A. Implement all common array operations that includes traversal like finding maximum, minimum, sum, product, linear search, reverse array, insert/delete at last, insert/delete at specific location. (do all this solution in single class and try to reuse the loop for function).

B. Write a code that swaps every alternate index element in an array.
   - if array = [10,20,30,40,50,60] => output array => [20,10,40,30,60,50]
   - If array = [10,20,30,40,50] => output array => [20,10,40,30,50]

C. Find unique value in odd size array. Every other element is present twice in array only a single value there with 1 occurrence. Return that value.
   - Array = [10,20,25,20,10] then answer =>25.
   - Array = [20,30,40,45,40,30,20] then answer =>45.

D. Find whether the values in an array are in unique number of occurrence or not
   - If array = [1,2,3,4] => returns false because 1,2,3,4 elements are repeating one time.
   - If array = [1,2,2,3,3,3] => return true because every value has unique number of occurrence

E. Find duplicate value in array which contains 1 to n-1 values. You can also consider the same problem which doesn't contain 1 to n-1 values.
   - If array = [1,3,2,4,3] => output => 3
   - If array = [1,2,3,2] => output => 2

F. Find Intersection of 2 sorted arrays. Intersection means the same elements both arrays can have
   - If array-1 = [1,2,5,7] and array-2 = [5,6,7] => output => [5,7]
   - If array-1 = [1,2,3,4,5] and array-2 = [5,6] => output => [5]

G. Find Intersection of 3 sorted arrays

H. Find pairs of indexes that gives sum equals to target.
   - Index should be returned in sorted order
   - Example: - array => [1,2,3,4,5] and target => 6 Then answer => [[0,4], [1,3]]

I. Find triplet of indexes that gives sum equals to target.

J. sort an array with values 0,1.

K. sort an array with values 0,1,2

L. Find last occurrence of element X in array
   - Array = [0,2,1,2,4,2,5] and X=2 then answer => 5 because index 5 has last occurrence of 2.

M. Find whether array is sorted or not.

N. Find whether array is sorted in decrement order or not.

O. K^{th} largest element in array.

P. K^{th} smallest element in array.

Q. Find the total number of pairs in an array that can lead to target.

R. Find first value that repeats in an array return -1 if no elements are repeating.

S. Rotate an array by K-steps.

- Array = [1,2,3,4,5] and K=1 then array=> [5,1,2,3,4]
- Array = [1,2,3,4,5] and K=3 then array=> [3,4,5,1,2]

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