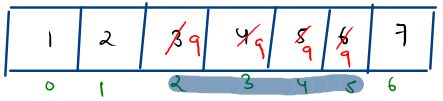
eg Que.

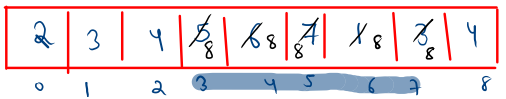
length = 7



left = 2

right = 5

x = 9



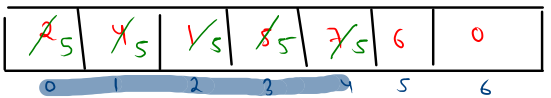
left = 3

right = 7

x = 8

i/p { Array, l, r, x

{ left ⟵ ⟶ right }.



l = 0

r = 4

x = 5

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

for (left ——— right)

{ A[i] = x;

}

Sample Input 0

```
10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2 8
0
```

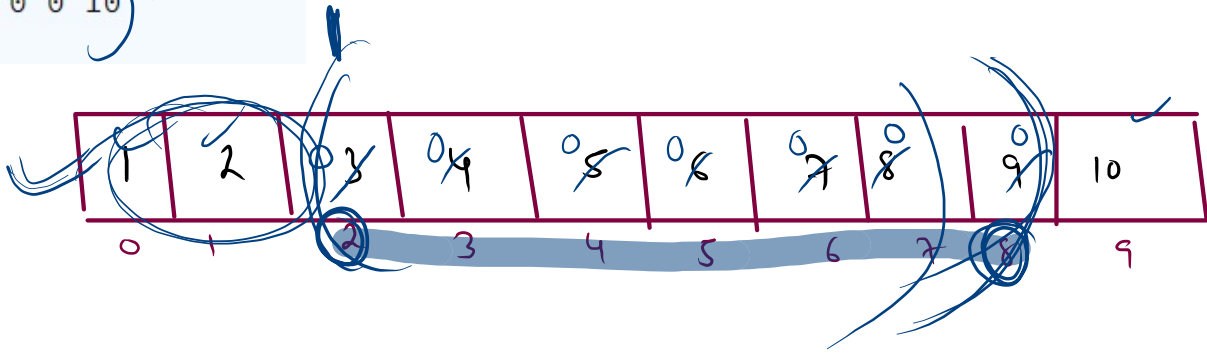
left = 2

right = 8

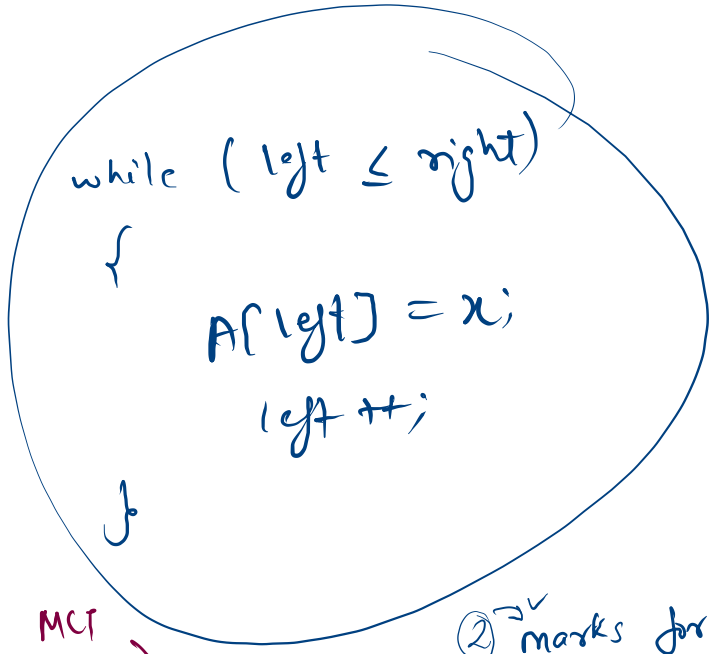
n = 0

Sample Output 0

```
1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10
```



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

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

        int left = scn.nextInt();
        int right = scn.nextInt();

        int x = scn.nextInt();

        //logic
        for(int i = left; i <= right; i++){
            A[i] = x;
        }

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



MCT

Tentative.

24th

(2) marks for dry run.

2 — TC

- Explain
- Code

Check Characterstic

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussi

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.

A[i] > 0 → A[i] = 1

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
```

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

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

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

}
}
```

23 -10 12 0 -2

i/p

update

2 1 -1

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]

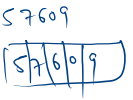
Note: The large integer does not contain any leading 0's in the array.

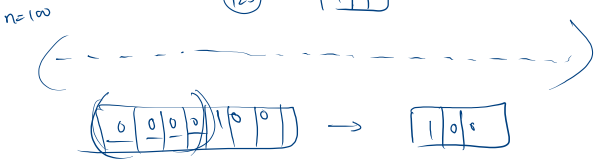
Sample Input 0

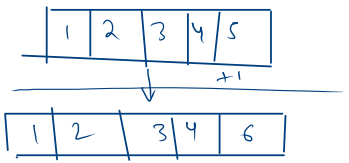
```
5
1 2 3 4 5
```

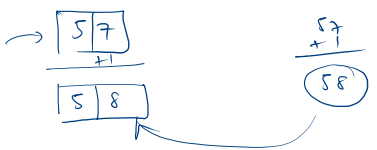
Sample Output 0

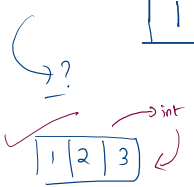
```
1 2 3 4 6
```

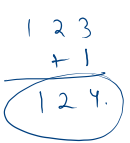


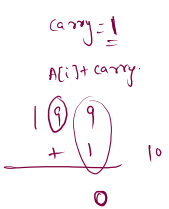


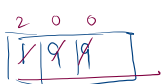


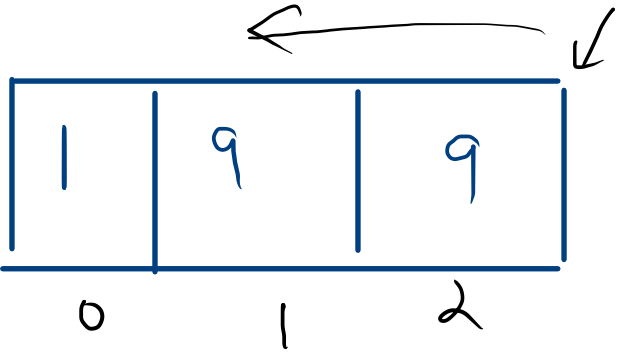










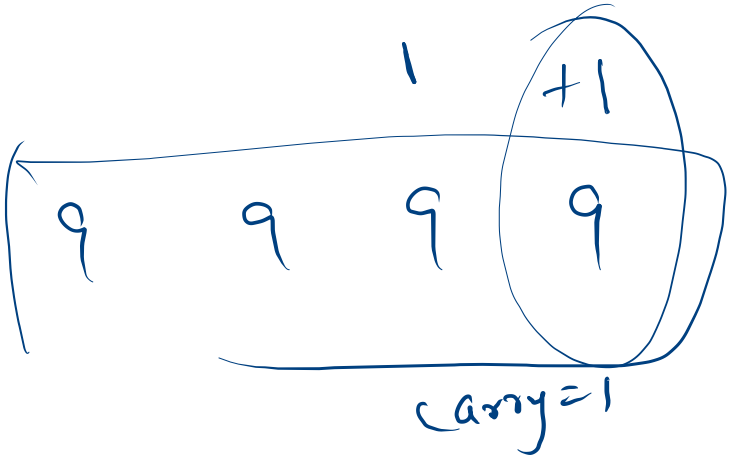


carry = 1

A[i] + carry = val

1 Digit

10



1
2 3
9 9

2

9
+1

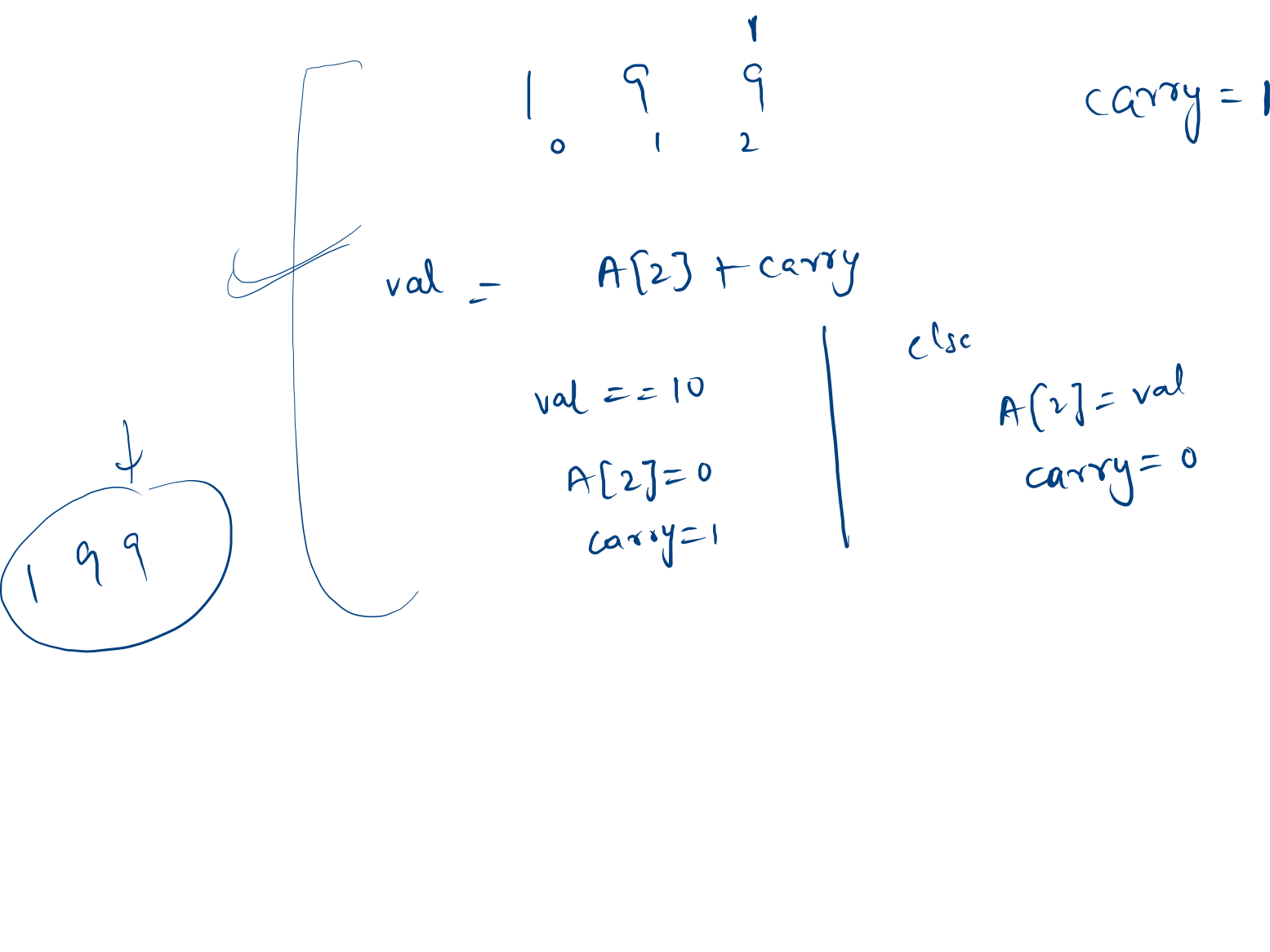
10

1
1 9 9
+ 1

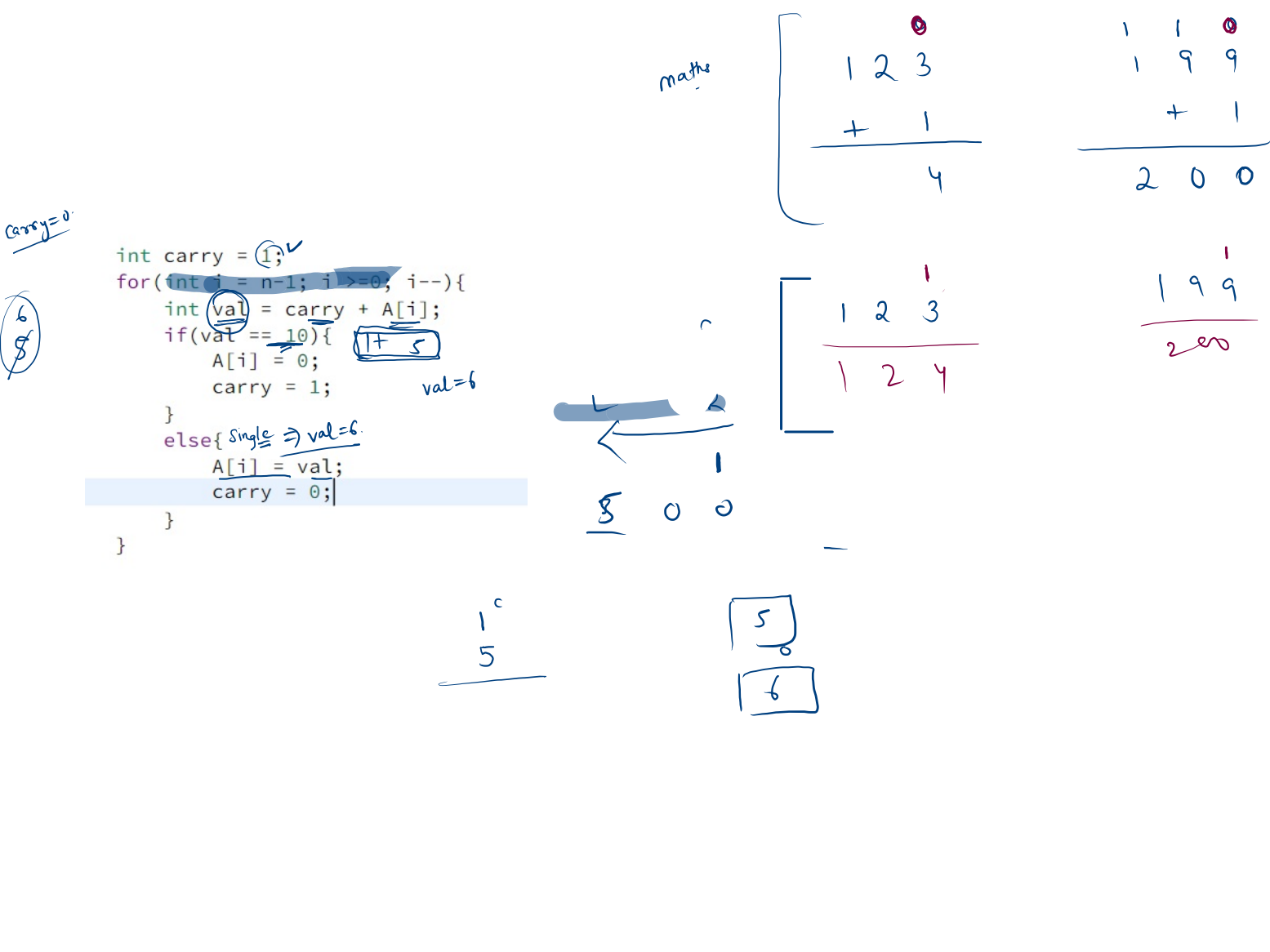
0

val = A[i] + carry

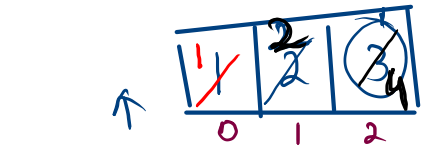
val = 10


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
1 9 9

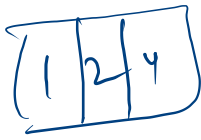
```
int carry = 1;
for(int i = n-1; i >=0; i--){
    int val = carry + A[i];
    if(val == 10){
        A[i] = 0;
        carry = 1;
    }
    else{
        A[i] = val;
        carry = 0;
    }
}
```



```
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
29  }
```



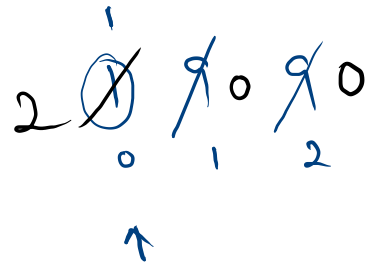
Carry = 1 0 0



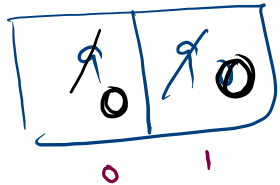
val = 0 + 1

val = 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
29  }
```

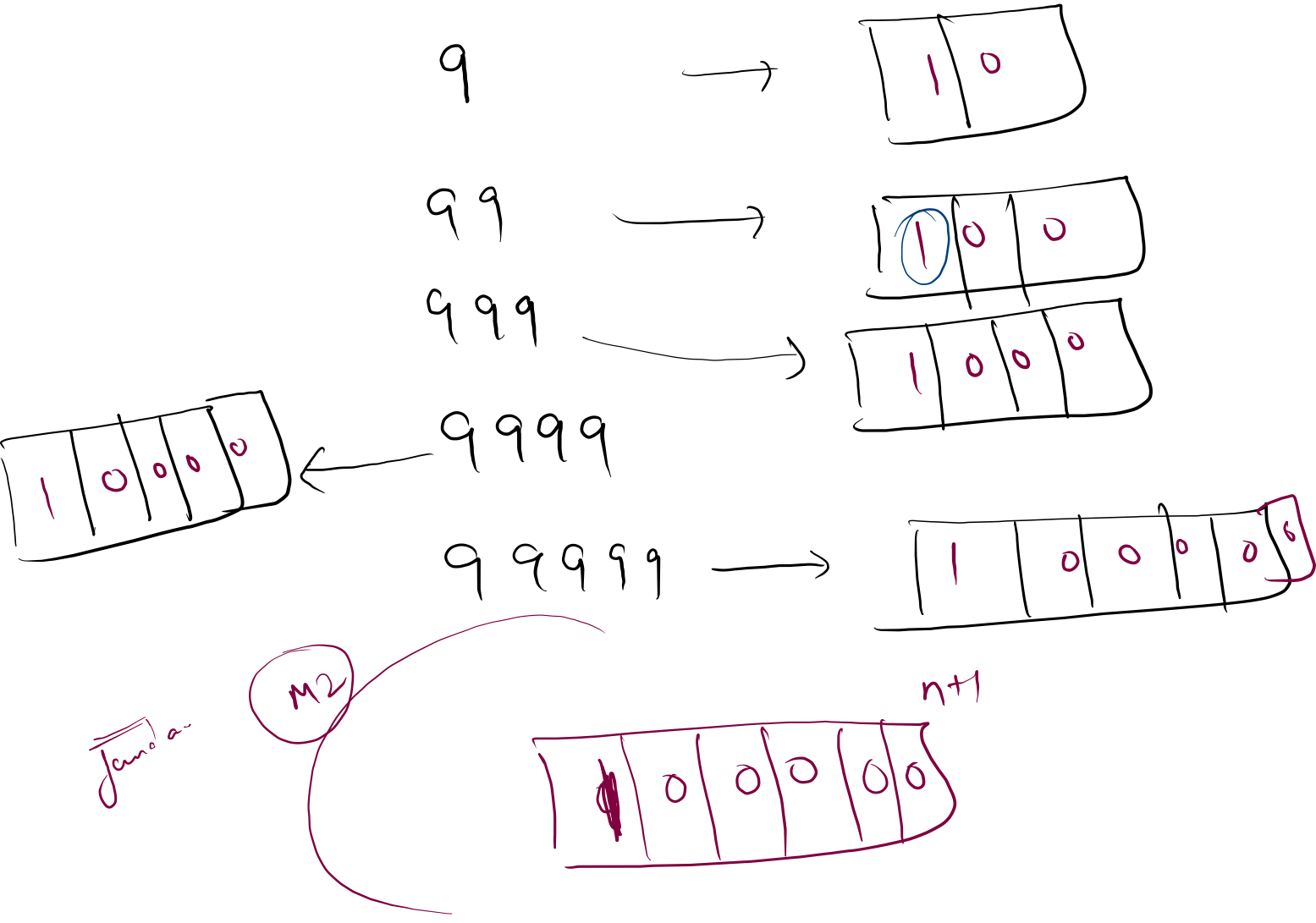


```
14
15          int carry = 1;
16          for(int i = n-1; i >=0; i--){
17              int val = carry + A[i];
18              if(val == 10){
19                  A[i] = 0;
20                  carry = 1;
21              }
22              else{
23                  A[i] = val;
24                  carry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

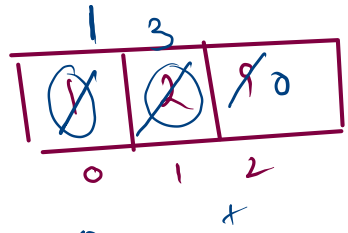


val = 1 + 9 = 10

10


9
1 0
99
1 0 0
999
1 0 0 0
9999
1 0 0 0 0
99999
1 0 0 0 0 0
M2
n+1
1 0 0 0 0 0

```
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
```

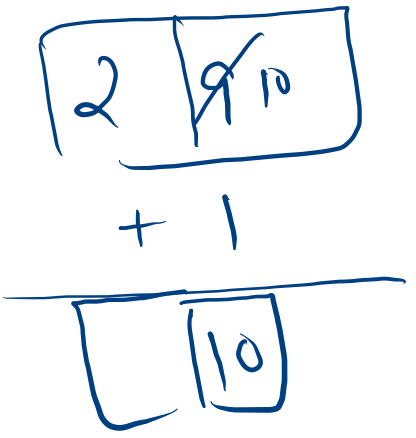


carry = 1 / 0

val = 1 + 9

1 + 2 = val

val = 1 + 0 = 1



10

Solve Array

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

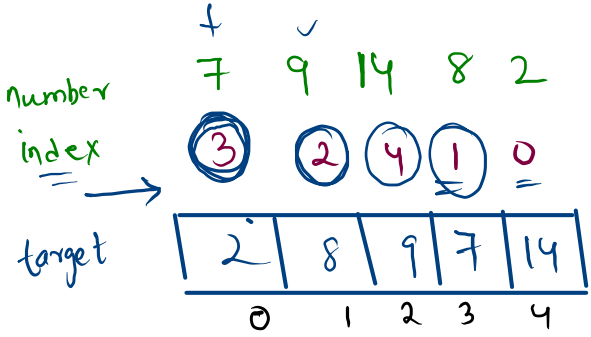
Take **n** as an integer input representing size of both array.

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
index	3	2	4	1	0



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