Problem 1: Prime Subtraction Operation

```
package javaPractic;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class PrimeSubOperation {    //class created
    static ArrayList<Integer> primes = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    public static void getPrimes() {    //constructor created
        boolean[] visited = new boolean[10001]; //object created
        for(int i = 2; i <= 10000; i++) {      //loop iterating</pre>
            if(!visited[i]){
                visited[i] = true;
                primes.add(i);
                 int j = i;
                 while(j <= 10000){    //condition checking</pre>
                     visited[j] = true;
                     j += i;
                 }
            }
        }
    }
    public static boolean primeSubOperation(int[] nums) { //function created
        getPrimes(); //function calling
        for(int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) { //loop iterating</pre>
            int prime = 0;
            if(i == 0){
                 for(int j : primes) {
                     if(j >= nums[i]){
                         break;
                     prime = j;
                 }
                 nums[i] -= prime;
                                         // if (prime != 0) primes.remove ((Integer) prime);
            }else{
                 for(int j : primes) {
                     if(j >= nums[i]){
                         break;
                     if(nums[i-1] < (nums[i] - j)){</pre>
                         prime = j;
                 }
                 nums[i] -= prime;
                                      // if(prime != 0) primes.remove((Integer)prime);
        }
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(nums));
        for(int i = 1; i < nums.length; i++) {     //loop iterating</pre>
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if(nums[i-1] >= nums[i]) {
        return false;
    }
}

return true; //return true
}

public static void main(String[] args) { //main program created
    int num[] = {4,9,6,10};
        System.out.println(primeSubOperation(num)); //function calling
}
```

Problem 2: Find K the permutation sequence

```
package javaPractic;
import java.util.*;
public class PermutationSequence {    //class created
static int findFirstNumIndex(int k, int n){    //function created
if (n == 1)
     return 0;
n--; //decrement
int first num index;
int n partial fact = n;
while (k \ge n_{\text{partial}_{\text{fact && n}} > 1)  { //n_{\text{actual}_{\text{fact}} = n!}
     n_partial_fact = n_partial_fact * (n - 1);
     n--;
first num index = k / n partial fact;
k = k % n_partial fact;
return first num index;
String ans = ""; //Store final answer
HashSet<Integer> s = new HashSet<>();
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
     s.add(i);
Vector<Integer> v = new Vector<>();
v.addAll(s);
int itr = v.elementAt(0);  //Mark the first position
k = k - 1;
int index = findFirstNumIndex(k, n - i);
     if(index < v.size()) {</pre>
                             //condition checking
     ans += ((v.elementAt(index).toString()));
     v.remove(index);
     }
     else
     ans += String.valueOf(itr + 2);
     itr = v.elementAt(0);
return ans;
public static void main(String[] args){    //main program created
int n = 3, k = 4;
```

```
String kth perm seq = findKthPermutation(n, k); //function calling
System.out.print(kth perm seq + "\n");
Problem 3: Single Number
package javaPractic;
public class SingleNumber {    //class created
    public static int singleNumber(int[] nums) {    //function created
        int result=0;
        for(int i=0; i<nums.length; i++) {    //loop iterating</pre>
           result = result^nums[i];
        return result;
   public static void main(String[] args) {    //main program created
            int[] nums= {2,2,1};
            System.out.println(singleNumber( nums)); //function calling
      }
Problem 4: Generate Parenthesis
package javaPractic;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class GenerateParenthesis {      //class created
      public static void main(String[] args) {    //main program created
            int n = 3;
            System.out.println(generateParenthesis( n)); //function calling
    static List<String> answer = new ArrayList();
    public static List<String> generateParenthesis(int n) {    //function created
        find("",n,n);
        return answer;
    private static void find(String s, int a, int b) { //function created
        if (a != 0) find(s + "(", a-1, b);
        if (b != 0 && a < b) find(s + ")", a, b-1);</pre>
        if (a == 0 && b == 0) answer.add(s);
    }
}
Problem 5: Combinations
package javaPractic;
```

```
list.add(n);
}
result.addAll(combine(n - 1, k)); //calling function
return result;
}
public static void main(String[] args) { //main program created
    int k = 1;
    int n = 1;
    System.out.println(combine(n, k)); //function calling
}
```

Problem 6: Sum root to leaf numbers

```
package javaPractic;
import javax.swing.tree.TreeNode;
      class Node {    // A binary tree node
            int data;
            Node left, right;
            Node (int item)
                  data = item;
                  left = right = null;
            }
      }
     public class SumNumberLeaf {
     private Node root;
            Node root;
      }
            int treePathsSumUtil(Node node, int val)
                  if (node == null) // Base case
                        return 0;
                  val = (val * 10 + node.data);  // Update val
                  if (node.left == null && node.right == null) // if current node is
leaf, return the current value of val
                        return val;
                  return treePathsSumUtil(node.left, val)+ treePathsSumUtil(node.right,
val);
            }
            int treePathsSum(Node node) // A wrapper function over treePathsSumUtil()
                  return treePathsSumUtil(node, 0);
            public static void main(String args[]) {    //main program created
                  SumNumberLeaf tree = new SumNumberLeaf();
                  tree.root = new Node(1);
                  tree.root.left = new Node(2);
                  tree.root.right = new Node(3);
                  System.out.print("Sum of all paths is " +
tree.treePathsSum(tree.root)); //function calling
      }
```

Problem 7: Evaluate reverse polish notation

```
package javaPractic;
import java.util.Stack;
public class ERPNotation {    //class created
   public static int evalRPN(String[] tokens) { //function created
       Stack<Integer> st = new Stack<>();
       for(String t : tokens){    //loop
           if("+-*/".contains(t)) //checking condition
             st.push(eval(st.pop(), st.pop(), t));
           else
             st.push(Integer.parseInt(t));
       return st.pop();
    private static int eval(int b, int a, String op) {      //function created
           if("+".equals(op))
           return a+b;
           else if("-".equals(op))
           return a-b;
           else if("*".equals(op))
           return a*b;
           else
           return a/b; //return value
       }
    public static void main(String[] args) {      //main program created
           String[] tokens = {"2","1","+","3","*"};
           System.out.println(evalRPN( tokens)); //function calling
     }
}
Problem 8: Word break
package javaPractic;
import java.util.*;
public class WordBreak{    //class created
     dictionary values
     public static void main(String []args){    //main program created
           String temp dictionary[] = {"mobile", "samsung", "sam", "sung",
"man", "mango", "icecream", "and", "go", "i", "like", "ice", "cream"};
           for (String temp :temp dictionary) {    // loop to add all strings in
dictionary set
                dictionary.add(temp);
           }
           System.out.println(wordBreak("ilikesamsung"));
     }
     int size = word.length();
           if (size == 0) // base case
           return true;
           for (int i = 1; i <= size; i++){    //else check for all words</pre>
                if (dictionary.contains(word.substring(0,i)) &&
```

```
wordBreak(word.substring(i,size)))
                  return true;
                         // if all cases failed then return false
            return false;
      }
Program 9: Right Side View
package javaPractic;
class Node {    //A binary tree node
      int data;
      Node left, right;
      Node (int item)
            data = item;
            left = right = null;
class Max level {  //class to access maximum level by reference
      int max level;
public class RightSideView { //class created
      Node root;
      Max_level max = new Max_level();
      void rightViewUtil(Node node, int level, Max level max level) {
            if (node == null) // Base Case
            if (max level.max level < level) { // If this is the last Node of its</pre>
level
                  System.out.print(node.data + " ");
                  max level.max level = level;
            rightViewUtil(node.right, level + 1, max level);
            rightViewUtil(node.left, level + 1, max level);
      void rightView() { rightView(root); }
      void rightView(Node node) {      // A wrapper over rightViewUtil()
            rightViewUtil(node, 1, max);
      public static void main(String args[]){    //main program created
            RightSideView tree = new RightSideView();
            tree.root = new Node(1);
            tree.root.left = new Node(2);
            tree.root.right = new Node(3);
            tree.root.left.left = new Node(4);
            tree.root.left.right = new Node(5);
            tree.root.right.left = new Node(6);
            tree.root.right.right = new Node(7);
            tree.root.right.left.right = new Node(8);
            tree.rightView(); // function calling
      }
}
```