Description

Please, proceed to the LocalMaximaRemove class and implement the removeLocalMaximamethod.

The correct implementation should receive an array of int values and return a copy of a given array with all local maxima removed in it. The original array must not be changed.

Local maximum is an element that is bigger that any of its neighbour elements. You should remove elements that are local maxima in the original array.

Details:

The size of given array is guaranteed to be more than 1.

Given array is guaranteed to be not null.

If the array has no local maxima, then you should return its copy without changes.

You may use java.util.Arrays.\* methods.

Example

Input array:

[18, 1, 3, 6, 7, -5]

Output array:

[1, 3, 6, -5]

import java.util.Arrays;

public class LocalMaximaRemove {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[] array = new int[]{18, 1, 3, 6, 7, -5};

System.out.println(Arrays.toString(removeLocalMaxima(array)));

}

public static int[] removeLocalMaxima(int[] array){

//put your code here

int x[]=new int[array.length];

int j=0;

int i=0;

if(array[0]<=array[1])

x[j++]=array[0];

for(i=1;i<array.length-1;i++)

{

if(array[i]>array[i+1] && array[i]>array[i-1])

;

else

x[j++]=array[i];

}

if(array[i]<=array[i-1])

x[j++]=array[i];

int y[]=new int[j];

System.arraycopy(x,0,y,0,y.length);

return y;

}

}