Mathematical Questions:

1. Fibonacci Series
2. Factorial of a Given Number
3. Prime Number
4. Reverse a number
5. GCD and LCM
6. Find the Duplicate number
7. Find the Missing Number
8. Find the First Missing Positive

INFOSYS:-

1. Swap Two Arrays
2. Smallest and Largest number in array
3. Sort string of Characters
4. Count the number of unique characters
5. Multiply two matrices
6. Find the area of incircle of a right-angled triangle
7. Temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius
8. sum of all the prime numbers between 1 and N
9. make the largest number from the digits of the array
10. converts decimal numbers to binary numbers
11. find the next permutation of the given string
12. subtraction of two matrices
13. find the missing characters that are needed to make the string a pangram
14. form a triangle such that the last row of the triangle contains all the elements of the array and the row above it will contain the sum of two elements below it
15. find the maximum profit you can earn by selling them
16. given a matrix that contains only 0 and 1, find the maximum size of a rectangle that contains only 1
17. Given the coordinates of the endpoints of two rectangles, find whether they overlap each other or not
18. find whether we can convert one string to another by rotating it in two places
19. Given a string that only contains lowercase characters, find the first unique character
20. How do you rotate a matrix by 90 degrees

ARRAYS: -

1. Intersection of Two Arrays
2. Kth Largest Element in an Array
3. Maximum Element in an Array
4. Maximum and Its Index in an Array
5. Merge Two Sorted Arrays
6. Missing Number in an Array
7. Occurrence of Each Element in an Array
8. Remove Duplicates from an Array
9. Reverse a String
10. Second Largest Element in an Array
11. SmallLargeSum
12. finds the largest number that can be formed by permutation
13. sum of the divisors for the N integer number
14. Contains an Element
15. Count Occurrences
16. array of integers and an integer sum
17. average of all positive numbers
18. index of an equilibrium point
19. maximum subarray sum
20. minimum value and its index
21. rotate the array

References: -

[Coding-Sheets---Prime-Coding/Accenture/Strings at main · yashc9602/Coding-Sheets---Prime-Coding](https://github.com/yashc9602/Coding-Sheets---Prime-Coding/tree/main/Accenture/Strings)

STRINGS: -

1. Java String Program to Print even length words
2. Java String Program to Insert a string into another string
3. Java String program to check whether a string is a Palindrome
4. Java String Program to Check Anagram
5. Java String Program to Reverse a String
6. Java String Program to Print a New Line in String
7. Java String Program to Add Characters to a String
8. Java String Program to Iterate Over Characters in String
9. Java String Program to Convert Enum to String
10. Java String Program to Get a Character from the Given String
11. Java String Program to Convert String to String Array
12. Java String Program to Swapping Pair of Characters
13. Java String Program to Splitting into a number of sub-strings

Reference: -

[Java String Programs](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-string-programs/)

Numbers Based programs: -

1. Amstrong Number --- 153 is Armstrong, (1\*1\*1)+(5\*5\*5)+(3\*3\*3) = 153
2. Automorphic number --- An Automorphic number is a number whose square “ends” in the same digits as the number itself. Examples: 5\*5 = 25, 6\*6 = 36, 25\*25 = 625
3. Buzz Number ---- A number is said to be Buzz Number if it ends with 7 or is divisible by 7. Example: 1007 is a Buzz Number
4. Duck number ----- A Duck number is a number which has zeroes present in it, but there should be no zero present in the beginning of the number. For example 3210
5. Prime number ------------- For example, 5 is prime because the only ways of writing it as a product, 1 × 5 or 5 × 1, involve 5 itself.
6. Factorial Numbers----- 5 = 5\*4\*3\*2\*1=120
7. palindromic number ---------- 164--->461
8. Fibonacci number ------- A series of numbers in which each number ( Fibonacci number ) is the sum of the two preceding numbers. The simplest is the series 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, etc.
9. Greatest common divisor (gcd) ----- the greatest common divisor (gcd) of two or more integers, which are not all zero, is the largest positive integer that divides each of the integers. For example, the gcd of 8 and 12 is 4.
10. Happy number ------ A happy number is a natural number in a given number base that eventually reaches 1 when iterated over the perfect digital invariant function for. Those numbers that do not end in 1 are -unhappy numbers. Example--- 31 –ends with1
11. least common multiple (LCM) --- The least common multiple, lowest common multiple, or smallest common multiple of two integers a and b, usually denoted by LCM(a, b), is the smallest positive integer that is divisible by both a and b.
12. Multiply of digit ------------- If a number=1234, then 1\*2\*3\*4 ,Multiply of digit=24
13. Neon number ----------- input number is 9, its square is 9\*9 = 81 and sum of the digits is 9.
14. Perfect number --------- 6 has divisors 1, 2 and 3, and 1 + 2 + 3 = 6, so 6 is a perfect number.
15. Reverse of number ---------- If a number=1234, then reverse of number is 4321.
16. Unique number ----------- if the digits in it are not repeated. for example, 12345 is a unique number. 123445 is not a unique number.

References: -

[Number Based Programs in Java](https://www.efaculty.in/number-based-programs-in-java/)