

# function - Syntax

public static returnType functionName (parameters) {

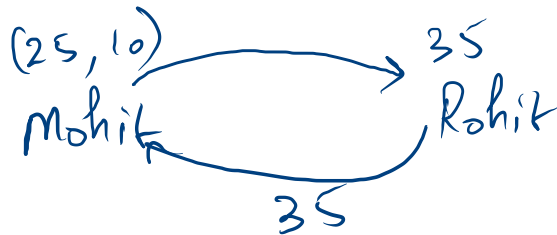
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}

Calling?



Special function (automatically call upon code execution)

↓  
Main

- ① print
- ② return

function control return

✓ ① forceful termination of code

⇒ ② no more lines to execute

Call stack

Heap

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

```
public class Main {
```

```
    public static void add1(int n1, int n2){
```

```
        int ans = n1+n2;
```

```
        System.out.println(ans);
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static int add2(int n1, int n2){
```

```
        int ans = n1+n2;
```

```
        return ans;
```

```
    }
```

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

```
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        int num1 = scn.nextInt();
```

```
        int num2 = scn.nextInt();
```

```
        add1(num1, num2);
```

```
        add2(num1, num2);
```

```
    }
```

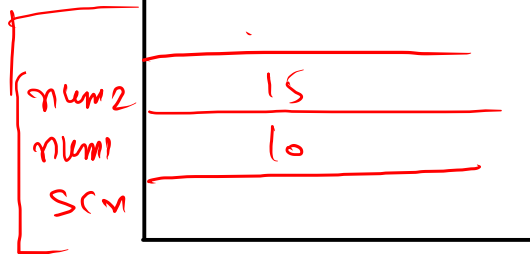
Blank  
main()

Code Execute

→ program stack / call stack

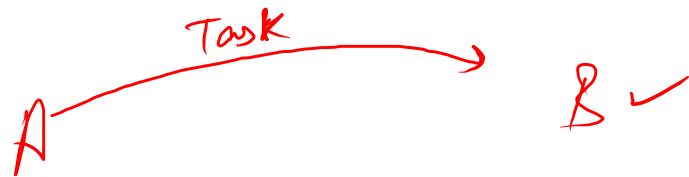
Heap

→ 25



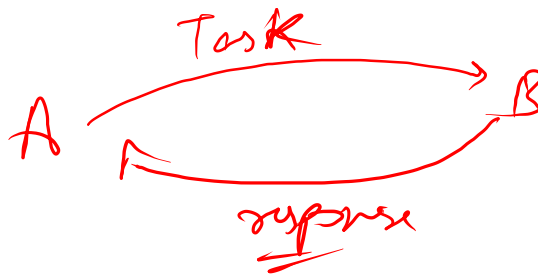
add 1

①



add 2

②

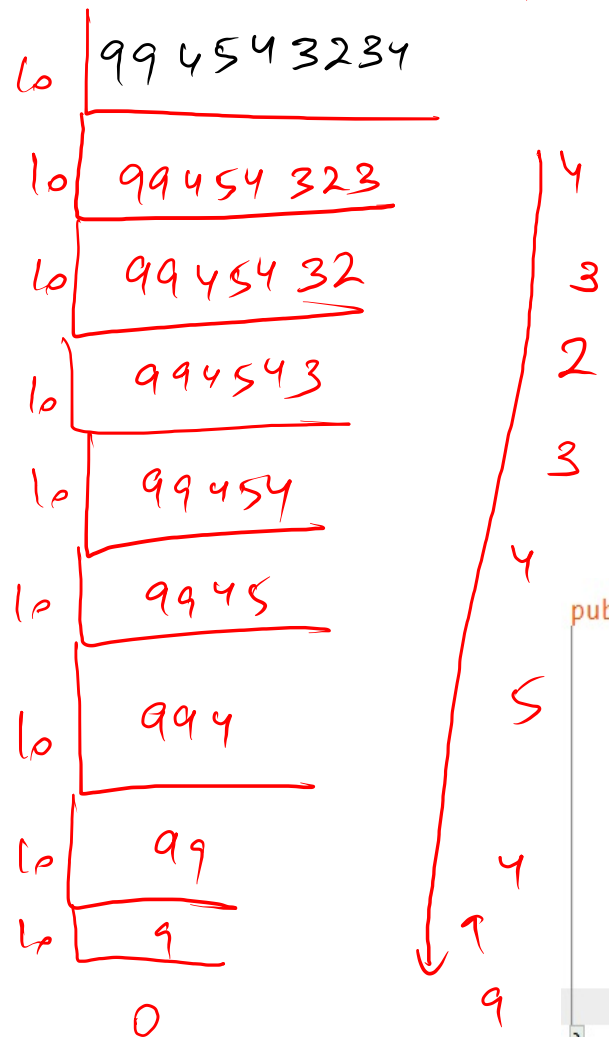


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4

Sample Output

3



Count  
↓  
0  
~~1~~  
~~2~~  
3

```
public static int getDigitFrequency(int n, int d) {  
    int count = 0;  
  
    while(n != 0){  
        int rem = n % 10;  
        if(rem == d){  
            count++;  
        }  
        n = n / 10;  
    }  
  
    return count;  
}
```



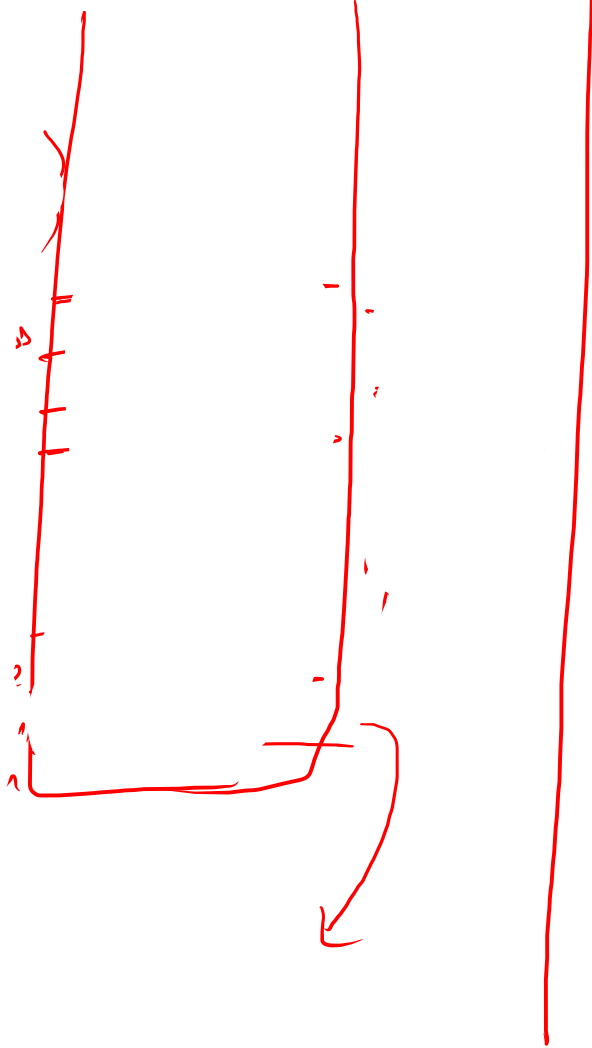
```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    public static void add1(int n1,int n2){
        int ans = n1+n2;
        System.out.println(ans);
    }
    public static int add2(int n1,int n2){
        int ans = n1+n2;
        return ans;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
        int num1 = scn.nextInt();
        int num2 = scn.nextInt();

        add1(num1,num2);
        System.out.println(add2(num1,num2));
    }
}
```

→ 25

→ 25



Data Storage

① Array ⇒ Contig. storage of same type

Example

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{int arr}[]; \\ \text{arr} = \text{new int}[100]; \end{array} \right.$   
→  $\text{int arr}[] = \text{new int}[100];$

Syntax

↑ array name

[datatype var\_name];

var\_name = new datatype [length];

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

```
public class Main {
```

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

```
        int arr[] = new int[5];
```

```
    }
```

array → index

int → default  
value (0)

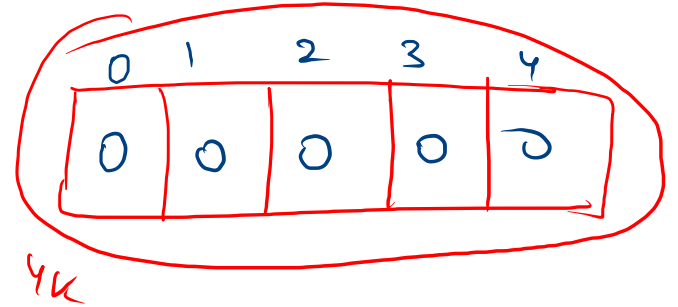
new → keyword

Call Stack

main



Heap





```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ✓ int arr[] = new int[5];

        // System.out.println(arr[0]);
        // System.out.println(arr[1]);
        // System.out.println(arr[2]);
        // System.out.println(arr[3]);
        // System.out.println(arr[4]);

        ✓ arr[0] = 5;
        ✓ arr[1] = 6;
        ✓ arr[2] = -1;
        ✓ arr[3] = 6;

        System.out.println(arr[0]);
        System.out.println(arr[1]);
        System.out.println(arr[2]);
        System.out.println(arr[3]);
        System.out.println(arr[4]);
    }
}
```

5  
6  
-1  
6  
0

main

arr



① Creation

② Input

③ Output

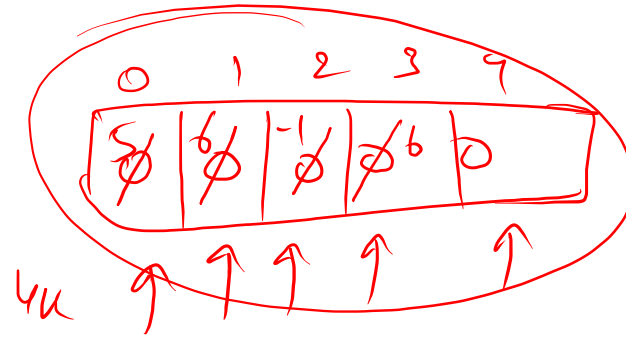
Tricks

① arr.length

② for → printing

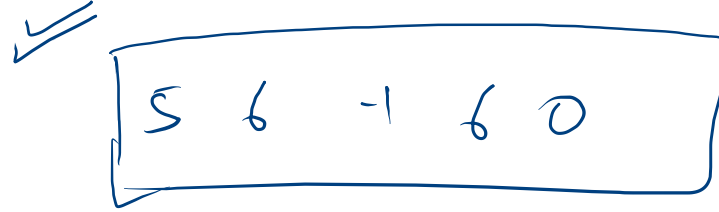
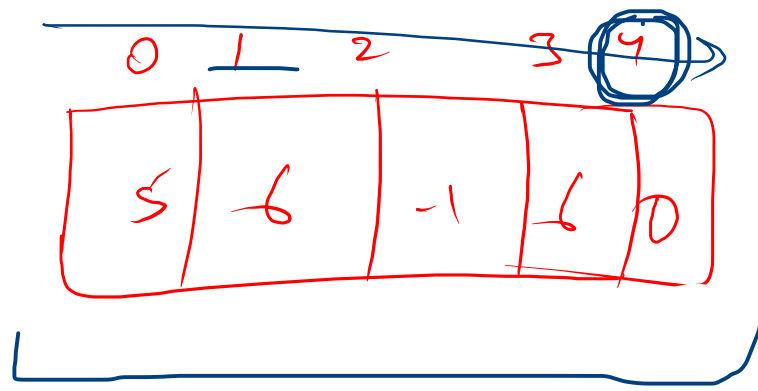
③ for each

for (    : arr ) {  
  }  
}





```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    → int arr[] = new int[5];  
  
    // System.out.println(arr[0]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[1]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[2]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[3]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[4]);  
  
✓ arr[0] = 5;  
→ arr[1] = 6;  
→ arr[2] = -1;  
→ arr[3] = 6;  
  
    // System.out.println(arr[0]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[1]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[2]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[3]);  
    // System.out.println(arr[4]);  
  
    // System.out.println("length :"+arr.length);  
  
    // for(int idx = 0 ; idx <= arr.length-1 ; idx++){  
    //     int val = arr[idx];  
    //     System.out.print(val+" ");  
    // }  
    // System.out.println();  
  
    for(int val : arr){  
        System.out.print(val+" ");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```



→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
→  
→

6  
15  
30  
40  
4  
11  
9  
40

## Sample Output

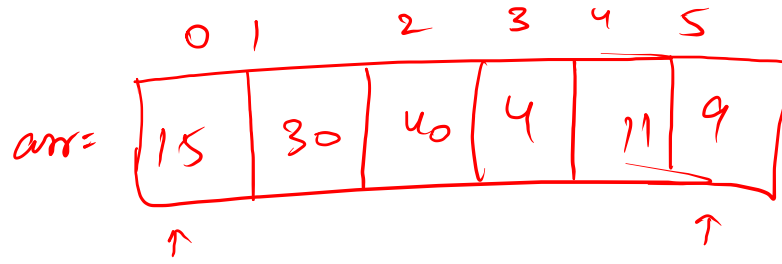
2

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

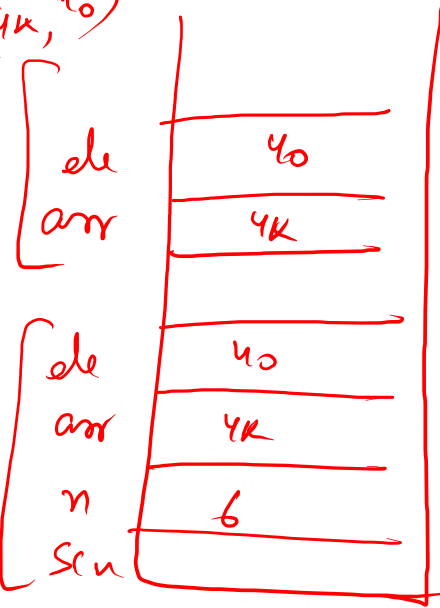
    int n = scn.nextInt(); // len
    int arr[] = new int[n]; // arr
    for(int idx = 0 ; idx <= n-1 ; idx++){
        arr[idx] = scn.nextInt();
    }
    int ele = scn.nextInt(); // element

    int res = find(arr,ele);
    System.out.println(res); ✓
}

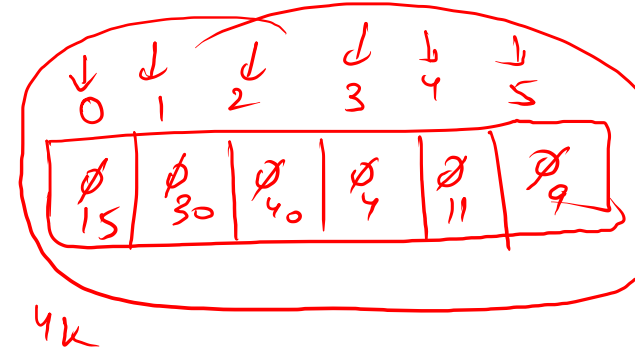
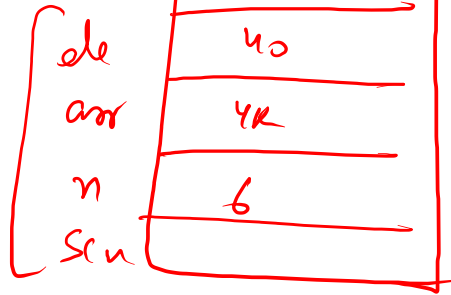
public static int find(int arr[],int ele){
    // logic
}
```



find(4k, 40)



main



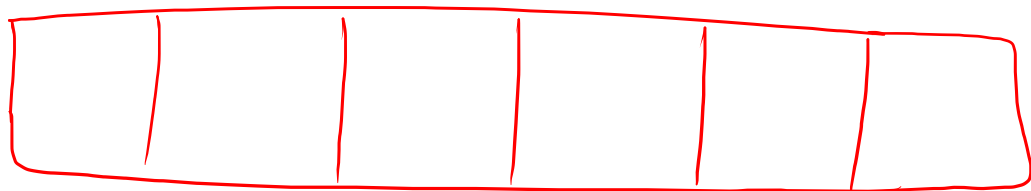
ele = 40

arr =

0	1	2	3	4	5
<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	4	11	9
↑	↑	↑			↑

idx = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
↑ ↑

```
public static int find(int arr[], int ele){  
    for(int idx = 0 ; idx <= arr.length-1 ; idx++){  
        if(arr[idx] == ele){  
            return idx; // element found  
        }  
    }  
    return -1; // element not found  
}
```



```
public static int find(int arr[],int ele){  
    for(int idx = 0 ; idx <= arr.length-1 ; idx++){  
        if(arr[idx] == ele){  
            return idx; // element found  
        }  
    }  
    return -1; // element not found  
}
```



How → find

3. You are required to find the span of input. Span is defined as difference of maximum value and minimum value.

①  $n$   
15  
30  
40  
4  
11  
9

0	1	2	3	4	5
15	30	40	4	11	9
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

Span = Max - Min

✓ int max = ~~15~~ 30 40

for (idx: 1 → len-1)

[ if (arr[idx] > max)  
max = arr[idx] ]

✓ int min = ~~4~~

return max - min;

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if (arr[idx] < min) {

min = arr[idx];

}





idx ↗ val

5<sup>n</sup>

4  
0  
2  
3  
1

arr → val

idx	0	1	2	3	4
val	4	0	2	3	1

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

inv →

0	1	2	3	4
1	4	2	3	0



```
inv[]  
for (idx = 0 → 4) {  
    int val = arr[idx];  
    inv[val] = idx;  
}
```