#### **DESIGN PATTERN AND PRINCIPLES**

#### Exercise 1: Implementing the Singleton pattern

```
public class SingletonPatternExample {
  static class Logger {
     private static Logger instance;
     private Logger() {
       System.out.println("Logger instance created");
     }
     public static Logger getInstance() {
       if (instance == null) {
          instance = new Logger();
       }
       return instance;
     }
     public void log(String message) {
       System.out.println("LOG: " + message);
     }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Logger logger1 = Logger.getInstance();
     logger1.log("Starting ");
     Logger logger2 = Logger.getInstance();
     logger2.log("Continuing ");
     if (logger1 == logger2) {
        System.out.println("Singleton Verified ");
     } else {
       System.out.println("Different instances");
     }
  }
}
```

### Exercise 2: Implementing the Factory Method Pattern:

public class FactoryMethodPatternDemo {

```
interface Document {
  void open();
}
static class WordDocument implements Document {
  public void open() {
    System.out.println("Word Document is being opened");
  }
}
static class PdfDocument implements Document {
  public void open() {
    System.out.println("PDF Document is being opened");
  }
}
static class ExcelDocument implements Document {
  public void open() {
    System.out.println(" Excel Document is being opened");
  }
}
abstract static class DocumentFactory {
  public abstract Document createDocument();
}
static class WordDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
  public Document createDocument() {
    return new WordDocument();
  }
}
static class PdfDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
  public Document createDocument() {
    return new PdfDocument();
  }
}
static class ExcelDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
  public Document createDocument() {
     return new ExcelDocument();
  }
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
DocumentFactory wordFactory = new WordDocumentFactory();
Document wordDoc = wordFactory.createDocument();
wordDoc.open();

DocumentFactory pdfFactory = new PdfDocumentFactory();
Document pdfDoc = pdfFactory.createDocument();
pdfDoc.open();

DocumentFactory excelFactory = new ExcelDocumentFactory();
Document excelDoc = excelFactory.createDocument();
excelDoc.open();
}
```

DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS:

## **Exercise 2: E-commerce Platform Search Function**

```
import java.util.*;
class Product {
  int productld;
  String productName;
  String category;
  Product(int productId, String productName, String category) {
     this.productId = productId;
     this.productName = productName;
     this.category = category;
  }
}
class LinearSearch {
  static int search(Product[] products, String key) {
     for (int i = 0; i < products.length; i++) {
       if (products[i].productName.equalsIgnoreCase(key)) {
          return i;
       }
     }
     return -1;
  }
}
```

```
class BinarySearch {
  static int search(Product[] products, String key) {
     Arrays.sort(products, Comparator.comparing(p -> p.productName));
     int left = 0, right = products.length - 1;
     while (left <= right) {
       int mid = (left + right) / 2;
       int comp = products[mid].productName.compareTolgnoreCase(key);
       if (comp == 0)
          return mid;
       else if (comp < 0)
          left = mid + 1:
       else
          right = mid - 1;
     }
     return -1;
  }
}
public class EcommerceSearchFunction {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Product[] products = {
       new Product(101, "Laptop", "Electronics"),
       new Product(102, "Phone", "Electronics"),
       new Product(103, "Shoes", "Fashion"),
       new Product(104, "Book", "Stationery")
    };
     int i1 = LinearSearch.search(products, "Phone");
     System.out.println("Linear Search found at index: " + i1);
     int i2 = BinarySearch.search(products, "Phone");
     System.out.println("Binary Search found at index: " + i2);
  }
}
```

# **Exercise 7: Financial Forecasting**

```
class Forecast {
   static double predictRecursive(double initial, double rate, int years) {
     if (years == 0)
        return initial;
     return predictRecursive(initial, rate, years - 1) * (1 + rate);
   }
```

```
static double predictIterative(double initial, double rate, int years) {
    for (int i = 0; i < years; i++) {
       initial *= (1 + rate);
    }
    return initial;
  }
}
public class FinancialForecasting {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    double initialAmount = 10000;
    double annualGrowthRate = 0.08;
    int years = 5:
    double futureValueRecursive = Forecast.predictRecursive(initialAmount,
annualGrowthRate, years);
     double futureValueIterative = Forecast.predictIterative(initialAmount,
annualGrowthRate, years);
     System.out.println("Future value using recursion: " + futureValueRecursive);
     System.out.println("Future value using iteration: " + futureValueIterative);
  }
}
Additional:
Exercise 4: Implementing the Adapter Pattern
public class AdapterPatternExample {
interface PaymentProcessor {
  void processPayment(double amount);
__}}
static class PayPalGateway {
 public void makePayment(double amount) {
       System.out.println("Processing payment through PayPal: ₹" + amount);
static class StripeGateway {
public void pay(double amountInINR) {
       System.out.println("Processing payment through Stripe: ₹" + amountlnINR);
   }
```

```
static class PayPalAdapter implements PaymentProcessor {
    private PayPalGateway paypal;
public PayPalAdapter() {
this.paypal = new PayPalGateway();
 public void processPayment(double amount) {
      paypal.makePayment(amount);
static class StripeAdapter implements PaymentProcessor {
   private StripeGateway stripe;
  public StripeAdapter() {
     this.stripe = new StripeGateway();
public void processPayment(double amount) {
      stripe.pay(amount);
public static void main(String[] args) {
    PaymentProcessor paypalProcessor = new PayPalAdapter();
   PaymentProcessor stripeProcessor = new StripeAdapter();
System.out.println("=== Using PayPal ===");
paypalProcessor.processPayment(2500.00);
   System.out.println("\n=== Using Stripe ===");
    stripeProcessor.processPayment(4500.00);
Exercise 6: Library Management System
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Comparator;
class Book {
```

\_\_}

```
int bookld;
  String title;
  String author;
  Book(int bookld, String title, String author) {
     this.bookld = bookld;
     this.title = title:
     this.author = author;
  }
}
class LinearSearch {
  static int search(Book[] books, String key) {
     for (int i = 0; i < books.length; i++) {
        if (books[i].title.equalsIgnoreCase(key)) {
          return i;
       }
     }
     return -1;
  }
}
class BinarySearch {
  static int search(Book[] books, String key) {
     Arrays.sort(books, Comparator.comparing(b -> b.title.toLowerCase()));
     int left = 0, right = books.length - 1;
     while (left <= right) {
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;
        int cmp = books[mid].title.compareTolgnoreCase(key);
        if (cmp == 0)
          return mid;
        else if (cmp < 0)
          left = mid + 1;
        else
          right = mid - 1;
     }
     return -1;
  }
}
public class LibraryManagementSystem {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Book[] books = {
        new Book(1, "The Alchemist", "Paulo Coelho"),
        new Book(2, "Clean Code", "Robert Martin"),
```

```
new Book(3, "1984", "George Orwell"),
new Book(4, "To Kill a Mockingbird", "Harper Lee")
};
int i1 = LinearSearch.search(books, "Clean Code");
System.out.println("Linear Search found at index: " + i1);
int i2 = BinarySearch.search(books, "Clean Code");
System.out.println("Binary Search found at index: " + i2);
}
```