

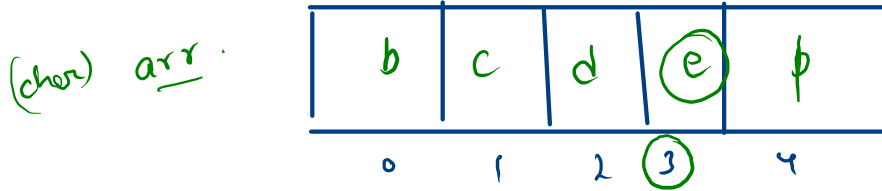
Initialize your array with some default value.

Print First Vowel occurrence

Take n as an integer input. Declare the first array of size n that stores values of char data-type. Then take n character inputs and store them in the array one by one. Print the index at which the vowel occurs for the first time.

Input Format

N int value as size then N char values



first vowel occur.

logic:-

a, e, i, o, u

Sample Input 0

e
b
c
d
e
p

Sample Output 0

3

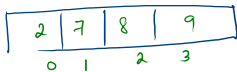
Print Sum of Elements Except Itself

Declare the first array of size n that stores values of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

For each index print the sum of all the elements except the element present at that index..

Sample Input 0

24
19
18
17

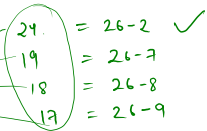


sum = 26

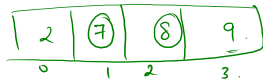
- Steps:
- 1. cal sum.
 - 2. print res.

Sample Output 0

24
19
18
17



logic?



o/p

24
19
18

$i = 0 \times 2$

$26 - 2 = 24$

$26 - 7 = 19$

$26 - 8 = 18$

$2 < 4$

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int [] arr = new int[n];

    for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
        arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
    }

    int sum = sumArr(arr);
    for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
        System.out.println(sum-arr[i]);
    }
}
```

```
int [] arr = {1,2,3,4,5};
arr[2] = 200;
for(int i = 0; i<arr.length; i++){
    System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
}
System.out.println();
for(int val : arr){
    System.out.print(val + " ");
}
```

sum - arr[i]

```
public class Solution {
    public static int sumArr(int [] arr){
        int sum = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i<arr.length; i++){
            int ele = arr[i];
            sum += ele;
        }

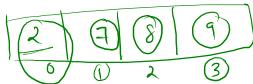
        for(int ele : arr){
            sum += ele;
        }

        return sum;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] arr = new int[n];

        for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
            arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }

        int sum = sumArr(arr);
        for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
            System.out.println(sum-arr[i]);
        }
    }
}
```



sum = 26

$i = 0$

$0 < 4$

$1 < 4$

24

19

18

17

24

19

Check Characteristic

For each index,

Store 1 at that index if the element at that index is greater than zero.

Store 0 at the index if the element at that index is equal to zero.

Store -1 at the index if the element at that index is less than zero.

In the end print the complete array one by one.

Sample Input 0

```
5
-12 23 0 12 -19
```

Sample Output 0

```
-1 1 0 1 -1
```

Logic.

+ \rightarrow 1

0 \rightarrow 0

- \rightarrow -1

-12 23 0 12 -19

$arr[i] < 0$

$arr[i] = -1$

$arr[i] > 0$

$arr[i] = 1$

eg.

-12	23	0	1	-19
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$i = 0$
 $n = 5$

$0 < 5$

$arr[0] = -1$

$1 < 5$

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] arr = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }

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

        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

Update query 1

Given an array of size n with initial values. Take $left, right$ as integer inputs such that $0 \leq left, right$

Then update the given array from the index $left$ till the index $right$ (both left index and right index included) with the element x . In the end print all the elements of the array such that each element is printed in a separate line.

0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
val = 8

Sample Output 0

1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10

[2, 8]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

logic = ?

eg. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
l = 3
r = 5
val = 1

1 2 3 1 1 7
[3, 5]

size { 5
arr ele { 6 2 3 1 4
l { 1 3
val { 5

6 5 5 5 4
0 1 2 3 4
l = 1
r = 3
val = 5

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {
    public static void printArr(int [] arr){
        for(int i = 0; i<arr.length; i++){
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scn.nextInt();
        int [] arr = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
            arr[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int left = scn.nextInt();
        int right = scn.nextInt();
        int x = scn.nextInt();

        // travel in range [l,r]
        for(int i = left; i <= right; i++){
            arr[i] = x;
        }
        printArr(arr);
    }
}
```

2 4 8 8 9 10
0 1 2 3 4 5

l = 1
r = 4
x = 2

2 2 2 2 2 10

i = [1 - - - - 4]
2 2 2 2 2 10

Perform Operations 1

For each index,

Add 1 to the value stored at that index if the element at that index is greater than zero.

Add 2 to the value at the index if the element at that index is equal to zero.

Add 3 to the value at the index if the element at that index is less than zero.

In the end print all the elements of the array such that each element is printed in a separate line.

Sample Input 0

3
-3 0 3

Sample Output 0

0
2
4

