

DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	27-05-2020	Name:	D Jasmine Joyline
Sem & Sec	VI Sem A	USN:	4AL17CS024
Online Test Summary			
Subject	System Software and Compiler Design		
Max. Marks	30	Score	24
Certification Course Summary			
Course	Python for Data Science		
Certificate Provider	IBM	Duration	5hr
Coding Challenges			
Problem Statement: Given an array arr[] of the positive integers of size N, the task is to find the largest element on the left side of each index which is smaller than the element present at that index. Note: If no such element is found then print -1.			
Status:Completed			
Uploaded the report in Github		Yes	
If yes Repository name		https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/D_Jasmine_Joyline/tree/master/daily_progress	
Uploaded the report in slack		Yes	

Online Test Details:

SSCD IA TEST

9:57 4G 12.0 KB/S LTE



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✓ Test 3 submitted

Problem Round 2

Your Score

10 / 10

✓ Test 1 submitted

MCQ

Your Score

8 / 11

✓ Test 2 submitted

Problem Round 1

Your Score

6 / 9



Certification Course Details:

Numpy 1D Arrays | Numpy 1D Arrays | Cognitiveclass PY0101EN Certifi...
Not secure | courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses/course-v1:Cognitiveclass+PY0101EN+v2/courseware/d553529b805a412788250291204686ee/9e475b81f9b84980bfae57b105...
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Course > Module 5 - Working with Numpy Arrays > Numpy 1D Arrays (11:19) > Numpy 1D Arrays
Previous | Next
Numpy 1D Arrays
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Numpy 1D Arrays (11:19)
Start of transcript. Skip to the end.
In this video, we will be covering Numpy in 1D. In particular, "1d arrays". Numpy is a library for scientific computing. It has many useful functions. There are many other advantages.
It's speed and memory. Numpy is also the basis for pandas, so check out our pandas video.
In this video we will be covering: 1) The Basics and Array Creation 2) Indexing and Slicing 3) Basic Operations 4) Universal Functions Let's go over how to create a numpy array.
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Coding Challenges Details:

Given an array `arr[]` of the positive integers of size `N`, the task is to find the largest element on the left side of each index which is smaller than the element present at that index. Note: If no such element is found then print `-1`.

Input: `arr[] = {2, 5, 10}`

Output: `-1 2 5`

Explanation :

Index 0: There are no elements before it

So Print `-1` for the index 0

Index 1: Elements less than before index 1 are – {2}

Maximum of those elements is 2

Index 2: Elements less than before index 2 are – {2, 5}

Maximum of those elements is 5

Input: `arr[] = {4, 7, 6, 8, 5}`

Output: `-1 4 4 7 4`

Explanation :

Index 0: There are no elements before it

So Print `-1` for the index 0

Index 1: Elements less than before index 1 are – {4}

Maximum of those elements is 4

Index 2: Elements less than before index 2 are – {4}

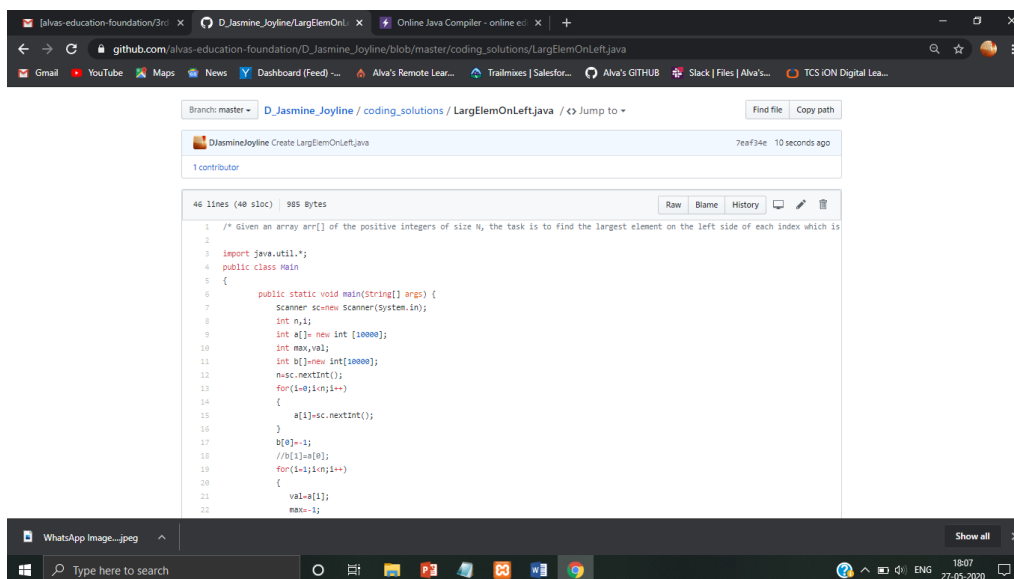
Maximum of those elements is 4

Index 3: Elements less than before index 3 are – {4, 7, 6}

Maximum of those elements is 7

Index 4: Elements less than before index 4 are – {4}

Maximum of those elements is 4



```
1  /* Given an array arr[] of the positive integers of size N, the task is to find the largest element on the left side of each index which is
2
3  import java.util.*;
4  public class Main
5  {
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
8          int n,i;
9          int a[]= new int [10000];
10         int max;val;
11         int b[]=new int[100000];
12         n=sc.nextInt();
13         for(i=0;i<n;i++)
14         {
15             a[i]=sc.nextInt();
16         }
17         b[0]=-1;
18         //b[i]=a[0];
19         for(i=1;i<n;i++)
20         {
21             val=a[i];
22             max=-1;
```