

# Day 0: Mean, Median, and Mode ■



Problem

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## Objective

In this challenge, we practice calculating the mean, median, and mode. Check out the Tutorial tab for learning materials and an instructional video!

Given an array, X, of N integers, calculate and print the respective mean, median, and mode on separate lines. If your array contains more than one modal value, choose the numerically smallest one.

Note: Other than the modal value (which will always be an integer), your answers should be in decimal form, rounded to a scale of 1 decimal place (i.e., 12.3, 7.0 format).

#### **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer, N, denoting the number of elements in the array. The second line contains N space-separated integers describing the array's elements.

#### **Constraints**

- $10 \le N \le 2500$
- $0 < x_i \le 10^5$  , where  $x_i$  is the  $i^{th}$  element of the array.

#### **Output Format**

Print 3 lines of output in the following order:

- 1. Print the *mean* on a new line, to a scale of 1 decimal place (i.e., 12.3, 7.0).
- 2. Print the median on a new line, to a scale of 1 decimal place (i.e., 12.3, 7.0).
- 3. Print the mode on a new line; if more than one such value exists, print the numerically smallest one.

## Sample Input

64630 11735 14216 99233 14470 4978 73429 38120 51135 67060

# **Sample Output**

43900.6

44627.5

4978

## **Explanation**

We sum all N elements in the array, divide the sum by N, and print our result on a new line.

$$\mu = \frac{x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9}{10} = \frac{439006}{10} = 43900.6$$

#### Median:

To calculate the median, we need the elements of the array to be sorted in either non-increasing or non-decreasing order. The sorted array  $X = \{4978, 11735, 14216, 14470, 38120, 51135, 64630, 67060, 73429, 99233\}$ . We then average the two middle elements:

$$median = \frac{x_4 + x_5}{2} = \frac{89255}{2} = 44627.5$$

and print our result on a new line.

#### Mode:

We can find the number of occurrences of all the elements in the array:

Every number occurs once, making 1 the maximum number of occurrences for any number in X. Because we have multiple values to choose from, we want to select the smallest one, 4978, and print it on a new line.

f in Solved score: 30.00pts
Submissions:21057
Max Score:30
Difficulty: Easy
Rate This Challenge:
☆☆☆☆☆

```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) &
                                                                                          Java 8
                                                                                                                            Ö
1 ▼ import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 ▼ public class Solution {
5
6 ▼
        public static void main(String[] args) {
7 🔻
            /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named Solution. */
8
            Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
9
            int size = scan.nextInt();
10 ▼
            int arr[] = new int[size];
11
            double sum = 0;
12
            Map<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
13 ▼
            for(int i=0; i<size; i++) {</pre>
14 ▼
                arr[i] = scan.nextInt();
                sum += arr[i];
15 ▼
16 ▼
                if(map.containsKey(arr[i])) {
17
                    map.put(arr[i], map.get(arr[i])+1);
18
                }
19
                else
20 ▼
                    map.put(arr[i], 1);
21
22
            scan.close();
23
24
            Arrays.sort(arr);
25
            double mean = getMean(arr);
26
            double median = getMedian(arr);
27
            int mode = getMode(arr);
            System.out.println(mean + "\n" + median + "\n" + mode);
28
29
```

```
}
30
31
32 ▼
        private static double getMean(int[] arr) {
33
            double sum = 0;
34
            for (int value : arr)
35
                sum += value;
36
            return sum / arr.length;
37
        }
38
39 ▼
        private static double getMedian(int[] arr) {
40
            int size = arr.length;
            return (size % 2 == 0) ? ((arr[size / 2 - 1] + arr[size / 2]) / (double) 2) : arr[size / 2];
41 ▼
42
43
44
        private static int getMode(int[] arr) {
            int modeCount = 0, mode = 0, currCount = 0;
45
46
47 ▼
            for (int candidateMode : arr) {
48
                currCount = 0;
49
                for (int element : arr) {
50 ▼
                    if (candidateMode == element)
51
52
                         currCount++;
53
54
55 ₹
                if (currCount > modeCount) {
                    modeCount = currCount;
56
                    mode = candidateMode;
57
58
                }
59
60
            return mode;
61
        }
62
   }
                                                                                                                  Line: 1 Col: 1
```

 Run Code

Submit Code

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