

NAMUNAVIY MASALALAR

1-masala. Eng katta va eng kichik

n ta butun son berilgan. Ularning eng kichigi va eng kattasini chiqaring.

Yechim

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
Exception {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
        int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
        StringTokenizer st = new
StringTokenizer(br.readLine());

        int mn = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        int mx = Integer.MIN_VALUE;

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int x = Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken());
            mn = Math.min(mn, x);
            mx = Math.max(mx, x);
        }
        System.out.println(mn + " " + mx);
    }
}
```

2-masala. Juft va toqlar soni

Massiv berilgan. Juftlar soni va toqlar sonini toping.

Yechim

```
int even = 0, odd = 0;
for (int x : a) {
    if (x % 2 == 0) even++;
    else odd++;
}
System.out.println(even + " " + odd);
```

3-masala. Eng ko‘p uchragan element

Massivda eng ko‘p uchragan elementni toping.
(Teng bo‘lsa — kichigini oling.)

Yechim

```
HashMap<Integer, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
for (int x : a) map.put(x, map.getOrDefault(x, 0) + 1);

int ans = a[0], best = 0;
for (int x : map.keySet()) {
    int f = map.get(x);
    if (f > best || (f == best && x < ans)) {
        best = f;
        ans = x;
    }
}
System.out.println(ans);
```

4-masala. Raqamlar yig‘indisi

n berilgan. Uning raqamlar yig‘indisini toping.

Yechim

```
long n = Long.parseLong(br.readLine());
long sum = 0;
while (n > 0) {
    sum += n % 10;
    n /= 10;
}
System.out.println(sum);
```

5-masala. Palindrom tekshiruvi

Satr berilgan. U palindrommi yo‘qmi aniqlang.

Yechim

```
String s = br.readLine();
int l = 0, r = s.length() - 1;
boolean ok = true;

while (l < r) {
    if (s.charAt(l) != s.charAt(r)) {
        ok = false;
    }
}
```

```

        break;
    }
    l++; r--;
}
System.out.println(ok ? "YES" : "NO");

```

6-masala. Eng uzun soʻz

Satr berilgan (soʻzlar boʻshliq bilan ajratilgan). Eng uzun soʻzni chiqaring.

Yechim

```

StringTokenizer st = new
StringTokenizer(br.readLine());
String ans = "";

while (st.hasMoreTokens()) {
    String w = st.nextToken();
    if (w.length() > ans.length()) ans = w;
}
System.out.println(ans);

```

7-masala. Tub son tekshiruvi

n berilgan. U tub sonmi?

Yechim

```

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
boolean prime = n >= 2;

for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
    if (n % i == 0) {
        prime = false;
        break;
    }
}
System.out.println(prime ? "YES" : "NO");

```

8-masala. Massivni teskari chiqarish

Massiv berilgan. Uni teskari tartibda chiqaring.

Yechim

```

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

```

```

for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    sb.append(a[i]).append(" ");
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());

```

9-masala. Eng yaqin 0 ga

Massiv berilgan. 0 ga eng yaqin elementni toping
(teng bo'lsa — musbatini oling).

Yechim

```

int best = a[0];
for (int x : a) {
    if (Math.abs(x) < Math.abs(best) ||
        (Math.abs(x) == Math.abs(best) && x > best)) {
        best = x;
    }
}
System.out.println(best);

```

10-masala. Arifmetik progressiya

Massiv berilgan. U arifmetik progressiyami?

Yechim

```

boolean ok = true;
int d = a[1] - a[0];
for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
    if (a[i] - a[i - 1] != d) {
        ok = false;
        break;
    }
}
System.out.println(ok ? "YES" : "NO");

```