Difference of two arrays

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.\*;

public class Main{

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

int n1,n2;

Scanner sc= new scanner(System.in);

n1=sc.nextInt();

n2=sc.nextInt();

int[] a1= new int[n1];

int[] a2= new int[n2];

for(int i=0;i<n1;i++)

{

a1[i]= sc.nextInt();

}

for(int i=0;i<n2;i++)

{

a2[i]= sc.nextInt();

}

for(int i=0;i<n1;i++)

{

System.out.println(a1[i]+a2[i]);

}

// write your code here

}

}

Simple sum of array elements

**import** java.io.\*;

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Main{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** Exception

{

    Scanner sc= **new** Scanner(System.in);

**int** sum=0;

**int**  n= sc.nextInt();

**int** ar[]=**new** **int**[n];

**for**(**int** i=0;i<=n;i++)

    {

       ar[i]=sc.nextInt();

    }

**for**(**int** i=0;i<=n;i++)

     {

         sum+=ar[i];

     }

     System.out.println(sum);

}

}

Count the digits of a number

import java.util.\*;

public class Main{

public static void main(String[] args) {

// write your code here

int n,d=0,rem

Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);

n=sc.nextInt();

while(n!=0)

{

n/=10;

d++;

}

System.out.println(d);

}

}

REPLACING ‘0’ WITH ‘5’:

class Solution{

public static int convertFive(int n){

int n1=0,rem;

while(n!=0)

{

rem=n%10;

n/=10;

if(rem==0)

rem=5;

n1=n1\*10+rem;

}

while(n1!=0)

{

rem=n1%10;

n1/=10;

n=n\*10+rem;

}

return n;

}

}

SOLVING TRIPLET

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

     int[] a= new int[3];

     int[] b= new int[3];

     int al=0,bob=0;

     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

     for(int i=0;i<3;i++)

     {

         a[i]=sc.nextInt();

     }

     for(int i=0;i<3;i++)

     {

         b[i]=sc.nextInt();

     }

     for(int i=0;i<3;i++)

     {

         if(a[i]>b[i])

         al++;

         else if(a[i]<b[i])

         bob++;

     }

     System.out.print(al+" "+bob);

    }

}

REVERSE OF AN ARRAY

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.\*;

public class Main{

public static void display(int[] a){

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

for(int val: a){

sb.append(val + " ");

}

System.out.println(sb);

}

public static void reverse(int[] a){

int n=a.length();

int b[]=new Int[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

b[n-1-i]=a[i];

}

return b;

// write your code here

}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

int[] a = new int[n];

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){

a[i] = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

}

reverse(a);

display(a);

}

}

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SUM

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

    Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

    int summin=0,summax=0,min,max;

    int n=sc.nextInt();

    int a[]=new int[n];

    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

    {

        a[i]=sc.nextInt();

    }

    min=a[0];

    max=0;

    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

    {

        if(a[i]>a[max])

        max=i;

        if(a[i]<a[min])

        min=i;

    }

    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

    {

        if(i==max)

        continue;

        summin+=a[i];

    }

     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

   {

       if(min==i)

       continue;

       summax+=a[i];

   }

   System.out.print(summin+" "+summax);

    }

}

ARMSTRONG NUMBER

class Solution {

static String armstrongNumber(int n){

int count=0,n1=n,sum=0,rem;

while(n!=0)

{

n/=10;

count++;

}

n=n1;

while(n!=0)

{

rem=n%10;

n/=10;

sum+=Math.pow(rem,count);

}

if(sum==n1)

return "Yes";

else

return "No";

}

}

SUM OF AP

class Solution

{

public long sum\_of\_ap(long n, long a, long d)

{

long sum= (n\*(2\*a+(n-1)\*d))/2;

return sum;

}

}

FACTORIAL

class Solution{

static long factorial(int N){

int fac=1;

for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)

{

fac\*=i;

}

return fac;

}

}