Is multiple of 3?

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Take n as an integer input. Declare an array of size n that stores value of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

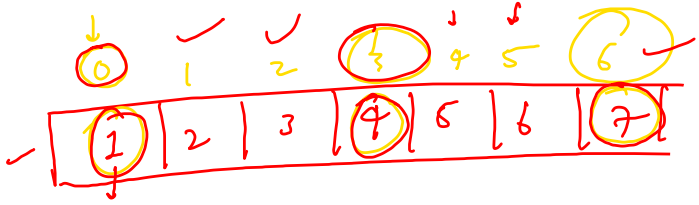
Then print all the elements of the array where the index is divisible by 3

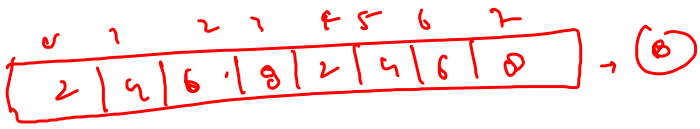
Sample Input 0

```
7
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

Sample Output 0

```
1 4 7
```





i → index

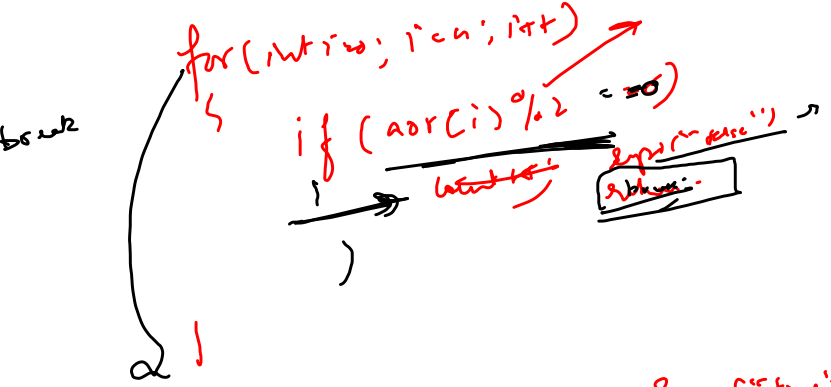
arr(i) → element.

arr(n) → 2index → Value.

8

n=8

int count=0 → evencount;

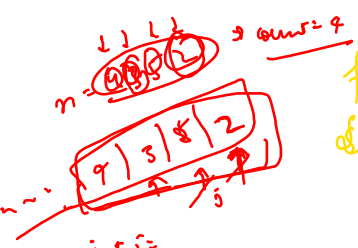


1, 2

for (i=0; i<n; i=3)

{

}



```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    int x = scn.nextInt();
    int y = scn.nextInt();
    int z = scn.nextInt();
}
```



```
→ for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
    int x = scn.nextInt();
    int y = ____ x ____;
    if(x==y) =
}
```

n


```
for(int i=1; i<n; i++)
{
    int x, y;
    if(x>y) → S1
    else if(x==y) → = =
    else → S2
}
```

Odd Indexes

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Take n as an integer input. Declare an array of size n that stores value of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

Then print all the indexes of the array from the starting where the elements are odd

Input Format

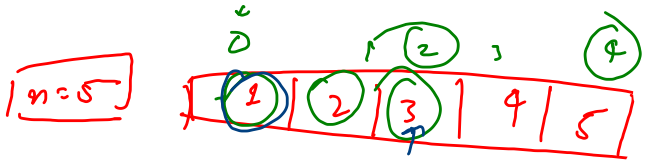
A number n representing length of array. then n elements of array.

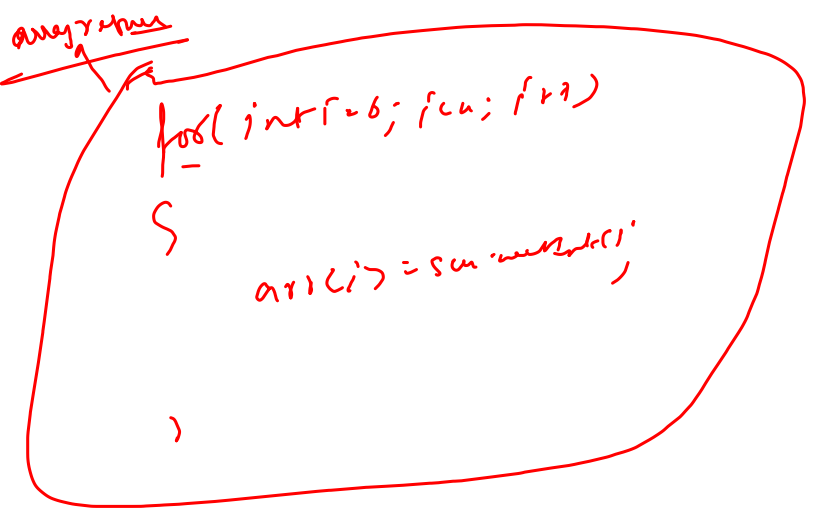
Sample Input 0

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

Sample Output 0

```
0 2 4
```



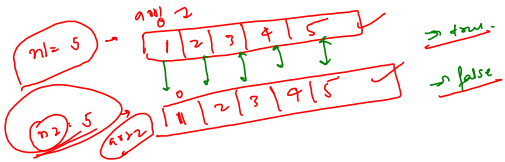

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
}

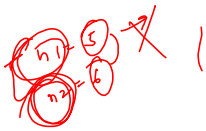
Take n as an integer input. Declare the first array of size n that stores values of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

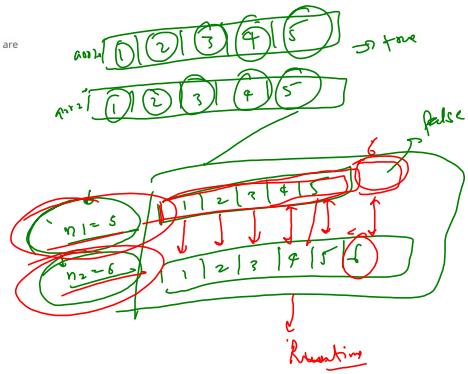
Declare the second array of size n that stores values of int data-type. Then take n integer inputs and store them in the array one by one.

Then print "true" if the arrays are equal and print "false" if the array is not equal.

Definition of Equal Arrays: Arrays whose size is equal and whose elements at the corresponding indexes are the same

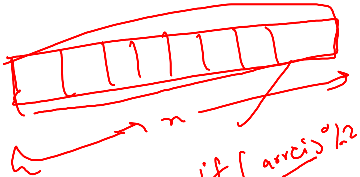




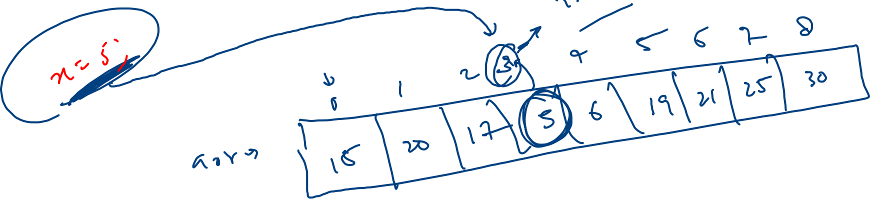


```java
public static boolean isEqual(int arr1[],int arr2[]){

    int n1=arr1.length;
    int n2=arr2.length;

    if(n1!=n2){
        return false;
    }

    for(int i=0;i<n1;i++){
        if(arr1[i]!=arr2[i]){
            return false;
        }

    }

    return true;
}
```

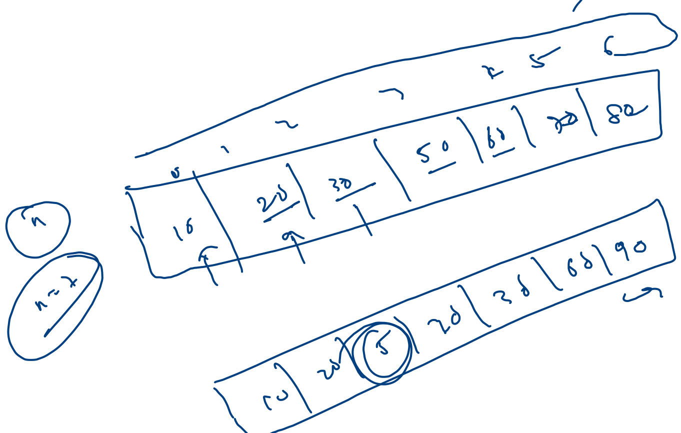
```java
public static void main(String[] args) {


    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. You
    Scanner scn=new Scanner(System.in);

    int n1=scn.nextInt();

    int arr1[]=new int[n1];

    for(int i=0;i<n1;i++){
        arr1[i]=scn.nextInt();
    }



    int n2=scn.nextInt();

    int arr2[]=new int[n2];

    for(int i=0;i<n2;i++){
        arr2[i]=scn.nextInt();
    }

    boolean ans=isEqual(arr1,arr2);
    System.out.println(ans);
}
```



if (arr[i] % 2 == 0)
print("True");
else
print(



for (arr)
{
if (arr[i] == x && a%2 [illegible])
System.out.print("True");
return;
}
System.out.print("False");



→ even → True.

count = 0;
→ even → count++;
if (count == n) → "True";
else false;

→ False