Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/reverse-an-array/1

Search...

Three 90 Ending

Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Reverse an Array

Difficulty: **Easy** Accuracy: **55.32%** Submissions: **267K+** Points: **2** Average Time: **5m**

You are given an array of integers **arr[]**. You have to **reverse** the given array.

Note: Modify the array in place.

Examples:

Input: arr = [1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5]
Output: [5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1]
Explanation: The elements of the array are [1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5]. After reversing the array, the first element goes to the last position, the second element goes to the second last position and so on. Hence, the answer is [5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1].

Input: arr = [4, 5, 2]
Output: [2, 5, 4]
Explanation: The elements of the array are [4, 5, 2]. The reversed array will be [2, 5, 4].

Input: arr = [1]
Output: [1]
Explanation: The array has only single element, hence the reversed array is same as the original.

Java (21) | Start Timer

```
class Solution {
    public void reverseArray(int arr[]) {
        // code here
       for(int i = 0, j = arr.length - 1; i < j; i++, j--) {

            int temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[j];
            arr[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}
```

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/reverse-an-array/1

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Java (21) | Start Timer

```
class Solution {
    public void reverseArray(int arr[]) {
        // code here
       for(int i = 0, j = arr.length - 1; i < j; i++, j--) {

            int temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[j];
            arr[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

3 / 3

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

0.92

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Mountain Subarray Problem | Java ArrayList Operation

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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11:05 31-01-2026

Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks | Min and Max in Array | Practice | G | Experiment List - 19-01-2026 to 25

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/find-minimum-and-maximum-element-in-an-array4428/1

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Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Min and Max in Array

Difficulty: **Basic** Accuracy: **68.55%** Submissions: **403K+** Points: **1** Average Time: **10m**

Given an array **arr[]**. Your task is to find the **minimum** and **maximum** elements in the array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [1, 4, 3, 5, 8, 6]
Output: [1, 8]
Explanation: minimum and maximum elements of array are 1 and 8.

Input: arr[] = [12, 3, 15, 7, 9]
Output: [3, 15]
Explanation: minimum and maximum element of array are 3 and 15.

Constraints:

$1 \leq arr.size() \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^9$

Try more examples

Expected Complexities

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public ArrayList<Integer> getMinMax(int[] arr) {
        // code Here
        int min = arr[0];
        int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {

            if (arr[i] < min) {
                min = arr[i];
            }

            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
        result.add(min);
        result.add(max);

        return result;
    }
}
```

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

13°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 11:11 31-01-2026

Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks | Min and Max in Array | Practice | G | Experiment List - 19-01-2026 to 25

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/find-minimum-and-maximum-element-in-an-array4428/1

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Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Java (21) | Start Timer

```
class Solution {
    public ArrayList<Integer> getMinMax(int[] arr) {
        // code Here
        int min = arr[0];
        int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {

            if (arr[i] < min) {
                min = arr[i];
            }

            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
        result.add(min);
        result.add(max);

        return result;
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1111 / 1111

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

0.36

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Third Largest | Type of array | First and Second Smallests

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

13°C Partly sunny | Search | ENG IN | 11:11 31-01-2026

Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks | Min and Max in Array | Practice | G | Kth Smallest | Practice | GeeksforG

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/kth-smallest-element5635/1

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Kth Smallest

Difficulty: **Medium** Accuracy: **35.17%** Submissions: **737K+** Points: **4** Average Time: **25m**

Given an integer array **arr[]** and an integer **k**, your task is to find and return the **k^{th} smallest** element in the given array.

Note: The kth smallest element is determined based on the sorted order of the array.

Examples :

Input: arr[] = [10, 5, 4, 3, 48, 6, 2, 33, 53, 10], k = 4
Output: 5
Explanation: 4th smallest element in the given array is 5.

Input: arr[] = [7, 10, 4, 3, 20, 15], k = 3
Output: 7
Explanation: 3rd smallest element in the given array is 7.

Constraints:

$1 \leq arr.size() \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^5$

$1 \leq k \leq arr.size()$

Try more examples

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1  class Solution {
2      public int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {
3          // Code here
4          Arrays.sort(arr);
5
6          return arr[k-1];
7      }
8  }
9
```

Custom Input Compile & Run Submit

13°C Partly sunny Search ENG IN 11:16 31-01-2026

Reverse an Array | Practice | Geeks | Min and Max in Array | Practice | G | Kth Smallest | Practice | GeeksforG

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/kth-smallest-element5635/1

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Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Java (21) | Start Timer

```
class Solution {
    public int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k) {
        // Code here
        Arrays.sort(arr);

        return arr[k-1];
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1121 / 1121

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

0.7

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Smallest Positive Missing | Valid Pair Sum | Optimal Array

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Search

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11:16 31-01-2026

Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/largest-element-in-array4009/1

Search...

Three 90 Ending

Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Largest in Array

Difficulty: **Basic** Accuracy: **67.48%** Submissions: **563K+** Points: **1** Average Time: **20m**

Given an array **arr[].** The task is to find the largest element and return it.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [1, 8, 7, 56, 90]
Output: 90
Explanation: The largest element of the given array is 90.

Input: arr[] = [5, 5, 5, 5]
Output: 5
Explanation: The largest element of the given array is 5.

Input: arr[] = [10]
Output: 10
Explanation: There is only one element which is the largest.

Constraints:

$1 <= arr.size() <= 10^6$

$0 <= arr[i] <= 10^6$

Try more examples

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public static int largest(int[] arr) {
        // code here
         int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        return max;
    }
}
```

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/largest-element-in-array4009/1

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Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public static int largest(int[] arr) {
        // code here
         int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        return max;
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

0.8

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Last index of One | Pairs with Positive Negative values | Repeated IDs

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/largest-element-in-array4009/1

Search...

Three 90 Ending

Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Largest in Array

Difficulty: **Basic** Accuracy: **67.48%** Submissions: **563K+** Points: **1** Average Time: **20m**

Given an array **arr[].** The task is to find the largest element and return it.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [1, 8, 7, 56, 90]
Output: 90
Explanation: The largest element of the given array is 90.

Input: arr[] = [5, 5, 5, 5]
Output: 5
Explanation: The largest element of the given array is 5.

Input: arr[] = [10]
Output: 10
Explanation: There is only one element which is the largest.

Constraints:

$1 <= arr.size() <= 10^6$

$0 <= arr[i] <= 10^6$

Try more examples

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public static int largest(int[] arr) {
        // code here
         int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        return max;
    }
}
```

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Search

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19:59 31-01-2026

Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/largest-element-in-array4009/1

Search...

Three 90 Ending

Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public static int largest(int[] arr) {
        // code here
         int max = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (arr[i] > max) {
                max = arr[i];
            }
        }

        return max;
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

0.8

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Last index of One | Pairs with Positive Negative values | Repeated IDs

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Search

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Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

Rotate Array by One | Practice | Ge

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/cyclically-rotate-an-array-by-one2614/1

Search...

Three 90 Ending

Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Rotate Array by One

Difficulty: **Basic** Accuracy: **69.6%** Submissions: **354K+** Points: **1** Average Time: **20m**

Given an array **arr**, rotate the array by one position in clockwise direction.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Output: [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]
Explanation: If we rotate arr by one position in clockwise 5 come to the front and remaining those are shifted to the end.

Input: arr[] = [9, 8, 7, 6, 4, 2, 1, 3]
Output: [3, 9, 8, 7, 6, 4, 2, 1]
Explanation: After rotating clock-wise 3 comes in first position.

Constraints:

$1<=arr.size()<=10^5$

$0<=arr[i]<=10^5$

Try more examples

Expected Complexities

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
// // User function Template for Java

class Solution {
    public void rotate(int[] arr) {
        // code here
           int n = arr.length;
        int last = arr[n - 1];

        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            arr[i] = arr[i - 1];
        }

        arr[0] = last;
    }
}
```

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

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Search

ENG IN

20:04 31-01-2026

Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf

Rotate Array by One | Practice | Ge

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/cyclically-rotate-an-array-by-one2614/1

Chat

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Problem

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Submissions

Comments

Java (21)

Start Timer

```
1  // // User function Template for Java
2
3  class Solution {
4      public void rotate(int[] arr) {
5          // code here
6             int n = arr.length;
7          int last = arr[n - 1];
8
9          for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
10             arr[i] = arr[i - 1];
11         }
12
13         arr[0] = last;
14     }
15 }
```

Output Window

Compilation Results

Custom Input

Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed

1115 / 1115

Attempts : Correct / Total

2 / 2

Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken

1.06

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Third Largest

Print an array in Pendulum Arrangement

Inverse Permutation

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input

Compile & Run

Submit

16°C
Partly cloudy

Search

ENG
IN

20:04
31-01-2026

Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf | Rotate Array by One | Practice | Ge | Experiment List - 19-01-2026 to 25 | Kadane's Algorithm | Practice | Gee

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/kadanes-algorithm-1587115620/1

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Kadane's Algorithm

Difficulty: **Medium** Accuracy: **36.28%** Submissions: **1.2M** Points: **4** Average Time: **20m**

You are given an integer array **arr[].** You need to find the **maximum** sum of a subarray (containing at least one element) in the array **arr[]**.

Note : A **subarray** is a continuous part of an array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [2, 3, -8, 7, -1, 2, 3]
Output: 11
Explanation: The subarray [7, -1, 2, 3] has the largest sum 11.

Input: arr[] = [-2, -4]
Output: -2
Explanation: The subarray [-2] has the largest sum -2.

Input: arr[] = [5, 4, 1, 7, 8]
Output: 25
Explanation: The subarray [5, 4, 1, 7, 8] has the largest sum 25.

Constraints:

$1 \leq arr.size() \leq 10^5$

Java (21) Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    int maxSubarraySum(int[] arr) {
        // Code here
        int maxSum = arr[0];
        int currentSum = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {

            if (currentSum + arr[i] > arr[i]) {
                currentSum = currentSum + arr[i];
            } else {
                currentSum = arr[i];
            }

            if (currentSum > maxSum) {
                maxSum = currentSum;
            }
        }

        return maxSum;
    }
}
```

Custom Input Compile & Run Submit

16°C Partly cloudy Search ENG IN 20:08 31-01-2026

Largest in Array | Practice | Geeksf | Rotate Array by One | Practice | Ge | Experiment List - 19-01-2026 to 25 | Kadane's Algorithm | Practice | Gee

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/kadanes-algorithm-1587115620/1

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Java (21) Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    int maxSubarraySum(int[] arr) {
        // Code here
        int maxSum = arr[0];
        int currentSum = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {

            if (currentSum + arr[i] > arr[i]) {
                currentSum = currentSum + arr[i];
            } else {
                currentSum = arr[i];
            }

            if (currentSum > maxSum) {
                maxSum = currentSum;
            }
        }

        return maxSum;
    }
}
```

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed
1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total
2 / 2
Accuracy : 100%

Time Taken
0.68

You get marks only for the first correct submission if you solve the problem without viewing the full solution.

Solve Next

Count of Subarrays | Longest Arithmetic Subsequence

Ctrl + Enter

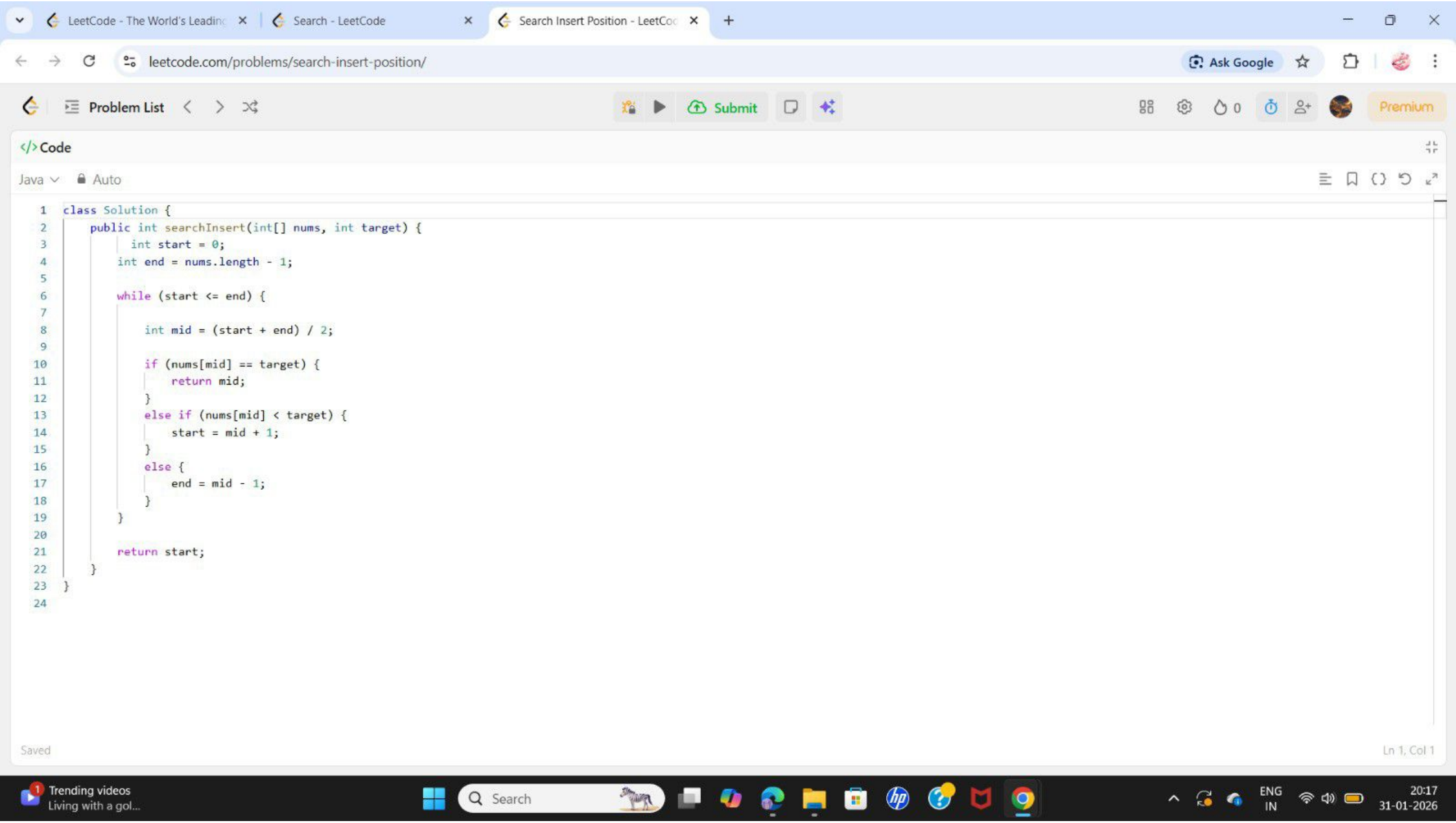
Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

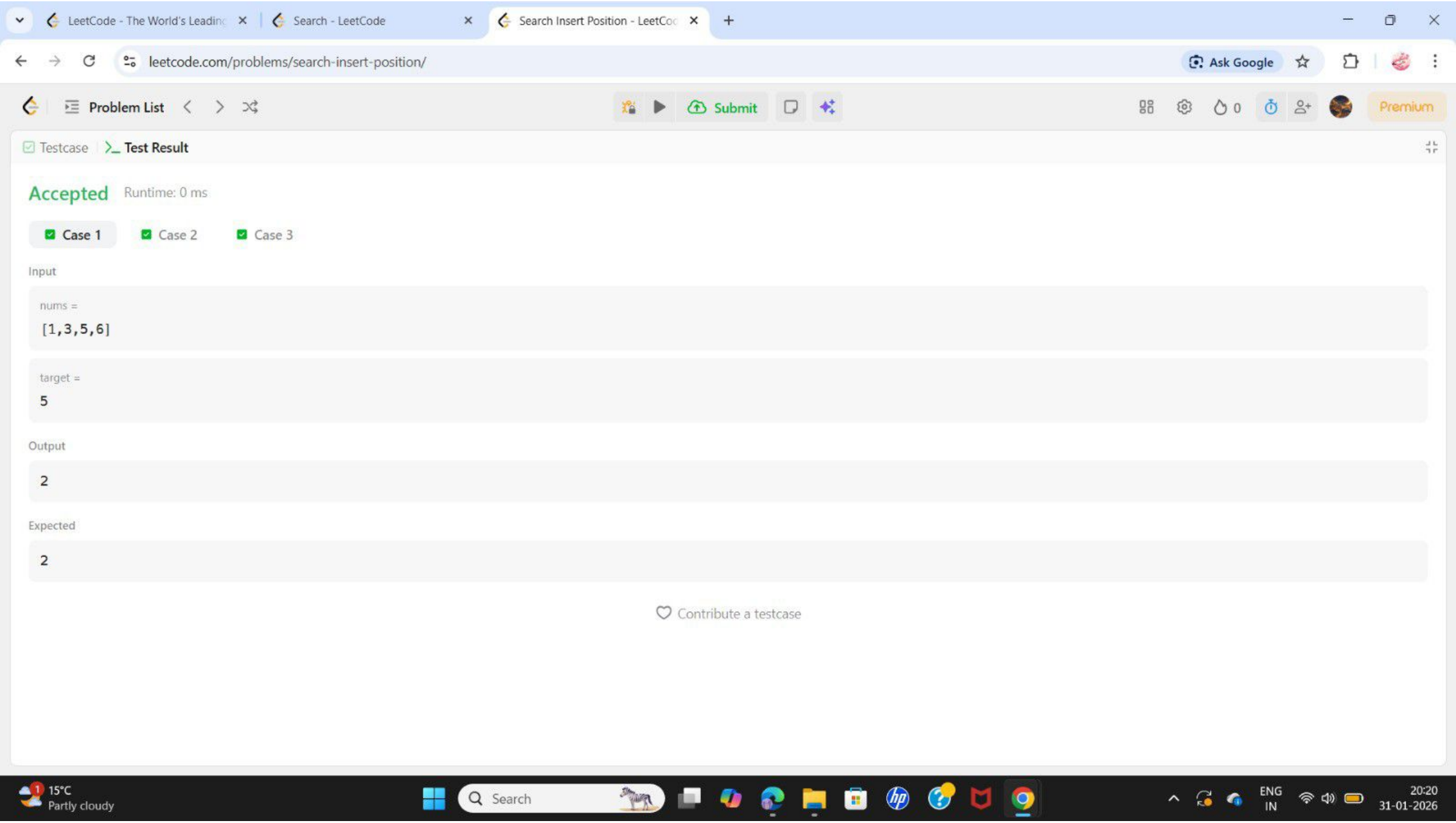
16°C Partly cloudy

Search

ENG IN

20:08 31-01-2026


LeetCode - The World's Leadin
Search - LeetCode
Search Insert Position - LeetCoc
leetcode.com/problems/search-insert-position/
Ask Google
Problem List
Submit
0
Premium
Code
Java
Auto
class Solution {
public int searchInsert(int[] nums, int target) {
int start = 0;
int end = nums.length - 1;
while (start <= end) {
int mid = (start + end) / 2;
if (nums[mid] == target) {
return mid;
}
else if (nums[mid] < target) {
start = mid + 1;
}
else {
end = mid - 1;
}
}
return start;
}
}
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Trending videos
Living with a gol...
Search
ENG
IN
20:17
31-01-2026


LeetCode - The World's Leadin
Search - LeetCode
Search Insert Position - LeetCoc
leetcode.com/problems/search-insert-position/
Ask Google
Problem List
Submit
0
Premium
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
nums =
[1,3,5,6]
target =
5
Output
2
Expected
2
Contribute a testcase
15°C
Partly cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
20:20
31-01-2026

LeetCode - The World's Leadin | Search - LeetCode | Search Insert Position - LeetCoc

leetcode.com/problems/search-insert-position/submissions/1903126980/

Problem List | Submit | Premium

Description | Accepted | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted

Adyasha27 submitted at Jan 31, 2026 20:18

Editorial | Solution

Runtime

86 ms | Beats 0.55%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

45.02 MB | Beats 8.42%

Code | Java

```java
class Solution {
    public int searchInsert(int[] nums, int target) {
        int start = 0;
        int end = nums.length - 1;

```

15°C Partly cloudy

Search

ENG IN

20:20 31-01-2026

Two Sum - LeetCode | Profile - LeetCode

https://leetcode.com/problems/two-sum/?envType=problem-listv2&envId=array

Problem List | Submit | Premium

Description | Accepted | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 63 / 63 testcases passed

Adyasha27 submitted at Jan 26, 2026 12:50

Editorial | Solution

Runtime

45 ms | Beats 27.95%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

47.32 MB | Beats 16.26%

Analyze Complexity

Code | Java

```java
class Solution {
    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
            for (int j = i + 1; j < nums.length; j++) {

```

Code

Java | Auto

```java
class Solution {
    public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
            for (int j = i + 1; j < nums.length; j++) {

                if (nums[i] + nums[j] == target) {
                    return new int[]{i, j};
                }
            }
        }

```

Saved | Ln 15, Col 1

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3

Input

nums =

[2,7,11,15]

target =

9

Output

Air: Very poor
Today

Search

ENG
IN

12:50
26-01-2026

Experiment List - 19-01-2026 to 25 | Minimum Jumps | Practice | Geeks

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/minimum-number-of-jumps-1587115620/1

Search... | 2 Offers Ending | Courses | Tutorials | Practice | Jobs

Problem | Editorial | Submissions | Comments

Output Window

Compilation Results | Custom Input | Y.O.G.I. (AI Bot)

Problem Solved Successfully

Suggest Feedback

Test Cases Passed
1120 / 1120

Attempts : Correct / Total
1 / 1
Accuracy : 100%

Points Scored
4 / 4
Your Total Score: 19

Time Taken
0.53

Solve Next

Minimize the Heights II | Jump Game | Wine Buying and Selling

Stay Ahead With:

Java (21) | Start Timer

```java
class Solution {
    public int minJumps(int[] arr) {
        // code here
          int n = arr.length;

        if (n == 1) {
            return 0;
        }

        if (arr[0] == 0) {
            return -1;
        }

        int jumps = 1;
        int maxReach = arr[0];
        int steps = arr[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {

            if (i == n - 1) {
                return jumps;
            }

            maxReach = Math.max(maxReach, i + arr[i]);
            steps--;

            if (steps == 0) {
                jumps++;

                if (i >= maxReach) {
                    return -1;
                }

                steps = maxReach - i;
            }
        }
```

Ctrl + Enter

Custom Input | Compile & Run | Submit

16°C Sunny | Search | ENG IN | 12:58 26-01-2026