Print two arrays alternately

Take **n** as an integer input. Declare the **first array** of size **n** that stores values of **int** data-type. Then take **n** integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

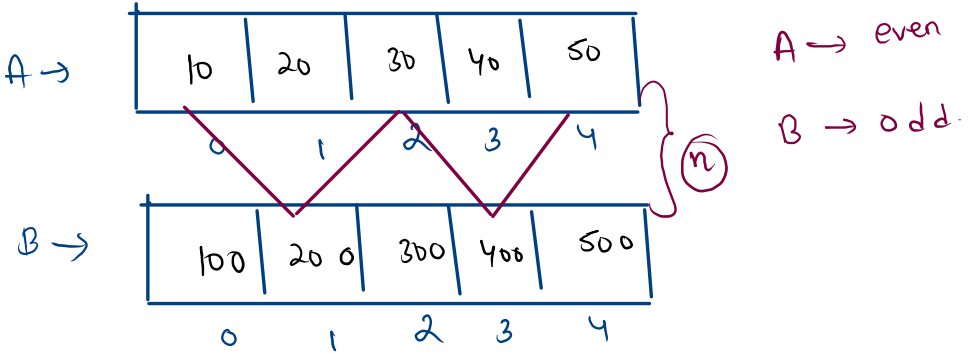
Declare the **second array** of size **n** that stores values of **int** data-type. Then take **n** integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

Then print the elements as explained below

Print the first element of the first array present at the **0th** index, then the element of the **second array** at the **1st** index, then the element of the first array at the **2nd** index, then the element of the second array at the **3rd** index, so on and so forth.

Sample Input 0

```
5
10
20
30
40
50
100
200
300
400
500
```

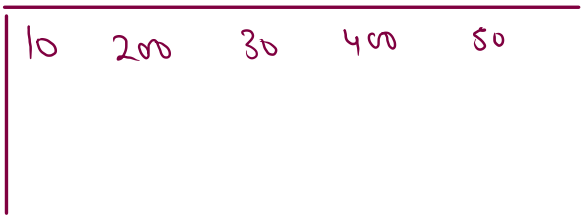


A → even

B → odd

Sample Output 0

```
10 200 30 400 50
```

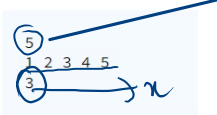


```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int [] B = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }

        //output
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(i % 2 ==  0){
                System.out.print(A[i] + " ");
            }else{
                System.out.print(B[i] + " ");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Check if x is present in array or not

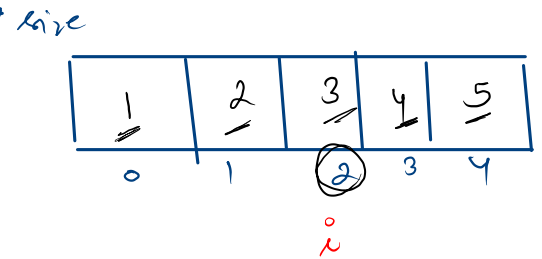
Given an **array**, the task is to write a Java program to check whether a specific element is **present** in this Array or not.

Sample Input 0



Sample Output 0

```
True
```

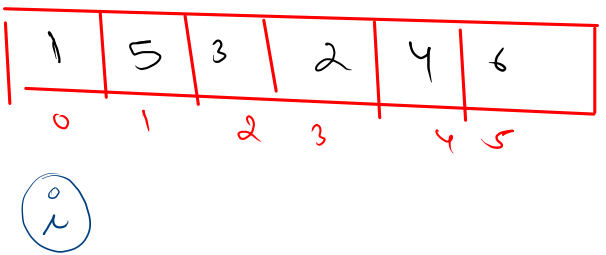


x = 13
↳ return (1)

(A[i] == x)

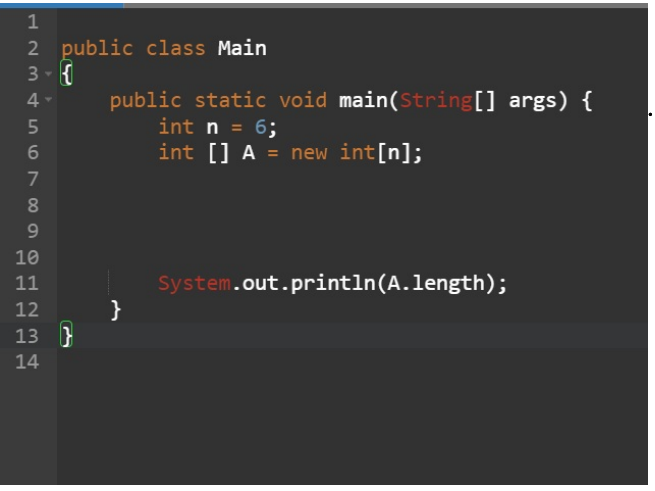
present

x = 13



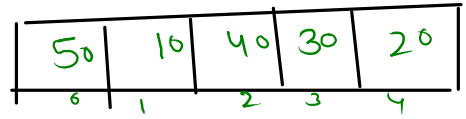
function

A[i] == x



```java
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 6;
        int [] A = new int[n];




        System.out.println(A.length);
    }
}
```

```java
public static int search(int [] A, int x){
    for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
        if(A[i] == x){
            return i;
        }
    }
    return -1;
```



x = 30

40 == 30

10 == 30

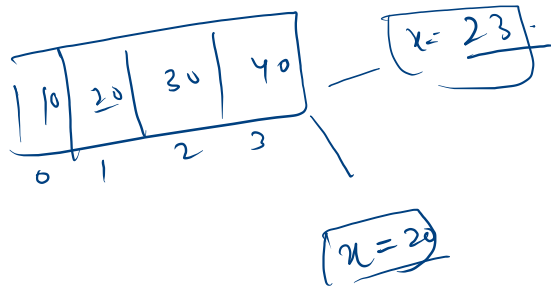
30 == x

30 == 30

i

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static int search(int [] A, int x){
        for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] == x){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int x = scn.nextInt();      //tar to be matched
        int ans = search(A, x);
        if(ans == -1){
            System.out.println("False");
        }else{
            System.out.println("True");
        }
    }
}
```

-1



Input Format

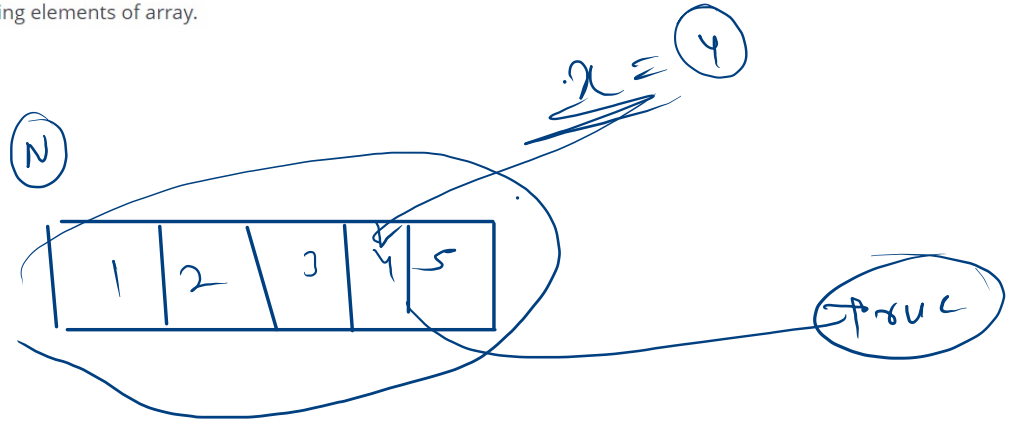
First line contains integer **N**

Second line contains **N** integer representing elements of array.

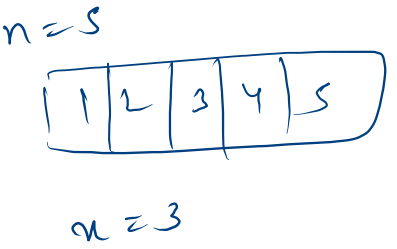
Third line contains an integer.

Sample Input 0

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




```
14      public static void main(String[] args) {
15          Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
16          int n = scn.nextInt();
17          int [] A = new int[n];
18          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
19              A[i] = scn.nextInt();
20          }
21          int x = scn.nextInt();      //tar to be matched
22          int ans = search(A, x);
```



Eg 1.

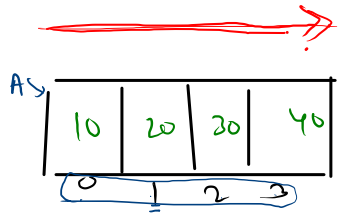
4

10 20 30 40

Linear Search.

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static int search(int [] A, int x){
        for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] == x){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int x = scn.nextInt();      //tar to be matched
        int ans = search(A, x);
        if(ans == -1){
            System.out.println("False");
        }else{
            System.out.println("True");
        }
    }
}
```

23

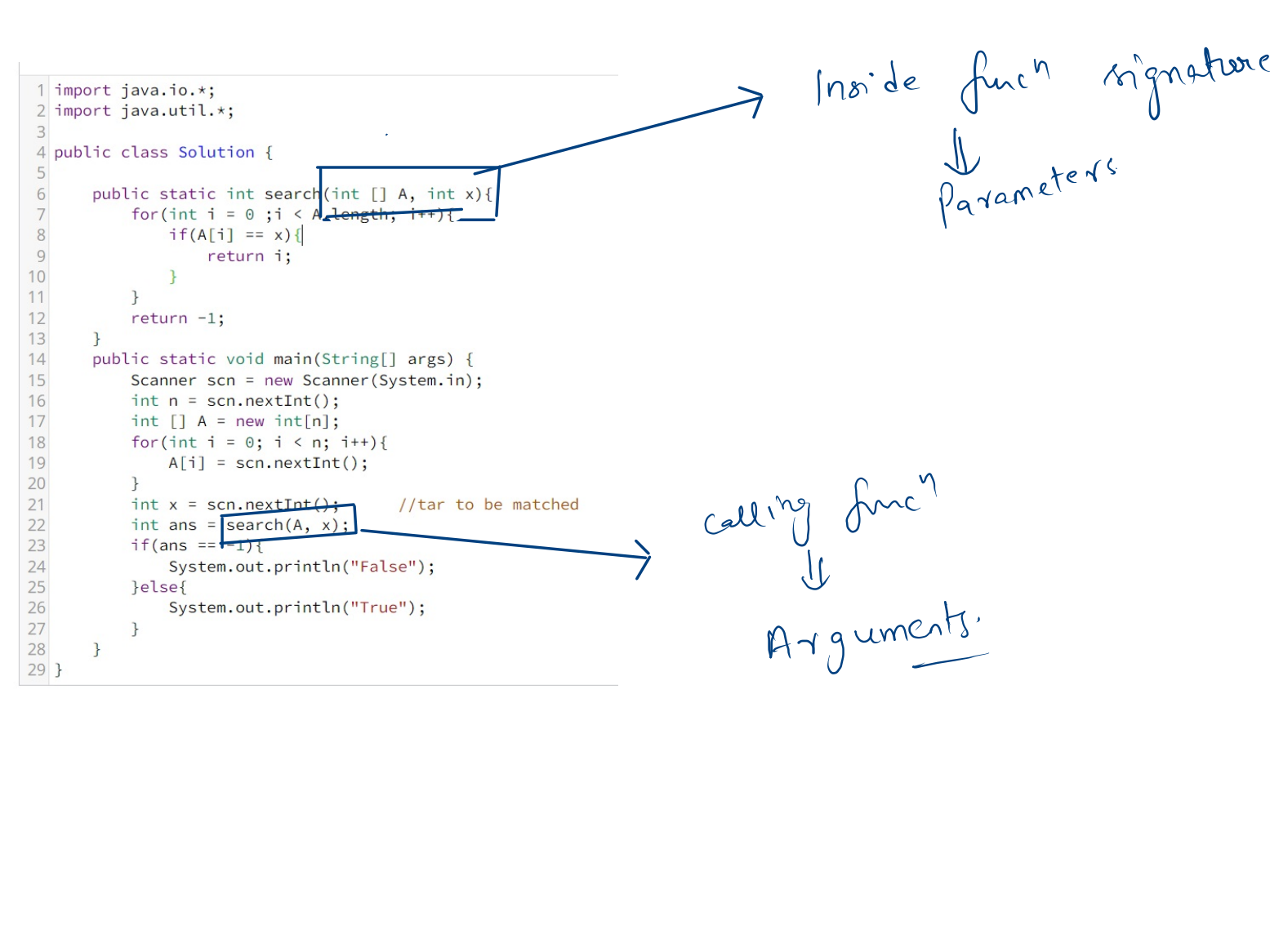


i = 4

x = 23

A[4].

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static int search(int [] A, int x){
        for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] == x){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int x = scn.nextInt();      //tar to be matched
        int ans = search(A, x);
        if(ans == -1){
            System.out.println("False");
        }else{
            System.out.println("True");
        }
    }
}
```



Print first index of x in array

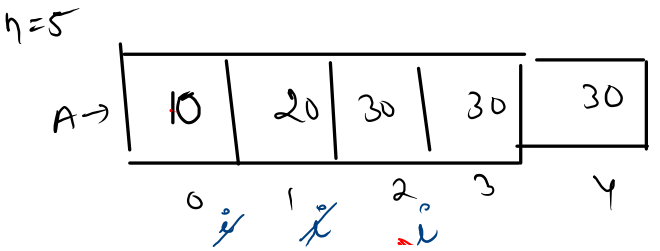
You have given **array** of **n** elements and **key** . you need to find the **first index** in the array . If key does not exist then return **-1**.

Sample Input 0

```
5
1 2 3 3 3
3
```

Sample Output 0

```
2
```



x = 30

ans = 2

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static int search(int [] A, int x){
        for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] == x){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int x = scn.nextInt();      //tar to be matched
        int ans = search(A, x);
        if(ans == -1){
            System.out.println("False");
        }else{
            System.out.println("True");
        }
    }
}
```

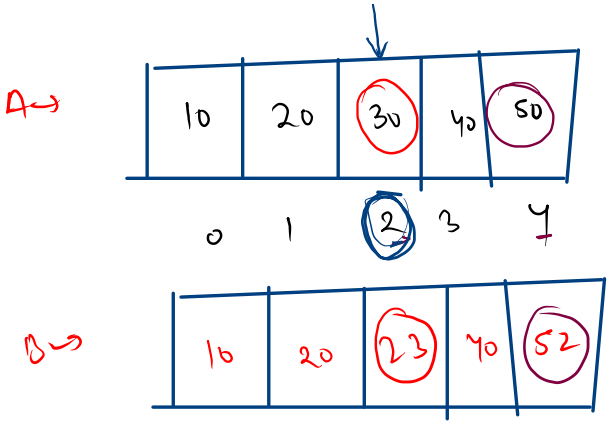
Print First NON MATCHING NUMBER

Declare the first array of size **n** that stores values of int data-type. Then take **n** integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

Then again declare a **second array of size n** that stores values of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one. Then print the **index** at which you find the first non matching number in the array.

Sample Input 0

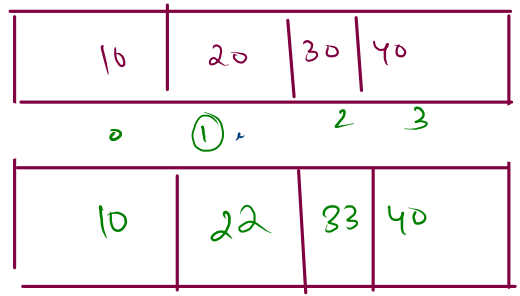
```
5
10
20
30
40
50
10
20
23
40
52
```



Sample Output 0

```
2
```

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static int firstNonMatching(int [] A, int [] B){
        for(int i = 0 ; i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] != B[i]){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int [] B = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }

        int ans = firstNonMatching(A, B);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```



ans = 1

0 1 2 3 < 4

Sum of all Elements of Array

You are given an **array**, and you have to calculate the **sum** of all elements in the array.

Sample Input 0

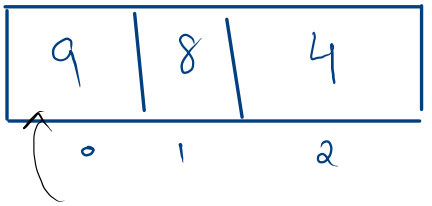
```
3
9 8 9
```

Sample Output 0

```
26
```

ans = sum.
= 21

n = 3



logic.

i

sum = 0 9 17 21

sum += A[i]

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        //input
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        //logic
        int sum = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            sum += A[i];
        }
        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {
    public static int sum(int [] A){
        int sum = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
            sum += A[i];
        }
        return sum;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        //input
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        //logic
        int ans = sum(A);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```