Kunal More

1. Declare a single-dimensional array of 5 integers inside the main method. Traverse the array to print the default values. Then accept records from the user and print the updated values of the array.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
   public static void main(String args[]) {
        int [] numbers = new int [5];
        System.out.println("Default values of the Array : ");
        for ( int number : numbers ) {
            System.out.println(number);
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter 5 integers to populate the array : ");
        for(int i =0 ; i < numbers.length ; i++) {</pre>
            System.out.println("Enter INTEGER "+(i+1)+": ");
            numbers[i]= sc.nextInt();
        }
        System.out.println("updated the values of the array : ");
        for(int number : numbers) {
            System.out.println(number);
    }
```

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```

2. Declare a single-dimensional array of 5 integers inside the main method. Define a method named acceptRecord to get input from the terminal into the array and another method named printRecord to print the state of the array to the terminal.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class p2 {
    private static int[] numbers = new int[5];

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        acceptRecord();
        printRecord();
    }

    public static void acceptRecord() {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter 5 Integers : ");

        for(int i = 0 ; i < numbers.length ; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter Integer"+(i+1)+" : ");
            numbers[i] = sc.nextInt();
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

```
private static void printRecord() {
    System.out.println("The array contains : ");
    for(int i =0 ; i < numbers.length ;i++) {
        System.out.println("Element "+ i+ " : "+numbers[i] );
    }
}</pre>
```

3. Write a program to find the maximum and minimum values in a single-dimensional array of integers.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class p3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        int[] array = new int[n];

        System.out.println("Enter " + n + " integers:");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                  array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        int max = array[0];
        int min = array[0];
```

```
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (array[i] > max) {
            max = array[i];
        }
        if (array[i] < min) {
            min = array[i];
        }
    }
}

System.out.println("Maximum value: " + max);
System.out.println("Minimum value: " + min);
scanner.close();
}
</pre>
```

4. Write a program to remove duplicate elements from a single-dimensional array of integers.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class p4 {
     public static int removeElements(int arr[], int n) {
          if (n == 0 || n == 1) {
          int[] temp = new int[n];
          int j = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
    if (arr[i] != arr[i + 1]) {
        temp[j++] = arr[i];
}</pre>
          temp[j++] = arr[n - 1];
           for (int i = 0; i < j; i++) {
               arr[i] = temp[i];
          return j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
         int n = sc.nextInt();
         int[] arr = new int[n];
         System.out.println("Enter " + n + " elements in sorted order (duplicates allowed):");
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    System.out.print("Element " + (i + 1) + ": ");</pre>
              arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
         int length = removeElements(arr, n);
         System.out.println("Array after removing duplicates:");
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
   System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
}</pre>
```

```
ssignmen sterminated> p4 (2) [Java Application] C\Users\ACER\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32x86_64_22.0.2.v20240802-1

Enter the number of elements in the array: 6

Enter 6 elements in sorted order (duplicates allowed):

Element 1: 3

Element 2: 3

Element 3: 5

Element 4: 7

Element 5: 7

Element 6: 8

Array after removing duplicates:
3 5 7 8
```

5. Write a program to find the intersection of two single-dimensional arrays.

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Arrays;

public class p5 {

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

        System.out.println("Enter the number of elements for the first array:");
        int size1 = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] array1 = new int[size1];
        System.out.println("Enter the elements of the first array:");
        for (int i = 0; i < size1; i++) {
            array1[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        System.out.println("Enter the number of elements for the second array:");
        int size2 = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] array2 = new int[size2];
        System.out.println("Enter the elements of the second array:");
        for (int i = 0; i < size2; i++) {
                  array2[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }
}</pre>
```

```
int[] intersection = findIntersection(array1, array2);
    System.out.println("Intersection of the two arrays: " + Arrays.toString(intersection));
}

public static int[] findIntersection(int[] array1, int[] array2) {
    Set<Integer> set1 = new HashSet<>();
    Set<Integer> intersection = new HashSet<>();

    for (int num : array1) {
        set1.add(num);
    }

    for (int num : array2) {
        if (set1.contains(num)) {
            intersection.add(num);
        }
    }

    int[] result = new int[intersection.size()];
    int index = 0;
    for (int num : intersection) {
        result[index++] = num;
    }
}

    return result;
}
```

```
Intersection of the two arrays: [3, 8]

| Intersection of the two arrays: [3, 8]
```

6. Write a program to find the missing number in an array of integers ranging from 1 to N.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class pd {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the number of elements in the array:");
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] array = new int[n];

        System.out.println("Enter the elements of the array (ranging from 1 to " + (n + 1) + "):");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        int missingNumber = findMissingNumber(array, n + 1);
        System.out.println("The missing number is: " + missingNumber);
    }

    public static int findMissingNumber(int[] array, int N) {
        int totalSum = N * (N + 1) / 2;
        int arraySum = 0;
        for (int num : array) {
            arraySum += num;
        }
        return totalSum - arraySum;
    }
}</pre>
```

7. Declare a single-dimensional array as a field inside a class and instantiate it inside the class constructor. Define methods named acceptRecord and printRecord within the class and test their functionality.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class ArrayHandler {
    private int[] array;

    public ArrayHandler(int size) {
        array = new int[size];
    }

    public void acceptRecord() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter " + array.length + " elements:");
        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
            array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }
    }

    public void printRecord() {
        System.out.println("Array elements are:");
        for (int num : array) {
                System.out.print(num + " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
}</pre>
```

8.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter the size of the array:");
    int size = scanner.nextInt();
    ArrayHandler handler = new ArrayHandler(size);

    handler.acceptRecord();
    handler.printRecord();
}
```

```
System.out.print(num + " ");

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<terminated> p6 [Java Application] C:\Users\ACER\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86

Enter the number of elements in the array:

Enter the elements of the array (ranging from 1 to 7):

1

6

2

3

4

5

The missing number is: 7
```

- 9. Modify the previous assignment to use getter and setter methods instead of acceptRecord and printRecord.
- 10. You need to implement a system to manage airplane seat assignments. The airplane has seats arranged in rows and columns. Implement functionalities to:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class AirplaneSeating {
    private char[][] seats;

    public AirplaneSeating(int rows, int columns) {
        seats = new char[rows][columns];
        for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < columns; j++) {
                seats[i][j] = 'A';
            }
        }
    }

    public void reserveSeat(int row, int column) {
        if (isValidSeat(row, column)) {
            if (seats[row][column] == 'A') {
                seats[row][column] == 'R';
                System.out.println("Seat (" + row + ", " + column + ") has been reserved.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Seat (" + row + ", " + column + ") is already reserved.");
        }
    }
}
else {
        System.out.println("Invalid seat position.");
}
</pre>
```

```
private boolean isValidSeat(int row, int column) {
    return row >= 0 && row < seats.length && column >= 0 && column < seats[0].length;
}

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

    System.out.println("Enter the number of rows:");
    int rows = scanner.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter the number of columns:");
    int columns = scanner.nextInt();

    AirplaneSeating airplane = new AirplaneSeating(rows, columns);

    while (true) {
        System.out.println("1. Reserve a seat");
        System.out.println("2. Cancel a reservation");
        System.out.println("3. View seating chart");
        System.out.println("4. Exit");
        System.out.println("4. Exit");
        System.out.println("Choose an option: ");
        int choice = scanner.nextInt();</pre>
```

```
switch (choice) {
    case 1:
        System.out.print("Enter row and column to reserve: ");
        int reserveRow = scanner.nextInt();
        int reserveColumn = scanner.nextInt();
        airplane.reserveSeat(reserveRow, reserveColumn);
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.print("Enter row and column to cancel: ");
        int cancelRow = scanner.nextInt();
        int cancelColumn = scanner.nextInt();
        airplane.cancelReservation(cancelRow, cancelColumn);
        break;
    case 3:
        airplane.viewSeatingChart();
        break;
    case 4:
        System.out.println("Exiting...");
        return;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice.");
}
}
```

```
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               public static void main(String[] args) {
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                    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
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Airplane Seating [Java Application] C:\Users\ACER\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_22.0.2.v202
    Enter the number of rows:
gnmen Enter the number of columns:
    1. Reserve a seat
    2. Cancel a reservation
    3. View seating chart
    4. Exit
    Choose an option: 1
    Enter row and column to reserve: 2
    Seat (2, 4) has been reserved.
    1. Reserve a seat
    2. Cancel a reservation
    3. View seating chart
    4. Exit
    Choose an option:
```