1.FIND MAX AND MIN

```
package test1;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Minmax {
   Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

   public void mins() {
      System.out.println("Enter the number of elements:");
      int count = s.nextInt();
      int size[] = new int[count];
      System.out.println("Enter " + count + " numbers:");

      for (int i = 0; i < count; ++i) {
         size[i] = s.nextInt();
      }

     printMinAndMax(size);
   }

   public int findMin(int[] array) {
      int min = array[0];
      for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {
         if (array[i] < min) {
            min = array[i];
         }
      }
      return min;
   }

   public int findMax(int[] array) {
      int max = array[0];
      for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {
         if (array[i] > max) {
            max = array[i];
         }
```

```
        }
        return max;
    }

    public void printMinAndMax(int[] array) {
        int min =findMin(array);
        int max = findMax(array);

        System.out.println("Minimum value: " + min);
        System.out.println("Maximum value: " + max);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Minmax m = new Minmax();
        m.mins();
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter the number of elements:
5
Enter 5 numbers:
2
3
6
9
12
Minimum value: 2
Maximum value: 12
```

2.REVERSE NUMBERS

```
package test1;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ReverseArray {
    Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
    public void reverse() {
        System.out.println("Enter the number of elements:");
        int count = s.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[count];

        System.out.println("Enter " + count + " numbers:");

        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            arr[i] = s.nextInt();
        }

        int[] reversedArray = reverseArray(arr);

        System.out.println("Reversed Array:");
        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            System.out.print(reversedArray[i] + " ");
        }
    }

    public int[] reverseArray(int[] array) {
        int[] reversed = new int[array.length];

        for (int i = 0, j = array.length - 1; i < array.length; i++, j--) {
            reversed[i] = array[j];
        }

        return reversed;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ReverseArray r = new ReverseArray();
        r.reverse();
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter the number of elements:
5
Enter 5 numbers:
3
9
7
6
4
Reversed Array:
4 6 7 9 3
```

3.FIND THE MISSING NUMBER

```
package test1;
import java.util.Scanner;

        public class Missing {
            public static void main(String[] args) {
                Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

                System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in the
array: ");
                int n = scanner.nextInt();

                int[] arr = new int[n];

                System.out.println("Enter " + n + " numbers (one of them
is missing):");
                for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
                    arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
                }

                // Calculate the expected sum of the first n natural numbers
                int expectedSum = (n * (n + 1)) / 2;

                // Calculate the actual sum of the elements in the array
                int actualSum = 0;
```

```
            for (int num : arr) {
                actualSum += num;
            }

            // Find the missing number
            int missingNumber = expectedSum - actualSum;

            System.out.println("The missing number is: " +
missingNumber);

            scanner.close();
        }
    }
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter the number of elements in the array: 5
Enter 5 numbers (one of them is missing):
1
2
4
5
The missing number is: 3
```