Enter the value for N:
5
  ***
****
28:
  ****
```

```
*****
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)//no. of lines</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)//no. of space in</pre>
each line
               {
                     System.out.print(" ");
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)//no. of star in</pre>
each line
                {
                     System.out.print("*");
                System.out.println();
Op:
Enter the value for N:
5
   ***
  ****
 *****
******
```

```
29:
****
import java.util.Scanner;
public class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the value for N:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)//no. of lines
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)//no. of space in</pre>
each line
                    System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)//no. of star in each</pre>
line
                     System.out.print("*");
                System.out.println();
          }
}
Op:
Enter the value for N:
```

```
5
****
 ****
  ***
30.
     1 2 3
    1 2 3 4 5
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(j);
                System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
```

```
31.
         1
       1 2 1
    1 2 3 2 1
  1 2 3 4 3 2 1
1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
          {
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                int x=1;
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x+" ");
                    if(j<i)</pre>
                          X++;
                     else
                          X--;
                System.out.println();
}
32.
             1
           2 1 2
```

```
3 2 1 2 3
      4 3 2 1 2 3 4
    5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
{
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print("
                int x=i;
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x+" ");
                     if(j<i)</pre>
                     else
                          X++;
                System.out.println();
}
33.
              5
      1 * 2
    1 * 2 * 3
  1 * 2 * 3 * 4
1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print("
                for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(j+" ");
                      if(j<i)</pre>
                           System.out.print("*"+" ");
                System.out.println();
}
    1 0 1 0 1
  0101010
101010101
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
```

```
int n = s.nextInt();
          int x=1;
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x%2+" ");
                     X++;
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
35.
5
         Α
      B A B
    C B A B C
  DCBABCD
EDCBABCD
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
```

```
int x=i;
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print((char)(64+x)+" ");
                     if(j<i)</pre>
                          X--;
                     else
                          X++;
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
36.
5
1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1
  2 3 4 5 4 3 2
    3 4 5 4 3
      4 5 4
         5
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
{
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int x=1;
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
```

```
System.out.print(x+" ");
                    if(j<i)</pre>
                          X++;
                     else
                          X--;
               System.out.println();
               x+=2;
          }
     }
}
Another logic:
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=i-1;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(" ");
               int x=i;
               for(int j=1;j<=2*(n-1)+1;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(x+" ");
                    if(j<=n-i)
                    x++;
                     else
                          X--;
37.
5
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
  1010101
    1 0 1 0 1
      1 0 1
        1
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print("
                int x=1;
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(x%2+" ");
                      X++;
                 }
                System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
38.
5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5
  4 3 2 1 2 3
    3 2 1 2
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
```

```
for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                int x=i;
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x+" ");
                     if(j<i)</pre>
                          X--;
                     else
                          x++;
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
39.
5
ABCDEDCBA
  ABCDCBA
    ABCBA
      ABA
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
```

```
System.out.print(" ");
                int x=1;
               for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print((char)(64+x)+" ");
                     if(j<i)</pre>
                          X++;
                     else
                          X--;
                }
                System.out.println();
          }
}
40.
5
  1 * 2 * 3 * 4
    1 * 2 * 3
         1
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
               for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                int x=1;
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
```

```
{
                   if(j%2==0)
                        System.out.print("*"+" ");
                   else
                        System.out.print(x+" ");
                        X++;
                   }
              }
              System.out.println();
         }
}
41.
5
      A B A
    ABCBA
  ABCDCBA
ABCDEDCBA
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         int n = s.nextInt();
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                   System.out.print(" ");
              int x=1;
              for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
```

```
{
                      System.out.print((char)(64+x)+" ");
                      if(j<i)</pre>
                    X++;
                      else
                           x--;
                }
                System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
42.
5
         1
       2 3 4
    5 6 7 8 9
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           int x=1;
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=2*i-1;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(x+" ");
```

```
X++;
                          if(x>9)
                                x=1;
                }
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
43.
5
1 2 3 4 5
  2 3 4 5
    3 4 5
       4 5
         5
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=i-1;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                int x=i;
                for(int j=i;j<=n;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x+" ");
                     X++;
                }
```

```
System.out.println();
          }
}
44.
Pascal triangle
5
        1
      1 1
    1 2 1
     3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
              for(int j=1;j<=n-i;j++)</pre>
                   System.out.print(" ");
               int x=1;
               for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(x+" ");
                    x=x*(i-j)/j;
               }
               System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
```

```
45.
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           int sp=n/2, st=1;
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1; j<=st; j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print("* ");
                      if(i<=n/2)
                           sp--;
                            st+=2;
                      }else {
                           sp++;
                           st-=2;
                      }
                System.out.println();
```

```
}
     }
}
46.
7
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int sp=0,st=n;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print("* ");
                     if(i<=n/2)
```

```
{
                           sp++;
                           st-=2;
                      }else {
                           sp--;
                           st+=2;
                      }
                System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
47.
7
1 2 3 4 3 2 1
  1 2 3 2 1
    1 2 1
       1
    1 2 1
  1 2 3 2 1
1 2 3 4 3 2
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           int sp=0,st=n;
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(" ");
```

```
}
int x=1;
               for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(x+" ");
                    if(j<=st/2)
                    x++;
                    else
                         x--;
               }
                    if(i<=n/2)
                          sp++;
                          st-=2;
                    }else {
                          sp--;
                          st+=2;
                    }
               System.out.println();
          }
}
48.
7
1 2 3 4 3 2 1
  1 2 3 2 1
    1 2 1
      1
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
{
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
     int n = s.nextInt();
     int sp=n/2,st=1;
     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
     {
           for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                System.out.print(" ");
           int x=1;
           for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                System.out.print(x+" ");
                if(j<=st/2)
                x++;
                else
                      X--;
           }
                if(i<=n/2)
                      st+=2;
               }else {
                      sp++;
                      st-=2;
           System.out.println();
```

}

49.

7

```
1
    2 1 2
  3 2 1 2 3
4 3 2 1 2 3 4
  3 2 1 2 3
    2 1 2
      1
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int sp=n/2,st=1;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(" ");
               int x=st/2+1;
               for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                    System.out.print(x+" ");
                    if(j<=st/2)
                         X--;
                    else
                         x++;
                    if(i<=n/2)
                         sp--;
                         st+=2;
                    }else {
                         sp++;
                         st-=2;
```

```
}
               System.out.println();
          }
}
50.
7
    3 4 3
  2 3 4 3 2
1 2 3 4 3 2 1
  2 3 4 3 2
    3 4 3
import java.util.Scanner;
class patterns
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System. in);
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int sp=n/2,st=1;
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
               for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(" ");
               int x=sp+1;
               for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                     System.out.print(x+" ");
                     if(j<=st/2)
                          X++;
                     else
```

```
X--;
                }
                     if(i<=n/2)
                           sp--;
                           st+=2;
                     }else {
                           sp++;
                           st-=2;
                     }
                System.out.println();
          }
     }
}
51.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class starpatterns {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System.in);
           int n = s.nextInt();
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
```

```
{
                 for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
                      if(i==1 || i==n || j==1 || j==n ||
i==j || i+j==n+1)
                            System.out.print("*"+" ");
                      else
                            System.out.print(" ");
                 System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
52.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class starpatterns {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
           int n = s.nextInt();
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                 for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
                      if(i==1 || i==n || j==1 || j==n ||
i==n/2+1 \mid j==n/2+1)
                            System.out.print("*"+" ");
                      else
```

```
System.out.print(" ");
                System.out.println();
           }
}
53.
7
import java.util.Scanner;
public class starpatterns {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
           int n = s.nextInt();
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
                            i==j || i+j==n+1 || i==n/2+1 ||
                     if(
j==n/2+1)
                           System.out.print("*"+" ");
                     else
```

```
System.out.print(" ");
                System.out.println();
           }
     }
}
54.
8
import java.util.Scanner;
public class starpatterns {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = new Scanner (System.in);
           int n = s.nextInt();
           int sp=n/2, st=1;
           for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
                for(int j=1;j<=sp;j++)</pre>
                      System.out.print(" ");
                for(int j=1;j<=st;j++)</pre>
                      if(j==1 || j==st)
                           System.out.print("*"+" ");
                      else
```

```
System.out.print(" ");

if(i<n/2)
{
    sp--;
    st+=2;
}else {
    sp++;
    st-=2;
}
System.out.println();
}
</pre>
```

<u>ARRAY</u>

- in java array is a object to represent a group of element in same name. allocate memory in heap area.
 - ➢ It is fixed size. After size declaration we can change the size
 - int x[]={15,255,9};
 - → if we access by using reference, we get only address.

 this reason we have to use index for access the value of array. Like sopln(x[1]);//255
 - for accessing all element of array we use for loop. Like:for(int i=o;i<x.length;i++){ sopln(x[i]+" ");}</pre>
 - > array size and index always int type.
 - > Array in java have default value but not in c and c++.

```
Length is variable not a method.(.length).
       int ar[];//declaration
       ar=new int[5];//allocation //or// for(int
          i=0;i<=ar.length;i++)//allocation</pre>
       ▶ int ar[]=new int[5];//declaration as well as allocation.
       ar[0]=28;//initialization
          1. input taken by user in array:
  import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Array {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner \underline{s} = \underline{new} Scanner (System. \underline{in});
           System.out.println("Enter the size for arraay");
           int size=s.nextInt();
           int[] array=new int[size];
System.out.println("Enter "+size+" integer
values:");
          for(int i=0;i<array.length;i++)</pre>
           array[i]=s.nextInt();
          System.out.println("user enter value for array
are: ");
          for(int i=0;i<array.length;i++)</pre>
           System.out.print(array[i]+" ");
}
          2. WAJP to read n product price and print the average
            price?
            import java.util.Iterator;
            import java.util.Scanner;
            public class Array {
                public static void main(String[] args) {
                      Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
                      int n=s.nextInt();
                      float[] array=new float[n];
                      System.out.println("Enter the product price
            base the no of product:");
                    for(int i=0;i<array.length;i++)</pre>
                      array[i]=s.nextFloat();
                    float sum=0;
                    for(int i=0;i<array.length;i++)</pre>
                        sum=sum+array[i];
                    System.out.println("the average price is:
             "+sum/n);
            Op:
Enter the range for n:
Enter the product price base the no of product:
5.6
45
63.66
79.56
the average price is: 48.454998
           3.WAJP to read n names from the user and print highest
length of name.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Array {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner s =new Scanner (System.in);
           System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
           int n = s.nextInt();
```

```
String[] arr=new String[n];
          System.out.println("Enter the names");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
                arr[i]=s.next();
          }
          int r=0;
          for(int j=0;j<arr.length;j++)</pre>
          {
                if(arr[r].length()<arr[j].length())</pre>
                     r=j;
          }
          System.out.println("The biggest length of the name
is:"+arr[r]);
Or: by using calling method
static String highestName(String[] a)
          String name=a[0];
          for(int i=1;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
                if(a[i].length()>name.length())
                     name=a[i];
          return name;
      Op: Enter the range for n:
Enter the names
apple
orange
```

```
pineapple
grapes
The biggest length of the name is:pineapple
           4.WJPT print the biggest element from integer in array
import java.util.Scanner;
public class sumIntArray {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner s= new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
         int sz=s.nextInt();
         int[] arr = new int[sz];
         System.out.println("Enter the integer for
array:");
         for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
              arr[i]=s.nextInt();
         int big=arr[0];
         for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
              if(big<arr[i])</pre>
                   big=arr[i];
         System.out.println("the biggest integer of array
is:"+big);
     by using method calling
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Array {
    static int biggest(int[] a)
     {
         int big=a[0];
         for(int i=1;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
```

```
{
               if(big<a[i])</pre>
                    big=a[i];
          return big;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int sz=s.nextInt();
          int[] arr = new int[sz];
          System.out.println("Enter the integer for
array:");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          int big=biggest(arr);
          System.out.println("the biggest integer of array
is:"+big);
}
Enter the size of array
4
Enter the integer for array:
56
89
41
the biggest integer of array is:89
           5.WJPT print the sum of integer array element.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class sumIntArray {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int sz=s.nextInt();
          int[] arr = new int[sz];
          System.out.println("Enter the integer for
array:");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          int sum=0;
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
               sum+=arr[i];
          System.out.println("The sum of the integer
is:"+sum);
}
           Op:
Enter the size of array
5
Enter the integer for array:
25
663
3
25
255
The sum of the integer is:971
           6.WJPT print how many even and odd integer in a array.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class sumIntArray {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Scanner <u>s</u>= new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int sz=s.nextInt();
          int[] arr = new int[sz];
```

```
System.out.println("Enter the integer for
array:");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
              arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          int even=0,odd=0;
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {</pre>
               if(arr[i]%2==0)
                    even++;
               else
                    odd++;
          System.out.println("The number of even the
integer in array is:"+even);
         System.out.println("The number of odd the integer
in array is:"+odd);
}
//ANOTHER LOGIC
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
         System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          return arr;
     static int[] count(int ar[])
```

```
int c[] = \{0,0\};
          for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)</pre>
              c[ar[i]%2]++;
          return c;
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
     int a[]=readArray();
     int b[]=count(a);
     System.out.println("The number of even number"+b[0]);
     System.out.println("The number of odd number"+b[1]);
     }
}
           Op:
Enter the size of array
Enter the integer for array:
23
2
56
2
The number of even the integer in array is:3
The number of odd the integer in array is:2
7.read two array element from the user and merge into single array.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner s =new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
         System.out.println("Enter the names");
```

```
for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
          arr[i]=s.nextInt();
     return arr;
static void displayArray(int arr[])
    for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)</pre>
         System.out.print(arr[i]);
    System.out.println();
static int[] mergeArray(int[] a, int[] b)
    int[] c=new int[a.length+b.length];
    for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
         c[i]=a[i];
    for(int i=0;i<b.length;i++)</pre>
         c[a.length+i]=b[i];
     return c;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
     System.out.println("Read the first array");
     int x[]=readArray();
    System.out.println("Read the second array");
     int y[]=readArray();
     System.out.println("user entered first array");
    displayArray(x);
    System.out.println("user entered second array");
    displayArray(y);
     int z[]=mergeArray(x,y);
    System.out.println("merged array:");
    diplayArray(z);
}
```

```
}
8.define a method to return how many prime numbers present in a
array.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner <u>s</u> =new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the range for n:
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
          System.out.println("Enter integer for array");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          return arr;
     static int cont(int a[])
          int c=0;
          for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
               boolean r=isprime(a[i]);
               if(r)
                    C++;
          return c;
     static boolean isprime(int a)
         for(int i=2;i<a/2;i++)</pre>
          if(i%2==0)
               return false;
          return true;
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
int[] a=readArray();
          int count=cont(a);
         System.out.println("The number of prime number in
array is:"+count);
}
Op:
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
5
6
3
4
The number of prime number in array is:3
9.WAJPT merge two array element in single array in zigzag order.
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
          System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          return arr;
     static int[] merge(int[] k1,int[] k2)
          int[] m=new int[k1.length+k2.length];
          int i=0, j=0;
```

```
while(i<k1.length && i<k2.length)</pre>
               m[j]=k1[i];
               j++;
               m[j]=k2[i];
               i++;
               j++;
          while(i<k1.length)</pre>
          {
               m[j]=k1[i];
                          i++;
               j++;
          while(i<k2.length)</pre>
               m[j]=k2[i];
                          i++;
               j++;
          return m;
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          int a1[]=readArray();
          int a2[]=readArray();
          int[] c=merge(a1,a2);
          for(int i=0;i<c.length;i++)</pre>
          System.out.print(c[i]+" ");
     }
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
```

} Op:

```
5
68
8
6
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
1
65
8
1 1 5 65 68 8 8 6
10. Merge two shorted array element into single array in shorted
format.
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner s =new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
          System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          return arr;
     static int[] merge(int[] k1,int[] k2)
          int[] m=new int[k1.length+k2.length];
          for(int i=0;i<k1.length;i++)</pre>
               m[i]=k1[i];
          for(int i=0;i<k2.length;i++)</pre>
               m[k1.length+i]=k1[i];
```

```
return m;
     }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
          int a1[]=readArray();
          int a2[]=readArray();
         Arrays.sort(a1);
         Arrays.sort(a2);
         int[] c=merge(a1,a2);
         Arrays.sort(c);
         for(int i=0;i<c.length;i++)</pre>
         System.out.print(c[i]+" ");
     }
}
Op:
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
3
6
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
6
3
3 3 6 6 9
//ANOTHER LOGIC
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
```

```
static int[] readArray()
     Scanner <u>s</u> = new Scanner (System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
     int n = s.nextInt();
     int[] arr=new int[n];
     System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
     for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
          arr[i]=s.nextInt();
     return arr;
static int[] merge(int[] k1,int[] k2)
     int[] m=new int[k1.length+k2.length];
     int i=0,j=0,l=0;
     while(i<k1.length && i<k2.length)</pre>
     {
          if(k1[i]<k2[j])
               m[1]=k1[i++];
          else
               m[1]=k2[j++];
          1++;
     while(i<k1.length)</pre>
          m[l++]=k1[i++];
     while(j<k2.length)</pre>
          m[1++]=k2[j++];
     return m;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
     int a1[]=readArray();
     int a2[]=readArray();
```

```
int[] c=merge(a1,a2);
          for(int i=0;i<c.length;i++)</pre>
          System.out.print(c[i]+" ");
     }
}
Op:
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
3
4
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
6
7
89
94
95
2 3 4 6 7 89 94 95
11.define a method to return smallest element from the array
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner <u>s</u> =new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
          System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
```

```
return arr;
     static int smallE(int[] ar)
          int s=ar[0];
          for(int i=1;i<ar.length;i++)</pre>
               if(s>ar[i])
               s=ar[i];
          return s;
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          int a[]=readArray();
          System.out.println(a[3]);
          int small=smallE(a);
          System.out.println("Smallest element is:"+small);
     }
}
Op:
Enter the range for n:
Enter integer for array
-15
25
-95
-96
1
-96
Smallest element is:-96
12.Define a method to return how many odd and even number present in
the array.
```

```
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static int[] readarray()
         Scanner s =new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter size for array");
         int n=s.nextInt();
         int a[]=new int[n];
         System.out.println("Enter value for array");
         for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
               a[i]=s.nextInt();
     return a;
     static void check(int[] a)
         int even=0,odd=0;
         for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
               if(a[i]%2==0)
                   even++;
               else
                   odd++;
         System.out.println("Number of even number
is:"+even);
         System.out.println("Number of odd number
is:"+odd);
     public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] v=readarray();
     check(v);
     }
}
Op:
Enter size for array
```

```
5
Enter value for array
6
9
3
4
Number of even number is:3
Number of odd number is:2
13. Define a method to reverse the array element.
import java.util.*;
public class Array {
     static void readArray()
          Scanner <u>s</u> =new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the range for n:");
          int n = s.nextInt();
          int[] arr=new int[n];
          System.out.println("Enter integer for array ");
          for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){</pre>
               arr[i]=s.nextInt();
          reverseArray(arr,arr.length);
     static void reverseArray(int arr[],int n)
          int[] b=new int[n];
          int j=n;
          for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
               b[j-i]=arr[i];
               j--;
          for(int k=0;k<n;k++)</pre>
               System.out.print(b[k]);
     }
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
          readArray();
     }
}
//
static int[] reverse(int ar[])
          int i=0,j=ar.length-1;
          while(i<j)</pre>
          {
               int t=ar[i];
               ar[i]=ar[j];
               ar[j]=t;
               i++;
               j--;
          return ar;
14.WAJP to define a method to insert the element in the specified
index.
public class Array {
     static int[] insert(int array[],int ele, int ins)
          if(ins<0 || ins>array.length)
               System.out.println("index is not found");
               return array;
          int ne[]=new int[array.length+1];
          ne[ins]=ele;
          for(int i=0;i<array.length;i++)</pre>
          {
               if(i<ins)</pre>
```

```
ne[i]=array[i];
               }else {
                    ne[i+1]=array[i];
          return ne;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          int a[]= {2,3,5,6,8};
          a=insert(a,10,2);
                    for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
                         System.out.print(a[i]+" ");
}
}
Op:
2 3 10 5 6 8
15. define a method to delete a element in array
Enter the size of array
5
Enter the value for array
2
5
8
36
6
2 5 36 6
import java.util.Scanner;
public class array2 {
     static int[] readArray()
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int size=s.nextInt();
          int a1[]=new int[size];
          System.out.println("Enter the value for array");
          for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)</pre>
```

```
{
              a1[i]=s.nextInt();
         return a1;
    static int[] delete(int ar[],int in)
         if(in<0 || in>=ar.length)
              System.out.println("index not in array");
              return ar;
         int rs[]=new int[ar.length-1];
         for(int i=0;i<rs.length;i++)</pre>
              if(i<in)</pre>
                   rs[i]=ar[i];
               else
                   rs[i]=ar[i+1];
         return rs;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         int a[]=readArray();
          a=delete(a, 2);
          for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
              System.out.print(a[i]+" ");
}
16.define a method to insert one array element inside
another array from the specified index.
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class array2 {
     static int[] readArray()
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
         int size=s.nextInt();
          int a1[]=new int[size];
         System.out.println("Enter the value for array");
         for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)</pre>
              a1[i]=s.nextInt();
         return a1;
      static int[] insert(int[] a, int[] b, int i) {
         if(i<0 || i>a.length)
          {
              System.out.println("index is not in array");
              return a;
          int rs[]=new int[a.length+b.length];
         for(int k=0;k<b.length;k++)</pre>
              rs[i+k]=b[k];
          for(int l=0;l<a.length;l++)</pre>
              if(1<i)
                    rs[1]=a[1];
               else
                    rs[1+b.length]=a[1];
         return rs;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
          int a[]=readArray();
          int b[]=readArray();
          a=insert(a,b, 2);
         for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)</pre>
```

```
{
               System.out.print(a[i]+" ");
          }
     }
}
17. define a method to return nth biggest element.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class array2 {
     static void readArray()
          Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int size=s.nextInt();
          int a1[]=new int[size];
          System.out.println("Enter the value for array");
          for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)</pre>
               a1[i]=s.nextInt();
       System.out.println("Enter value for N ");
       int n=s.nextInt();
          int b=nthBiggest(a1,n);
               System.out.print("the biggest"+n+" number
is"+b+
      static int nthBiggest(int[] ar, int n)
           for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)</pre>
                int count=0;
                for(int j=0;j<ar.length;j++)</pre>
                     if(ar[j]>ar[i])
                          count++;
```

```
if(count==n-1)
                    return ar[i];
          System.out.println("biggest is not there..");
          return 0;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         readArray();
     }
}
Op:
Enter the size of array
Enter the value for array
5
8
6
Enter value for N
the biggest3 number is6
18. define a method to return nth smallest element in a
array.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class array2 {
    static void readArray()
         Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
```

```
int size=s.nextInt();
          int a1[]=new int[size];
          System.out.println("Enter the value for array");
          for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)</pre>
               a1[i]=s.nextInt();
       System.out.println("Enter value for N ");
       int n=s.nextInt();
          int b=nthBiggest(a1,n);
               System.out.print("the smallesrt"+n+" number
is:"+b);
      static int nthBiggest(int[] ar, int n)
           for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)</pre>
                int count=0;
                for(int j=0;j<ar.length;j++)</pre>
                     if(ar[j]<ar[i])</pre>
                          count++;
                if(count==n-1)
                     return ar[i];
           System.out.println("smallest is not there..");
           return 0;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          readArray();
     }
}
Op: Enter the size of array
```

```
5
Enter the value for array
56
48
23
98
45
Enter value for N
the smallesrt3 number is:48
19.WAJP to print the frequency of each array element
import java.util.Scanner;
public class array2 {
     static int[] readArray()
     {
          Scanner \underline{s} = \mathbf{new} Scanner (System. \mathbf{in});
          System.out.println("Enter the size of array");
          int size=s.nextInt();
          int a1[]=new int[size];
          System.out.print("Enter the value for array");
          for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)</pre>
               a1[i]=s.nextInt();
      return a1;
    static void frequency(int[] ar) {
     boolean rs[]=new boolean[ar.length];
     for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)</pre>
        if(rs[i]==false)
               int count=1;
               for(int j=i+1;j<ar.length;j++)</pre>
                    if(ar[i]==ar[j])
                          count++;
                          rs[j]=true;
                    }
```

```
System.out.println(ar[i]+"---->"+count);
         }
    }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         int ar[]=readArray();
         frequency(ar);
    }
}
Op:
Enter the size of array
Enter the value for array11
55
85
85
55
11
85
85
69
96
11---->2
55---->2
85---->4
69---->1
96---->1
20. enter the size :
5
1
2
1
```

```
2
3
1 2 1 2 3
1 2
2 2
3 1
enter the size :
5
1
2
1
2
3
1 2 1 2 3
1 2
2 2
3 1
```

String

```
String s=new String("rajesh");
String s2="rajesh";
System.out.print(s1.length());//6
Char ch[]={'a',}
```

```
public class Sttring {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1=new String("rajesh");
        String s2="ramesh;";
        System.out.println(s1.length());//6
        char ch[]={'a','b','c','d','e'};
        System.out.println(ch.length);
        System.out.println(s1.chaAt(0));
        System.out.println(s1.chaAt(2));
        // System.out.println(s1.chaAt(7));cte
        System.out.println(ch[0]);
        System.out.println(ch[0]);
        System.out.println(ch[7); cte
    }
}
```

```
class Main{
public static void main(String [] arg)
{
String s1="Ramesha"
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('a'));//1
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('m'));//2
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('d'));//-1
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('A'));//-1
System.out.println(s1.lastIndexOf('a'));//6
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('m',3));//-1
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('a',3));//-1
System.out.println(s1.indexOf('a',3));//6
}
}
String all method all ?
```

toCharArray(); ->String into to char array.

```
public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str="java";
        char ch[]=str.toCharArray();//{'j','a','v','a'}string into char
        for (int i=0;i<ch.length;i++)
        {
            System.out.println(i+"->"+ch[i]);
        }
        char mych[]={'j','a','v','a'};
        String st= new String(mych);//char array to String
        System.out.println(st);//java
    }
}
```

```
public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String2 ms=new String2();
        System.out.println(ms);
        System.out.println(ms.toString());
        String sc=new String("rajesh");
        System.out.println(sc);
    }
}

public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String2 ms=new String2();
        System.out.println(ms);
    }
}
```

```
System.out.println(ms.toString());
String sc=new String("rajesh");
System.out.println(sc);
}
```

2. wajpt to count how many upper case later lower case later digit and special present in the string

rajeshkumarjena332@gmil.com

0 22 3 2

3.WAJPT count how many vowels and consonant present in the string

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter the sentence");
        String str= sc.nextLine();//rajeshkumaejena332@gmail.com
        int vc=0,cc=0;
        for (int i=0;i<str.length();i++)</pre>
```

The out put is->

enter the sentence :

Rahjesh

vowel is2

consonant is5

3.tocharArray()->

How maney digit present in String

The out put is->

```
enter the :
rah123
digit is 3
4.WAJPT calculate the sum of digit in String
```

the out put is->

enter the :

rajesh123

digit is 6

5.WAJPT HOW MANY miscellaneous Character (special character)

The output is->

```
enter the NAME IS :
jintu@##$
the special character is :4
```

6. WAJPT convert all the character in the string to lower case we thought inbuild method

WITH METHOD

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter the :");
        String name= sc.nextLine();
        String c=name.toLowerCase();//or=> name=name.toLowerCase();
        System.out.println(c);
    }
}
```

(OR)->WETHOUGHT METHOD

The out is->

enter the :

RAJ

raj

7.WAJPT print how many wards present in sentence

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("enter the :");
String name= sc.nextLine();
char ch[]=name.toCharArray();
int wd=0;
for (int i=0;i<ch.length;i++)
{
    char c=name.charAt(i);
    if (c!=0)
        wd++;
}
System.out.println("digit is "+wd);
}</pre>
```

The out put is->

enter the :

raj

digit is 3

8. WAJPT convert every ward first character capital remaning is small

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class String2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter the NAME IS :");
        String name= sc.nextLine();
        char ch[]=name.toCharArray();
        if (ch[0]>='a'&&ch[0]<='z')
            ch[0]=(char) (ch[0]-32);
        for (int i=0;i<ch.length;i++)
        {
            if (ch[i]==' ')
                 ch[i+1]=(char) (ch[i+1]-32);
        }
        String r=new String(ch);
        System.out.println(r);
    }
}</pre>
```

(or)

```
ch[i] = (char) (ch[i] + 32);

return new String(ch);

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("enter the NAME IS :");
    String str= sc.nextLine();
    str=initCaps(str);
    System.out.println(str);
}
```

The output is->

enter the NAME IS:

RAJESH kumar

Rajesh Kumar

9. WAJPT to cavort every last character into capital remaining are into small.

The out put is=>

jhdb bcj

jhdB bcJ

10.To count how many ward in sentence .

```
import java.util.Scanner;
       return new String(ch);
```

The out put is=>

jhdb bcj

jhdB bcJ

number of word is 2

11.WAJPT define a method to swipe every ward first character to last character.

12. Reverse ward from the sentence.

```
the output is=>
enter the value :
abcde fgh
edcba hgf
13.WAJPT reverse the sentence.
   static String swipe(String str)
```

```
the output is=>
```

enter the value :

abcde fghijk lmnopqr stuvwxyz

stuvwxyz lmnopqr fghijk abcde

14.WAJPT to print the frequency of each character in given string.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class String3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter the Santance : ");
        String str=sc.nextLine();//we can write 128 cherarctor
```

The output is=>

rahs@123

1->1

2->1

3->1

(a->1)

a->1

h->1

r->1

s->1

15.WAJPT to print the frequency of each alphabet in respective of the alphabet

```
enter the Santance :
AAAaabbbbBB
A->2
```

B->6

16. Check user enter string is pangram or not

(or)

```
String str=sc.nextLine();//AAAAAAaabbbbBBB
    //String str1=sc.nextLine();
    boolean rs=isPanagram(str);
    if (rs)
        System.out.println("String is pangram");
    else
        System.out.println("not a pangram");
}
```

the output is =>

Anagram Words

enter the Santance :

LISTEN - SILENT

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

TRIANGLE - INTEGRAL

String is pangram

- 17. WAJPT check whether two String are anagram or not
- 18. Check whether two String is Anagram or not.

```
mport java.util.Scanner;
   static boolean isPanagram(String str, String str1)
```

the output is=>

рра

String is pangram

19. WAJPT checks whether the String is palindrome or not we thought to reverse the string.

The outpputis=>entre the text:

rar

it is palindrome string :rar

STRING

String is also know as comparable method to compare the toString Serialise is a markup language

String is a final class.

Object class some method is String class

Final - is cant over ride

toString, eqal, HashCode - not final it can cange and it can be genetrat in object

Array 🛨

```
Pon P1= new Pon();
Pon P2= new Pon();
Pon P3= new Pon();
Now we can righrt
Pon p[]={p1,p2,p3}

int a[]={ 23,45,56}
 int b[]={ 35,42,58}
 int c[]={ 23,44,59}
 int[] or[]={a,b,c}
set of single dimensions array we can initialize at declaration
int[] or[]={{22,52,45},{45,48,45},{85,52,69}};
```

2d Array 🗲

```
Int[] ar[]={{1,2,3},{4,5},{6,7,8}};
s.o.pln(ar.length);//3
s.o.pln(ar[0].length);//3
s.o.pln(ar[1].length);//2
s.o.pln(ar[0][0]);//1
s.o.pln(ar[0][2]);3
s.o.p(ar[3][2]);//8
the output it can be declare in int a[][];
int[][] a;
int [][]a;
int [][]a;
```

1) WAJPT print the value matrix values and print Metrix

```
The output is=>
entre the size name

3
4
entre 12 element in row wise
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12
user Metrix is the :
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12
```

2) Define method (read, display, biggest, smallest, count even and odd, transpose, add two matrix) the line by line presents

```
public int bigBiggest(int [][]mat)
    int big=mat[0][0];
                big=mat[i][j];
```

```
public int[][]transpose(int[][] mat)
public int[][] addMat(int[][] x,int[][] y)
```

The above program all method is declare and down program are call the method the all in most single package.

```
The out put of all the method is=>
entre the size name

3
```

```
entre 9 element in row wise
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
user enter matrix of 1st:
user metrix is the :
1 2 3
 5 6
7 8 9
user enter matrix of 2nd:
entre the size name
3
3
entre 9 element in row wise
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
user metrix is the :
9 8 7
6 5 4
3 2 1
After transpose the matrix :
user metrix is the
1 4 7
2 5 8
3 6 9
biggest is: 9
smallest is : 1
The even number of :4
The even number of :5
User enter first matrix :
user metrix is the :
1 2 3
4 5 6
```

```
7 8 9
User enter of 2nd matrix:
user metrix is the :
  8
     7
   5
6
3 2 1
Addition matrix is:
user metrix is the :
   10
        10
10
10
    10
        10
10
   10
        10
```

3) Define a method to return row wise biggest element

the drive class is

```
package mypack;

public class Drive2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        matrix m=new matrix();
        int x[][]=m.readMat();
        System.out.println("user enter matrix of 1st : ");
        m.disMat(x);
        System.out.println("The biggest number in row is : ");
        m.bigRow(x);
    }
}
```

```
entre the size name
3
3
entre 9 element in row wise
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
user enter matrix of 1st :
user metrix is the :
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
The biggest number in row is :
3
6
9
4) Define a method to return column wise biggest
```

```
package mypack;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class matrix {
```

```
void disMat(int[][] mat) {
```

the drive class is

```
package mypack;

public class Drive2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        matrix m=new matrix();
        int x[][]=m.readMat();
        System.out.println("user enter matrix of 1st : ");
        m.disMat(x);
        System.out.println("The biggest number in column is : ");
        m.bigCal(x);
```

```
}
}
```

```
entre the size name
3
3
entre 9 element in row wise
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
user enter matrix of 1st:
user metrix is the :
  2
     3
  5
4
     6
  8
     9
7
The biggest number in column is :
```

5) Define a method to row-wise reverse

```
entre the size name

2

2

entre 4 element in row wise

1 2 3 4

user enter matrix of 1st :

user metrix is the :

1 2

3 4

The biggest number in column is :

2 1

4 3
```

6) Define a method to column return wise reverse

```
mat[mat.length-1-j][j]=temp;
}
}
```

7) Define a method return diagonal wise biggest

```
void diagonalWise(int[][] mat)
{
    for (int i=0;i<mat.length/2;i++)
    {
        int temp=mat[i][i];
        mat[i][i]=mat[mat.length-1-i][mat.length-1-i];
        mat[mat.length-1-i][mat.length-1-i]=temp;

        temp= mat[i][mat.length-1-i];
        mat[i][mat.length-1-i]=mat[mat.length-1-i][i];
        mat[mat.length-1-i][i]=temp;
    }
}</pre>
```

8) Diagonal wise big number of matrix

```
int[] diagonalBig(int[][]mat)
{
   int pbig=mat[0][0],sbig=mat[0][mat.length-1];
   for (int i=0;i<mat.length;i++)
   {
      if (mat[i][i]>pbig)
          pbig=mat[i][i];
      if (mat[i][mat.length-1-i]>sbig)
          sbig=mat[i][mat.length-1-i];
   }
   return new int[]{pbig,sbig};
}
```

9) Rotaterd matrix element tha 90 degery left tp 90 degery right

10) Multiply two matrix

```
int[][]multiPly(int a[][],int b[][])
{
    if (a.length!=b[0].length||a[0].length!=b.length)
    {
        System.out.println("not posibule to muliply");
        return null;
    }
    int c[][]= new int[a.length][b[0].length];
    for (int i=0;i<a.length;i++)
    {
        for ( int j=0;j<b[0].length;j++)
        {
            c[i][j]=c[i][j]+a[i][k]*b[k][j];
            }
        }
    }
    return c;</pre>
```

}

11) Spiralmatrix clockwise

12) Anti clock wise matrix

13)WAJP TO read the number from the user and print the number in term of word

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class NumberU {
    static void nw(int x,String st)
    {
        String
    one[]={"","one","two","three","four","five","six","seven","eight","nine",
        "ten","eleven"

,"twelve","thirteen","fourteen","fifteen","sixteen","seventeen","eighteen",
        "nineteen"};
        String
    two[]={"","","twenty","thirty","forty","fifty","sixty","seventy","eighty","
        ninety");
        if (x<20)
            System.out.println(one[x]);
        else
            System.out.println(two[x/10]+one[x*10]);
        if (x!=0)
            System.out.println(st+" ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("enter the number :");
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        nw(n/10000000,"crore");
        nw(n/10000100,"lakh");
        nw(n/1000*100,"thousand");
        nw(n/1000*100,"thousand");
        nw(n/1000*100,"hundred");
        nw(n*100,"");
    }
}</pre>
```

14) WAJPT print number of day between the days