

## 1. Aim:

To write Java program for reversing a number

## Pseudo Code:

Step 1: initialize the variables and get the number from the user

Step 2: using the while loop perform:

- get the last digit from the number
- add it with sum and multiply with 10
- remove the last digit from the number

Step 3: display the result

## Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class reverse-number {
```

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.print("enter the number: ");
```

```
        int num = Scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        int rev = 0, temp;
```

```
        while (num > 0)
```

```
        {
            temp = num % 10;
```

```
            rev = rev * 10 + temp;
```

```
            num = num / 10;
```

```
        }
```

System.out.println ("reversed number = " + rev);

Sample output:

enter the number: 2435

reversed number: 5342

**Aim:**

To write Java program for checking whether a number is Armstrong or not

**Pseudo Code:**

Step 1: initialize the variables and get the input number from the user

Step 2: using while loop get the last digit from the number.

Step 3: find the Cube and add it with sum variable. Then remove the last digit. Continue until the number is greater than zero

Step 4: If sum is equal to the actual number then it is Armstrong number. else it is not a

Armstrong number

eg:  $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class amstrong {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        System.out.print("enter the number: ");

        int n = input.nextInt();

        int temp = n, b, sum = 0;

        while (n > 0) {

            b = n % 10;

            sum += b * b * b;

            n = n / 10;

        }

        if (sum == temp)

        {

            System.out.print("Amstrong");

        }

        else

            System.out.print("Not Amstrong");

        }

    }
```

Sample output:

enter the number: 153

Amstrong

3. Aim:

To write Java program for finding the gcd of two numbers

Pseudo Code:

Step 1: To Initialize the variables, and get the numbers a and b from the user

Step 2: using the for loop find a number which is less than a and b and also the number should be divisible by both a and b

Step 3: If you get multiple numbers then choose the largest one

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class gcd {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.print("enter two numbers : ");
```

```
        int a = input.nextInt();
```

```
        int b = input.nextInt();
```

```
        int i, gcd = 1;
```

```
        for (i = 1; i <= a && i <= b; i++)
```

```
        {
            if (a % i == 0 && b % i == 0)
```

```

    {
        gcd = i;
    }
}
System.out.print ("gcd = "+gcd);
}
}

```

### Sample Output:

enter two numbers: 6 90  
gcd=6

### 4. Aim:

To write Java program for merging two sorted array arrays into a single sorted array

### Pseudo Code:

Step 1: initialize the variables and get the input strings from the user

Step 2: merge the both strings and then sort the array and store it in new array

Step 3: Convert the array into string and display the single merged array



## Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class merge {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        int [] a = { 1, 4, 7, 9 };
```

```
        int [] b = { 3, 6, 11 };
```

```
        int [] c = new int[a.length + b.length];
```

```
        for(int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
```

```
            c[i] = a[i];
```

```
        for (i = 0; i < b.length; i++)
```

```
            c[i + a.length] = b[i];
```

```
        Arrays.sort(c);
```

```
        System.out.print(Arrays.toString(c));
```

```
    }  
}
```

## Sample Output:

Sorted array: [1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11]

## Aim:

To write Java Program for find the frequency of each char in a String

## Pseudo Code:

- Step 1: initialize the variables and get the input string from the user
- Step 2: An array of size 256 is used to store the frequency of each ASCII character
- Step 3: Iterate the loop over each char of the string and update the frequency Count
- Step 3: if frequency is greater than Zero then print the char and its frequency

## Program:

```
public class frequency {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String input = "hello";  
        int[] frequency = new int[256];  
        for (int i = 0; i < input.length; i++) {  
            char ch = input.charAt(i);  
            frequency[ch]++;  
        }  
        for (i = 0; i < frequency.length; i++) {  
            if (frequency[i] > 0) {
```

```
System.out.println((char)i + ":" + frequency[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Sample output:

e: 1

h: 1

l: 2

o: 1