

Complex Problems for Fast Learners

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Problem -1

1. Aim: Consider a function **public String matchFound(String input 1, String input 2)**, where

- **input1** will contain only a single word with only 1 character replaces by an underscore '_'
- **input2** will contain a series of words separated by colons and no space character in between
- **input2** will not contain any other special character other than underscore and alphabetic characters.

The methods should return output in a String type variable **“output1”** which contains all the words from input2 separated by colon which matches with input 1. All words in output1 should be in uppercase. **2. Objective:**

- To implement a method that identifies matching words from a pattern containing a single underscore.
- To understand how to use string splitting and comparison in Java.
- To practice string manipulation techniques like converting to uppercase and adding delimiters.
- To learn how to compare characters while handling special pattern symbols.
- To build a simple and interactive Java program using user input with the Scanner class.

3. Implementation/Code: import java.util.Scanner; public

```
class MatchWords { public String matchFound(String
input1, String input2) {
    String[] wordList = input2.split(":");
    String output1 = ""; for (String word :
wordList) { if (word.length() !=
input1.length()) { continue;
    }
    boolean isMatch = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < input1.length(); i++) { if (input1.charAt(i) != '_' &&
input1.charAt(i) != word.charAt(i)) { isMatch = false; break;
    }
}
```

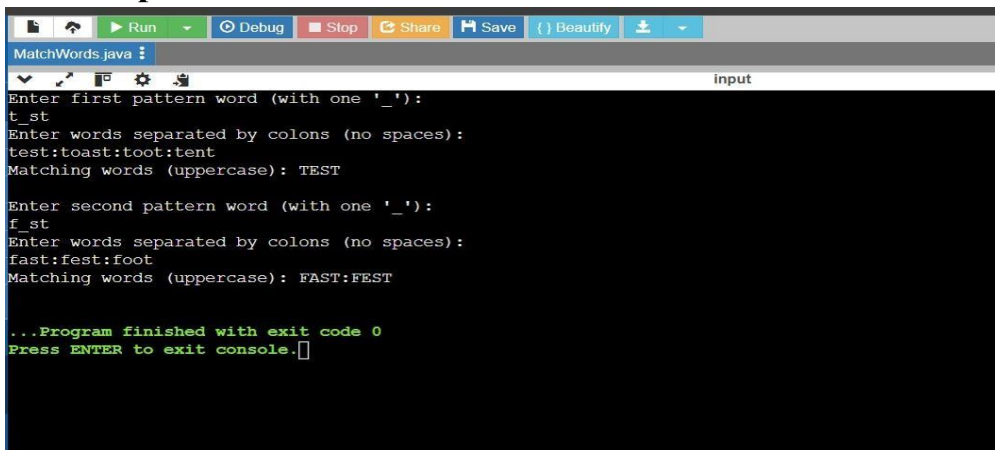
```

    } if (isMatch)
    {
        if (!output1.equals("")) {
            output1 += ":";
        }
        output1 += word.toUpperCase();
    }
}
return output1;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    MatchWords obj = new MatchWords();
    System.out.println("Enter first pattern word (with one '_'):");
    String input1_1 = sc.nextLine();
    System.out.println("Enter words separated by colons (no spaces):");
    String input2_1 = sc.nextLine();
    String result1 = obj.matchFound(input1_1, input2_1);
    System.out.println("Matching words (uppercase): " + result1);
    System.out.println("\nEnter second pattern word (with one '_'):");
    String input1_2 = sc.nextLine();
    System.out.println("Enter words separated by colons (no spaces):");
    String input2_2 = sc.nextLine();
    String result2 = obj.matchFound(input1_2, input2_2);
    System.out.println("Matching words (uppercase): " + result2);
    sc.close();
}
}

```

Output: -



```

MatchWords.java
Run Debug Stop Share Save Beauty
Enter first pattern word (with one '_'):
t_st
Enter words separated by colons (no spaces):
test:toast:toot:tent
Matching words (uppercase): TEST

Enter second pattern word (with one '_'):
f_st
Enter words separated by colons (no spaces):
fast:fest:foot
Matching words (uppercase): FAST:FEST

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

Figure 1

Learning Outcomes:-

- Learnt how to split a string using a specific delimiter like a colon.□
- Understood how to compare each character of two strings with a condition.□
- Gained hands-on experience with converting strings to uppercase using toUpperCase().□
- Practiced building conditional logic with loops and flags (isMatch).□
- Became familiar with basic input/output operations in Java using the Scanner class.□

Problem-2

1. Aim: Given a String (In Uppercase alphabets or Lowercase alphabets), new alphabets is to be appended with following rule:

- 1) If the alphabet is present in the input string, use the numeric value of that alphabet. E.g. a or A numeric value is 1 and so on. New alphabet to be appended between 2 alphabets:
 - a) If (sum of numeric value of 2 alphabets) %26 is 0, then append 0. E.g. string is ay. Numeric value of a is 1, y is 25. Sum is 26. Remainder is 0, the new string will be a0y.
 - b) Otherwise (sum of numeric value of 2 alphabets) %26 numeric value alphabet is to be appended. E.g. ac is string. Numeric value of a is 1, c is 3, sum is 4. Remainder with 26 is 4. Alphabet to be appended is d. output will be adc.
- 2) If a digit is present, it will be the same in the output string. E.g. string is 12, output string is 12.
- 3) If only a single alphabet is present, it will be the same in the output string. E.g. input string is 1a, output will be 1a.
- 4) If space is present, it will be the same in the output string. E.g. string is ac 12a, output will be adc 12a.

Constraint: Whether string alphabets are In Uppercase or Lowercase, appended alphabets must be in lower case. Output string must also be in lowercase.

2. Objectives:

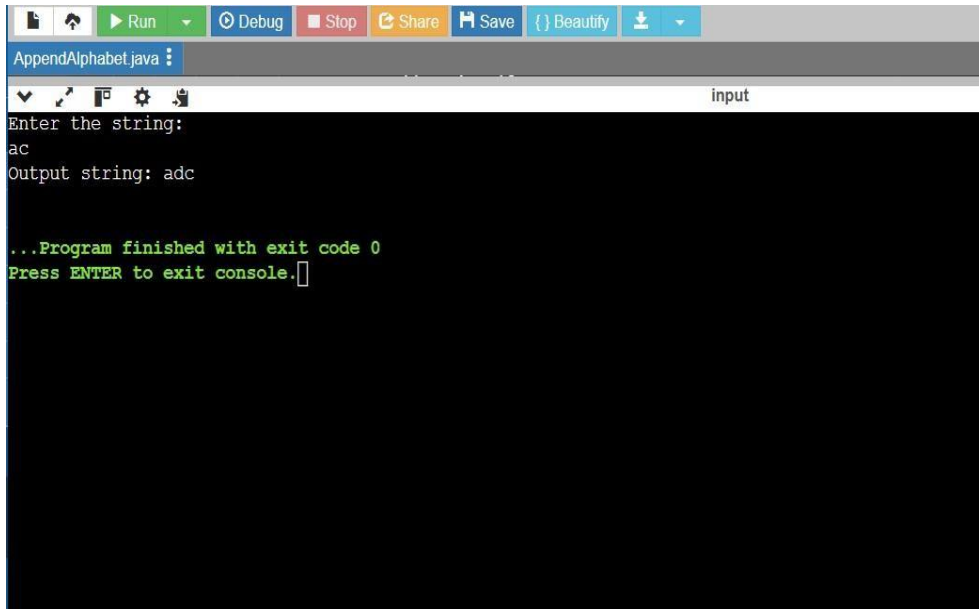
- To implement a logic that inserts new characters between alphabets based on numeric value rules. This helps in strengthening string manipulation and character arithmetic in Java.
- To create a function that handles both letters and digits in a string appropriately. The function must preserve digits and spaces, and handle letters in a case-insensitive manner.
- To understand and apply ASCII-based arithmetic to derive alphabet positions. This includes converting characters to their numeric values and vice versa.
- To ensure consistent lowercase formatting of the final output string. This enforces proper string casing rules regardless of input format.
- To build a Java program that accepts user input and generates a transformed output. This enhances skills in using Scanner and returning processed results.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner; public class AppendAlphabet { public
static String processString(String input) { StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder(); input =
input.toLowerCase(); for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {
    char ch1 = input.charAt(i);
    result.append(ch1); if (i +
    1 < input.length()) {
        char ch2 = input.charAt(i + 1); if (Character.isLetter(ch1)
        && Character.isLetter(ch2)) {
            int val1 = ch1 - 'a' + 1;
            int val2 = ch2 - 'a' + 1;
            int sum = val1 + val2;
            if (sum % 26 == 0) {
                result.append("0");
            } else { char mid = (char) ((sum % 26 - 1)
                + 'a'); result.append(mid);
            }
        }
    }
}
return result.toString();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter the string:");
    String input = sc.nextLine();
    String output = processString(input);
    System.out.println("Output string: " + output);
    sc.close();
}
}
```

4. Output:



```

AppendAlphabet.java
Run Debug Stop Share Save Beautify
input
Enter the string:
ac
Output string: adc

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

Figure 2

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Learned how to loop through a string and access characters based on their positions. This includes comparing characters and accessing the next character in sequence.
- Gained understanding of converting characters to numeric positions using ASCII logic. For example, 'a' is mapped to 1 using `(char - 'a' + 1)`.
- Practiced using conditional statements to insert characters or numbers dynamically. This improves control flow skills in Java based on custom conditions.
- Understood the importance of handling different character types like digits, spaces, and letters. Non-letter characters are left unchanged in the output for correctness.
- Developed the ability to construct strings dynamically using `StringBuilder`. This improves performance and efficiency in building strings in Java.

Problem – 3

1. Aim: String `t` is generated by random shuffling string `s` and then add one more letter at a random position. Return the letter that was added to `t`.

2. Objectives:

- To create a program that identifies an extra character added to a shuffled string. The task focuses on comparing two strings to find the difference.
- To practice converting strings into character arrays for easier processing.

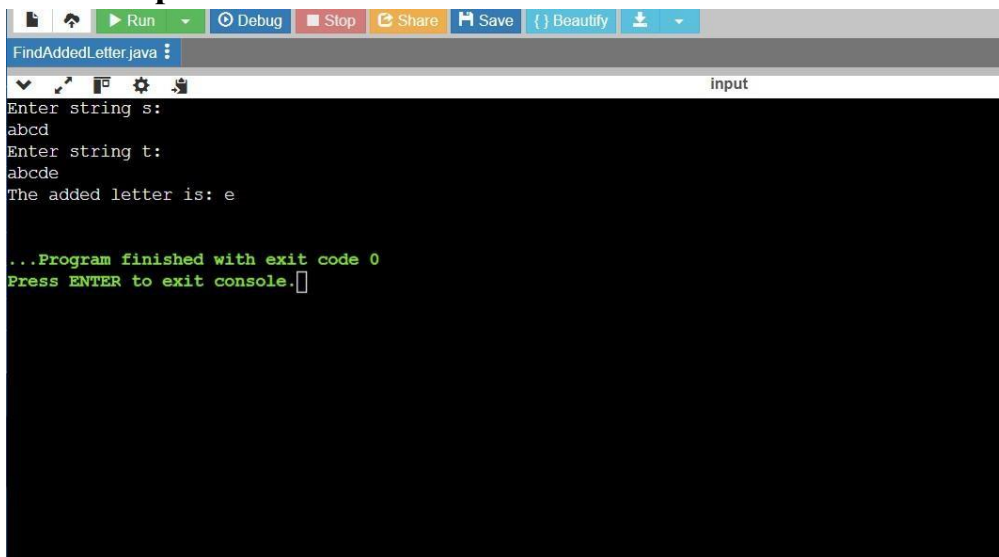
This supports iteration over individual characters of a string.

- To understand how to use ASCII values for solving character comparison problems. The difference in character sums helps in identifying the extra letter.
- To build logic that works regardless of the order of characters in the input. This promotes a logic-based rather than position-based comparison.
- To develop a Java application that takes user input and returns accurate results. It enhances hands-on experience with the `Scanner` class and method calls.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class FindAddedLetter {
    public static char findTheDifference(String s, String t) {
        int sumS = 0, sumT = 0;
        for (char ch : s.toCharArray()) {
            sumS += ch;
        }
        for (char ch : t.toCharArray()) {
            sumT += ch;
        }
        return (char) (sumT - sumS);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter string s:");
        String s = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter string t:");
        String t = sc.nextLine();
        char addedChar = findTheDifference(s, t);
        System.out.println("The added letter is: " + addedChar);
        sc.close();
    }
}
```

4. Output:



```
FindAddedLetter.java
Run Debug Stop Share Save {} Beautify
input
Enter string s:
abcd
Enter string t:
abcde
The added letter is: e
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Figure 3

5. Learning Outcomes

- Learned how to iterate over characters in a string using toCharArray() method. This enables processing each character individually for operations like summing.
- Gained understanding of how characters have numeric (ASCII) values in Java. Adding ASCII values of characters helps detect differences efficiently.
- Understood the concept of subtracting total values of strings to find the extra character. This technique is simple, fast, and avoids sorting or extra data structures.
- Practiced building compact and efficient logic using basic Java constructs. No need for complex algorithms—just loops and arithmetic.
- Enhanced skills in taking string inputs, invoking methods, and printing the result. Overall, this helps in developing clean and functional Java code.

Problem – 4

1. **Aim:** A string containing only parentheses is balanced if the following is true: 1. if it is an empty string 2. if A and B are correct, AB is correct, 3. if A is correct, (A) and {A} and [A] are also correct. Examples of some correctly balanced strings are: "{}()", "[{}]", "({})" Examples of some unbalanced strings are: "{((", "({})", "[[", "}" etc.

- Given a string, determine if it is balanced or not.
- Input Format: There will be multiple lines in the input file, each having a single non-empty string. You should read input till end-of-file.
- Output Format: For each case, print 'true' if the string is balanced, 'false' otherwise.
- Sample Input: {}() ({}) {([] [] Sample Output: true true false true

2. Objectives:

- To develop a Java program that checks if a string containing brackets is balanced. The goal is to verify proper nesting and pairing of parentheses, braces, and brackets.
- To implement stack-based logic for validating open and close brackets. This helps in understanding real-world use cases of stack data structures.
- To handle multiple test cases using loop constructs and user input. This improves ability to build reusable and dynamic logic.
- To correctly use conditionals for matching bracket types and validating structure. Ensures that each opening bracket has a corresponding and correctly placed closing one.
- To read input strings till end-of-file and generate appropriate boolean outputs. This objective emphasizes reading, processing, and responding to user input efficiently.

3. **Implementation/Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
public class BalancedParentheses { public static
    boolean isBalanced(String str) {
        Stack<Character> stack = new Stack<>(); for
        (char ch : str.toCharArray()) { if (ch == '(' ||
        ch == '{' || ch == '[') { stack.push(ch);
```

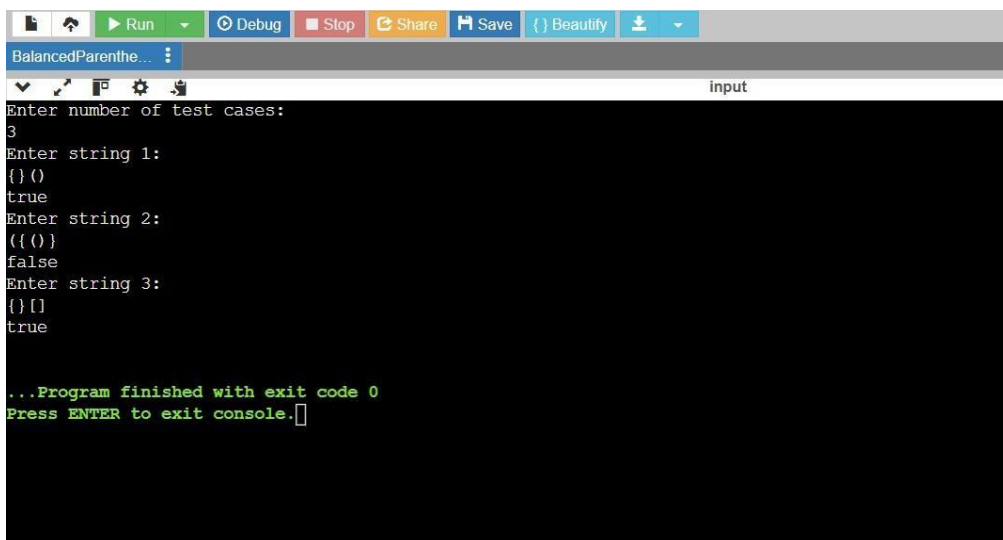
```

    } else if (ch == ')' || ch == '}' || ch == ']')
    { if (stack.isEmpty()) return false;
      char open = stack.pop();
      if ((ch == ')' && open != '(') ||
          (ch == '}' && open != '{') ||
          (ch == ']' && open != '[')) {
          return false;
      }
    }
  }
  return stack.isEmpty();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter number of test cases:");
    int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); for (int i =
0; i < n; i++) {
        System.out.println("Enter string " + (i + 1) + ":");
        String input = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(isBalanced(input));
    }
    sc.close();
}
}

```

4. Output:



```

BalancedParenthe...
input
Enter number of test cases:
3
Enter string 1:
{}()
true
Enter string 2:
({})
false
Enter string 3:
{}[]
true

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

Figure 4

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Understood how stacks help in solving problems related to balanced expressions. Learned to push and pop elements for checking the latest unmatched opening bracket.
- Gained experience in comparing characters and applying logical operators. This reinforces conditional checking with multiple possible matches.
- Learned how to process multiple test cases using loops and control structures. Helps in handling repeated input-output operations effectively
- Strengthened skills in Java syntax for reading input and output formatting. Especially useful for competitive coding and real-time validation problems.
- Gained confidence in implementing core data structure concepts in practical scenarios. This includes problem solving using stacks and validating nested patterns.

Problem – 5

1. **Aim:** Given an array of integers `nums` sorted in non-decreasing order, find the starting and ending position of a given target value. If target is not found in the array, return `[-1, -1]`. You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity.

- Example 1:
- Input: `nums = [5,7,7,8,8,10]`, `target = 8`
- Output: `[3,4]`
- Constraints: $0 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$: $-10^9 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$ □ `nums` is a non-decreasing array.
- $-10^9 \leq \text{target} \leq 10^9$

2. Objectives:

- To implement a binary search algorithm that finds the first and last position of a target. This helps in understanding efficient search techniques in sorted arrays.
- To ensure the solution runs in $O(\log n)$ time complexity as required. This promotes writing optimized and scalable code for large inputs.
- To practice breaking down problems into helper methods for clarity and reuse. Separate methods like `findFirst` and `findLast` make the logic easy to follow.
- To read array input from the user and apply binary search on user-defined values. This strengthens skills in dynamic input handling and real-time problem solving.
- To handle edge cases such as when the target is not found in the array. Ensures robustness and correctness of the program in all scenarios.

3. Implementation/Code:

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

```
public class FindTargetRange {
    public static int[] searchRange(int[] nums, int target) {

        int[] result = new int[2]; result[0] = findFirst(nums,
            target); result[1] = findLast(nums, target); return
            result;

    }

    public static int findFirst(int[] nums, int target) { int

        left = 0, right = nums.length - 1;

        int index = -1;
while (left <= right) {

            int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

            if (nums[mid] == target) {

                index = mid; right = mid - 1;

            } else if (nums[mid] < target) { left

                = mid + 1;

            } else {

right = mid - 1;

            }

        }

        return index;

    }

    public static int findLast(int[] nums, int target) {

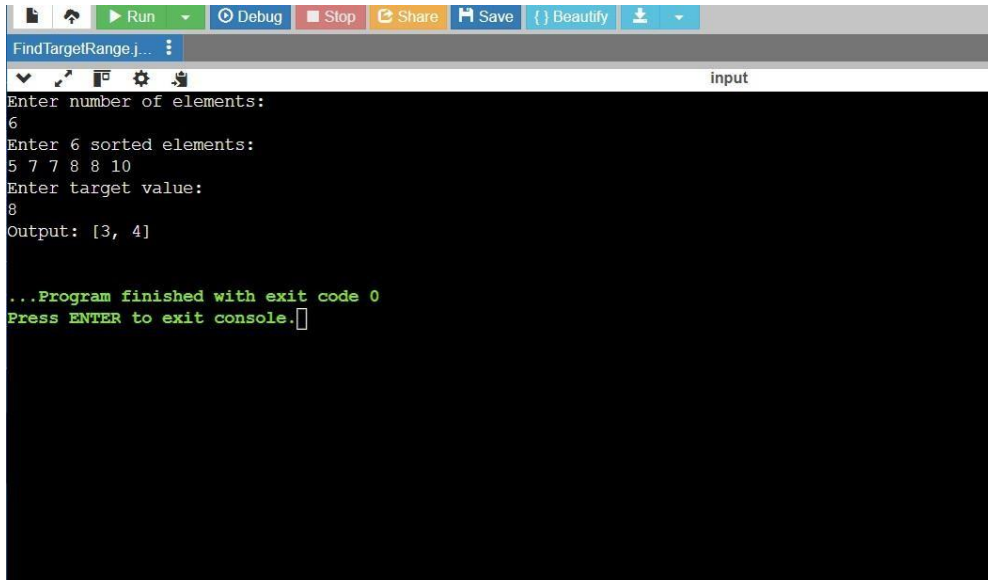
        int left = 0, right = nums.length - 1; int

        index = -1;
```

```
while (left <= right) {  
  
    int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;  
  
    if (nums[mid] == target) {  
  
        index = mid; left = mid + 1;  
  
    } else if (nums[mid] < target) { left  
  
        = mid + 1;  
  
    } else {  
right = mid - 1;  
  
    }  
  
    }  
return index;  
  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
    System.out.println("Enter number of elements:");  
  
    int n = sc.nextInt();  
  
    int[] nums = new int[n];  
  
    System.out.println("Enter " + n + " sorted elements:");  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { nums[i] = sc.nextInt();  
  
    }  
  
    System.out.println("Enter          target  
value:"); int target = sc.nextInt(); int[]  
  
    result = searchRange(nums, target);  
  
    System.out.println("Output: [" + result[0] + ", " + result[1] + "]); sc.close();
```

}}
}}
}}

4. Output:



```
FindTargetRange.j...  
input  
Enter number of elements:  
6  
Enter 6 sorted elements:  
5 7 7 8 8 10  
Enter target value:  
8  
Output: [3, 4]  
  
...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Figure 2

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Learned how binary search can be modified to find the first or last occurrence. This includes adjusting the search space even after finding the target.
- Gained practical experience in implementing logarithmic time search algorithms. Useful for solving problems efficiently in coding interviews and contests.
- Understood how to use indices to track positions and update based on comparisons. Helped in building confidence for writing condition-based search logic.
- Strengthened understanding of array traversal and working with loops and conditions. Essential for performing operations on sorted lists.
- Became familiar with writing modular, readable code using helper functions. Promotes clean coding habits and easier debugging in larger applications.