### **Experiment 6**

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Section: IOT-642 -B

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#### Problem - 6.1

**Aim:** To implement a Java program that sorts a list of Employee objects (based on name, age, and salary) using lambda expressions and stream operations to demonstrate efficient data processing.

#### **Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
class Employee {
  private String name;
  private int age;
  private double salary;
  public Employee(String name, int age, double salary) {
     this.name = name;
     this.age = age;
     this.salary = salary;
  }
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public int getAge() { return age; }
  public double getSalary() { return salary; }
  public void display() {
     System.out.println("Name: " + name + ", Age: " + age + ", Salary: " + salary);
  }
}
```

```
public class EmployeeSorting {
  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));
    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));
    System.out.println("Sorting by Name:");
    employees.stream()
         .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getName))
         .forEach(Employee::display);
    System.out.println("\nSorting by Age:");
    employees.stream()
         .sorted(Comparator.comparingInt(Employee::getAge))
         .forEach(Employee::display);
    System.out.println("\nSorting by Salary:");
    employees.stream()
         .sorted(Comparator.comparingDouble(Employee::getSalary).reversed())
         .forEach(Employee::display);
    System.out.println("\nSorting by Name and then by Age (Edge Case):");
    employees.stream()
         .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getName).thenComparingInt(Employee::getAge))
         .forEach(Employee::display);
```

System.out.println("\nSorting by Salary, then by Name (Edge Case):");

### **Output:**

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

## Problem - 6.2

**Aim**: Implement Java program that uses lambda expressions and Stream API to filter students who scored above 75%, sort them by marks, and display their names.

#### Code:

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
class Student {
  private String name;
  private double marks
  public Student(String name, double marks) {
     this.name = name;
     this.marks = marks;
  }
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public double getMarks() { return marks;
  public void display() {
    System.out.println("Name: " + 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 \rightarrow s.getMarks() > 75)
  . sorted (Comparator.comparing Double (Student::getMarks).reversed ()\\
       .thenComparing(Student::getName))
  .collect(Collectors.toList());
if (filteredSortedStudents.isEmpty()) {
  System.out.println("No students scored above 75%.");
} else {
  filteredSortedStudents.forEach(Student::display);
}
```



# Output:

