

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface. At the top, there are navigation links: Courses, Tutorials, Practice, and Jobs. Below the header, there's a search bar and several tabs: Problem (selected), Editorial, Submissions, and Comments. A 'Start Timer' button is also present.

The main area displays a Java code snippet:

```
Java (21) Start Timer
1- class Solution {
2-     public void reverseArray(int arr[]) {
3-         // code here
4-         int[] newArr = new int[arr.length];
5-         int j=0;
6-         for(int i= arr.length-1; i>=0; i--){
7-             newArr[j]= arr[i];
8-             j++;
9-         }
10-        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
11-            arr[i] = newArr[i];
12-        }
13-    }
14- }
```

On the left side, there's an 'Output Window' tab and a 'Compilation Results' section which indicates 'Compilation Completed'. It shows one test case named 'Case 1'. The input for this case is 'arr=[1,2,3,4]' and the output is '[4,3,2,1]'. The expected output is also '[4,3,2,1]'.

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input: arr[] = 1435488

Your Output: [1, 8]

Expected Output: [1, 8]

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1. class Solution {
2.     public ArrayList<Integer> getMinMax(int[] arr) {
3.         // code Here
4.         ArrayList<Integer> output= new ArrayList<>();
5.         int max =arr[0];
6.         int min = arr[0];
7.
8.         for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
9.             if(arr[i]> max){
10.                 max= arr[i];
11.             }
12.             if(arr[i]<min){
13.                 min = arr[i];
14.             }
15.         }
16.         output.add(min);
17.         output.add(max);
18.         return output;
19.     }
20. }
21. }
22.
```

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:/ Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input: arr[] =
7 10 4 3 20 15

k =
3

Your Output:
7

Expected Output:
7

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1. class Solution {  
2.     public int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {  
3.         // Code here  
4.         for (int i = 0; i < arr.length - 1; i++) {  
5.             for (int j = 0; j < arr.length - i - 1; j++) {  
6.                 if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {  
7.                     int temp = arr[j];  
8.                     arr[j] = arr[j + 1];  
9.                     arr[j + 1] = temp;  
10.                }  
11.            }  
12.        }  
13.    }  
14. }  
15.  
16.  
17.
```

Custom Input Compile & Run Submit

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A

Kth Smallest

Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 35.17% Submissions: 736K+ Points: 4 Average Time: 25m

Given an integer array arr[] and an integer k, your task is to find and return the kth smallest element in the given array.

Note: The kth smallest element is determined based on the sorted order of the array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [10, 5, 4, 3, 48, 6, 2, 33, 53, 10], k = 4
 Output: 5
 Explanation: 4th smallest element in the given array is 5.

Input: arr[] = [7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15], k = 3
 Output: 7
 Explanation: 3rd smallest element in the given array is 7.

Constraints:
 $1 \leq \text{arr.size()} \leq 10^5$
 $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 10^5$
 $1 \leq k \leq \text{arr.size()}$

[Try more examples](#)

Expected Complexities

Java (21)

```

1- class Solution {
2-     public int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {
3-         return quickSelect(arr, 0, arr.length - 1, k - 1);
4-     }
5-
6-     private int quickSelect(int[] arr, int low, int high, int k) {
7-         if (low >= high) {
8-             int pivotIndex = partition(arr, low, high);
9-
10-            if (pivotIndex == k)
11-                return arr[pivotIndex];
12-            else if (pivotIndex > k)
13-                return quickSelect(arr, low, pivotIndex - 1, k);
14-            else
15-                return quickSelect(arr, pivotIndex + 1, high, k);
16-        }
17-        return -1;
18-    }
19-
20-    private int partition(int[] arr, int low, int high) {
21-        int pivot = arr[high];
22-        int i = low;
23-
24-        for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
25-            if (arr[j] <= pivot) {
26-                int temp = arr[i];
27-                arr[i] = arr[j];
28-                arr[j] = temp;
29-                i++;
30-            }
31-        }
32-
33-        int temp = arr[i];
34-        arr[i] = arr[high];
35-        arr[high] = temp;

```

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Courses Tutorials Practice Jobs

Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results Custom Input

Compilation Completed

Case 1

Input: arr[] =
1 8 7 5 6 9 0

Your Output:
90

Expected Output:
90

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1- class Solution {
2-     public static int largest(int[] arr) {
3-         // code here
4-         int max = arr[0];
5-         for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++){
6-             if(arr[i] > max){
7-                 max = arr[i];
8-             }
9-         }
10-    }
11- }
12- }
13- }
```