

eg. Pur.

length = 7

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

left = 2

right = 5

x = 9

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

left = 3

right = 7

x = 8

i/p { Array, l, r, x



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

l = 0
r = 4
x = 5

i/p { Arr, l, r, x.

for (left \longrightarrow right)
{
 if (arr[i] == x)
 return i;
}

Sample Input 0

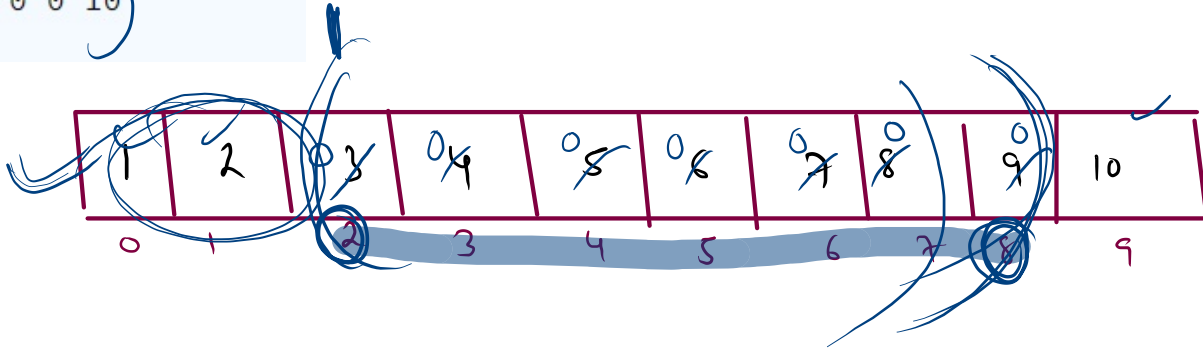
→ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2 8
0 0

left = 2
right = 8

n = 0

Sample Output 0

1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10



```

5
6 public static void main(String[] args) {
7     Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8     int n = scn.nextInt();
9     int [] A = new int[n];
10
11     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
12         A[i] = scn.nextInt();
13     }
14
15     int left = scn.nextInt();
16     int right = scn.nextInt();
17
18     int x = scn.nextInt();
19
20     //logic
21     for(int i = left; i <= right; i++){
22         A[i] = x;
23     }
24
25     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
26         System.out.print(A[i] + " ");
27     }
28 }
29 }

```

while (left ≤ right)
 {
 A[left] = x;
 left++;
 }

MCT

Tentative.

24th

2 → marks for dry run.

2 - TC

- Explain

→ Code

Check Characterstic

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discuss

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.

$$\checkmark \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A[i] > 0 \\ \hline A[i] = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A[i] == 0 \\ A[i] = 0$$

$$A[i] < 0 \\ A[i] = -1$$

Sample Input 0

5
~~-12~~ ~~23~~ ~~0~~ ~~12~~ ~~-19~~
~~-1~~ ~~1~~ ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~-1~~

Sample Output 0

-1 1 0 1 -1

x

23

-10

12

0

-2

```
5  
6 public static void main(String[] args) {  
7     Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
8     int n = scn.nextInt();  
9     int [] A = new int[n];  
10    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
11        A[i] = scn.nextInt();  
12    }  
13
```

] → i/p

```
14 //logic  
15 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
16     if(A[i] > 0){  
17         A[i] = 1;  
18     }  
19     else if(A[i] == 0){  
20         A[i] = 0;  
21     }  
22     else if(A[i] < 0){  
23         A[i] = -1;  
24     }  
25 }  
26
```

] → update

23
1

-10
-1

```
27 //print  
28 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
29     System.out.print(A[i] + " ");  
30 }  
31  
32 }  
33 }
```

→] → print

Add One

Problem	Submissions	Leaderboard	Discussions
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------

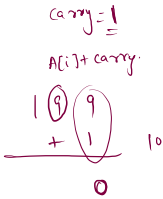
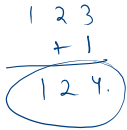
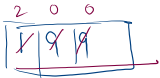
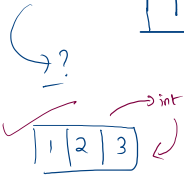
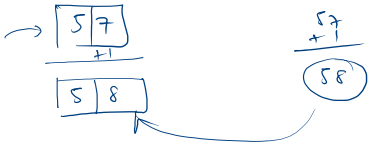
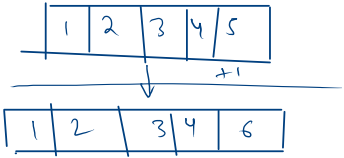
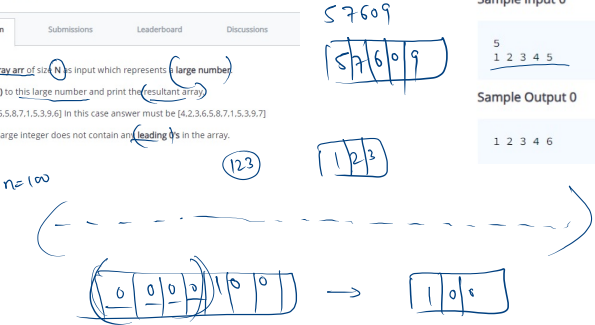
Take an array arr of size N as input which represents a large number.
Add 1 (one) to this large number and print the resultant array.
eg:- {4,2,3,6,5,8,7,1,5,3,9,6} In this case answer must be {4,2,3,6,5,8,7,1,5,3,9,7}
Note: The large integer does not contain any leading 0's in the array.

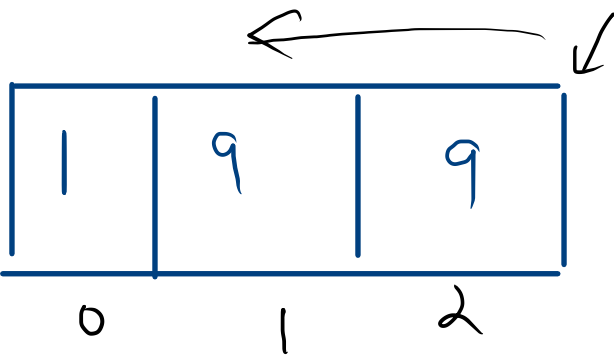
Sample Input 0

5
1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output 0

1 2 3 4 6



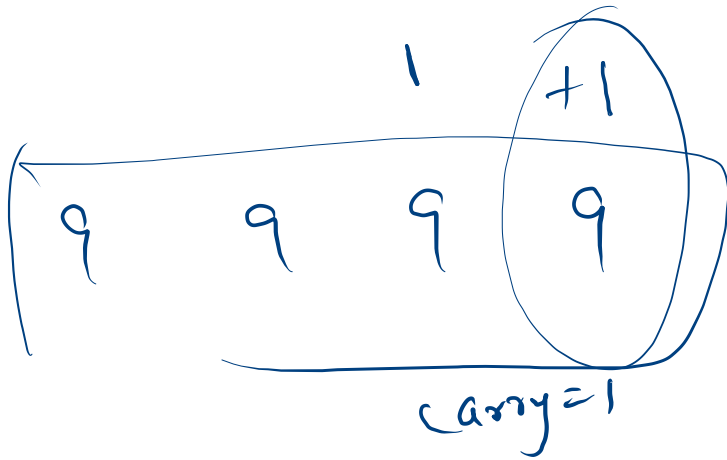


carry = 1

$$A[i] + \text{carry} = \text{val}$$

1 Digit

10



$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 99 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ +1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{val} = \underline{A[i] + \text{carry}}$$

$$\text{val} = 10$$

↓
1 9 9

f

1
1 9 9
0 1 2

carry = 1

val = A[2] + carry

val == 10

A[2] = 0

carry = 1

else

A[2] = val

carry = 0

carry=0

6
8

```
int carry = 1; ✓  
for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--){  
    int val = carry + A[i];  
    if(val == 10){  
        A[i] = 0;  
        carry = 1;  
    }  
    else{ single ⇒ val=6  
        A[i] = val;  
        carry = 0;  
    }  
}
```

maths

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 124 \end{array}$$

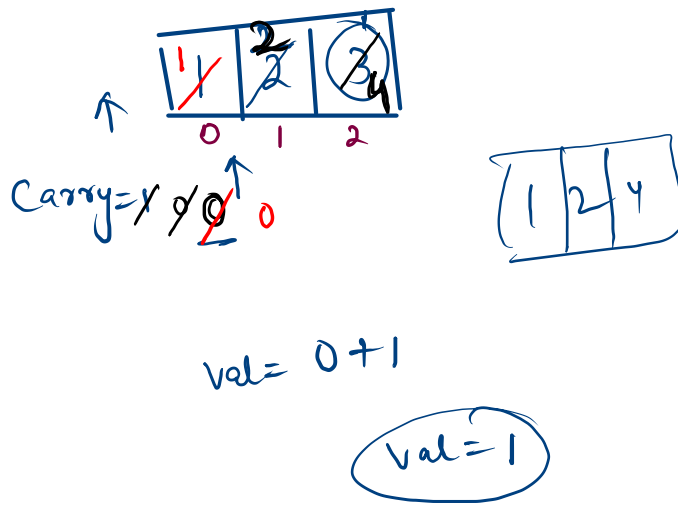
$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 124 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 199 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1^c \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

```
14
15
16 int carry = 1;
17 for(int i = n-1; i >=0; i--){
18     int val = carry + A[i]; //2
19     if(val == 10){
20         A[i] = 0;
21         carry = 1;
22     }
23     else{
24         A[i] = val;
25         carry = 0;
26     }
27 }
28
29 }
```



```

14 int carry = 1;
15 for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--){
16     int val = carry + A[i];
17     if(val == 10){
18         A[i] = 0;
19         carry = 1;
20     }
21     else{
22         A[i] = val;
23         carry = 0;
24     }
25 }
26
27
28
29

```

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \cancel{1} \cancel{0} \cancel{9} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

↑

carry = $\cancel{1}0$

val = 1 + 9

val = $\textcircled{10}$

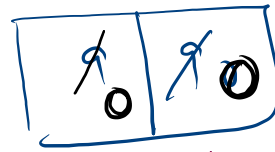
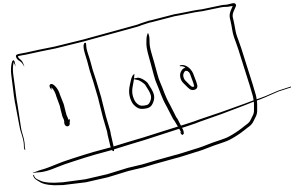
val = 1 + 1 = $\textcircled{2}$

```

14 int carry = 1;
15 for(int i = n-1; i >=0; i--){
16     int val = carry + A[i]; →
17     if(val == 10){
18         A[i] = 0;
19         carry = 1; ✓✓
20     }
21     else{
22         A[i] = val;
23         carry = 0;
24     }
25 }
26
27
28
29

```

carry = 1



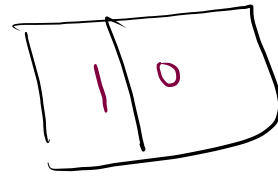
0 1
↑



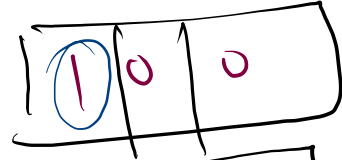
$$val = 1 + 9 = 10$$

✓
10

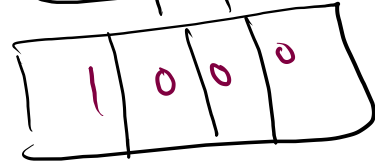
9



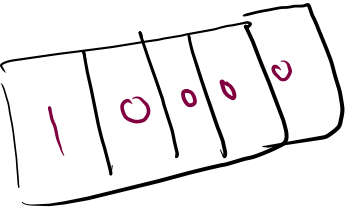
99



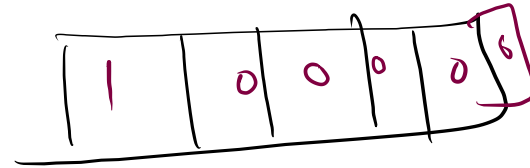
999



9999



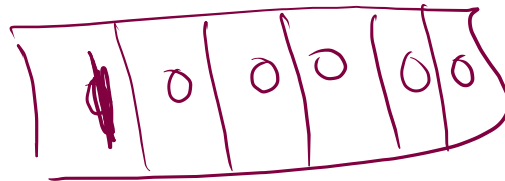
99999



Jan 2020

M2

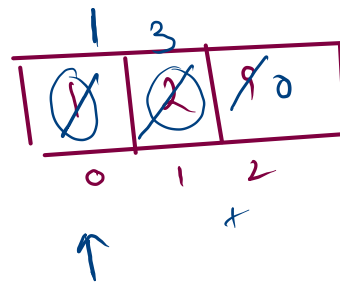
n+1



```

14
15 int carry = 1;
16 for(int i = n-1; i >=0; i--){
17     int val = carry + A[i]; →
18     if(val == 10){
19         A[i] = 0; ✓
20         carry = 1;
21     }
22     else{
23         A[i] = val; ✓
24         carry = 0;
25     }
26 }
27
28 if(carry == 1){
29     A = new int[n+1];
30     A[0] = 1;
31 }
32

```



$$\text{carry} = 1 \times 0$$

$$\text{val} = 1 + 9$$

$$1 + 2 = \text{val}$$

$$\text{val} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \boxed{2 \mid \cancel{9} 10} \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{} \boxed{10}
 \end{array}$$

10

Solve Array

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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]`.

eg. $5 = n$

number	7	9	4	8	2
<u>index</u>	3	2	4	1	0

$target[index[i]] = numbers[i]$

	+	✓			
number	7	9	14	8	2
<u>index</u>	3	2	4	1	0
target	2	8	9	7	14
	0	1	2	3	4