

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### **REC\_Week 12\_Java\_Lambda Expressions\_PAH**

Attempt : 2

Total Mark : 40

Marks Obtained : 40

#### **Section 1 : COD**

##### **1. Problem Statement**

Rishi is working as an HR analyst in a software company. He wants to filter a list of employees based on their salary using modern Java techniques. He has a list of employee names and salaries and wants to use lambda expressions to filter those who earn more than a specific threshold.

Implement a program using lambda expressions and functional interfaces to print the names of employees whose salary is greater than or equal to 50,000.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of employees.

The next n lines. Each line contains a String (employee name) and an int (salary).

#### ***Output Format***

The output prints the names of employees whose salary is greater than or equal to 50000, each on a new line.

If no employee found with salary greater than 50000, print: No employee found with salary >= 50000

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

#### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 4  
Amit 45000  
Sneha 50000  
Ravi 60000  
Priya 30000

Output: Sneha  
Ravi

#### ***Answer***

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Predicate;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

class Employee {
    String name;
    int salary;

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

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```

int n = sc.nextInt();
List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    String name = sc.next();
    int salary = sc.nextInt();
    employees.add(new Employee(name, salary));
}

Predicate<Employee> highSalary = e -> e.salary >= 50000;

List<String> result = employees.stream()
    .filter(highSalary)
    .map(e -> e.name)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

if (result.isEmpty()) {
    System.out.println("No employee found with salary >= 50000");
} else {
    result.forEach(System.out::println);
}
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Sneha is developing a feature for an e-commerce application that helps display product details after applying a seasonal discount.

She decides to use lambda expressions with the Consumer functional interface to print each product's name, original price, and discounted price neatly.

The program should:

Accept a list of product names and their prices. Apply a 15% discount on all products. Use a Consumer lambda expression to display the details in a formatted manner.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of products.

The next n lines each contain a String (product name) and a double (price) separated by a space.

### ***Output Format***

For each product, print the details in the format:

Product: <name>, Original Price: <price>, Discounted Price: <discounted price>

If there are no products, print:

No products available

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1

Phone 60000

Output: Product: Phone, Original Price: 60000.0, Discounted Price: 51000.0

### ***Answer***

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Consumer;

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt(); // number of products

        // If no products
        if (n <= 0) {
            System.out.println("No products available");
            return;
        }

        List<String> productNames = new ArrayList<>();
        List<Double> productPrices = new ArrayList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```

        String name = sc.next();
        double price = sc.nextDouble();
        productNames.add(name);
        productPrices.add(price);
    }

    // Consumer functional interface to display product details
    Consumer<Integer> displayProduct = i -> {
        double originalPrice = productPrices.get(i);
        double discountedPrice = originalPrice * 0.85; // Apply 15% discount
        System.out.printf("Product: %s, Original Price: %.1f, Discounted Price: %.1f
%n",
            productNames.get(i), originalPrice, discountedPrice);
    };

    // Display each product using the Consumer lambda
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        displayProduct.accept(i);
    }

    sc.close();
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Aditya is developing a reading app that recommends books to users based on a predefined list.

Each time a user opens the app, it should supply the next book title in the list, one at a time, using a lambda expression and the Supplier functional interface.

When all books have been recommended, the list should start again from the beginning.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line contains an integer n – the total number of available book titles.

The next n lines each contain a book title (a string).

The next line contains an integer m – the number of times users open the app (i.e., the number of recommendations to be made).

### ***Output Format***

Print the supplied book title for each recommendation, one per line.

If m > n, repeat the list from the start.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 3

The Alchemist

Atomic Habits

Ikigai

5

Output: The Alchemist

Atomic Habits

Ikigai

The Alchemist

Atomic Habits

### ***Answer***

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Supplier;

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        // Read number of books
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine(); // consume newline

        List<String> books = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            books.add(sc.nextLine());
        }

        // Read number of recommendations (times user opens app)
```

```

int m = sc.nextInt();

// Index tracker for current book
final int[] index = {0};

// Supplier to provide next book
Supplier<String> bookSupplier = () -> {
    String book = books.get(index[0]);
    index[0] = (index[0] + 1) % books.size(); // Loop back to start
    return book;
};

// Print book recommendations
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
    System.out.println(bookSupplier.get());
}

sc.close();
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

Emily, an analyst at a data processing firm, is tasked with cleaning up datasets to remove duplicate values from lists of integers.

Create a Java program that allows Emily to input a series of integers, with the program then utilizing a lambda expression to efficiently remove any duplicates.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, each denoting an array element.

##### ***Output Format***

The output prints the array elements after removing the duplicates inside the

square bracket separated by a comma and space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 15  
1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 6

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

### **Answer**

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Function;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = sc.nextInt();
        List<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            numbers.add(sc.nextInt());
        }

        Function<List<Integer>, List<Integer>> removeDuplicates =
            list -> list.stream().distinct().collect(Collectors.toList());

        List<Integer> uniqueNumbers = removeDuplicates.apply(numbers);

        System.out.println(uniqueNumbers);

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 10/10**