Online Test Window

tests.mettl.com/v2/test-window/open/0/0?key=ab1d60cc

Mercer | mettl

MANOJ J

LP_Practice_digitSum / Saved: 60 seconds ago

Test Time: 00:59:42

Finish Test

1. Program

1

Attempted: 1/1

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

digitSum: The labels on a trader's boxes display a large number (integer). The trader wants to label the boxes with a single digit ranging from 1 to 9. He decides to perform digit sum on this large number, continuously till he gets a single digit number.
NOTE: In mathematics, the "digit sum" of a given integer is the sum of all its digits. (e.g.: the digit sum of 84001 is calculated as 8+4+0+0+1 = 13, the digit sum of 13 is 1+3 = 4).

Write a function (method) that takes as input a large number and returns a single digit by performing continuous digitSum on this number, and on the resulting numbers, till the resulting number is a single digit number in the range 1 to 9.

Example 1: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 976592, the process is as below –
9+7+6+5+9+2 = 38
3+8 = 11
1+1 = 2
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 976592 is 2.

Example 2: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 123456, the process is as below –
1+2+3+4+5+6 = 21
2+1 = 3
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 123456 is 3.

For negative numbers, the result should also be in negative.
Example 3: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is -123456, the answer would be -3.

JAVA7

Compiler: Java - 1.7

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

// Read only region start
class UserMainCode
{

    public int digitSum(int input1){
        // Read only region end
        // Write code here...
        int digitCount = String.valueOf(input1).length();
        if (digitCount == 1) return input1;

        int sum = 0;
        int number = input1;
        if (input1 < 0) number *= -1;

        while (digitCount != 1) {
            int currentSum = 0;
            while (number != 0) {
                currentSum += number % 10;
                number /= 10;
            }
            sum = currentSum;
            number = sum;
            digitCount = String.valueOf(sum).length();
        }

        if (input1 < 0) sum *= -1;
        return sum;
    }
}
```

Use Custom Input

Compile and Test

Submit Code

Need Help? Contact us: +1 (800) 265-6038 +91 80471-90902

Powered By Mercer | mettl

87°F Haze

Search

ENG IN

12:08 PM 2/9/2023

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

digitSum: The labels on a trader's boxes display a large number (integer). The trader wants to label the boxes with a single digit ranging from 1 to 9. He decides to perform digit sum on this large number, continuously till he gets a single digit number.
NOTE: In mathematics, the "digit sum" of a given integer is the sum of all its digits. (e.g.: the digit sum of 84001 is calculated as 8+4+0+0+1 = 13, the digit sum of 13 is 1+3 = 4).

Write a function (method) that takes as input a large number and returns a single digit by performing continuous digitSum on this number, and on the resulting numbers, till the resulting number is a single digit number in the range 1 to 9.

Example 1: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 976592, the process is as below –
9+7+6+5+9+2 = 38
3+8 = 11
1+1 = 2
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 976592 is 2.

Example 2: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 123456, the process is as below –
1+2+3+4+5+6 = 21
2+1 = 3
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 123456 is 3.

For negative numbers, the result should also be in negative.
Example 3: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is -123456, the answer would be -3.

Code Execution | Code History

0/1 - Sample Test Cases Failed

Default

CODE EXECUTION DETAILS
Time: 206 ms
Memory: 103812 kb

TEST CASE INFORMATION
Input
-99999
Expected Output
-9
Actual Output
-9

CONSOLE OUTPUT

STANDARD ERROR/WARNING
None

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

digitSum: The labels on a trader's boxes display a large number (integer). The trader wants to label the boxes with a single digit ranging from 1 to 9. He decides to perform digit sum on this large number, continuously till he gets a single digit number.
NOTE: In mathematics, the "digit sum" of a given integer is the sum of all its digits. (e.g.: the digit sum of 84001 is calculated as 8+4+0+0+1 = 13, the digit sum of 13 is 1+3 = 4).

Write a function (method) that takes as input a large number and returns a single digit by performing continuous digitSum on this number, and on the resulting numbers, till the resulting number is a single digit number in the range 1 to 9.

Example 1: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 976592, the process is as below –
9+7+6+5+9+2 = 38
3+8 = 11
1+1 = 2
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 976592 is 2.

Example 2: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is 123456, the process is as below –
1+2+3+4+5+6 = 21
2+1 = 3
Thus, the single-digit digitSum for the number 123456 is 3.

For negative numbers, the result should also be in negative.
Example 3: If the large number whose single-digit digitSum is to be found is -123456, the answer would be -3.

0/15 - Graded Test Cases Failed

- Test case 1
- Test case 2
- Test case 3
- Test case 4
- Test case 5
- Test case 6
- Test case 7
- Test case 8
- Test case 9
- Test case 10
- Test case 11