## Week 1 Advanced Coding Tasks

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#LeetCode: Given an array of integers nums and an integer target, return indices of the two numbers such that they add up to target.

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Solution {
 public int[] twoSum(int[] nums, int target) {
   Map<Integer, Integer> complementMap = new HashMap<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
     int complement = target - nums[i];
     if (complementMap.containsKey(complement)) {
       return new int[]{complementMap.get(complement), i};
     complementMap.put(nums[i], i);
   throw new IllegalArgumentException("No valid solution exists.");
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in the array: ");
    int n = scanner.nextInt();
    int[] nums = new int[n];
    System.out.println("Enter the array elements:");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      nums[i] = scanner.nextInt();
    }
    System.out.print("Enter the target value: ");
    int target = scanner.nextInt();
    Solution solution = new Solution();
    int[] result = solution.twoSum(nums, target);
    System.out.println("Indices: [" + result[0] +
                                                    + result[1] + "]");
 }
}
#HackerRank: Diagonal Difference: Calculate the absolute difference between the
sums of the diagonals in a square matrix.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class DiagonalDifference {
  public static int diagonalDifference(int[][] arr) {
    int n = arr.length;
    int primaryDiagonalSum = 0;
    int secondaryDiagonalSum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      primaryDiagonalSum += arr[i][i];
      secondaryDiagonalSum += arr[i][n - 1 - i];
```

```
}
    return Math.abs(primaryDiagonalSum - secondaryDiagonalSum);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     int n = scanner.nextInt();
     int[][] arr = new int[n][n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        arr[i][j] = scanner.nextInt();
     }
    }
    int result = diagonalDifference(arr);
    System.out.println("" + result);
    scanner.close();
  }
}
```

#CodeChef: Life, the Universe, and Everything: Write a program that reads numbers from input and stops processing input after reading the number 42.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] num = new int[10];
    int i = 0;
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
while (true) {
    if (i >= 10) break;
    num[i] = scanner.nextInt();
    if (num[i] == 42) break;
    i++;
}

for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
        System.out.println(num[j]);
    }
    scanner.close();
}</pre>
```

#Codeforces: Watermelon: Determine if a watermelon can be split into two parts, each of which weighs an even number of kilos.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = scanner.nextInt();
    if (((n - 2) % 2 == 0) && (n - 2 > 0)) {
        System.out.print("YES");
    } else {
        System.out.print("NO");
    }
    System.out.println();
    scanner.close();
```

```
}
#GeeksforGeeks: Reverse Array in Groups: Given an array, reverse every sub-array
formed by consecutive k elements.
class Main {
  static void reverse(int arr[], int n, int k)
 {
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
   {
      int left = i;
      int right = Math.min(i + k - 1, n - 1);
      int temp;
      while (left < right)
        temp=arr[left];
        arr[left]=arr[right];
        arr[right]=temp;
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    int arr[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\};
    int k = 3;
```

}

```
int n = arr.length;
    reverse(arr, n, k);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
      System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
 }
}
#AtCoder: Product: Find the product of two integers.
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in)
    int a = scanner.nextInt();
    int b = scanner.nextInt();
    int product = a * b;
    if (product \% 2 == 0) {
      System.out.println("Even");
    } else {
      System.out.println("Odd");
    }
    scanner.close();
 }
}
```

#Exercism: Hamming: Calculate the Hamming Distance between two DNA strands.

```
public class Main {
  public static int calculateHammingDistance(String strand1, String strand2) {
    if (strand1.length() != strand2.length()) {
     throw new IllegalArgumentException("Strands must be of equal length.");
   }
    int distance = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < strand1.length(); i++) {
     if (strand1.charAt(i) != strand2.charAt(i)) {
       distance++;
     }
   }
    return distance;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   String strand1 = "GAGCCTACTAACGGGAT";
    String strand2 = "CATCGTAATGACGGCCT";
    try {
     int distance = calculateHammingDistance(strand1, strand2);
     System.out.println("Hamming Distance: " + distance);
   } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
     System.out.println(e.getMessage());
   }
 }
}
```

#TopCoder: SRM 758 Div 2 - Very Easy Problem: Given an integer N, determine if it is possible to create an array of integers that sums to N.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int N = scanner.nextInt();
    if (N > 0) {
        System.out.println("YES");
        } else {
            System.out.println("NO");
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

#CSES Problem Set: Missing Number: Find the missing number in a list of n integers where one number from 1 to n is missing.

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
  static int solve(int N, int[] arr) {
    int XOR = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < N - 1; i++) {
        XOR ^= arr[i];
        XOR ^= (i + 1);
    }</pre>
```

```
return XOR;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int N = 5;
    int[] arr = {2, 3, 1, 5};
    System.out.println(solve(N, arr));
 }
}
#InterviewBit: Find Duplicate in Array: Given a read-only array of n+1 integers between 1
and n, find one duplicate number."
import java.util.Scanner;
class Main {
  public static int findDuplicate(int[] A) {
   int n = A.length - 1;
    int slow = A[0];
    int fast = A[A[0]];
    while (slow != fast) {
      slow = A[slow];
      fast = A[A[fast]];
    }
    fast = 0;
    while (slow != fast) {
      slow = A[slow];
      fast = A[fast];
```

XOR  $^=$  N;

```
}
  return slow;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
  int n = scanner.nextInt();
  scanner.nextLine();
  int[] A = new int[n + 1];
  System.out.println((n + 1) + n);
 String[] input = scanner.nextLine().split("\\s+");
 if (input.length != n + 1) {
    System.out.println((n + 1));
    scanner.close();
    return;
 }
 try {
   for (int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++) {
     A[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);
      if (A[i] < 1 || A[i] > n) {
       throw new IllegalArgumentException(n);
  } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
    System.out.println("Error: Invalid number format.");
    scanner.close();
    return;
  } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
```

```
System.out.println(e.getMessage());
     scanner.close();
     return;
   }
   int duplicate = findDuplicate(A);
   System.out.println(duplicate);
   scanner.close();
 }
}
```