

## LAB ASSIGNMENT # 07

### Arrays



### CSE110 | Programming Language I

	LAB TASKS	HOME TASKS
<b>CODING</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>TRACING</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>

**NOTE:** You need to submit only the Home Tasks. Submit all the Flowchart or Tracing tasks hand drawn or handwritten, respectively to your Lab Instructors before the next lab. Submit all the Homework Coding Tasks in the Google Form shared on buX.

**LAB TASKS**  
**[NO NEED TO SUBMIT]**

**Question: 1**

Write a Java program that will take N integer numbers from the user and create an array of length N.

- A. Print the elements of the array with their indices.
- B. Take another integer input from the user, resize the array by length 1, and add the new integer value to the array. Print the resized array.

Sample Input	Sample Output
N = 5 Enter a number: 11 Enter a number: 22 Enter a number: 33 Enter a number: 44 Enter a number: 55 Enter another number: 101	The elements of the array are: 0: 11 1: 22 2: 33 3: 44 4: 55 After resizing the array: 11 22 33 44 55 101

**Question: 2**

Write a Java program that asks the user for the length of an array and then creates an integer array of that length by taking inputs from the user. Then,

- A. Reverse the array by creating a new array of the same length and print it. (Out-of Place)
- B. Reverse the array without creating any new arrays and print it. (In-Place)

Sample Input	Sample Output
Enter the length of the array: 5 Enter a number: 7 Enter a number: -31 Enter a number: 344 Enter a number: 97 Enter a number: 100	Reversed using a new array: 100 97 344 -31 7  Reversed the original array: 100 97 344 -31 7

**Question: 3**

You are given an integer array with duplicate values. Write a Java program to update the array by replacing the duplicate values of the array with zero. Then print the updated array. [Your code should work for any given integer array]

Given Array	Sample Output
<pre>int arr [] = {9, -5, 7, 9, -5, 5, 7};</pre>	Before removing duplicates: 9 -5 7 9 -5 5 7 After replacing duplicates with 0: 9 -5 7 0 0 5 0

**Question: 4**

You are given an integer array. You need to create a new array that will contain only the unique (distinct) elements of the given array. Finally, print the new array.

Given Array	Sample Output
<pre>int arr [] = {23,100,23,56,100};</pre>	Input array: 23 100 23 56 100 New array: 23 100 56
<pre>int arr [] = {-5,10,-7,-5};</pre>	Input array: -5 10 -7 -5 New array: -5 10 -7

**Question: 5**

Take an integer N input from the user and create an array of length N by taking the elements as user input. Then, print the array. Next, sort the array in descending order using Selection Sort technique. Lastly, print the sorted array.

Sample Input	Sample Output
N = 6 Enter a number: 3 Enter a number: 6 Enter a number: 1	Original Array: 3 6 1 2 8 5 Sorted Array: 8 6 5 3 2 1

Enter a number: 2 Enter a number: 8 Enter a number: 5	
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**Question: 6**

Trace the following code, create a tracing table, and write the outputs.

1	class TraceA{
2	public static void main(String args[]) {
3	int [] myArray = new int[5];
4	int [] b;
5	int idx1 = 0, idx2 = 0;
6	b = myArray;
7	while (idx1 < 5){
8	myArray[idx1] = idx1 + 11;
9	idx2 = 1;
10	while (idx2 < idx1 ){
11	myArray[idx1] = b[idx2 - 1] + myArray[idx2] - idx1;
12	idx2 = idx2 + 1;
13	}
14	System.out.println(myArray[idx2]);
15	idx1 = idx1 + 1;
16	}
17	}
18	}

## HOME TASKS

### Question: 1

Take an integer N input from the user and create an integer array of N numbers by taking inputs from the user. Then, print the array. Next, modify the array by changing the positive numbers by 1 and the negative numbers by 0. If the element is zero, then it will be unchanged. Lastly, print the modified array.

Sample Input	Sample Output
N = 4 3 4 -2 1	Original array: 3 4 -2 1 After modifying: 1 1 0 1
N = 3 -4 0 2	Original array: -4 0 2 After modifying: 0 0 1

### Question: 2

Write a Java program that will take N integer numbers from the user and create an array of length N. Take another number from the user and print the index of the number where it is found first. If not found then print 'Element not found'.

Note: Think about how to apply the concept of flag and break in this task.

Sample Input 1 N = 7 Enter a number: 45 Enter a number: 0 Enter a number: 17 Enter a number: 11 Enter a number: -34 Enter a number: -100 Enter a number: 17 17	Sample Input 2 N = 5 Enter a number: 4 Enter a number: 99 Enter a number: 23 Enter a number: -67 Enter a number: 34 55
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Sample Output 1 17 is at index 2	Sample Output 2 Element not found
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### Question: 3

Write a Java program that asks the user for the length of an array then creates a double data-type array of that length by taking inputs from the user.

Then do the following:

- Show the maximum element and its index from the array.
- Show the minimum element and its index from the array.
- Show the summation of all the elements from the array.
- Show the average of all the elements from the array.

Sample Input	Sample Output
Enter the length of the array: 5 Enter a number: 7.5 Enter a number: -31.2 Enter a number: 344.0 Enter a number: 97.1 Enter a number: 100.4	Maximum element 344.0 found at index 2 Minimum element -31.2 found at index 1 Summation: 517.8 Average: 103.56

**Question: 4**

Write a Java program that will take input of two arrays and elements from the user and check whether the second array is a subset of the first array. A subset is a set that contains only elements found in the original set.

Sample Input - 1	Sample Output - 1
Please enter the length of array 1: 5 Please enter the elements of the arr1: 5 3 2 72 8 Please enter the length of array 2: 3 Please enter the elements of the arr2: 5 3 72	Array 2 is a subset of Array 1.

Sample Input - 2	Sample Output - 2
Please enter the length of array 1: 5 Please enter the elements of the arr1: 7 2 33 1	Array 2 is not a subset of Array 1.

6 Please enter the length of array 2: 3 Please enter the elements of the arr2: 1 8 2	
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**Question: 5**

You are given two arrays of the same length. The first array contains the marks of the students and the second array contains the name of the students. You need to sort the marks array in ascending order while maintaining the corresponding names of the students in the names array aligned with their respective marks. Use the Bubble sort technique to solve this problem. [Your code should work for any given arrays]

Given Array 1	Sample Output 1
<pre>int [] marks = {85, 90, 75, 44, 99}; String [] names = {"Bob", "Alice", "Max", "Marry", "Rosy"};</pre>	<pre>Sorted Array: 44 75 85 90 99 Marry Max Bob Alice Rosy</pre>

Given Array 2	Sample Output 2
<pre>int [] marks = {100, 47, 85, 94, 5, 50}; String [] names = {"Henry", "Mari", "Herry", "Jack", "Lily", "Oliver"};</pre>	<pre>Sorted Array: 5 47 50 85 94 100 Lily Mari Oliver Herry Jack Henry</pre>



**Question: 6**

Trace the following code, create a tracing table, and write the outputs.

1	class TraceB{
2	public static void main(String args[]){
3	int [] myArray = new int[10];
4	int index1 = 0, index2 =0;
5	while (index1 < 10){
6	myArray[index1] = index1 + 3;
7	index2 = 1;
8	while (index2 < index1 ){
9	myArray[index1] = myArray[index1] + myArray[index2] - index1;
10	index2 = index2 + 1;
11	}
12	System.out.println(myArray[index1]);
13	index1 = index1 + 1;
14	}
15	}
16	}

**Question: 7**

Trace the following code, create a tracing table, and write the outputs.

1	class TraceC {
2	public static void main(String args[]){
3	int [] myArray = new int[10];
4	int [] b;
5	int index1 = 0, index2 =0;
6	index1 = 0;
7	b = myArray;
8	while (index1 < 10){
9	myArray[index1] = index1 + 4;
10	index2 = 1;
11	while (index2 < index1 ){
12	myArray[index1] = b[index1] + myArray[index2] - index1;
13	index2 = index2 + 1;
14	}
15	System.out.println(myArray[index1]);
16	index1 = index1 + 1;
17	}
18	}
19	}

**Question: 8**

Trace the following code, create a tracing table, and write the outputs.

1	class TraceD{
2	public static void main(String args[]){
3	int[] arr1 = {3,2,0,1,5,6,7};
4	int[] arr2 = {30,20,40,11,55,-34,100};
5	int a1 = 0, a2 = 0;
6	while (a1<arr1.length-1){
7	arr2[a1] = arr1[a2]+ a1 - arr2[a2];
8	a2 = 1;
9	while (a2 < a1 ){
10	arr2[a1] = arr2[a1] + arr1[a2] - a2;
11	a2 = a2 + 1;
12	}
13	System.out.println(arr2[a1]);
14	a1 = a1 + 1;
15	}
16	System.out.println(arr2[arr1[a2]]);
17	}
18	}

