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CodingBat Java Array-1

CodingBat code practice

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Java | Python

Array-1 ★★★☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ chance

Basic array problems -- no loops.. Use a[0], a[1], ... to access elements in an array, a.length is the length (note that s.length() is for Strings). Allocate a new array like this: int[] a = new int[10]; // length 10 array
See the Java Arrays and Loops Help document for help.

✔ firstLast6 H	✔ sameFirstLast H	✔ makePi
✔ commonEnd	✔ sum3	✔ rotateLeft3
✔ reverse3	✔ maxEnd3	✔ sum2
✔ middleWay	✔ makeEnds	✔ has23
✔ no23	✔ makeLast	✔ double23
✔ fix23	✔ start1	✔ biggerTwo
✔ makeMiddle	✔ plusTwo	✔ swapEnds
✔ midThree	✔ maxTriple	✔ frontPiece
✔ unlucky1	✔ make2	✔ front11

Java Help

- Java Example Solution Code
- Java String Introduction (video)
- Java Substring v2 (video)
- Java String Equals and Loops
- Java String indexOf and Parsing
- Java If and Boolean Logic
- If Boolean Logic Example Solution Code 1 (video)
- If Boolean Logic Example Solution Code 2 (video)
- Java For and While Loops
- Java Arrays and Loops
- Java Map Introduction

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CodingBat Java Array-1 firstLast6

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Java | Python

Array-1 > firstLast6

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints, return true if 6 appears as either the first or last element in the array. The array will be length 1 or more.

firstLast6([1, 2, 6]) → true
firstLast6([6, 1, 2, 3]) → true
firstLast6([13, 6, 1, 2, 3]) → false

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter) Show Hint

```
public boolean f
  int first = nu
  int last = nums[nums.length - 1];

  if (first == 6 || last == 6){
    return true;
  } else {return false;}
}
```

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Expected	Run		
firstLast6([1, 2, 6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([6, 1, 2, 3]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([13, 6, 1, 2, 3]) → false	false	OK	
firstLast6([13, 6, 1, 2, 6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([3, 2, 1]) → false	false	OK	
firstLast6([3, 6, 1]) → false	false	OK	
firstLast6([3, 6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([3]) → false	false	OK	
firstLast6([5, 6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([5, 5]) → false	false	OK	
firstLast6([1, 2, 3, 4, 6]) → true	true	OK	
firstLast6([1, 2, 3, 4]) → false	false	OK	

Поиск

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CodingBat Java Array-1 sameFirstLast

Given an array of ints, return true if the array is length 1 or more, and the first element and the last element are equal.

sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3]) → false
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3, 1]) → true
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 1]) → true

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter) Show Hint

```
public boolean sameFirstLast(int[] nums) {
  int first = nums[0];
  int last = nums[nums.length -1];

  if ((nums.length > 0 && first != last)){
    return false;
  } else {
    return true;
  }
}
```

Go

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Expected	Run		
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3]) → false	false	OK	
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3, 1]) → true	true	OK	
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 1]) → true	true	OK	
sameFirstLast([7]) → true	true	OK	
sameFirstLast([]) → false	ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 0 (line:2)	X	
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1]) → true	true	OK	
sameFirstLast([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13]) → false	false	OK	
sameFirstLast([13, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13]) → true	true	OK	
sameFirstLast([7, 7]) → true	true	OK	
other tests		OK	

Correct for more than half the tests

Your progress graph for this problem

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CodingBat Java Array-1 makePi

Java | Python

Array-1 > makePi

prev | next | chance

Return an int array length 3 containing the first 3 digits of pi, {3, 1, 4}.

makePi() → [3, 1, 4]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] makePi() {
  int[] arr = {3, 1, 4};
  return arr;
}
```

Expected	Run	
makePi() → [3, 1, 4]	[3, 1, 4]	OK

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

Go

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CodingBat Java Array-1 commonEnd

Given 2 arrays of ints, a and b, return true if they have the same first element or they have the same last element. Both arrays will be length 1 or more.

commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [7, 3]) → true
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [7, 3, 2]) → false
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [1, 3]) → true

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public boolean commonEnd(int[] a, int[] b) {
  int firstA = a[0];
  int firstB = b[0];
  int lastA = a[a.length -1];
  int lastB = b[b.length -1];

  return (firstA == firstB || lastA == lastB ? true : false);
}
```

Go

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Expected	Run		
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [7, 3]) → true	true	OK	
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [7, 3, 2]) → false	false	OK	
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [1, 3]) → true	true	OK	
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [1]) → true	true	OK	
commonEnd([1, 2, 3], [2]) → false	false	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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CodingBat Java Array-1 sum3

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints length 3, return the sum of all the elements.

sum3([1, 2, 3]) → 6
sum3([5, 11, 2]) → 18
sum3([7, 0, 0]) → 7

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int sum3(int[] nums) {
  return nums[0] + nums[1] + nums[2];
}
```

Go

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Expected	Run		
sum3([1, 2, 3]) → 6	6	OK	
sum3([5, 11, 2]) → 18	18	OK	
sum3([7, 0, 0]) → 7	7	OK	
sum3([1, 2, 1]) → 4	4	OK	
sum3([1, 1, 1]) → 3	3	OK	
sum3([2, 7, 2]) → 11	11	OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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codingbat.com — CodingBat Java Array-1 rotateLeft3

Array-1 > rotateLeft3

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints length 3, return an array with the elements "rotated left" so {1, 2, 3} yields {2, 3, 1}.

rotateLeft3([1, 2, 3]) → [2, 3, 1]
rotateLeft3([5, 11, 9]) → [11, 9, 5]
rotateLeft3([7, 0, 0]) → [0, 0, 7]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] rotateLeft3(int[] nums) {
  return new int[] {nums[1],nums[2],nums[0]};
}
```

Go

Expected	Run		
rotateLeft3([1, 2, 3]) → [2, 3, 1]	[2, 3, 1]	OK	
rotateLeft3([5, 11, 9]) → [11, 9, 5]	[11, 9, 5]	OK	
rotateLeft3([7, 0, 0]) → [0, 0, 7]	[0, 0, 7]	OK	
rotateLeft3([1, 2, 1]) → [2, 1, 1]	[2, 1, 1]	OK	
rotateLeft3([0, 0, 1]) → [0, 1, 0]	[0, 1, 0]	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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codingbat.com — CodingBat Java Array-1 reverse3

Java | Python

Array-1 > reverse3

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints length 3, return a new array with the elements in reverse order, so {1, 2, 3} becomes {3, 2, 1}.

reverse3([1, 2, 3]) → [3, 2, 1]
reverse3([5, 11, 9]) → [9, 11, 5]
reverse3([7, 0, 0]) → [0, 0, 7]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] reverse3(int[] nums) {
  return new int[] {nums[2],nums[1],nums[0]};
}
```

Expected	Run		
reverse3([1, 2, 3]) → [3, 2, 1]	[3, 2, 1]	OK	
reverse3([5, 11, 9]) → [9, 11, 5]	[9, 11, 5]	OK	
reverse3([7, 0, 0]) → [0, 0, 7]	[0, 0, 7]	OK	
reverse3([2, 1, 2]) → [2, 1, 2]	[2, 1, 2]	OK	
reverse3([1, 2, 1]) → [1, 2, 1]	[1, 2, 1]	OK	
reverse3([2, 11, 3]) → [3, 11, 2]	[3, 11, 2]	OK	
reverse3([0, 6, 5]) → [5, 6, 0]	[5, 6, 0]	OK	
reverse3([7, 2, 3]) → [3, 2, 7]	[3, 2, 7]	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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codingbat.com — CodingBat Java Array-1 maxEnd3

Array-1 > maxEnd3

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints length 3, figure out which is larger, the first or last element in the array, and set all the other elements to be that value. Return the changed array.

maxEnd3([1, 2, 3]) → [3, 3, 3]
maxEnd3([11, 5, 9]) → [11, 11, 11]
maxEnd3([2, 11, 3]) → [3, 3, 3]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] maxEnd3(int[] nums) {
  int larger = Math.max(nums[0], nums[2]);

  nums[0] = larger;
  nums[1] = larger;
  nums[2] = larger;
  return nums;
}
```

Expected	Run		
maxEnd3([1, 2, 3]) → [3, 3, 3]	[3, 3, 3]	OK	
maxEnd3([11, 5, 9]) → [11, 11, 11]	[11, 11, 11]	OK	
maxEnd3([2, 11, 3]) → [3, 3, 3]	[3, 3, 3]	OK	
maxEnd3([11, 3, 3]) → [11, 11, 11]	[11, 11, 11]	OK	
maxEnd3([3, 11, 11]) → [11, 11, 11]	[11, 11, 11]	OK	
maxEnd3([2, 2, 2]) → [2, 2, 2]	[2, 2, 2]	OK	
maxEnd3([2, 11, 2]) → [2, 2, 2]	[2, 2, 2]	OK	
maxEnd3([0, 0, 1]) → [1, 1, 1]	[1, 1, 1]	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

Good job -- problem solved. You can see our solution as an alternative.

See Our Solution

next | chance

Java > Array-1

codingbat.com — CodingBat Java Array-1 sum2

Array-1 > sum2

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints, return the sum of the first 2 elements in the array. If the array length is less than 2, just sum up the elements that exist, returning 0 if the array is length 0.

sum2([1, 2, 3]) → 3
sum2([1, 1]) → 2
sum2([1, 1, 1, 1]) → 2

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int sum2(int[] nums) {
  if (nums.length == 0){
    return 0;
  } else if (nums.length == 1){
    return nums[0];
  } else {
    return nums[0] + nums[1];
  }
}
```

Expected	Run		
sum2([1, 2, 3]) → 3	3	OK	
sum2([1, 1]) → 2	2	OK	
sum2([1, 1, 1, 1]) → 2	2	OK	
sum2([1, 2]) → 3	3	OK	
sum2([1]) → 1	1	OK	
sum2([]) → 0	0	OK	
sum2([4, 5, 6]) → 9	9	OK	
sum2([4]) → 4	4	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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CodingBat Java Array-1 middleWay

Given 2 int arrays, a and b, each length 3, return a new array length 2 containing their middle elements.

middleWay([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]) → [2, 5]
middleWay([7, 7, 7], [3, 8, 0]) → [7, 8]
middleWay([5, 2, 9], [1, 4, 5]) → [2, 4]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] middleWay(int[] a, int[] b) {
  int[] arr = new int[] {a[1], b[1]};
  return arr;
}
```

Go

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Expected	Run		
middleWay([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]) → [2, 5]	[2, 5]	OK	
middleWay([7, 7, 7], [3, 8, 0]) → [7, 8]	[7, 8]	OK	
middleWay([5, 2, 9], [1, 4, 5]) → [2, 4]	[2, 4]	OK	
middleWay([1, 9, 7], [4, 8, 8]) → [9, 8]	[9, 8]	OK	
middleWay([1, 2, 3], [3, 1, 4]) → [2, 1]	[2, 1]	OK	
middleWay([1, 2, 3], [4, 1, 1]) → [2, 1]	[2, 1]	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

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codingbat.com — CodingBat Java Array-1 makeEnds

Array-1 > makeEnds

prev | next | chance

Given an array of ints, return a new array length 2 containing the first and last elements from the original array. The original array will be length 1 or more.

makeEnds([1, 2, 3]) → [1, 3]
makeEnds([1, 2, 3, 4]) → [1, 4]
makeEnds([7, 4, 6, 2]) → [7, 2]

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public int[] makeEnds(int[] nums) {
  int[] arr = new int[] {nums[0], nums[nums.length -1]};
  return arr;
}
```

Expected	Run		
makeEnds([1, 2, 3]) → [1, 3]	[1, 3]	OK	
makeEnds([1, 2, 3, 4]) → [1, 4]	[1, 4]	OK	
makeEnds([7, 4, 6, 2]) → [7, 2]	[7, 2]	OK	
makeEnds([1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3]) → [1, 3]	[1, 3]	OK	
makeEnds([7, 4]) → [7, 4]	[7, 4]	OK	
makeEnds([7]) → [7, 7]	[7, 7]	OK	
makeEnds([5, 2, 9]) → [5, 9]	[5, 9]	OK	
makeEnds([2, 3, 4, 1]) → [2, 1]	[2, 1]	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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Your progress graph for this problem

Go

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CodingBat Java Array-1 has23

Array-1 > has23

prev | next | chance

Given an int array length 2, return true if it contains a 2 or a 3.

has23([2, 5]) → true
has23([4, 3]) → true
has23([4, 5]) → false

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
public boolean has23(int[] nums) {
  return (nums[0] == 2 || nums[0] == 3 ||
          nums[1] == 2 || nums[1] == 3 ? true : false);
}
```

Go

Expected	Run		
has23([2, 5]) → true	true	OK	
has23([4, 3]) → true	true	OK	
has23([4, 5]) → false	false	OK	
has23([2, 2]) → true	true	OK	
has23([3, 2]) → true	true	OK	
has23([3, 3]) → true	true	OK	
has23([7, 7]) → false	false	OK	
has23([3, 9]) → true	true	OK	
has23([9, 5]) → false	false	OK	
other tests		OK	

All Correct

next | chance

Java > Array-1

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