

Assignment Solutions | Arrays - 2 | Week 5

1. Count the number of elements strictly greater than x.

Solution:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int x;
    cin>>x;
    int a[5];
    cout<<"Enter 5 elements for the array"<<endl;
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++)cin>>a[i];
    int ans=0;
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
        if(a[i]>x) ans++;
    }
    cout<<ans<<endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

2. WAP to find the largest three elements in the array.

Solution:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int arr[5]={10,3,1,21,3};
   int max, max2, max3;
   max3 = max = max2 = arr[0];
   for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
     if (arr[i] > max){
        max3 = max2;
        max2 = max;
        max = arr[i];
     }
     else if (arr[i] > max2){
        max3 = max2;
        max2 = arr[i];
     }
      else if (arr[i] > max3)
        max3 = arr[i];
   }
   cout<<endl<<"Three largest elements of the array are "<<max<<", "<<max2<<",</pre>
"<<max3;
  return 0;
```

3. Check if the given array is sorted or not.

Solution:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int arr[5]={1,2,2,4,7};
    for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++){
        // Unsorted pair found
        if (arr[i - 1] > arr[i]){
            cout<<"NO"<<endl;
            return 0;
        }
    }
    // No unsorted pair found
cout<<"YES"<<endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

4. Find the difference between the sum of elements at even indices to the sum of elements at odd indices.

Solution:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int a[5]={7,2,32,5,20};
    int sume=sumo=0;
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
        if(i%2==0)
        sume+=a[i];
        else
        sumo+=a[i];
}
cout<<abs(sume-sumo);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

5. Given an array of integers, change the value of all odd indexed elements to its second multiple and increment all even indexed values by 10.

Solution:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int arr[5]={7,2,32,5,20};
   for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
       if(i%2==0) arr[i]+=10;
       else arr[i]=2*arr[i];
       cout<<arr[i]<<" ";
   }
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

6. Find the unique number in a given Array where all the elements are being repeated twice with one value being unique.

Solution: