أسئلة على الأريه ليست

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Input: {1,5,9,7,7}

Output: 9

2* ميثود يستقبل 2 اريه ليست ويرجع العناصر المشتركة بينهم

```
input: a={1,7,7,8,9,2,1} / b= {1,3,7,5}
```

output: {1,7}

```
input: {1,7,7,8,9,2,1}

output: {1,2,9,8,7,7,1}

public static ArrayList<Integer> reverse(ArrayList<Integer> arr){
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size()/2; i++) {
        arr.set(i, arr.set(arr.size()-i-1, arr.get(i)));
    }
    return arr;
}</pre>
```

```
public static ArrayList<Integer> reverse(ArrayList<Integer> arr){
   int temp;
   for (int i = 0; i < arr.size()/2; i++) {
        temp = arr.get(i);
        arr.set(i, arr.get(arr.size()-i-1));
        arr.set(arr.size()-i-1 , temp);
   }
   return arr;
}</pre>
```

5* ميثود يسوي دوران للشمال بمقدار (ن)

Input: {1,2,3,4,5}, 2

return true;

}

Output: {3,4,5,1,2}

```
public static void Rleft(ArrayList<Integer> arr , int n){
   for (int <u>i</u> = 0; <u>i</u> < n; <u>i</u>++) {
        arr.add(arr.get(0));
        arr.remove(index: 0);
   }
}
```

اذا بدنا نسوي الميثود داخل كلاس الاريه ليست اللي انشأناه وهالمرة لليمين

```
Public void Rright(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        this.addFirst(this.get(this.size()-1);
        this.removeLast();
    }
}</pre>
```

Input: {1,5,6,7,2,7}

Output: {7,7,6}

```
public static int[] Max3(ArrayList<Integer>arr){
     int[] a = new int[3];
    a[0] = a[1] = a[2] = Integer.MIN_VALUE; // (علم الأحداد اكبر منه) انتجر فالكلاس (كل الأحداد اكبر منه)
    اکبر عدد [0] //
    ثانی اکبر عدد [1] //
    الث اكبر عدد [2] // a
     for (int i = 0; i <arr.size() ; i++) {</pre>
          if(arr.get(\underline{i})>a[0]){
               a[2]=a[1];
               a[1]=a[0];
               a[0]=arr.get(<u>i</u>);
          else if(arr.get(\underline{i})>a[1]){
               a[2]=a[1];
               a[1]=arr.get(i);
          else if(arr.qet(i)>a[2])
              a[2]=arr.get(\underline{i});
     return a;
}
```

Input: {1,5,6,7,2,7}

Output: {7,6,5}

```
public static int[] Max3(ArrayList<Integer>arr){
     int[] a = new int[3];
    a[0] = a[1] = a[2] = Integer.MIN_VALUE; //(منه الكلاس كل الاعداد اكبر منه)
    اکبر عدد [0] //
    الني اكبر عدد [1] // a
    الث اكبر عدد [2] // a[2]
     for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} <arr.size(); \underline{i}++) {
          if(arr.get(\underline{i})==a[0]||arr.get(\underline{i})==a[1]||arr.get(\underline{i})==a[2])
               continue;
          else if(arr.qet(i)>a[0]){
               a[2]=a[1];
               a[1]=a[0];
               a[0]=arr.get(\underline{i});
          else if(arr.get(\underline{i})>a[1]){
               a[2]=a[1];
               a[1]=arr.get(i);
          else if(arr.get(i)>a[2])
               a[2]=arr.get(\underline{i});
     return a;
```

Input: {1,5,1,7,2,7}

Output: {1,5,7,2}

5) write a method that moves all zeros to the end of the given ArrayList. Examples: input: {1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 5}
output: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0}
input: {0, 0, 0, 1}
output: {1, 0, 0, 0}

```
public static void move0(ArrayList<Integer> arr){
    for (int \underline{i} = arr.size()-1; \underline{i} >=0 ; \underline{i}--) {
        if(arr.get(\underline{i})==0)
        arr.add(arr.remove(\underline{i})); //remove(\underline{i}) 0 مترجع }
}
```

Given an array list of integers "list" and two numbers "index", "k". remove K consecutive elements from list starting at index.

method header: public static void removeConsecutive(ArrayList<Integer>list, int index, int k) Example:

```
input: list = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], index = 2, k = 5 after using the method: [1,2,8,9]
```

```
public static void RemoveConsecutive(ArrayList<Integer> arr , int index ,int k) { for (int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} <=k ; \underline{i}++) { //العنصر المحذوف العنصر المحذوف arr.remove(index); }
```

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6) you are given an array list of pairs. each pair is an integer array with length= 2 in the form of [N, value].return an array list of integers which contains each value N number of times. for example:

```
input: { [1,2] , [3,4] , [2,3] }
output: { 2, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3 }
method header: public static ArrayList<Integer> decoded(ArrayList<int[]> incoded)
```

```
public static ArrayList<Integer> sum(ArrayList<int[]> arr){
    ArrayList<Integer> arr2 = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.get(i)[0]; j++) {
            arr2.add(arr.get(i)[1]);
        }
    }
    return arr2;
}</pre>
```

```
Given an array list that represents people. each person has multiple bank accounts(array list of integers). find the how much money the richest person has.

method header: public static int maxSum(ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> people)

Example: input: {{1,2,3,4,5},{18,1},{3,6,4}}

output: 19
```

Given an array list of integers "list" and a number "k". divide this list into k lists of equal length, and return and array list that contain these lists in order.

NOTE: You can assume that list.size() is divisible by k with no remainder.

method header: public static ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> devideList(ArrayList<Integer> list, int k)

```
Example: input: list = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}, k = 3 output: {{1,2,3},{4,5,6},{7,8,9}}
```

```
public static ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> DivideList(ArrayList<Integer> arr , int k){
    ArrayList<ArrayList<Integer>> arr2 = new ArrayList<>();
    int c=0;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        arr2.add(new ArrayList<>());
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.size()/k; j++) {
            arr2.get(i).add(arr.get(c++));
        }
    }
    return arr2;</pre>
```