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Reverse an Array

Difficulty: Easy Accuracy: 55.32% Submissions: 204K+ Points: 2 Average Time: 5m

You are given an array of integers arr[]. You have to reverse the given array.

Note: Modify the array in place.

Examples:

Input: arr = [1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5]
Output: [5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1]
Explanation: The elements of the array are [1, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5]. After reversing the array, the first element goes to the last position, the second element goes to the second last position and so on. Hence, the answer is [5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1].

Input: arr = [4, 5, 2]
Output: [2, 5, 4]
Explanation: The elements of the array are [4, 5, 2]. The reversed array will be [2, 5, 4].

Input: arr = [1]
Output: [1]
Explanation: The array has only single element, hence the reversed array is same as the original.

Java (21) Start Timer

```
1- class Solution {
2-     public void reverseArray(int arr[]) {
3-         // code here
4-         int i = 0, j = arr.length - 1;
5-
6-         while (i < j){
7-             int temp = arr[i];
8-             arr[i] = arr[j];
9-             arr[j] = temp;
10-
11            i++;
12            j--;
13        }
14    }
15 }
```

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Problem Editorial Submissions Comments

Min and Max in Array

Difficulty: Basic Accuracy: 68.55% Submissions: 401K+ Points: 1 Average Time: 10m

Given an array `arr[]`. Your task is to find the **minimum** and **maximum** elements in the array.

Examples:

Input: arr[] = [1, 4, 3, 5, 8, 6]
Output: [1, 8]
Explanation: minimum and maximum elements of array are 1 and 8.

Input: arr[] = [12, 3, 15, 7, 9]
Output: [3, 15]
Explanation: minimum and maximum element of array are 3 and 15.

Constraints:
 $1 \leq \text{arr.size()} \leq 10^5$
 $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 10^9$

Try more examples

Expected Complexities

Java (21)

```
1 class Solution {  
2     public ArrayList<Integer> getMinMax(int[] arr) {  
3         int min = arr[0];  
4         int max = arr[0];  
5  
6         for(int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++){  
7             if(arr[i]<min){  
8                 min = arr[i];  
9             }  
10            if(arr[i]>max){  
11                max = arr[i];  
12            }  
13        }  
14  
15        ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();  
16  
17        result.add(min);  
18        result.add(max);  
19  
20    }  
21  
22    return result;  
23  
24}  
25  
26 }  
27 }
```

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