

1. Armstrong Number

Problem: Write a Java program to check if a given number is an Armstrong number.

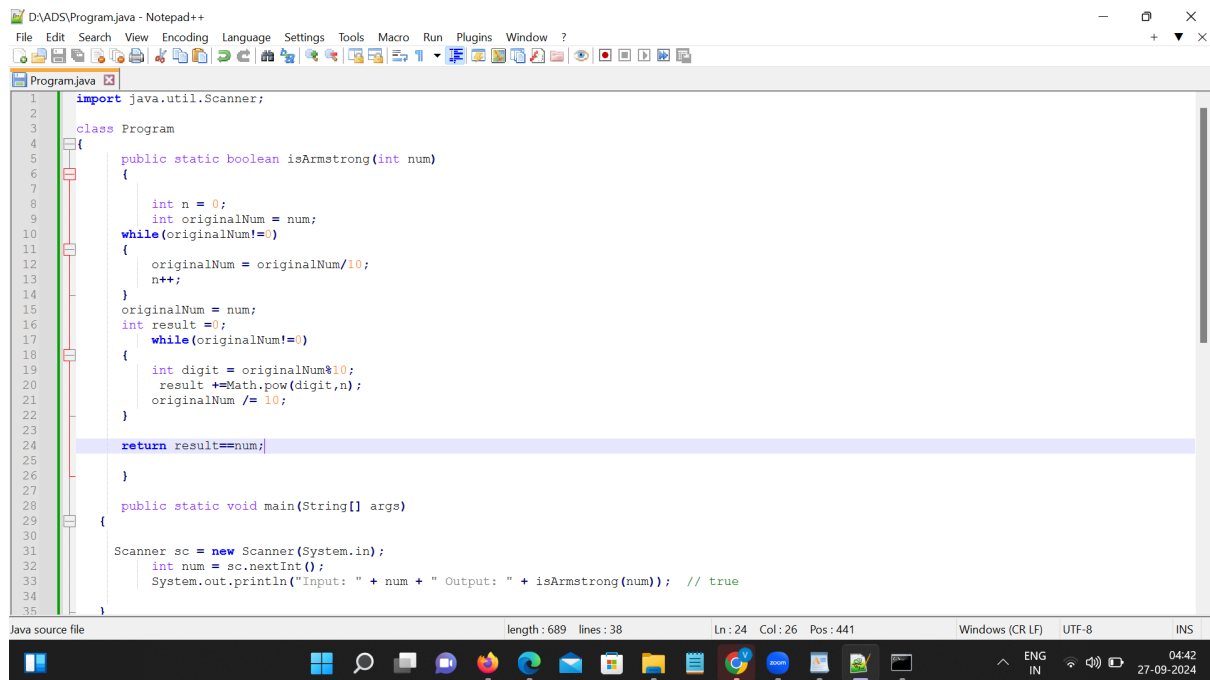
Test Cases:

Input: 153

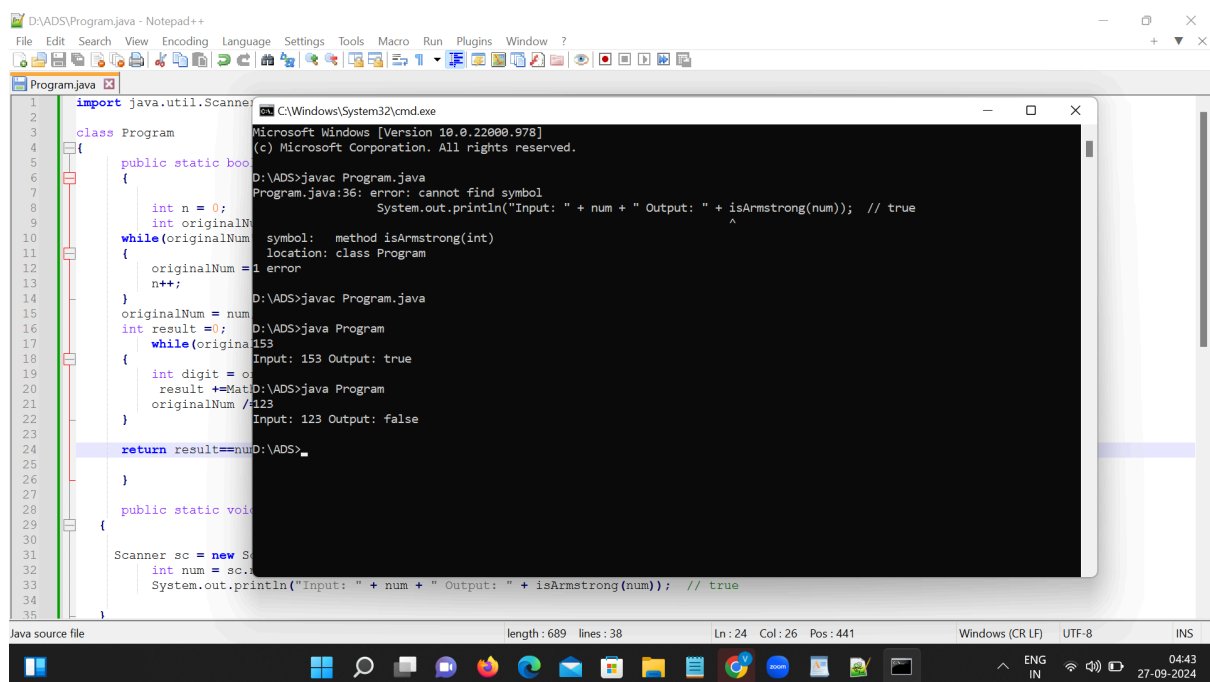
Output: true

Input: 123

Output: false



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 class Program
4 {
5     public static boolean isArmstrong(int num)
6     {
7
8         int n = 0;
9         int originalNum = num;
10        while(originalNum!=0)
11        {
12            originalNum = originalNum/10;
13            n++;
14        }
15        originalNum = num;
16        int result =0;
17        while(originalNum!=0)
18        {
19            int digit = originalNum%10;
20            result +=Math.pow(digit,n);
21            originalNum /= 10;
22        }
23
24        return result==num;
25    }
26
27    public static void main(String[] args)
28    {
29
30
31        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
32        int num = sc.nextInt();
33        System.out.println("Input: " + num + " Output: " + isArmstrong(num)); // true
34
35    }
```



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 class Program
4 {
5     public static boolean isArmstrong(int num)
6     {
7
8         int n = 0;
9         int originalNum = num;
10        while(originalNum!=0)
11        {
12            originalNum = originalNum/10;
13            n++;
14        }
15        originalNum = num;
16        int result =0;
17        while(originalNum!=0)
18        {
19            int digit = originalNum%10;
20            result +=Math.pow(digit,n);
21            originalNum /= 10;
22        }
23
24        return result==num;
25    }
26
27    public static void main(String[] args)
28    {
29
30
31        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
32        int num = sc.nextInt();
33        System.out.println("Input: " + num + " Output: " + isArmstrong(num)); // true
34
35    }
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.978]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\ADS>javac Program.java
Program.java:36: error: cannot find symbol
    System.out.println("Input: " + num + " Output: " + isArmstrong(num)); // true
                                                    ^
    symbol: method isArmstrong(int)
    location: class Program
    error
D:\ADS>javac Program.java
D:\ADS>java Program
Input: 153 Output: true
Input: 123 Output: false
D:\ADS>
```

2. Prime Number

Problem: Write a Java program to check if a given number is prime.

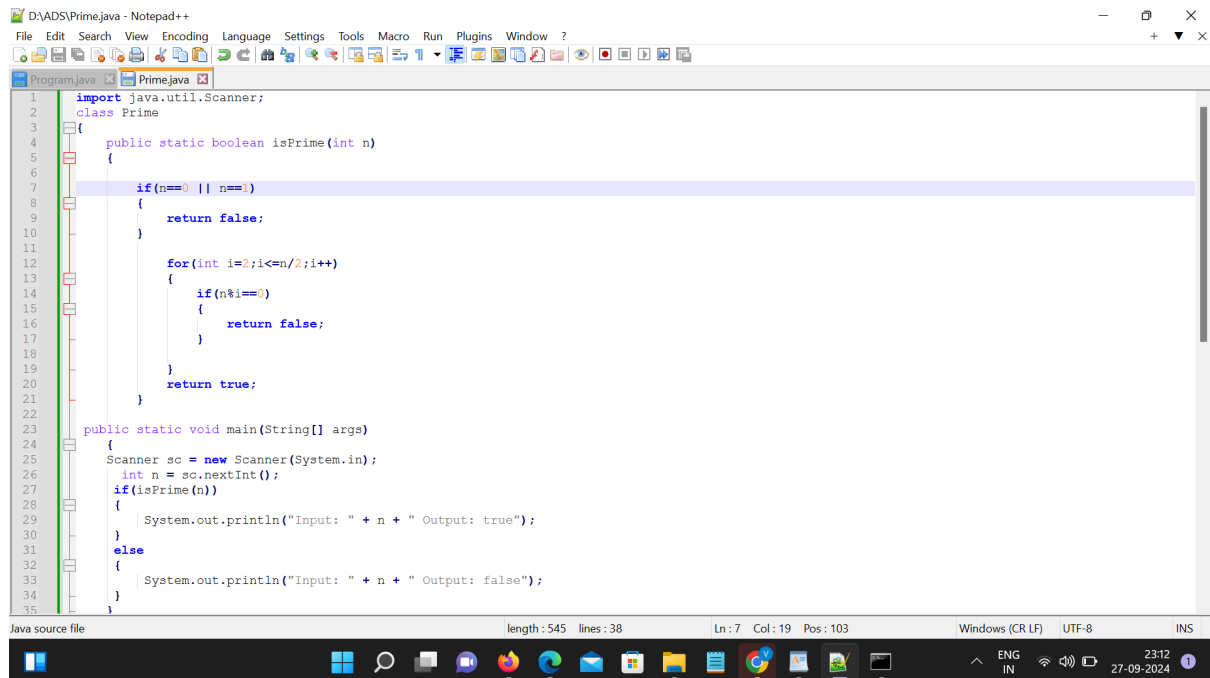
Test Cases:

Input: 29

Output: true

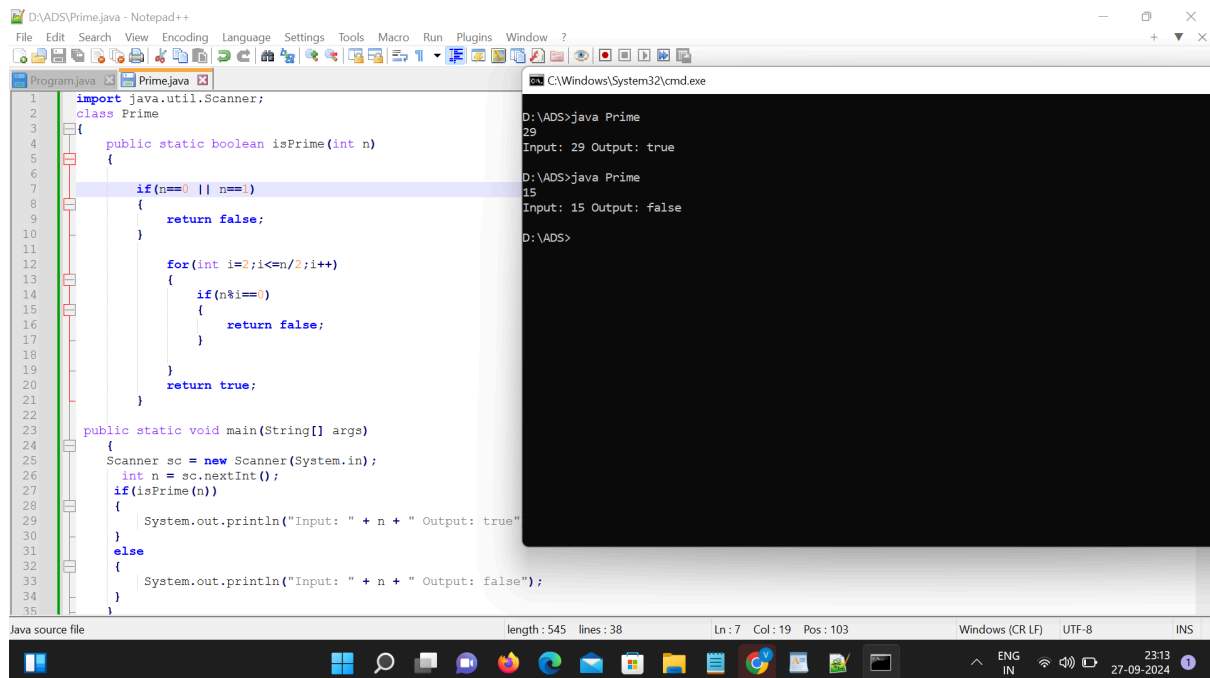
Input: 15

Output: false



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 class Prime
3 {
4     public static boolean isPrime(int n)
5     {
6         if(n==0 || n==1)
7         {
8             return false;
9         }
10
11         for(int i=2; i<=n/2; i++)
12         {
13             if(n%i==0)
14             {
15                 return false;
16             }
17         }
18         return true;
19     }
20
21     public static void main(String[] args)
22     {
23         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
24         int n = sc.nextInt();
25         if(isPrime(n))
26         {
27             System.out.println("Input: " + n + " Output: true");
28         }
29         else
30         {
31             System.out.println("Input: " + n + " Output: false");
32         }
33     }
34 }
35
```

Java source file length: 545 lines: 38 Ln: 7 Col: 19 Pos: 103 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS 23:12 27-09-2024



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 class Prime
3 {
4     public static boolean isPrime(int n)
5     {
6         if(n==0 || n==1)
7         {
8             return false;
9         }
10
11         for(int i=2; i<=n/2; i++)
12         {
13             if(n%i==0)
14             {
15                 return false;
16             }
17         }
18         return true;
19     }
20
21     public static void main(String[] args)
22     {
23         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
24         int n = sc.nextInt();
25         if(isPrime(n))
26         {
27             System.out.println("Input: " + n + " Output: true");
28         }
29         else
30         {
31             System.out.println("Input: " + n + " Output: false");
32         }
33     }
34 }
35
```

CA\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
D:\ADS>java Prime
29
Input: 29 Output: true
D:\ADS>java Prime
15
Input: 15 Output: false
D:\ADS>
```

Java source file length: 545 lines: 38 Ln: 7 Col: 19 Pos: 103 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS 23:13 27-09-2024

to check whether a number n is divisible by any factor, we only need to check up to $n/2$, because any factor greater than $n/2$ would pair with a factor smaller than $n/2$.

Time Complexity: $O(n)$
Space Complexity: $O(1)$

Factorial

Problem: Write a Java program to compute the factorial of a given number.

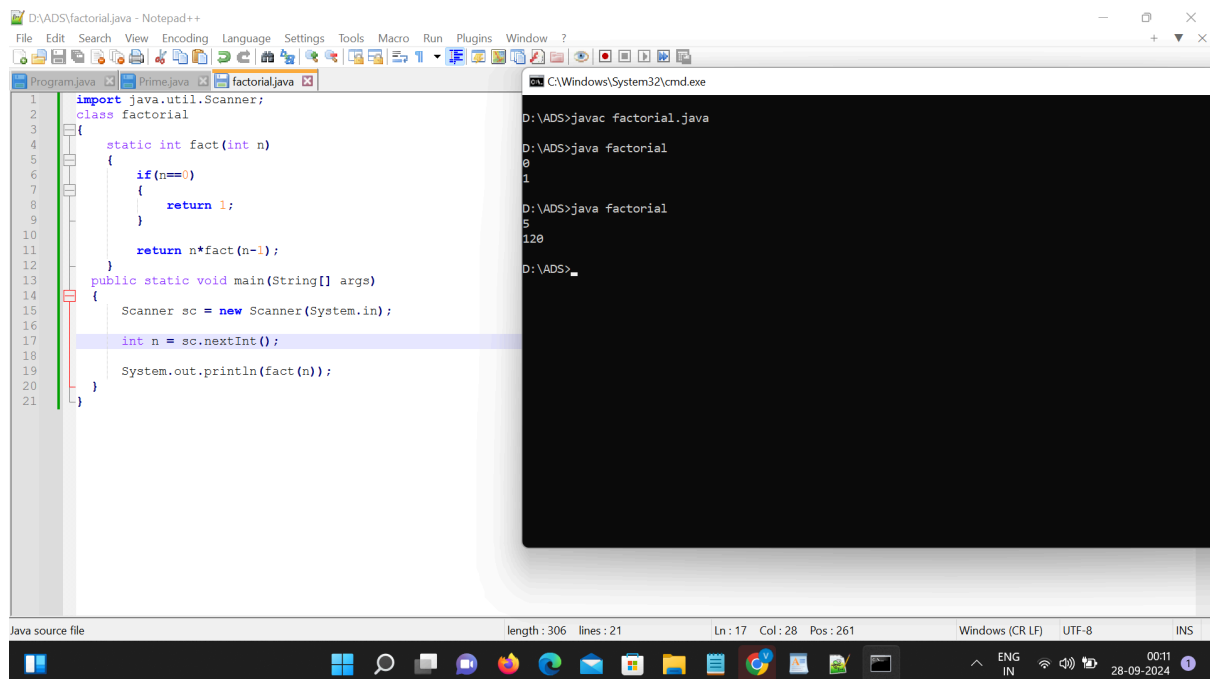
Test Cases:

Input: 5

Output: 120

Input: 0

Output: 1



The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with a Java program for calculating factorials. The code is as follows:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 class factorial
3 {
4     static int fact(int n)
5     {
6         if(n==0)
7         {
8             return 1;
9         }
10        return n*fact(n-1);
11    }
12    public static void main(String[] args)
13    {
14        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
15
16        int n = sc.nextInt();
17
18        System.out.println(fact(n));
19    }
20 }
21
```

Overlaid on the right is a Windows Command Prompt window. It shows the compilation and execution of the program:

```
D:\ADS>javac factorial.java
D:\ADS>java factorial
0
1
D:\ADS>java factorial
5
120
D:\ADS>
```

The status bar at the bottom of Notepad++ indicates the file is 'Java source file', has a length of 306, 21 lines, and the cursor is at line 17, column 28, position 261. The system tray shows the date as 28-09-2024 and time as 00:11.

Time complexity - $O(n)$ - The recursion proceeds until n reaches 0, meaning that the total number of recursive calls is proportional to n .

Space complexity - $O(n)$ - Each recursive call adds a new frame to the call stack, so the space complexity is $O(n)$.

Fibonacci Series

Problem: Write a Java program to print the first n numbers in the Fibonacci series.

Test Cases:

Input: $n = 5$

Output: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3]

Input: $n = 8$

Output: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]

The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with a Java program for calculating the Fibonacci series. The code defines a class `fibonacii` with a static method `fibonaciiseries(int n)`. This method handles base cases for `n=0` and `n=1`, and then uses a loop to calculate the series for `n > 1`. The `main` method uses a `Scanner` to take input from the user. To the right, a Windows Command Prompt window shows the execution of the program, displaying the output for inputs 5 and 8.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class fibonacii
{
    static void fibonaciiseries(int n)
    {
        int num1 =0;
        int num2 =1;

        if (n == 0) {
            System.out.print("[ ]");
            return;
        }
        if (n==1)
        {
            System.out.print("[ "+num1+" ]");
            return;
        }
        System.out.print("[ "+ num1+" , "+num2 )";
        for(int i=2;i<n;i++)
        {
            System.out.print(",");
            int nextNum = num1+num2;
            System.out.print( nextNum );
            num1=num2;
            num2 = nextNum;
        }
        System.out.print("]");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

Command Prompt Output:

```
D:\ADS>java fibonacii
5
[0,1,1,2,3]
D:\ADS>java fibonacii
8
[0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13]
D:\ADS>
```

This screenshot shows the continuation of the Java code in Notepad++. It completes the `main` method by creating a `Scanner` object, reading an integer input, and calling the `fibonaciiseries` method.

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        fibonaciiseries(n);
    }
}
```

Space complexity = $O(1)$;

Time complexity = $O(n)$;

5. Find GCD

Problem: Write a Java program to find the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two numbers.

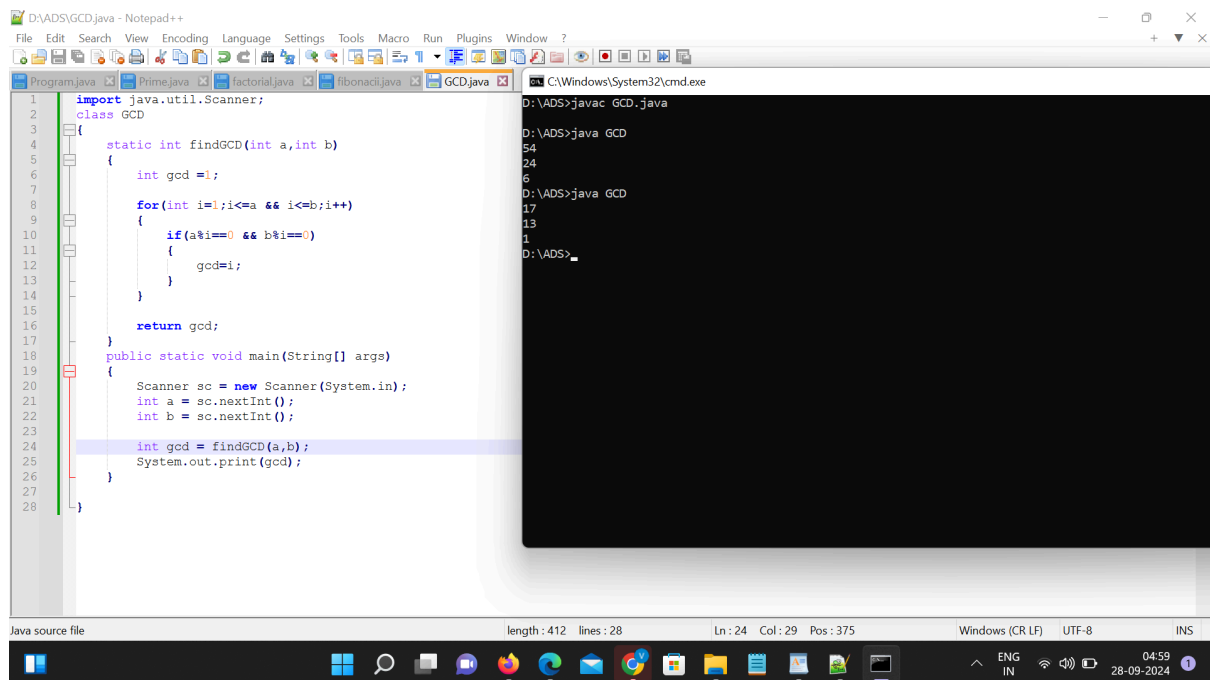
Test Cases:

Input: $a = 54, b = 24$

Output: 6

Input: $a = 17, b = 13$

Output: 1



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 class GCD
3 {
4     static int findGCD(int a,int b)
5     {
6         int gcd =1;
7
8         for(int i=1;i<=a && i<=b;i++)
9         {
10             if(a%i==0 && b%i==0)
11             {
12                 gcd=i;
13             }
14         }
15         return gcd;
16     }
17     public static void main(String[] args)
18     {
19         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
20         int a = sc.nextInt();
21         int b = sc.nextInt();
22
23         int gcd = findGCD(a,b);
24         System.out.print(gcd);
25     }
26 }
27
28
```

D:\ADS>javac GCD.java

D:\ADS>java GCD

54

24

6

D:\ADS>java GCD

17

13

1

D:\ADS>

Time complexity = $O(1)$

Space complexity = $O(1)$

. Find Square Root

Problem: Write a Java program to find the square root of a given number (using integer approximation).

Test Cases:

Input: x = 16

Output: 4

Input: x = 27

Output: 5

7. Find Repeated Characters in a String

Problem: Write a Java program to find all repeated characters in a string.

Test Cases:

Input: "programming"

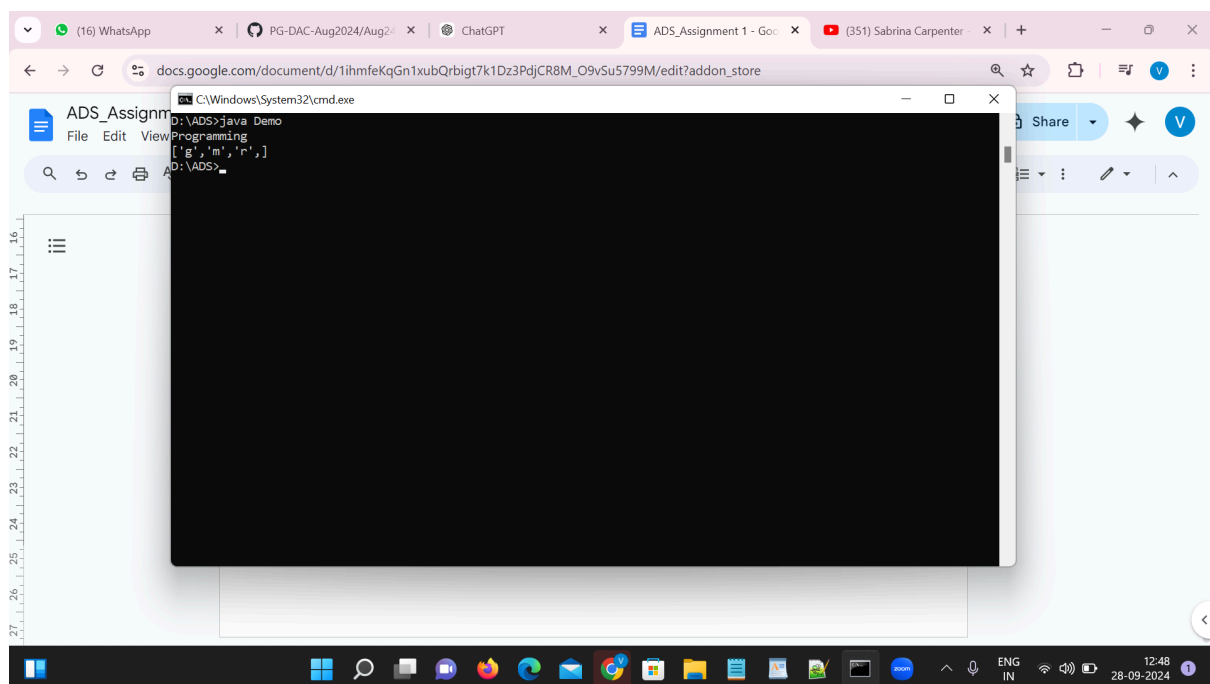
Output: ['r', 'g', 'm']

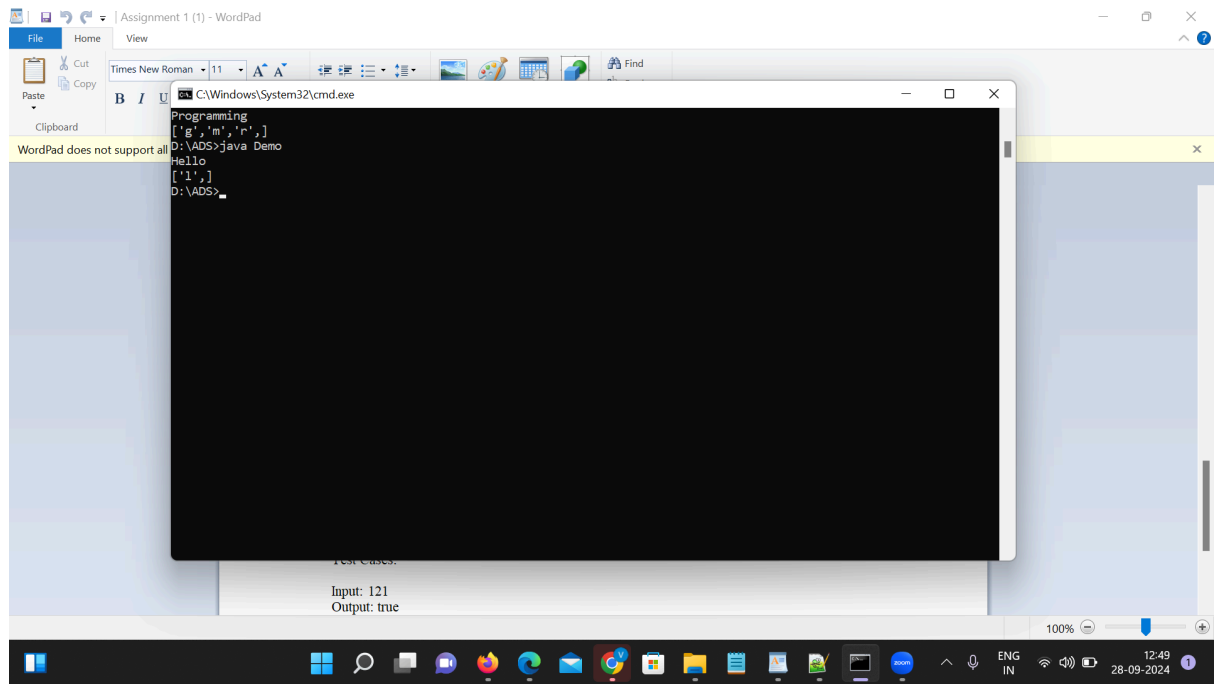
Input: "hello"

Output: ['l']

```
D:\ADS\Demo.java - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
Program.java Prime.java factorial.java fibonacci.java GCD.java Demo.java
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 class Demo
4 {
5     public static void strrepeat(String str)
6     {
7         int[] count = new int[256];
8
9         for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++)
10         {
11             count[str.charAt(i)]++;
12         }
13         System.out.print("[");
14         for(int i=0;i<256;i++)
15         {
16             if(count[i]>1)
17             {
18                 System.out.print(""+(char)i+"");
19                 if(i<255)
20                 {
21                     System.out.print(",");
22                 }
23             }
24         }
25         System.out.print("]");
26     }
27
28     public static void main(String[] args)
29     {
30         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
31         String str = sc.nextLine();
32
33         strrepeat(str);
34     }
35 }
```

Java source file length: 566 lines: 36 Ln: 21 Col: 39 Pos: 367 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS 12:49 28-09-2024





Space complexity = $O(n)$

Time complexity = $O(n)$

8. First Non-Repeated Character

Problem: Write a Java program to find the first non-repeated character in a string.

Test Cases:

Input: "stress"

Output: 't'

Input: "aabbcc"

Output: null

D:\ADS\Demo1.java - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Program.java Prime.java factorial.java fibonacci.java GCD.java Demo.java Demo1.java

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 class Demo1
4 {
5     public static Character strrepeat(String str)
6     {
7         int[] count = new int[256];
8
9         for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++)
10         {
11             count[str.charAt(i)]++;
12         }
13
14         for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++)
15         {
16             if(count[str.charAt(i)]==1)
17             {
18                 return str.charAt(i);
19             }
20         }
21         return null;
22     }
23
24     public static void main(String[] args)
25     {
26         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
27         String str = sc.nextLine();
28
29         Character c = strrepeat(str);
30
31         if(c!=null)
32         {
33             System.out.print(""+c+"");
34         }
35     }
36 }
```

Java source file length: 619 lines: 41 Ln: 18 Col: 34 Pos: 312 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS 13:10 28-09-2024

D:\ADS\Demo1.java - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

Program.java Prime.java factorial.java fibonacci.java GCD.java Demo.java Demo1.java

```
34 System.out.print(""+c+"");
35 }
36 else
37 {
38     System.out.print("null");
39 }
40 }
41 }
```

Java source file length: 619 lines: 41 Ln: 18 Col: 34 Pos: 312 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS 13:10 28-09-2024

