1D Array

1. Fill an array of integers (any size) with user input and print the array forwards and backwards.

2. Fill an array of 100 integers with random numbers. Then find the largest, smallest and the average value.

3. Take two integers from the user. Fill an integer array of size 25 with random values between the two numbers given by the user. Print the array. Also try this problem with characters instead of integers.

4. Ask the user to enter the size of an array. Create an integer array of the given size and fill it with random numbers. Print the array then take another number from the user and search that number in the array. If the value is found, print the indices (plural of index) where the value was found. Also print how many times the value was found in the array.

5. Create two floating point arrays. Fill them with random numbers. Sort the first array in descending order and the second array in ascending order. Print both arrays before and after sorting.

6. Create an integer array of size 10. Fill the array by taking input from the user. Then check if the array is sorted or not. If sorted then, print how it is sorted (ascending or descending). If it is not sorted, print that it is not sorted.

7. Find the 1st maximum, 2nd maximum, 1st minimum, 2nd minimum and the median value from a floating point array of size 11.

8. Fill an integer array with random values. Separate the even values and store them in an array named evenArray and the odd numbers in another array named oddArray. Print all three arrays.

9. Take a number from the user. Create an array of that size. Fill the array with the Fibonacci series. Print the array.

10. Find how many prime numbers are there in an array.

11. Convert a decimal number to binary number.

12. Write a program that counts the number of times each number occurs in an array.