



# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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## Experiment -6

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**Branch:** BE-CSE  
**Semester:** 6<sup>th</sup>  
**Subject Name:** Project Based Learning  
in Java with Lab

**UID:** 22BCS50151  
**Section/Group:** IOT\_642-B  
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**6.1.1 Aim:** Write a program to sort a list of Employee objects (name, age, salary) using lambda expressions..

**6.1.2 Objective:** To implement a Java program that efficiently sorts a list of Employee objects based on name, age, and salary using lambda expressions and stream operations, demonstrating modern Java features for concise and efficient data processing.

### **6.1.3 Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

class Employee {
    String name;
    int age;
    double salary;

    public Employee(String name, int age, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.salary = salary;
    }

    public void display() {
        System.out.println(name + " - Age: " + age + ", Salary: " + salary);
    }
}

public class EmployeeSortLambda {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
        employees.add(new Employee("Alice", 30, 50000));
        employees.add(new Employee("Bob", 25, 60000));
```



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```
employees.add(new Employee("Charlie", 35, 55000));  
employees.add(new Employee("Alex", 28, 45000));  
employees.add(new Employee("Alex", 32, 47000));  
employees.add(new Employee("Alex", 25, 46000));  
employees.add(new Employee("David", 29, 50000));  
employees.add(new Employee("Eve", 31, 50000));  
employees.add(new Employee("Frank", 27, 50000));
```

```
List<Employee> sortedByName = employees.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(e -> e.name))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println("Sorted by Name:");  
sortedByName.forEach(Employee::display);
```

```
List<Employee> sortedByAge = employees.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.comparingInt(e -> e.age))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println("\nSorted by Age:");  
sortedByAge.forEach(Employee::display);  
List<Employee> sortedBySalary = employees.stream()  
    .sorted((e1, e2) -> Double.compare(e2.salary, e1.salary))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println("\nSorted by Salary (Descending):");  
sortedBySalary.forEach(Employee::display);  
List<Employee> sortedByNameThenAge = employees.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Employee e) -> e.name)  
        .thenComparingInt(e -> e.age))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println("\nSorted by Name, then Age:");  
sortedByNameThenAge.forEach(Employee::display);  
List<Employee> sortedBySalaryThenName = employees.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.comparingDouble((Employee e) -> e.salary)  
        .thenComparing(e -> e.name))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println("\nSorted by Salary, then Name:");  
sortedBySalaryThenName.forEach(Employee::display);
```

```
}
```

## 6.1.4 Output:

```
Sorted by Name:
Alex - Age: 28, Salary: 45000.0
Alex - Age: 32, Salary: 47000.0
Alex - Age: 25, Salary: 46000.0
Alice - Age: 30, Salary: 50000.0
Bob - Age: 25, Salary: 60000.0
Charlie - Age: 35, Salary: 55000.0
David - Age: 29, Salary: 50000.0
Eve - Age: 31, Salary: 50000.0
Frank - Age: 27, Salary: 50000.0

Sorted by Age:
Bob - Age: 25, Salary: 60000.0
Alex - Age: 25, Salary: 46000.0
Frank - Age: 27, Salary: 50000.0
Alex - Age: 28, Salary: 45000.0
David - Age: 29, Salary: 50000.0
Alice - Age: 30, Salary: 50000.0
Eve - Age: 31, Salary: 50000.0
Alex - Age: 32, Salary: 47000.0
Charlie - Age: 35, Salary: 55000.0

Sorted by Salary (Descending):
Bob - Age: 25, Salary: 60000.0
Charlie - Age: 35, Salary: 55000.0
Alice - Age: 30, Salary: 50000.0
David - Age: 29, Salary: 50000.0
Eve - Age: 31, Salary: 50000.0
Frank - Age: 27, Salary: 50000.0
Alex - Age: 32, Salary: 47000.0
Alex - Age: 25, Salary: 46000.0
Alex - Age: 28, Salary: 45000.0

Sorted by Name, then Age:
Alex - Age: 25, Salary: 46000.0
Alex - Age: 28, Salary: 45000.0
Alex - Age: 32, Salary: 47000.0
Alice - Age: 30, Salary: 50000.0
Bob - Age: 25, Salary: 60000.0
Charlie - Age: 35, Salary: 55000.0
David - Age: 29, Salary: 50000.0
Eve - Age: 31, Salary: 50000.0
Frank - Age: 27, Salary: 50000.0

Sorted by Salary, then Name:
Alex - Age: 28, Salary: 45000.0
Alex - Age: 25, Salary: 46000.0
Alex - Age: 32, Salary: 47000.0
Alice - Age: 30, Salary: 50000.0
David - Age: 29, Salary: 50000.0
Eve - Age: 31, Salary: 50000.0
Frank - Age: 27, Salary: 50000.0
Charlie - Age: 35, Salary: 55000.0
Bob - Age: 25, Salary: 60000.0
```

**6.2.1 Aim:** Create a program to use lambda expressions and stream operations to filter students scoring above 75%, sort them by marks, and display their names

**6.2.2 Objective:** To implement a Java program that filters students scoring above 75%, sorts them in descending order using lambda expressions and Stream API, and efficiently displays the results.

**6.2.3 Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

class Student {
    String name;
    double marks;

    public Student(String name, double marks) {
        this.name = name;
        this.marks = marks;
    }

    public void display() {
        System.out.println(name + " - Marks: " + marks);
    }
}

public class StudentFilterSort {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Student> students = Arrays.asList(
            new Student("Alice", 80),
            new Student("Bob", 72),
            new Student("Charlie", 90),
            new Student("David", 65),
            new Student("Eve", 85),
            new Student("Frank", 65)
        );

        List<Student> filteredSortedStudents = students.stream()
            .filter(s -> s.marks > 75)
            .sorted(Comparator.comparingDouble((Student s) -> s.marks).reversed())
            .thenComparing(s -> s.name))
    }
}
```



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```
.collect(Collectors.toList());

System.out.println("Students who scored above 75% (Sorted by Marks:");
if (filteredSortedStudents.isEmpty()) {
    System.out.println("No students scored above 75%");
} else {
    filteredSortedStudents.forEach(Student::display);
}

runTestCases();
}

public static void runTestCases() {
    System.out.println("\n===== Running Test Cases =====");
    System.out.println("\nTest Case 1: Normal Case");
    testFilterSort(Arrays.asList(
        new Student("Alice", 80),
        new Student("Bob", 72),
        new Student("Charlie", 90),
        new Student("David", 65),
        new Student("Eve", 85)
    ));

    System.out.println("\nTest Case 2: All Below 75%");
    testFilterSort(Arrays.asList(
        new Student("Bob", 70),
        new Student("David", 60),
        new Student("Frank", 65)
    ));

    System.out.println("\nTest Case 3: Same Marks");
    testFilterSort(Arrays.asList(
        new Student("Alice", 80),
        new Student("Bob", 80),
        new Student("Charlie", 85)
    ));

    System.out.println("\nTest Case 4: Single Student Above 75%");
    testFilterSort(Arrays.asList(
        new Student("Alice", 60),
        new Student("Bob", 50),
        new Student("Charlie", 90)
    ));
}
```

```
}

public static void testFilterSort(List<Student> students) {
    List<Student> result = students.stream()
        .filter(s -> s.marks > 75)
        .sorted(Comparator.comparingDouble((Student s) -> s.marks).reversed())
        .thenComparing(s -> s.name))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());

    if (result.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("No students scored above 75%");
    } else {
        result.forEach(Student::display);
    }
}
}
```

## 6.2.4 Output:

```
Students who scored above 75% (Sorted by Marks):
Charlie - Marks: 90.0
Eve - Marks: 85.0
Alice - Marks: 80.0

===== Running Test Cases =====

Test Case 1: Normal Case
Charlie - Marks: 90.0
Eve - Marks: 85.0
Alice - Marks: 80.0

Test Case 2: All Below 75%
No students scored above 75%

Test Case 3: Same Marks
Charlie - Marks: 85.0
Alice - Marks: 80.0
Bob - Marks: 80.0

Test Case 4: Single Student Above 75%
Charlie - Marks: 90.0
```



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**6.3.1 Aim:** Write a Java program to process a large dataset of products using streams. Perform operations such as grouping products by category, finding the most expensive product in each category, and calculating the average price of all products.

**6.3.2 Objective:** The objective of this Java program is to process a large product dataset using the Streams API by grouping products by category, finding the most expensive product in each category, and calculating the average price efficiently.

**6.3.3 Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.Optional;

class Product {
    String name;
    String category;
    double price;

    public Product(String name, String category, double price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.category = category;
        this.price = price;
    }

    public void display() {
        System.out.println(name + " (" + category + ") - Price: $" + price);
    }
}

public class ProductProcessor {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(
            new Product("Laptop", "Electronics", 1200),
            new Product("Phone", "Electronics", 800),
            new Product("TV", "Electronics", 1500),
            new Product("T-Shirt", "Clothing", 40),
            new Product("Jeans", "Clothing", 60),
            new Product("Sneakers", "Footwear", 120),
            new Product("Boots", "Footwear", 120)
        );

        processProducts(products);
    }
}
```





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```
        runTestCases();
    }

    public static void processProducts(List<Product> products) {

        Map<String, List<Product>> groupedByCategory = products.stream()
            .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p -> p.category));

        Map<String, Optional<Product>> mostExpensiveByCategory = products.stream()
            .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p -> p.category,
                Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparingDouble(p -> p.price))));

        double averagePrice = products.stream()
            .collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(p -> p.price));

        System.out.println("=== Grouped Products by Category ===");
        groupedByCategory.forEach((category, productList) -> {
            System.out.println(category + ": " + productList.stream()
                .map(p -> p.name)
                .collect(Collectors.joining(", ")));
        });

        System.out.println("\n=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===");
        mostExpensiveByCategory.forEach((category, product) ->
            System.out.println(category + ": " + (product.isPresent() ? product.get().name + " - $" +
                product.get().price : "No products")));

        System.out.println("\n=== Average Price of All Products ===");
        System.out.printf("Average Price: $%.2f\n", averagePrice);
    }

    public static void runTestCases() {
        System.out.println("\n===== Running Test Cases =====");

        // Test Case 1: Normal Case
        System.out.println("\nTest Case 1: Normal Case");
        processProducts(Arrays.asList(
            new Product("Laptop", "Electronics", 1200),
            new Product("Phone", "Electronics", 800),
            new Product("TV", "Electronics", 1500),
```





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```
        new Product("T-Shirt", "Clothing", 40),
        new Product("Jeans", "Clothing", 60),
        new Product("Sneakers", "Footwear", 120),
        new Product("Boots", "Footwear", 120)
    ));

    // Test Case 2: Single Category Only
    System.out.println("\nTest Case 2: Single Category Only");
    processProducts(Arrays.asList(
        new Product("Laptop", "Electronics", 1200),
        new Product("Phone", "Electronics", 800),
        new Product("TV", "Electronics", 1500)
    ));

    // Test Case 3: Same Price in a Category
    System.out.println("\nTest Case 3: Same Price in a Category");
    processProducts(Arrays.asList(
        new Product("Sneakers", "Footwear", 120),
        new Product("Boots", "Footwear", 120)
    ));

    // Test Case 4: Only One Product
    System.out.println("\nTest Case 4: Only One Product");
    processProducts(Arrays.asList(
        new Product("Laptop", "Electronics", 1200)
    ));

    // Test Case 5: Empty List
    System.out.println("\nTest Case 5: Empty List");
    processProducts(Collections.emptyList());
}
}
```

## 6.3.4 Output:

```
=== Grouped Products by Category ===
Clothing: T-Shirt, Jeans
Footwear: Sneakers, Boots
Electronics: Laptop, Phone, TV

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===
Clothing: Jeans - $60.0
Footwear: Sneakers - $120.0
Electronics: TV - $1500.0

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $548.57
```

```
===== Running Test Cases =====

Test Case 1: Normal Case
=== Grouped Products by Category ===
Clothing: T-Shirt, Jeans
Footwear: Sneakers, Boots
Electronics: Laptop, Phone, TV

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===
Clothing: Jeans - $60.0
Footwear: Sneakers - $120.0
Electronics: TV - $1500.0

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $548.57

Test Case 2: Single Category Only
=== Grouped Products by Category ===
Electronics: Laptop, Phone, TV

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===
Electronics: TV - $1500.0

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $1166.67
```

```
Test Case 3: Same Price in a Category
=== Grouped Products by Category ===
Footwear: Sneakers, Boots

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===
Footwear: Sneakers - $120.0

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $120.00

Test Case 4: Only One Product
=== Grouped Products by Category ===
Electronics: Laptop

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===
Electronics: Laptop - $1200.0

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $1200.00

Test Case 5: Empty List
=== Grouped Products by Category ===

=== Most Expensive Product in Each Category ===

=== Average Price of All Products ===
Average Price: $0.00
```

## Learning Outcomes:

1. Lambda Expressions & Functional Programming – Utilize concise and readable lambda expressions for sorting, filtering, and processing data.
2. Streams API for Efficient Data Handling – Learn to filter, sort, group, and aggregate data using Streams and Collectors.
3. Sorting & Filtering with Streams – Implement sorting (ascending/descending) and filtering conditions dynamically.
4. Grouping & Aggregation – Use Collectors.groupingBy(), Collectors.maxBy(), and Collectors.averagingDouble() for data analysis.
5. Handling Edge Cases – Manage empty lists, duplicate values, and single-element scenarios gracefully.