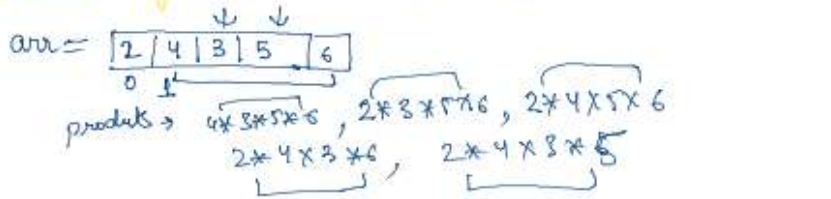
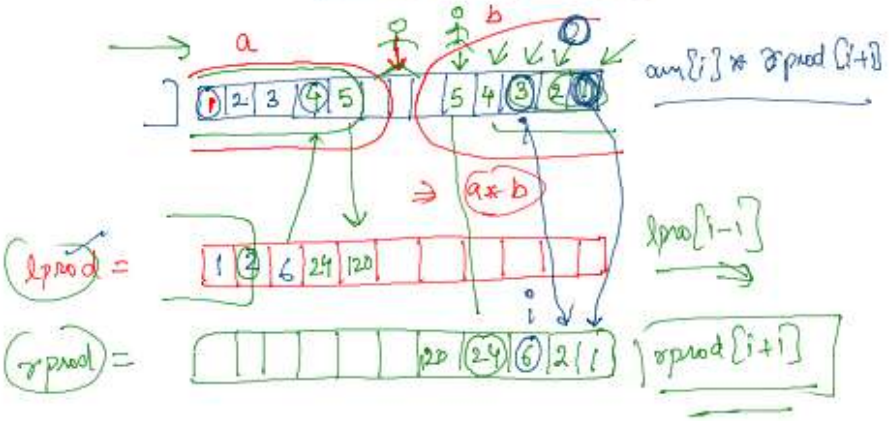
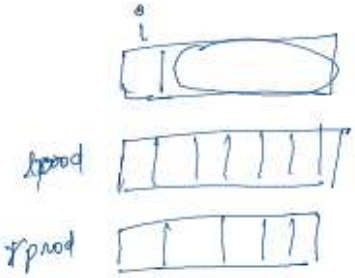
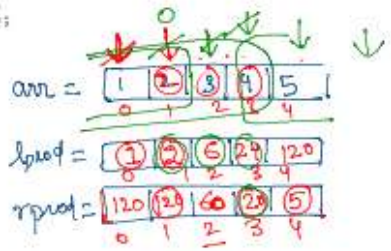
Q→ Product of Elements except itself








```java
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[] lprod = new int[n];
    int[] rprod = new int[n];

    lprod[0]=arr[0];
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
        lprod[i] = lprod[i-1] * arr[i];
    }

    rprod[n-1] = arr[n-1];

    for(int i= n-2;i>=0;i--){
        rprod[i]= rprod[i+1] *arr[i];
    }

    for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){
        if(i==0){
            System.out.println(rprod[i+1]);
        }else if(i==n-1){
            System.out.println(lprod[i-1]);
        }else{
            int prod = lprod[i-1] * rprod[i+1];
            System.out.println(prod);
        }
    }
```



120
60
40
30
24

= 40

Q

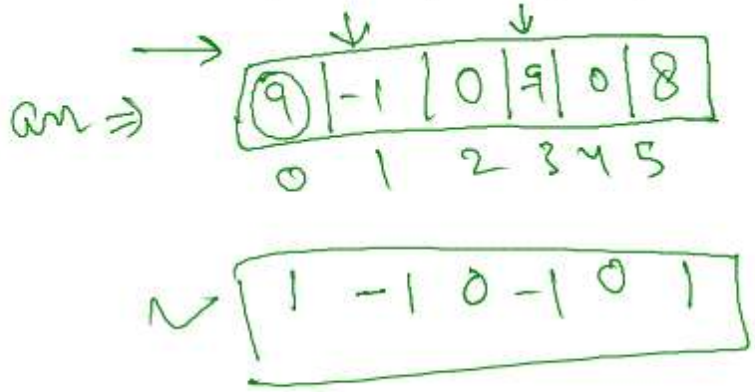
For each index,

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.



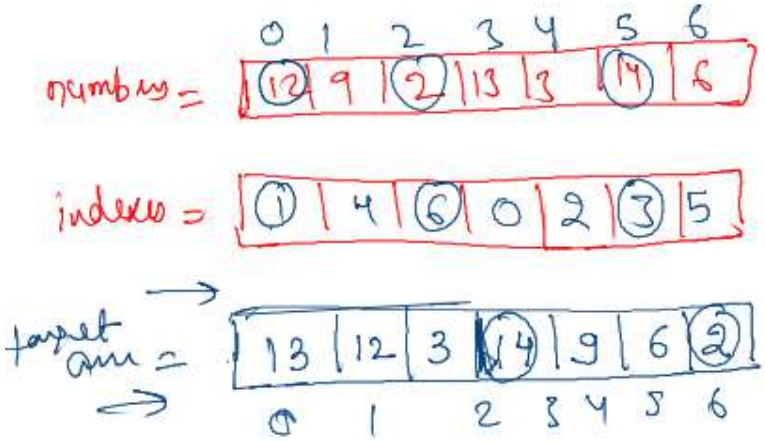
```
public class Solution {

    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 val: arr){
            if(val==0){
                System.out.print("0 ");
            }else if(val>0){
                System.out.print("1 ");
            }else{
                System.out.print("-1 ");
            }
        }
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your c
    }
}
```

Take **n** as an integer input representing size of both array.

Take **n** integer inputs for numbers array and Then take n integer inputs for array indexes where each integer input can be from **0 till numbers.length**.

Then create an array of size n and name it target array. From left to right read **numbers[i] and index[i]**, and in the target array at the index **index[i]**, insert the value **numbers[i]**.

Input Format

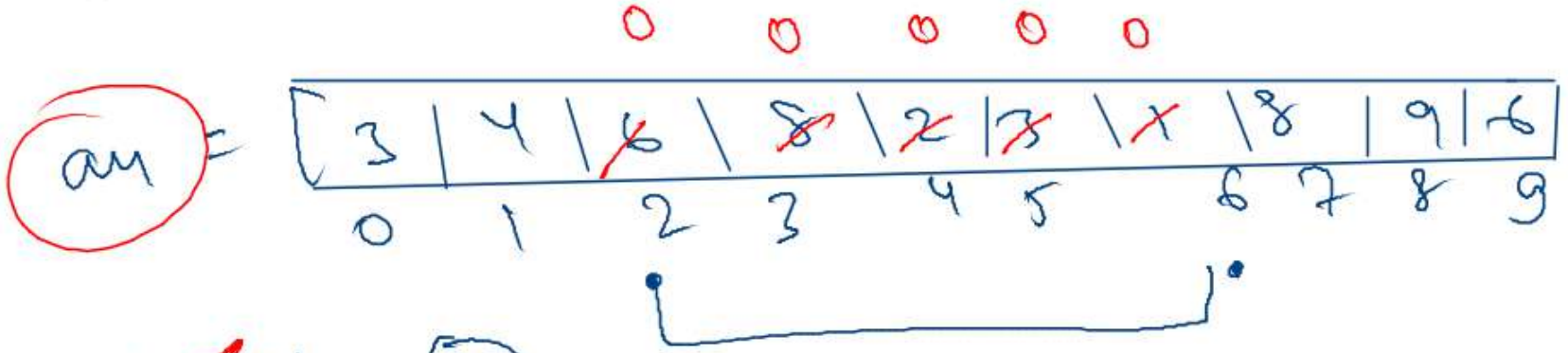



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scn.nextInt();
    int[] number = new int[n];

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

    int[] indexes = new int[n];

    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        indexes[i]= scn.nextInt();
    }
    int[] target = new int[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int idx= indexes[i];
        target[idx] = number[i];
    }

    for(int val : target){
        System.out.print(val +" ");
    }
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT.
}
```

Qu

Given an array of size **n** with intial values. Take **left, right** as integer inputs such that **0 <= left, right < arr.length** and also take **x** as an integer input.

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.



st = 2

end = 6

x = 0

Take an **array arr** of size **N** as input which represents a **large number**.

Add 1 (one) to this large number and print the resultant array.

eg:- [4,2,3,6,5,8,7,1,5,3,9,6] In this case answer must be [4,2,3,6,5,8,7,1,5,3,9,7]

Note: The large integer does not contain any **leading 0's** in the array.

NOTE:- After answering the question, attempt the related question in the linked resource to improve your understanding of this question . Click here

Input Format