

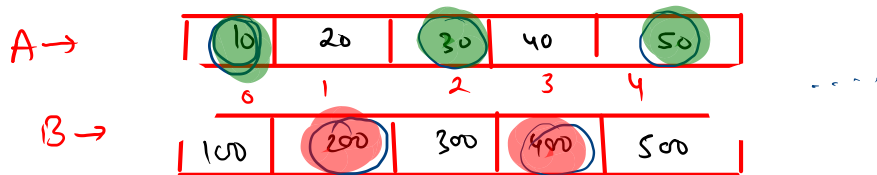
# Print two arrays alternately

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

5  $\rightarrow n$   
10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
100  
200  
300  
400  
500  
}  $n \ (A)$

Sample Output 0

10 200 30 400 50

$n \rightarrow \text{size} \ [0, n-1] \Rightarrow \text{idx}$

even  $(A) \checkmark$

odd  $(B) \checkmark$

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
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        int [] B = new int[n];
14        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
15            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
16        }
17
18        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
19            if(i % 2 == 0){ //even
20                System.out.print(A[i] + " ");
21
22            }else{ //odd
23                System.out.print(B[i] + " ");
24            }
25        }
26    }
27 }
```

# 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

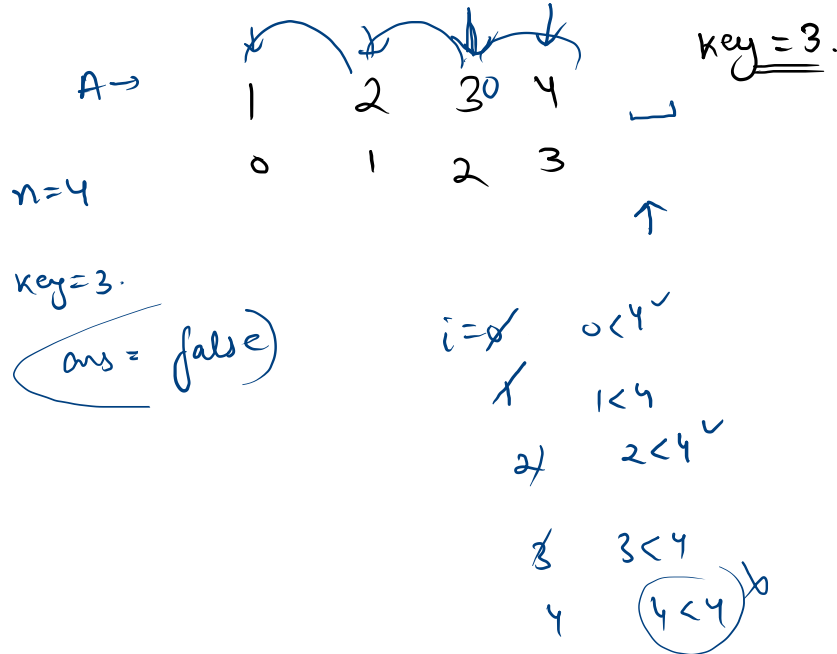
Sample Output 0

True

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
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        int key = scn.nextInt();
14
15        boolean ans = false; // assume key is not present
16        //try to find key
17        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
18            if(A[i] == key){
19                ans = true;
20            }
21        }
22        if(ans == true){
23            System.out.println("True");
24        }else{
25            System.out.println("False");
26        }
27    }
28 }

```



# Print first index of x in array

Sample Input 0

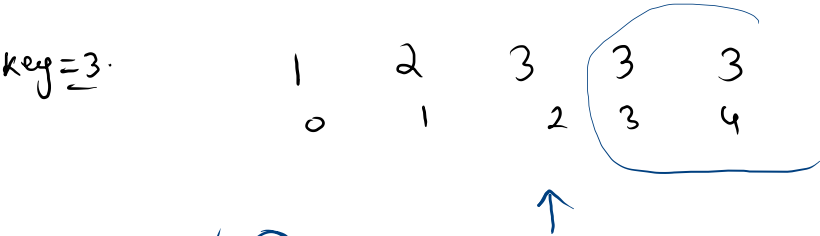
```
5
1 2 3 3 3
3
```

Sample Output 0

2

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.



ans = -1 (2)

stop searching.  
↳ break

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
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        int key = scn.nextInt();
14
15        int ans = -1;
16        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
17            if(A[i] == key){
18                ans = i;
19                break;
20            }
21        }
22        System.out.println(ans);
23    }
24 }

```

4		↓	3
1	2	3	
0	1	2	
		3	

key = 3

ans = -1 / (2)  
 $i = 0$        $0 < 4$  ✓

$A[0] == 3$

$i = 1$        $1 < 4$  ✓  
 $2 \neq 3$

$i = 2$       (2 < 4) ✓

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5     public static int search(int [] A, int key){
6         for(int i = 0 ;i < A.length; i++){
7             if(A[i] == key){
8                 return i;
9             }
10        }
11        return -1;
12    }
13    public static void main(String[] args) {
14        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
15        int n = scn.nextInt();
16        int [] A = new int[n];
17        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
18            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
19        }
20        int key = scn.nextInt();
21        int ans = search(A, key);
22        System.out.println(ans);
23    }
24 }

```

A →

①  
0

②  
1

③  
②

3  
3

3  
4

key = 3

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5     public static void search(int [] A, int key,int n){
6
7         int ans = -1;
8         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
9             if(A[i] == key){
10                 ans = i;
11                 break;
12             }
13         }
14         System.out.println(ans);
15     }
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
18         int n = scn.nextInt();
19         int [] A = new int[n];
20         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
21             A[i] = scn.nextInt();
22         }
23         int key = scn.nextInt();
24         search(A, key,n);
25     }
26 }
```



# Print First NON MATCHING NUMBER

Problem

Submissions

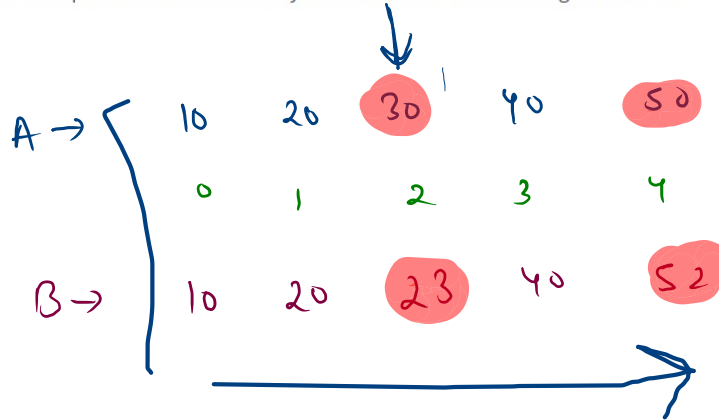
Leaderboard

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

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5     public static int nonMatching(int [] A, int [] B){
6         for(int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
7             if(A[i] != B[i]){
8                 return i;
9             }
10        }
11        return -1;
12    }
13    public static void main(String[] args) {
14        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
15        int n = scn.nextInt();
16        int [] A = new int[n];
17        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
18            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
19        }
20        int [] B = new int[n];
21        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
22            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
23        }
24        int ans = nonMatching(A, B);
25        System.out.println(ans);
26    }
27 }

```

$A \rightarrow$ 

10	20	30	40	50
0	1	2	3	4

$B \rightarrow$ 

10	20	23	40	52
		i		

$i=0$        $0 < 5 \checkmark$   
 $i=1$        $1 < 5$   
 $i=2$        $2 < 5 \checkmark$

$A \rightarrow$ 

10	20
0 ✓	1
10	20

$B \rightarrow$ 

10	20

$i$

$0 < 2$   
 $1 < 2$   
 $2 < 2$

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5     public static int nonMatching(int [] A, int [] B){
6         int ans = -1;
7         for(int i = 0; i < A.length; i++){
8             if(A[i] != B[i]){
9                 ans = i;
10                break;
11            }
12        }
13        return ans;
14    }
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
17        int n = scn.nextInt();
18        int [] A = new int[n];
19        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
20            A[i] = scn.nextInt();
21        }
22        int [] B = new int[n];
23        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
24            B[i] = scn.nextInt();
25        }
26        int ans = nonMatching(A, B);
27        System.out.println(ans);
28    }
```

Poc.

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

```
Inside loop
Inside loop
```

```
1
2 public class Main
3 {
4     public static void func(){
5         for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
6             if(i == 2){
7                 break;
8             }
9             System.out.println("Inside loop");
10        }
11        System.out.println("Outside first loop");
12    }
13
14
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        func();
17    }
18 }
19
20
```

```
1
2 public class Main
3 {
4     public static void func(){
5         for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
6             if(i == 2){
7                 return;
8             }
9             System.out.println("Inside loop");
10        }
11        System.out.println("Outside first loop");
12    }
13
14
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        func();
17    }
18 }
19
20
```

# Sum of all Elements of Array

Sample Input 0

3  
9 8 9

Sample Output 0

26

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

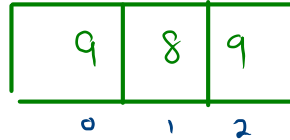
You have given an array, you have to calculate the **sum** of all elements of array but do this task ~~in the most efficient way~~.

## Input Format

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

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

$n=3$ .



$$9 + 8 + 9 = 26$$

i/p  $\rightarrow$   $\begin{pmatrix} n \\ A[i] \end{pmatrix}$

int sum = 0;

for (  $i=0$  \_\_\_\_\_  $i < A.length$  )  
    {  
        sum += A[i];  
    }

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
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        //logic
14        int sum = 0;
15        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
16            sum += A[i];
17        }
18        System.out.println(sum);
19    }
20 }

```

ans = 23

9 6 8  
0 1 2  
i

sum = ~~0~~ ~~9~~ ~~15~~ (23) i=0

i=1 0 < 3 ✓

i=2 1 < 3 ✓

i=3 2 < 3 ✓

i=3 3 < 3 ✗