Do select Java questions

Topic: String Manipulation

Question Title: The Player Setting

Description

Complete the classes using the Specifications given below. Consider default visibility of classes, data fields, and methods unless mentioned otherwise.

```
class definitions:
class Player:
  data members:
     String name
     String score
     visibility: private
  Define getters and setters with public visibility
  Player(String name, String score): constructor with public visibility
class ScoreCard:
  data members:
     Player player = null
ScoreCard(Player p): constructor with public visibility
  method definitions:
     getPlayer():
      visibility: public
     arrangeScore(int data):
      visibility: public
```

Task

ss Plaver

- define all the variables according to the above specifications.
- define a ${\bf constructor}$ according to the above specifications.

Class <u>**ScoreCard**</u>

- define all the variables according to the above specifications.

initialize the player object with the one passed in the constructor

Implement the below methods for this class: -String setPlayer():

- The player's name contains multiple spaces.
- Remove the spaces from both the ends and also extra spaces. There must be a single space at a time not
 more than one.
- The score variable contains the list of integers separated by a space denoting the scores of different innings.
- If the number of scores is less than 3 then return "Less innings".
- If everything is good return "Player added".

-String <u>arrangeScore(int data):</u>

- Move all the scores that are equal to data towards the end of the list and then return a string with the
 modified data separated by space.
- If there is no score matching to data then return "No data".

Sample Inpu

```
Player p=new Player("Ram Mano Har Chauraisya", "10 20 30 10 40");
ScoreCard v= new ScoreCard(p);
String s = v.getPlayer();
Sample Output
```

ampre output

Player added

NOTE:

- You can make suitable function calls and use the RUN CODE button to check your main() method output.
- · All the messages used in the return statements and messages are case-sensitive.

ALLOWED TECHNOLOGIES

Java 8

TAGS

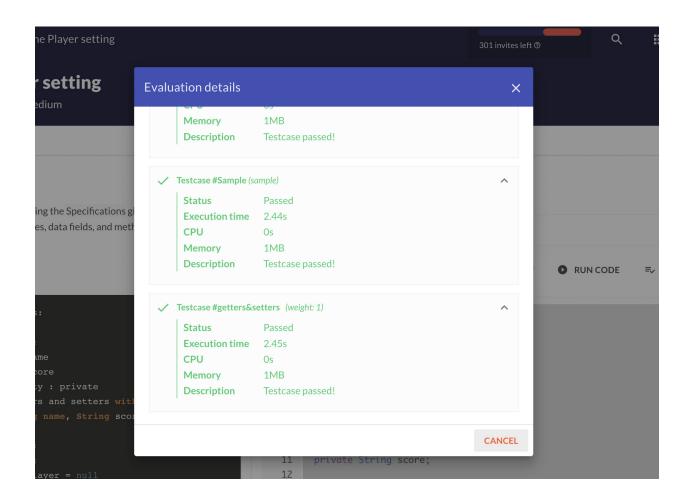
Strings Searching Algorithm

Solution:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.regex.*;
class Player{
 //Code here..
 private String name;
 private String score;
 public Player(String name, String score){
   this.name=name;
   this.score=score;
 }
 public void setName(String name){
     this.name=name;
 }
 public void setScore(String score){
   this.score=score;
 }
 public String getName(){
   return this.name;
 }
 public String getScore(){
   return this.score;
 }
}
class ScoreCard{
```

```
//Code here..
Player player=null;
public ScoreCard(Player p){
  player = p;
}
public String getPlayer(){
  String name = player.getName().trim();
  String[] names = name.split("\\s+");
  name="";
  for(int i=0;i<names.length;i++)</pre>
   name+=(names[i].trim()+" ");
  name = name.trim();
  String score = player.getScore().trim();
  String[] scores = score.split("\\s+");
  if(scores.length<3)
   return "Less innings";
  else
   return "Player added";
}
public String arrangeScore(int data){
  String score = player.getScore().trim();
  String[] scores = score.split("\\s+");
  boolean matching=false;
  for(int i=0;i<scores.length;i++){
     if(Integer.parseInt(scores[i].trim())==data){
       matching=true;
       break;
     }
  }
  if(!matching)
   return "No data";
  else{
     score="";
     for(int i=0;i<scores.length;i++){
```

```
if(Integer.parseInt(scores[i].trim())!=data)
           score+=(scores[i].trim()+" ");
       }
       for(int i=0;i<scores.length;i++){</pre>
          if(Integer.parseInt(scores[i].trim())==data)
          score+=(scores[i].trim()+" ");
       }
       score=score.trim();
       return score;
    }
}
public class Source {
        public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
               /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
               Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
               Player p=new Player("Ram Mano Har Chauraisya", "10 20 30 10 40");
      ScoreCard v= new ScoreCard(p);
      String s = v.getPlayer();
      System.out.println(s);
}
```



Topic: Collections

Question Title: The Merit List

DESCRIPTION

Your task here is to implement Java code based on the following specifications. Note that your code should match the specifications in a precise manner. Consider default visibility of classes, data fields, and methods unless mentioned.

Specifications

```
class definitions:
class Student
data member:
String stu_name;
int score;
Student(String stu_name, int score): constructor with public visibility

class Merit:
data member:
HashMap<String, ArrayList<Student>> mlist= new HashMap<>()

method definitions:
newEntry(Student s, String university)
return type: String
visibility: public

getStudents(String university)
```

- Write a code to get the list of the students' names who are enrolled in the university passed in the
 argument.
- If there are no students then return null.

Sample Input

```
Merit obj = new Merit();
Student s1=new Student("s1",100);
obj.newEntry(s1,"IIT BOMBAY");
Sample Output
```

University added

NOTE:

• You can make suitable function calls and use RUN CODE button to check your main() method output.

ALLOWED TECHNOLOGIES

Java 8

TAGS

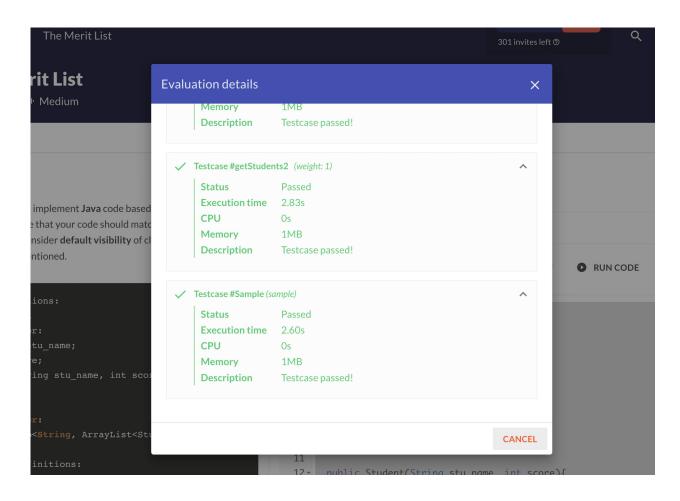
Hashmaps Collections and Generics

Solution:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.regex.*;

class Student{
  //Your Code Goes Here..
```

```
String stu_name;
 int score;
 public Student(String stu_name, int score){
    this.stu name = stu name;
   this.score = score;
 }
}
class Merit{
//Your Code GOes Here..
  HashMap<String, ArrayList<Student>> mlist = new HashMap<>();
  public String newEntry(Student s, String university){
     if(mlist.containsKey(university)){
       ArrayList<Student> list = mlist.get(university);
       list.add(s);
       mlist.put(university, list);
       return "Student added";
     }
     else{
       ArrayList<Student> list = new ArrayList<>();
       list.add(s);
       mlist.put(university, list);
       return "University added";
     }
  }
  public ArrayList<String> getStudents(String university){
     ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
     if(mlist.get(university)!=null){
       for(int i=0;i<mlist.get(university).size();i++){</pre>
          list.add(mlist.get(university).get(i).stu_name);
       return (list.size()!=0)?list:null;
     }
     else{
       return null;
     }
```



Topic: Exception Handling **Question Title:** The new cue

DESCRIPTION

Complete the classes using the **Specifications** given **below**. Consider default visibility of classes, data fields, and methods unless mentioned otherwise.

Specifications

```
class definitions:
class Cue:
  data members:
    int pieces
  Cue(int pieces, boolean retain): constructor with public visibility
class Retention:
  Cue(Cue c): constructor with public visibility
data members:
 Cue cue=null
method definitions:
   checkCue(int p) throws Exception:
     visibility: public
   playGame(int p) throws Exception:
     return type: String
     visibility: public
class CueException extends Exception:
 method definitions:
   CueException(String msg)
     visibility: public
```

Task

Class <u>Cue</u>

- define the **int** variable **pieces**.

- define the boolean variable retain

-define a constructor according to the above specifications.

Class **Retention**

 $Define \ the \ class \ according \ to \ the \ above \ specifif cations \ and \ Implement \ the \ below \ methods \ for \ this \ class:$

-String checkCue(int p) throws Exception:

- Write a code to validate the criteria for getting the award.
- throw a CueException if retain is false with the message "Cue not retained".
- throw a CueException if p is less than pieces of cue variable with the message "More pieces required".
- throw a CueException if p is greater than pieces of cue variable with the message "Update required".
- If no above exception is found then return a string message "Cue updated".

-String playGame(int p) throws Exception:

- Write a code to play the game using the mentioned cue.
- If checkCue() method throws a CueException then returns a message "Cannot use this cue".(Use try-catch block)
- If it throws any other exception then return a message "Other exception".
- If no exception is found then return a message "Welcome to the game".

${\sf class}\, {\color{red}{\bf CueException}}\, {\color{red}{\underline{\bf extends}}}\, {\color{red}{\bf Exception}}$

• Define CueException class derived from Exception class

Sample Input

```
Cue c=new Cue(13,true);
Retention r= new Retention(c);
String ans = r.playGame(5);
Sample Output
```

NOTE:

cannot use this cue

• You can make suitable function calls and use the RUN CODE button to check your main() method output.

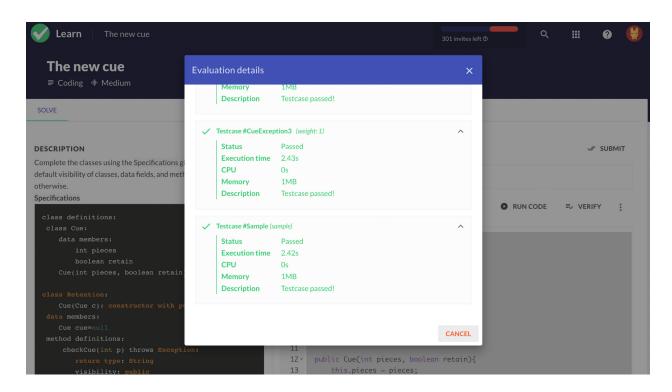
Correction in Question:

class Retention:

Cue(Cue c): constructor with public visibility Retention(Cue c): constructor with public visibility

```
Solution:
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.regex.*;
class Cue{
 //Your Code Goes Here..
 int pieces;
 boolean retain;
 public Cue(int pieces, boolean retain){
   this.pieces = pieces;
   this.retain = retain;
}
}
class Retention{
 //Your Code Goes Here..
 Cue cue = null;
 public Retention(Cue c){
   this.cue = c;
 }
 public String checkCue(int p) throws Exception{
   if(!cue.retain)
    throw new CueException("Cue not retained");
   else if(p<cue.pieces)
    throw new CueException("More pieces required");
   else if(p>cue.pieces)
    throw new CueException("Update required");
   else
     return "Cue updated";
 }
 public String playGame(int p) throws Exception{
   try{
      checkCue(p);
      return "Welcome to the game";
   catch(CueException e1){
      return "Cannot use this cue";
   }
```

```
catch(Exception e2){
      return "Other exception";
   }
}
}
class CueException extends Exception {
 //Your Code Goes Here..
 public CueException(String msg){
   super(msg);
}
}
public class Source {
       public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
              /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */
       }
}
```



Topic: Stream API & Lambda Expressions

Question Title: Nutrients

Correction in Question:

 Add import for ArrayList because List in Java is Abstract and cannot be directly instantiated.

```
2) sortConsumerByAge(List<Consumer> consumer):
sortConsumersByAge(List<Consumer> consumer):
return type: List<Consumer>
visibility: public
```

DESCRIPTION

Your task here is to implement a **Java** code based on the following specifications. Note that your code should match the specifications in a precise manner. Consider default visibility of classes, data fields, and methods unless mentioned otherwise.

```
enum definition:
 enum FoodType:
    VEG, NONVEG
class definitions:
  class Consumer:
     final String name
     final int age
     final FoodType foodType
      visibility: private
  Define a parameterized constructor with public visibility
  Implment getters with public visibility
  toString() method has been implemented for you as a part of the code stub
class Implementation:
    getNonVegetarianList(List < Consumer > consumer):
       return type: List<Consumer>
       visibility: public
     sortConsumerByAge(List<Consumer> consumer):
       return type: List<Consumer>
       visibility: public
```

Task:

enum: has been defined for you in the code stub

class Consumer:

- define the data members according to above specifications
- -define a constructor and getters according to the above specifications
- -toString() method has been implemented for you as a part of the code stub

class **Implementation**:

Implement the below method for this class using in $\operatorname{\bf Stream} \operatorname{\bf API:}$

List<Consumer> <u>getNonVegetarianList(List<Consumer> consumer)</u>:

fetch the details where FoodType is NONVEG, put into a list and return the list

• List<Consumer> sortConsumerByAge(List<Consumer> consumer):

sort the list of consumers by age and return it(in ascending order)

```
Refer Sample Input Output for more details
```

Sample Input

```
Implementation imp = new Implementation();

Consumer p = new Consumer("Sarah", 45, FoodType.VEG);
Consumer p1 = new Consumer("John", 26, FoodType.NONVEG);
Consumer p2 = new Consumer("Mirra", 7, FoodType.NONVEG);

List<Consumer> consumers = Arrays.asList(p, p1, p2);
imp.getNonVegetarianList(consumers)
imp.sortConsumersByAge(consumers)
```

Sample Output

NOTE

You can make suitable function calls and use the RUN CODE button to check your main() method output.

Solution:

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import java.util.ArrayList;
enum FoodType {
 VEG, NONVEG
}
class Consumer {
 // Your Code Goes Here..
  private final String name;
  private final int age;
  private final FoodType foodType;
  public Consumer(String name, int age, FoodType foodType){
     this.name=name;
     this.age=age;
     this.foodType=foodType;
  }
  public String getName(){
     return this.name;
```

```
public int getAge(){
    return this.age;
  }
  public FoodType getFoodType(){
    return this.foodType;
  }
  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return "Consumer{" +
         "name="" + name + '\" +
         ", age=" + age +
         ", foodType=" + foodType +
         '}';
 }
class Implementation{
 public List<Consumer> getNonVegetarianList(List<Consumer> consumer){
   List<Consumer> nonVegFoodType = new ArrayList<Consumer>();
   consumer.stream().forEach((c) -> {
      if(c.getFoodType().name().equals("NONVEG"))
      nonVegFoodType.add(c);
   });
   return nonVegFoodType;
 }
 public List<Consumer> sortConsumersByAge(List<Consumer> consumer){
   consumer = consumer.stream()
     .sorted((p1, p2)->Integer.valueOf(p1.getAge()).compareTo(Integer.valueOf(p2.getAge())))
     .collect(Collectors.toList());;
   return consumer;
 }
}
```

