1. Declare a single-dimensional array of 5 integers inside the main method. Traverse the array to print the default values. Then accept records from the user and print the updated values of the array.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions1 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arr = new int[5]; // Declare an array of 5 integers
System.out.println("Default values of array:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
System.out.println(arr[i]);
}
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
System.out.println("Updated values of array:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
System.out.println(arr[i]);
}
scanner.close();
}
}
```

2. Declare a single-dimensional array of 5 integers inside the main method. Define a method named accept Record to get input from the terminal into the array and another method named printRecord to print the state of the array to the terminal.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions2 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arr = new int[5];
acceptRecord(arr);
printRecord(arr);
public static void acceptRecord(int[] arr) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
public static void printRecord(int[] arr) {
System.out.println("Array values:");
for (int val : arr) {
System.out.println(val);
}
}
}
```

3. Write a program to find the maximum and minimum values in a single-dimensional array of integers.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions3 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arr = new int[5];
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
int max = arr[0], min = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
if (arr[i] > max) max = arr[i];
if (arr[i] < min) min = arr[i];</pre>
}
System.out.println("Maximum: " + max);
System.out.println("Minimum: " + min);
scanner.close();
}
}
4. Write a program to remove duplicate elements from a single-dimensional array of
integers.
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class ArraysSolutions4 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int[] arr = new int[5];
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
```

System.out.println("Array after removing duplicates:");

Arrays.sort(arr);

```
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
if (arr[i] != arr[i + 1]) {
System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
}
System.out.println(arr[arr.length - 1]);
scanner.close();
}
}
5. Write a program to find the intersection of two single-dimensional arrays.
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions5 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int[] arr1 = new int[5];
int[] arr2 = new int[5];
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers for first array:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {</pre>
arr1[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers for second array:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {</pre>
arr2[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
System.out.println("Intersection of arrays:");
for (int i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {</pre>
for (int j = 0; j < arr2.length; j++) {</pre>
if (arr1[i] == arr2[j]) {
```

```
System.out.println(arr1[i]);
}
}
scanner.close();
}
```

6. Write a program to find the missing number in an array of integers ranging from 1 to N.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions6 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = 5;
int[] arr = new int[n - 1];
System.out.println("Enter " + (n - 1) + " integers between 1 and " + n
+ ":");
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
int sum = n * (n + 1) / 2;
int sumArr = 0;
for (int val : arr) {
sumArr += val;
}
System.out.println("Missing number is: " + (sum - sumArr));
scanner.close();
}
}
```

7. Declare a single-dimensional array as a field inside a class and instantiate it inside the class constructor. Define methods named acceptRecord and printRecord within the class and test their functionality.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions7 {
private int[] arr;
public ArraysSolutions7() {
 arr = new int[5];
 }
 public void acceptRecord() {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
 arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
 }
 public void printRecord() {
System.out.println("Array values:");
 for (int val : arr) {
System.out.println(val);
 }
public static void main(String[] args) {
     ArraysSolutions7 obj = new ArraysSolutions7();
obj.acceptRecord();
obj.printRecord();
}
```

8. Modify the previous assignment to use getter and setter methods instead of acceptRecord and printRecord.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArraysSolutions8 {
private int[] arr;
public ArraysSolutions8() {
arr = new int[5];
}
public void setArray(int[] inputArr) {
this.arr = inputArr;
}
public int[] getArray() {
return this.arr;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArraysSolutions8 obj = new ArraysSolutions8();
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int[] inputArr = new int[5];
System.out.println("Enter 5 integers:");
for (int i = 0; i < inputArr.length; i++) {</pre>
inputArr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
obj.setArray(inputArr);
System.out.println("Array values:");
for (int val : obj.getArray()) {
System.out.println(val);
}
}
}
```

9. You need to implement a system to manage airplane seat assignments. The airplane has seats arranged in rows and columns. Implement functionalities to:

Initialize the seating arrangement with a given number of rows and columns.

Book a seat to mark it as occupied. Cancel a booking to mark a seat as available.

Check seat availability to determine if a specific seat is available.

Display the current seating chart.

```
package com.arrayssolutions;
public class ArraysSolutions9 {
private boolean[][] seats;
public ArraysSolutions9(int rows, int cols) {
 seats = new boolean[rows][cols];
 }
public void bookSeat(int row, int col) {
 if (!seats[row][col]) {
 seats[row][col] = true;
System.out.println("Seat booked at row " + row + ", col " + col);
 } else {
System.out.println("Seat is already occupied.");
 }
 }
 public void cancelBooking(int row, int col) {
 if (seats[row][col]) {
 seats[row][col] = false;
```

```
System.out.println("Booking cancelled for seat at row " + row + ",
col " + col);
 } else {
System.out.println("Seat is already available.");
}
public boolean isSeatAvailable(int row, int col) {
 return !seats[row][col];
 }
public void displaySeatingChart() {
 for (int i = 0; i < seats.length; i++) {</pre>
for (int j = 0; j < seats[i].length; j++) {</pre>
 if (seats[i][j]) {
System.out.print("[X] ");
 } else {
System.out.print("[ ] ");
 }
System.out.println();
 }
 }
public static void main(String[] args) {
     ArraysSolutions9 system = new ArraysSolutions9(5, 5);
 system.bookSeat(1, 2);
 system.cancelBooking(1, 2);
 system.displaySeatingChart();
}
}
```