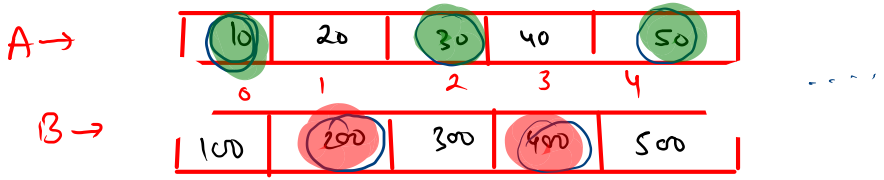
Print two arrays alternately

Take **n** as an integer input. 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.

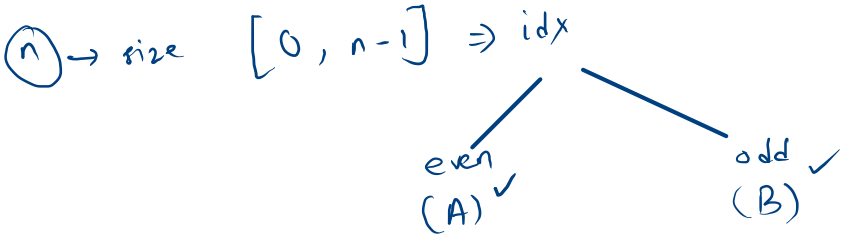
Declare the **second array** of size **n** that stores values of **int** data-type. Then take **n** integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

Then print the elements as explained below

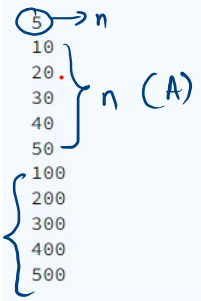
Print the first element of the first array present at the **0th** index, then the element of the **second array** at the **1st** index, then the element of the first array at the **2nd** index, then the element of the second array at the **3rd** index, so on and so forth.



(B) n



Sample Input 0



Sample Output 0

```
10 200 30 400 50
```

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

        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(i % 2 == 0){ //even
                System.out.print(A[i] + " ");

            }else{  //odd
                System.out.print(B[i] + " ");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Check if x is present in array or not

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Given an **array**, the task is to write a Java program to check whether a specific element is **present** in this Array or not.

Linear Search.

n = 5

Key = 3

1 2 3 4 5

0 1 2 3 4

↑

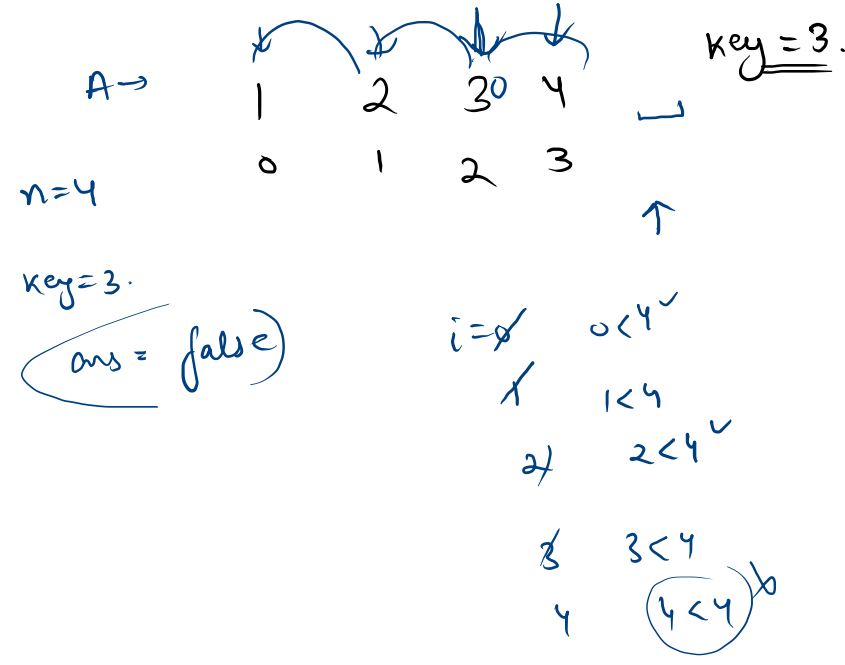
Sample Input 0

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

Sample Output 0

```
True
```

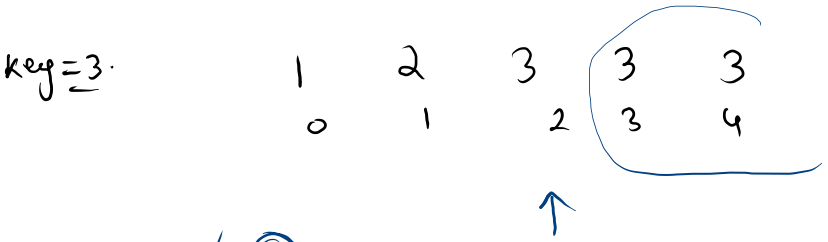
```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

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

        boolean ans = false; // assume key is not present
        //try to find key
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(A[i] == key){
                ans = true;
            }
        }
        if(ans == true){
            System.out.println("True");
        }else{
            System.out.println("False");
        }


```



Print first index of x in array

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

You have given **array** of **n** elements and **key** . you need to find the **first index** in the array . If key does not exist then return **-1**.



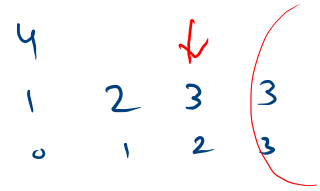
Sample Input 0

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

Sample Output 0

```
2
```

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

        int ans = -1;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(A[i] == key){
                ans = i;
                break;
            }
        }
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```



key = 3

ans = -1 ✗ (2)

i = 0 0 < 4 ✓

A[0] == 3

i = 1 1 < 4 ✓

2 ≠ 3

i = 2 (2 < 4) ✓

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

public class Solution {
    public static int search(int [] A, int key){
        for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] == key){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    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 key = scn.nextInt();
        int ans = search(A, key);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```

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

public class Solution {
    public static void search(int [] A, int key,int n){

        int ans = -1;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(A[i] == key){
                ans = i;
                break;
            }
        }
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
    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 key = scn.nextInt();
        search(A, key,n);
    }
}
```

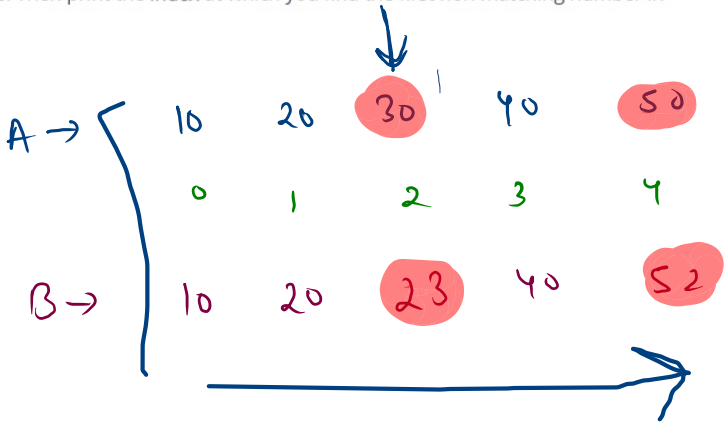
Print First NON MATCHING NUMBER

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

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.

Then again declare a **second 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. Then print the **index** at which you find the first non matching number in the array.

n = 5



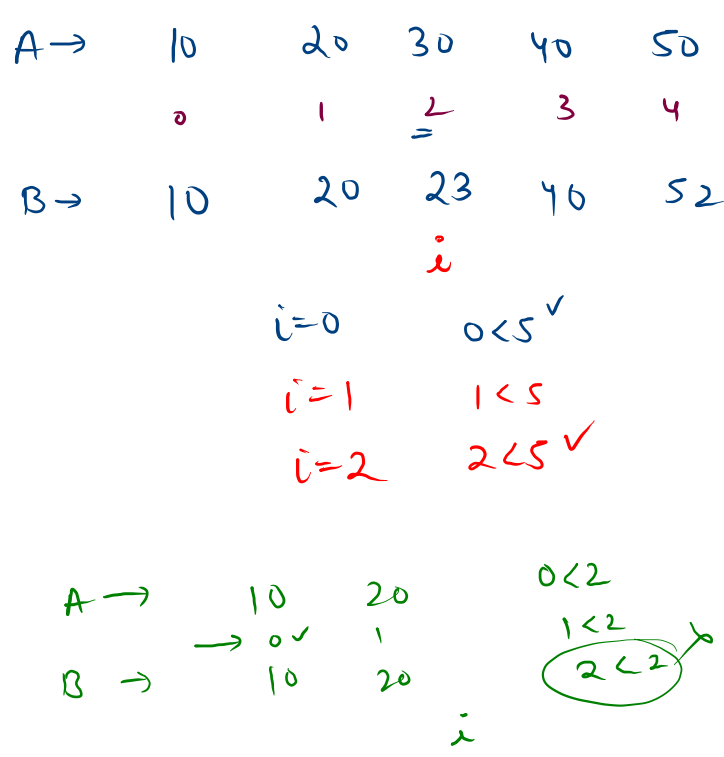
A, B

5 → n
10
20
30
40
50
10
20
23
40
52

ample Ou

2

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

public class Solution {
    public static int nonMatching(int [] A, int [] B){
        for(int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] != B[i]){
                return i;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    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 [] B = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int ans = nonMatching(A, B);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
}
```



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

public class Solution {
    public static int nonMatching(int [] A, int [] B){
        int ans = -1;
        for(int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
            if(A[i] != B[i]){
                ans = i;
                break;
            }
        }
        return ans;
    }
    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 [] B = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        int ans = nonMatching(A, B);
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
```

POC

```
Inside loop
Inside loop
Outside first loop
```

```
Inside loop
Inside loop
```

```java
public class Main
{
    public static void func(){
        for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
            if(i == 2){
                break;
            }
            System.out.println("Inside loop");
        }
        System.out.println("Outside first loop");
    }


    public static void main(String[] args) {
        func();

    }
}
```

```java
public class Main
{
    public static void func(){
        for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
            if(i == 2){
                return;
            }
            System.out.println("Inside loop");
        }
        System.out.println("Outside first loop");
    }


    public static void main(String[] args) {
        func();

    }
}
```

Sum of all Elements of Array

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

You have given an **array**, you have to claculate the **sum** of all elements of array but do this task [illegible]

Input Format

First line consists of size of array **n**.

Second line consists Elements of **array** (seperated by space).

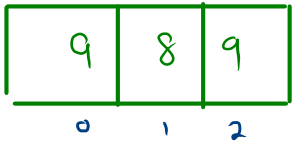
Sample Input 0

```
3
9 8 9
```

Sample Output 0

```
26
```

n = 3.



9 + 8 + 9 = 26

i/p → n, A[i]

```
int Sum=0;
for ( i=0 ____ i< A.length)
{
    Sum += A[i];
}
```

```java
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 [] A = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
        }
        //logic
        int sum = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            sum += A[i];
        }
        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```