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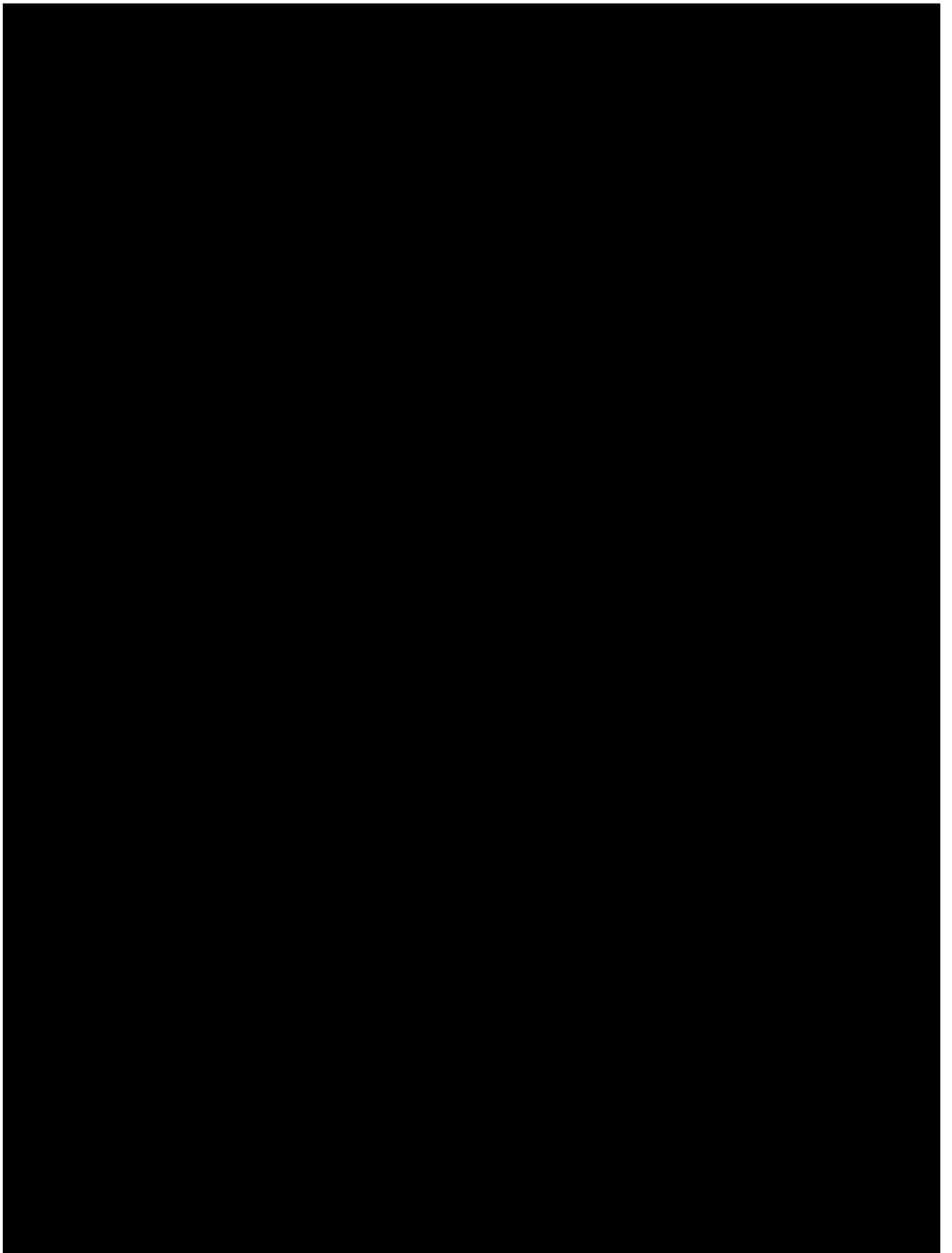
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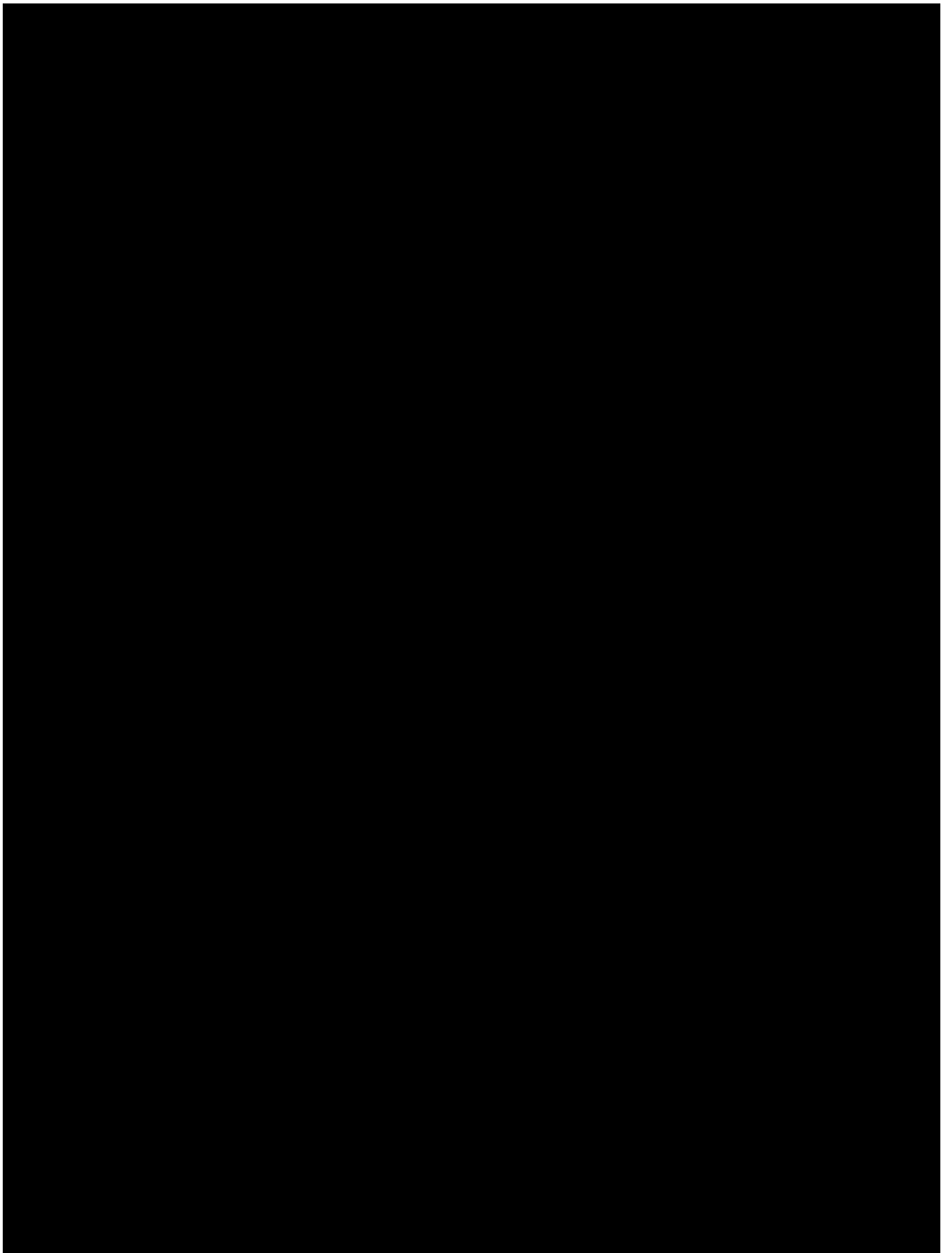


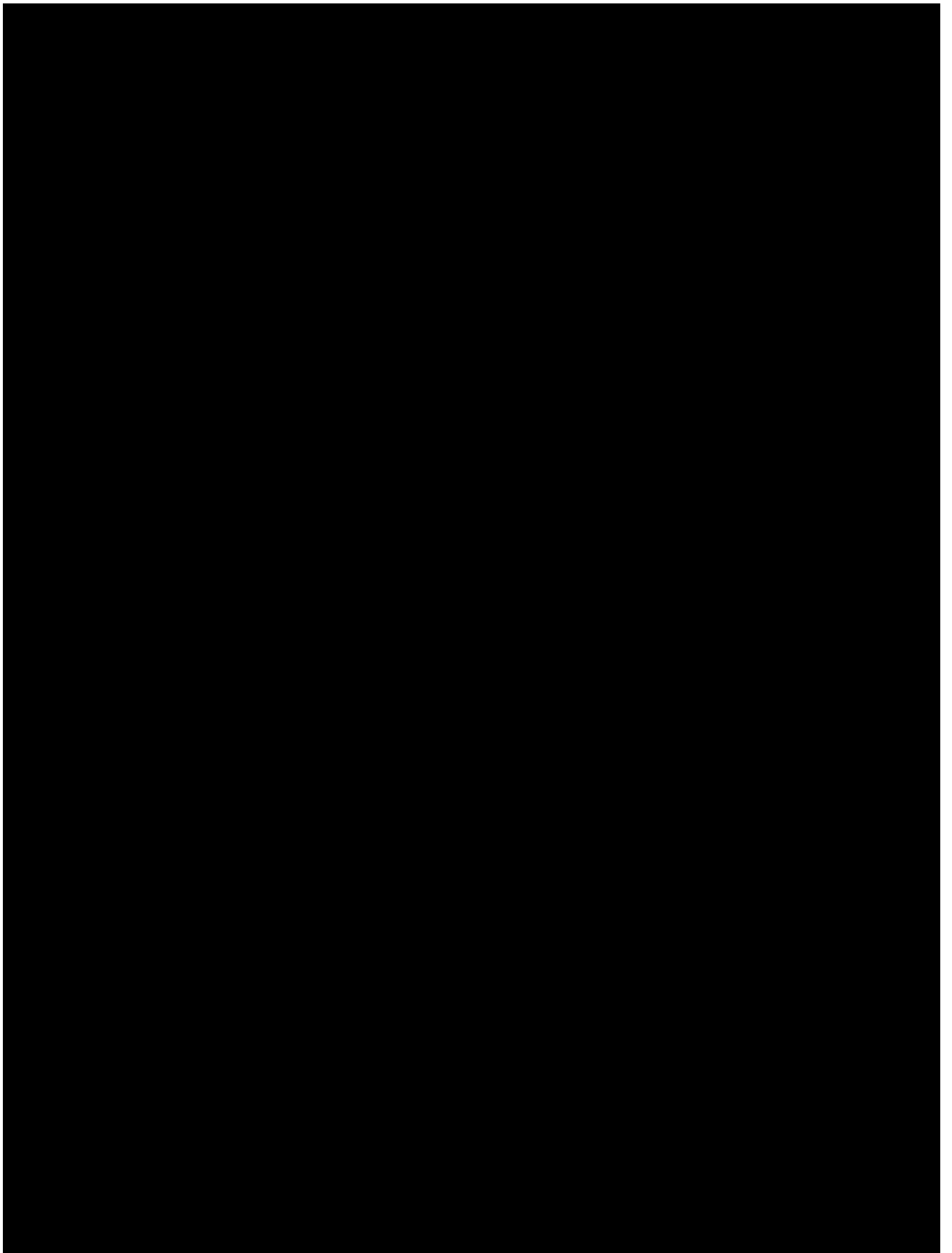
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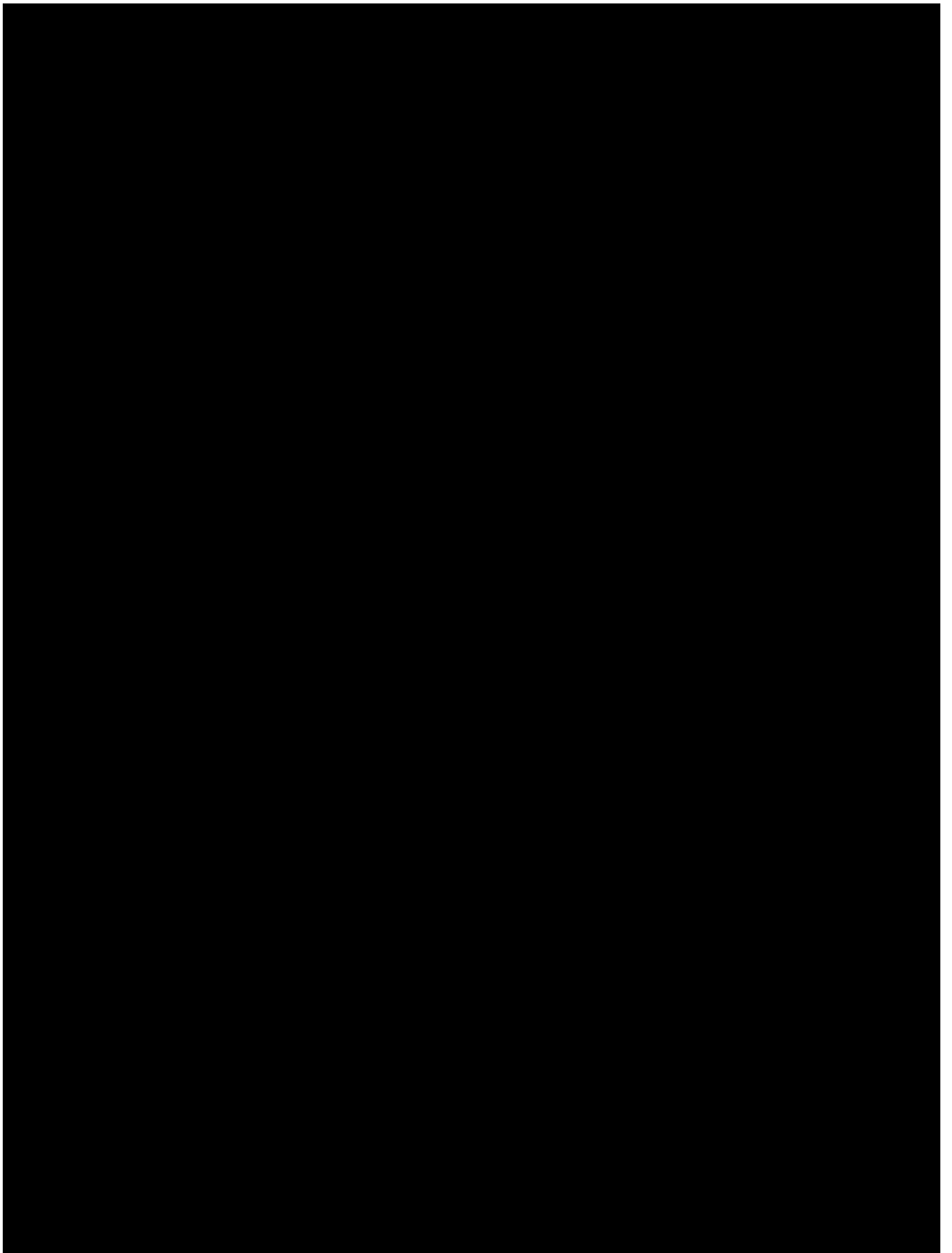


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Exercise#	Problem set
Coding Exercise-01	1: Print HELLO for the given string "AHCECLWLXO"
	2: Print HELLO in CAPITAL letters for the given string "ahceclwlxo"
Coding Exercise-02	1: Print all the numbers between -15 to 10.
	2: Ask user to enter a number and then print the multiplication table of the input number.
Coding Exercise-03	1: Print "Hello Programming" and then print "I don't like you" and then print "But I have to "LEARN", I am ready"
	2: Ask user to input a number and then print the number.
	3: Ask user to enter the starting number and ending number and Print all the prime numbers between starting and ending number.
	4: Ask user to enter a number and then print the factorial of the input number. example if user input 5, then print "factorial of 5 is = 120" i.e. 5*4*3*2*1
Coding Exercise-04	1: what should be the output of following code A: var i=1; while (i<=10){console.log(i); i +=2;} B: var i=100;while (i<150){console.log(i+1);i--;} 2: Given array ["A","B","C","D","E","F","G"] A: Add item "NOW I KNOW MY ABCs" at the end. Output should be ["A","B","C","D","E","F","G","NOW I KNOW MY ABCs"] B: Add item "123456" at the beginning. Output should be ["123456","A","B","C","D","E","F","G","NOW I KNOW MY ABCs"] C: Remove ["D","E","F","G"] from the array; Output should be ["123456","A","B","C","NOW I KNOW MY ABCs"] D: Remove ["123456"] from the array; Output should be ["A","B","C","NOW I KNOW MY ABCs"] NOTE : Make sure the original array ["A","B","C","D","E","F","G"] should be intact and not modified. you can create any no. of new arrays.
Coding Exercise-05	1: Write a SQL query that will return the maximum value from the "Numbers" column, without using a SQL aggregate like MAX or MIN. Numbers 30 70 -8 90 2: Generate a random number between 1 and 9 (including 1 and 9). Ask the user to guess the number, then tell them whether they guessed too low, too high, or exactly right Exp: If random no is 6 and user input 5 (print "Low"), if user enter 8 (print High), if user input 6 then print ("Right Guess").
Coding Exercise-06	Ask the user to input a character and check whether it is an alphabet or not, then display the output on the screen. If input character is an Alphabets, print "AN ALPHABET! I can read your mind" and if its a number print "A NUMBER! I can read your mind".
Coding Exercise-07	1: Ask user to input starting day and the number of days in a month. Find the number of times every day occurs in that month. Ex: Input : Number of days in month = 30 , First day = Tuesday Output : Monday=4, Tuesday=5, Wednesday=5, Thursday=4, Friday=4, Saturday=4, Sunday=4; 2: What's wrong in the following query? SELECT subject_code, AVG (marks) FROM students WHERE AVG(marks) > 75 GROUP BY subject_code; 3: If a client connects to a web service, how do we identify the user? 4: What HTTP Status Code 409 states in web-service, explain with example. 5: An apple costs 40 cents, a banana costs 60 cents, and a grapefruit costs 80 cents. How much does a pear cost? 6: Why are manhole covers round and not square? 7: Is it better to be perfect and late, or good and on time? 8: Describe a bad experience you had working with your ex-employer
Coding Exercise-08	1: Ask user to input single string and Reverse every word in a string and print, ex: Input : "Hello", Output : "olleH". 2: Ask user to input the electricity consumption and calculate the amount based on below parameters... 1 to 100 units - Rs. 10/unit 100 to 200 units - Rs. 15/unit 200 to 300 units - Rs. 20/unit above 300 units - Rs. 25/unit Examples 1: Input: U = 250 Output: 3500 Explanation: Charge for the first 100 units - 10*100 = 1000 Charge for the 100 to 200 units - 15*100 = 1500 Charge for the 200 to 250 units - 20*50 = 1000 Total Electricity Bill = 1000 + 1500 + 1000 = 3500 Examples 2: Input: U = 95 Output: 950 Explanation: Charge for the first 100 units - 10*95 = 950 Total Electricity Bill = 950
Coding Exercise-09	You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer stops you. Write code to compute the result. 0=no ticket, 1=small ticket, 2=big ticket. - If speed is 60 or less, the result is 0. - If speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is 1. - If speed is 81 or more, the result is 2. Special note : If it is your birthday -- on that day, your speed can be 5 higher in all cases.
Coding Exercise-10	Ask user to enter two number (int) a and b, return true if a.) either one is 6 b.) Or if their sum is 6 c.) or difference is 6. Ex condition [a.] (6,10), (5,6), (9,8) - True Ex condition [b.] (1,5), (3,3), (-4,10) - True Ex condition [c.] (90,84), (18,12), (-14,20) - True #ERROR! Given two strings, a: First string has a fixed length of 4, such as "[]" b: Second string is a word and can be of any length, such as "Yay", OR "WooHoo" OR "Word"

	Write a program to return a new string where the second string is in the middle of the first string. Ex1: ("<<>>", "Yey") → "<<Yey>>" Ex2: ("<<>>", "WooHoo") → "<<WooHoo>>" Ex3: ("[]", "word") → "[word]"
Coding Exercise-11	Given a non-empty string and an int n, return a new string where the char at index n has been removed. Note : The value of n will be a valid index of a char in the original string (i.e. n will be in the range 0..str.length()-1 inclusive).
	Ex : Input ("TESTER", 0) → Output "ESTER" Ex : Input ("TESTER", 2) → "TETER" Ex : Input ("TESTER", 5) → "TESTE"
Coding Exercise-12	Given a string of even length, return the first half. So the string "WooHoo" yields "Woo". Ex : ("WooHoo") → "Woo" Ex : ("HelloThere") → "Hello" Ex : ("abcdef") → "abc"
	Given 2 strings, return their concatenation, except omit the first char of each. The strings will be at least length 1. Ex : ("Hello", "There") → "ellohere" Ex : ("java", "code") → "avaode" Ex : ("shotl", "java") → "hotlave"
Coding Exercise-13	Two inputs i.e. (string, boolean value). Ask user to input string and check if boolean value set to TRUE, return a string length 1 from its beginning, if its set to FALSE, return a string length 1 from its end. Note : The string will be non-empty. Ex1:("Hello", true) → "H" Ex2:("Hello", false) → "o" Ex3:("oh", true) → "o"
	Given a string, count the number of words ending in 'y' or 'z' -- Examples string "heavy" → Output 1 : As it has 1 y at end, so output should be 1. string "Yellow" → Output 0 : As it has 1 y but its not at the end, its at the beginning, so output should be 0. string "fez" → Output 1 : As it has 1 z at end, so output should be 1. string "fez day" → Output 2 : As it has 1 z and 1 y at the end, so output should be 2. string "day fez" → Output 2 : As it has 1 z and 1 y at the end, so output should be 2. string "day fyuyz" → Output 2 : As it has 1 z and 1 y at the end, so output should be 2. string "sunday" → Output 1 : As it has 1 y at the end, so output should be 1. string "zero" → Output 0 : As it has 1 z but its not at the end, its at the beginning, so output should be 0
Coding Exercise-14	Ask user to input a string of odd length, return the string length 3 from its middle. The string length will be at least 3. Ex1:("Candy") → "and" Ex2:("and") → "and" Ex3:("solving") → "lvi" Ex4:("Happy") → "app"
	Given 2 strings, a and b, return a new string made of the first char of a and the last char of b. If either string is length 0, use '0' for its missing char. Ex1:("last", "chars") → "ls" Ex2:("yo", "java") → "ya" Ex3:("hi", "") → "h0"
Coding Exercise-15	Ask user to input a string, return a new string made of 3 copies of the first 2 chars of the original string. The string may be any length. If there are fewer than 2 chars, use whatever is there. Ex1:("Hello") → "HeHeHe" Ex2:("ab") → "ababab" Ex3:("H") → "HHH"
	Given two strings, a and b, return the result of putting them together in the order abba Ex1:("Hi", "Bye") → "HiByeByeHi" Ex2:("Yo", "Alice") → "YoAliceAliceYo" Ex3:("What", "Up") → "WhatUpUpWhat"
Coding Exercise-16	Ask user to input a string and an int n, return a string made of the first and last n chars from the string. The string length will be at least n. Ex1:("Hello", 2) → "Helo" Ex2:("Chocolate", 3) → "Choate" Ex3:("Chocolate", 1) → "Ce" Ex4:("Hello", 1) → "Ho"
	Given a string, return true if "bad" appears starting at index 0 or 1 in the string, The string may be any length, including 0. Ex1:("badxx") → true Ex2:("xbadxx") → true Ex3:("xxbadxx") → false
Coding Exercise-17	Ask user to input a string, return a new string where for every char in the original, there are two chars. Ex1: ("The") → "TThhee" Ex2: ("AAbb") → "AAABbbbbb" Ex3: ("Hi-There") → "HHii--TThheerree"
	Return the number of times that the string "code" appears anywhere in the given string Ex1: ("aaacodebbb") → 1 Ex2: ("codexxcode") → 2 Ex3: ("codexxcodexxcode") → 3
Coding Exercise-18	For the given below strings, Return true if the string "cat" and "dog" appear the same number of times. Ex1: ("catdog") → true Ex2: ("catcat") → false Ex3: ("1cat1cadodog") → true Ex4: ("catnotdog") → true



Coding Exercise-19	<p>Given a string, compute a new string by moving the first char to come after the next two chars. Repeat this process for each subsequent group of 3 chars.Ignore any group of fewer than 3 chars at the end.</p> <p>Ex1: ("abc") → "bca"  Ex2: ("tca") → "cat"  Ex3: ("tcagdo") → "catdog"  Ex3: ("abcdef") → "bcaefd"</p>
Coding Exercise-20	<p>Return the sum of the numbers in the array.</p> <p>a: Return 0 for an empty array.  b: Number 13 is very unlucky, so it does not count and numbers that come immediately after a 13 also do not count.</p> <p>Ex1: [1, 2, 2, 1] → 6  Ex2: [1, 1] → 2  Ex3: [1, 2, 2, 1, 13] → 6  Ex4: [1, 5, 13, 5] → 6  Ex5: [1, 5, 13, 13, 5] → 6  Ex6: [13, 2, 5, 8, 13, 4] → 13  Ex7: [1,2,2,1,13,13,5] → 6</p>
Coding Exercise-21	<p>Given a number n, create and return a new int array of length n, containing the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... n-1. The given n may be 0, in which case just return a length 0 array.</p> <p>Ex1:(4) → [0, 1, 2, 3]  Ex2:(1) → [0]  Ex3:(10) → [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]  Ex4:(0) → [0]</p>
Coding Exercise-22	<p>Given an array of integers, return true if the array contains either 3 even or 3 odd values. The odd or even values must be occurring in a sequence i.e. next to each other.</p> <p>Ex1:[2, 1, 3, 5] → true  Ex2:[2, 4, 2, 5] → true  Ex3:[5, 7, 9, 1] → true  Ex4:[2, 4, 2, 2] → true  Ex5:[1, 4, 2, 3] → false  Ex6:[2, 1, 2, 5] → false  Ex7:[2, 1, 3, 4, 1, 7, 6] → false  Ex8:[2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 6, 9] → true</p>
Coding Exercise-23	<p>Return an array that is "left shifted" by one. You may modify and return the given array, or return a new array.</p> <p>Ex1:[6, 2, 5, 3] → [2, 5, 3, 6]  Ex2:[9, 8, 7, 6, 5] → [8, 7, 6, 5, 9]  Ex3:[1, 2] → [2, 1]  Ex4:[1] → [1]</p>
Coding Exercise-24	<p>Ask user to input length of an array, for example start=1 and end=5</p> <p>1: Construct an array of 4 elements i.e. 1,2,3,4  2: Return a new String[] array as stated above, except</p> <p>a: for multiples of 3, use "JUMP" instead of the number 3,  b: for multiples of 5 "RUN",  c: for multiples of both 3 and 5 use "HOP".</p> <p>Ex1: (1, 2) → ["1"]  Ex2: (1, 3) → ["1", "2"]  Ex3: (1, 4) → ["1", "2", "JUMP"]  Ex4: (1, 5) → ["1", "2", "JUMP", "4"]  Ex5: (1, 6) → ["1", "2", "JUMP", "4", "RUN"]  Ex6: (1, 8) → ["1", "2", "JUMP", "4", "RUN", "JUMP", "7"]  Ex7: (1, 11) → ["1", "2", "JUMP", "4", "RUN", "JUMP", "7", "8", "JUMP", "RUN"]  Ex8: (1, 16) → ["1", "2", "JUMP", "4", "RUN", "JUMP", "7", "8", "JUMP", "RUN", "11", "JUMP", "13", "14", "HOP"]</p>
Coding Exercise-25	<p>Given an array length 1 or more of ints, return the difference between the largest and smallest values in the array.</p> <p>Ex1: [10, 3, 5, 6] → 7  Ex2: [7, 2, 10, 9] → 8  Ex3: [2, 10, 7, 2] → 8</p>
Coding Exercise-26	<p>Return the sum of the numbers in the array, except ignore sections of numbers starting with a 6 and extending to the next 7 (every 6 will be followed by at least one 7). Return 0 for no numbers.</p> <p>Ex1: [1, 2, 2] → 5  Ex2: [1, 2, 2, 6, 7] → 5  Ex3: [1, 1, 6, 7, 2] → 4</p>
Coding Exercise-27	<p>Given an array of ints, return true if every element is a 1 or a 4.</p> <p>Ex1:only14([1, 4, 1, 4]) → true  Ex2:only14([1, 4, 2, 4]) → false  Ex3:only14([1, 1]) → true</p>
Coding Exercise-28	<p>Given an array of ints, return true if the array contains two 7's next to each other, or there are two 7's separated by one element.</p> <p>Ex1: [1, 7, 7] → true  Ex1: [1, 7, 1, 7] → true  Ex1: [1, 7, 1, 1, 7] → false  Ex1: [7, 7, 1, 1, 7] → true  Ex1: [9, 0, 5, 1, 7] → false  Ex1: [7, 7, 7, 7, 7] → true</p>
Coding Exercise-29	<p>Return true if the array contains three increasing adjacent numbers like.</p> <p>Ex1: [1, 2, 3] → true  Ex2: [6, 7, 8] → true  Ex3: [15, 16, 17] → true  Ex4: [1, 4, 5, 6, 2] → true  Ex5: [1, 2, 4] → false  Ex6: [1, 5, 6, 8] → false  Ex7: [18, 15, 4] → false</p>

**Coding Exercise-30** Return an array where each zero value in the array is replaced by the largest odd value to the right of the zero in the array.  
If there is no odd value to the right of the zero, leave the zero as a zero.  
Ex1: [0, 5, 0, 3] → [5, 5, 3, 3]  
Ex2: [0, 4, 0, 3] → [3, 4, 3, 3]  
Ex3: [0, 1, 0] → [1, 1, 0]

**Coding Exercise-31** Given an array of ints, return true if the number of 1's is greater than the number of 4's  
Ex1: [1, 4, 1] → true  
Ex2: [1, 4, 1, 4] → false  
Ex3: [1, 1] → true  
Ex4: [1, 4, 4, 4] → false  
Ex5: [1, 1, 1, 4] → true

**Coding Exercise-32** Return an rearranged array, so that all the even numbers come before all the odd numbers.  
Ex1:[1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1] → [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]  
Ex2:[3, 3, 2] → [2, 3, 3]  
Ex3:[2, 2, 2] → [2, 2, 2]

**Coding Exercise-33** create an array with the pattern {1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, ... 1, 2, 3 .. n}  
Note that the length of the array will be  $n*(n + 1)/2$ .  
Ex1: Array(2) → [1, 1, 2]  
Ex2: Array(3) → [1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3]  
Ex3: Array(4) → [1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4]

**Coding Exercise-34** Return the number of clumps in the given arrays.  
A "clump" in an array is a series of 2 or more adjacent elements of the same value.  
Ex1: clumps([1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4]) → 2  
Ex2: clumps([1, 1, 2, 1, 1]) → 2  
Ex3: clumps([1, 1, 1, 1, 1]) → 1  
Ex4: clumps([3, 4, 4, 4, 5]) → 1  
Ex5: clumps([8, 8, 6, 6, 5, 5]) → 3  
Ex6: clumps([10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1]) → 4

**Coding Exercise-35** Ask user to enter a positive integer and then display the Fibonacci series of numbers from 0 to user-specified number .  
Ex1: Fib(5) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]  
Ex2: Fib(13) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]  
Ex3: Fib(34) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]

**Coding Exercise-36** Write a Java program to form the largest number from a given list of non negative integers.  
Ex1: Input{1,2}→ Output [21]  
Ex2: Input{3,4,7}→ Output [743]  
Ex3: Input{8,1,4,6}→ Output [8641]  
Ex4: Input{6,1,3,7,9}→ Output [97631]  
Ex5: Input{1,2,3,0,4,6}→ Output [643210]

**Coding Exercise-37** Find the sum of even and odd numbers in the given array.  
Ex1: Input{1,2}→ Output evenSum= 1, oddSum=2  
Ex2: Input{3,4,7}→ Output evenSum= 4, oddSum=10  
Ex3: Input{8,1,4,6}→ Output evenSum= 18,oddSum=1  
Ex4: Input{6,1,3,7,9}→ Output evenSum= 6, oddSum=18  
Ex5: Input{1,2,3,0,4,6}→ Output evenSum= 12, oddSum=1

**Coding Exercise-38**

**Coding Exercise-39**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.





Coding Exercise-09	<p>You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer stops you. Write code to compute the result.</p> <p>0=No ticket, 1=small ticket, 2=big ticket.</p> <p>- If speed is 60 or less, the result is 0. - If speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is 1. - If speed is 81 or more, the result is 2.</p> <p>Special note: if n is your birthday -- on that day, your speed can be 5 higher in all cases.</p>	<pre>import java.util.Scanner; public class SpeedCheck {     public static void main(String[] args) {         int speed = 0;         boolean isBirthday = false;         System.out.print("Enter speed: ");         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);         speed = input.nextInt();         if (speed &lt; 60) {             System.out.println("No ticket");         } else if (speed &gt;= 60 &amp;&amp; speed &lt;= 80) {             System.out.println("Small ticket");         } else {             System.out.println("Big ticket");         }     } }</pre>	<pre>from datetime import date def calculate_ticket(birthday,speed):     limit1 = 60     limit2 = 80     #checking todays date and storing it in string format(mm/dd/yy)     today = (date.today()).strftime("%m/%d/%y")     #checking if its birthday today and allowing +5 speed     #today[5] - will take only mm/dd     if birthday == today[5]:         limit1 = limit1 + 5         limit2 = limit2 + 5     #applying fine as per speed recorded and speed limit     if speed &lt;= limit1:         print("No Ticket")         return 0     elif speed &lt;= limit2:         print("Small Ticket")         return 1     else:         print("Big Ticket")         return 2     #Asking system for person's birthdate and speed recorded#     birthdate = input("Enter your birthdate(MM/DD): ")     vehicle_speed = int(input("Speed detected: "))     #calling function to apply fine Providing vehicle speed and birthdate as input#     calculate_ticket(birthdate, vehicle_speed) def findSix():     a = int(input("Please first number: "))     b = int(input("Please second number: "))     if a==6 or b == 6 or a+b == 6 or abs(a-b) == 6:         return True     else:         return False def middlestring(str,text)     return str[2:] + text +str[2:] Print(middlestring("[]", "Learning Time"))</pre>
Coding Exercise-10	<p>Ask user to enter two number (int) a and b, return true if a is either one is 6 b) Or if their sum is 6 c) or difference is 6.</p> <p>Ex condition a) (8,10), (3,6), (9,6) - True Ex condition b) (1,5), (3,3), (-4,10) - True Ex condition c) (20,6), (10,10), (-4,20) - True</p>	<pre>import java.util.Scanner; public class void main(String[] args) {     Scanner sc = sc1;     sc1=new Scanner(System.in);     System.out.println("Enter 1st string of 4 digits");     String no1=sc.next();     System.out.println("Enter 2nd string of any length");     String no2=sc1.next();     System.out.println(no1.substring(0,2)+no2.substring(2,4)); }</pre>	<pre>def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)  def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)</pre>
Coding Exercise-11	<p>Given a non-empty string and an int n, return a new string where the char at index n has been removed.</p> <p>Note: The value of n will be a valid index of a char in the original string (i.e. n will be in the range 0..str.length()-1 inclusive).</p> <p>Ex: Input ("TESTER", 0) → Output "ESTER" Ex: Input ("TESTER", 2) → "TETER" Ex: Input ("TESTER", 5) → "TESTE"</p>	<pre>import java.util.Scanner; public class Program {     public static void deleteChar(String s, int index) {         if (index &lt; 0    index &gt; s.length()-1) {             System.out.println("Error!!!");         } else {             char[] ch = new char[s.length()-1];             for (int i = 0; i &lt; s.length()-1; i++) {                 if (i &lt; index) {                     ch[i] = s.charAt(i);                 } else {                     ch[i] = s.charAt(i+1);                 }             }             String newString=new String(ch);             System.out.println("String after removing character: " + newString);         }     }     public static void main(String[] args) {         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);         System.out.println("Enter the String: ");         String s = sc.next();         System.out.println("Enter the index: ");         int i = sc.nextInt();         sc.close();         deleteChar(s, i);     } }</pre>	<pre>def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)  def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)</pre>
Coding Exercise-12	<p>Given a string of even length, return the first half. So the string "Wooloo" yields "Woo".</p> <p>Ex: ("Wooloo") → "Woo" Ex: ("HelloThere") → "Hello" Ex: ("abcdE") → "abc"</p>	<pre>package TelegramRahulSheety; import java.util.Scanner; import java.util.Scanner; public class Exercise12 {     public static void main(String[] args) {         // Given a string of even length(2,4,6,8,10...), return the first half. So the         // string "Wooloo" yields "Woo". Ex: ("Wooloo") → "Woo" Ex: ("HelloThere") → "Hello"         // Ex: ("abcdE") → "abc"         Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);         String str=sc.next();         if(str.length()%2==0)         {             char[] chars=str.toCharArray();             for(int i=0;i&lt;chars.length/2;i++)             System.out.print(chars[i]);         }         else         System.out.println("enter the string with even length");         sc.close();     }     "System.out.println("enter");     Scanner sc=sc1;     sc1=new Scanner(System.in);     String str1=sc.next();     System.out.println("enter");     sc1=new Scanner(System.in);     String str2=sc.next();     String s1,s2,s3;     s1=str1.substring(1);     s2=str2.substring(1);     s3=(new StringBuilder()).append(s1).append(s2).toString();     System.out.println(s3); }</pre>	<pre>def splitMyString():     text = ""     while(len(text)%2 != 0):         text = input("Please enter a string of even length: ")     str_len = int(len(text)/2)     return (text[:str_len])  def conMyString():     str1 = ""     while(len(str1) &lt; 1 and len(str2) &lt; 1):         str1, str2 = (str(x) for x in input("Please enter two strings: ").split(','))         print(str1[1:] + str2[1:])  print(splitMyString()) conMyString()</pre>
Coding Exercise-13	<p>Given 2 strings, return their concatenation, except omit the first char of each. The strings will be at least length 1.</p> <p>Ex: ("Hello", "There") → "ellohere" Ex: ("java", "code") → "awode" Ex: ("shot", "java") → "hotava"</p> <p>Two inputs i.e. (string, boolean value). Ask user to input string and check if boolean value set to TRUE, return a string length 1 from its beginning.</p> <p>If its set to FALSE, return a string length 1 from its end.</p> <p>Note: The string will be non-empty.</p> <p>Ex1("Hello", true) → "H" Ex2("Hello", false) → "o" Ex3("oh", true) → "o"</p>	<pre>package TelegramRahulSheety; import java.util.Scanner; import java.util.Scanner; public class Ex13 {     public static void main(String[] args) {         // Check if boolean value set to TRUE, return a string length 1 from its         // beginning, if its set to FALSE, return a string length 1 from its end. Note:         // The string will be non-empty. Ex1("Hello", true) → "H" Ex2("Hello", false)         // → "o" Ex3("oh", true) → "o"         Scanner sc1=sc2;         sc1=new Scanner(System.in);         System.out.println("enter the string");         String str1=sc1.next();         sc2=new Scanner(System.in);         boolean b=sc2.nextBoolean();         System.out.println("enter the boolean value");         if(b==true)         {             System.out.println(str.charAt(0));         }         else         System.out.println(str.charAt(str.length()-1));     } }</pre>	<pre>def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)  def removeChar(text, index_value):     new_string = text.replace(text[index_value], "")     print(new_string)  removeChar("Hello World", 6)</pre>









<p><b>Coding Exercise-34</b></p> <p>Return the number of clumps in the given arrays.</p> <p>A "clump" in an array is a series of 2 or more adjacent elements of the same value.</p> <p>Ex1: clumps[1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4] → 2  Ex2: clumps[1, 1, 2, 1, 3] → 2  Ex3: clumps[1, 1, 1, 1, 1] → 1  Ex4: clumps[3, 4, 4, 4, 5] → 1  Ex5: clumps[8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 5] → 2  Ex6: clumps[10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1] → 4</p>	<pre> public class ClumpArray {     public static void main(String args[]) {         boolean match = false;         int a[] = {1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4};         int clumpcount = 0;         for (int i = 0; i &lt; a.length - 1; i++) {             if (a[i] == a[i+1] &amp;&amp; !match) {                 match=true;                 clumpcount++;             }             else if (a[i] != a[i+1]) {                 match=false;             }         }         System.out.println(clumpcount);     } } </pre>			
<p><b>Coding Exercise-35</b></p> <p>Ask user to enter a positive integer and then display the Fibonacci series of numbers from 0 to user-specified number.</p> <p>Ex1: Fib(5) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]  Ex2: Fib(13) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]  Ex3: Fib(34) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]</p>				
<p><b>Coding Exercise-36</b></p> <p>Write a Java program to form the largest number from a given list of non negative integers.</p> <p>Ex1: Input[1,2] → Output [21]  Ex2: Input[3,4,7] → Output [743]  Ex3: Input[6,1,4,6] → Output [6646]  Ex4: Input[18,1,3,7,9] → Output [97831]  Ex5: Input[1,2,3,0,4,6] → Output [643210]</p>	<pre> import java.util.*; public class Largest {     public static String In (int[] num) {         String[] array_nums = Arrays.stream(num).mapToObj(String::valueOf).toArray();         Arrays.sort(array_nums, (String str1, String str2) -&gt; (str2.compareTo(str1)));         return Arrays.stream(array_nums).reduce((a, b) -&gt; a.equals("0") ? b + a : b + print(maximum ((2,4,7,1,2,9,8))))     }     public static void main(String[] args) {         int[] nums = {1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 6};         System.out.println("Original array: "+Arrays.toString(nums));         System.out.println("Largest number using the said array numbers: "+In(nums));     } } </pre>	<pre> def maximum(a):     a.sort(reverse=True)     num = ""     for i in a:         num = str(num)+str(i)     return num print(maximum ((2,4,7,1,2,9,8))) </pre>		
<p><b>Coding Exercise-37</b></p> <p>Find the sum of even and odd numbers in the given array.</p> <p>Ex1: Input[1,5] → Output evenSum= 1, oddSum=2  Ex2: Input[3,4,7] → Output evenSum= 4, oddSum=10  Ex3: Input[8,1,4,6] → Output evenSum= 18, oddSum=1  Ex4: Input[6,1,3,2,8] → Output evenSum= 6, oddSum=18  Ex5: Input[1,2,3,0,4,6] → Output evenSum= 12, oddSum=1</p>		<pre> int a[] = { 1, 2, 3, 0, 4, 6 }; System.out.println("Even Sum : " + Arrays.stream(a).filter(x -&gt; x % 2 == 0).sum()); System.out.println("Odd sum : " + Arrays.stream(a).filter(x -&gt; x % 2 != 0).sum()); </pre>	<pre> input = [1,2,3,0,4,6] print('even_sum',sum(list(filter(lambda i:%2==0,input)))) print('odd_sum',sum(list(filter(lambda i:%2!=0,input)))) </pre>	