

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():
    return type: String
    visibility: public
  arrangeScore(int data):
    return type : String
    visibility : public
```

Task

Class **Player**

- define all the variables according to the above specifications.
- define a constructor according to the above specifications.

Class **ScoreCard**

- 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 **getPlayer()**:

- 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 **arrangeScore(int data)**:

- 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 Input

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

Sample 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++)  
        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++){
        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);
    }
}

```

Verification:

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Evaluation details

✕

✓

Testcase #Sample (sample)

⌆

Status

Passed

Execution time

2.44s

CPU

0s

Memory

1MB

Description

Testcase passed!

✓

Testcase #getters&setters (weight: 1)

⌆

Status

Passed

Execution time

2.45s

CPU

0s

Memory

1MB

Description

Testcase passed!

CANCEL

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++){  
                list.add(mlist.get(university).get(i).stu_name);  
            }  
            return (list.size()!=0)?list:null;  
        }  
        else{  
            return null;  
        }  
    }
```

```

    }
}

public class Source {
    public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */

        Merit obj = new Merit();
        Student s1=new Student("s1",100);
        Student s2=new Student("s2",100);
        Student s3=new Student("s3",100);
        System.out.println(obj.newEntry(s1,"IIT BOMBAY"));
        System.out.println(obj.newEntry(s2,"IIT BOMBAY"));
        System.out.println(obj.newEntry(s3,"IIT DELHI"));
        System.out.println(obj.getStudents("IIT MUMBAI"));
    }
}

```

Verification:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface for a problem titled "The Merit List". A modal window titled "Evaluation details" is open, displaying the results of three test cases. The first test case, "Testcase #getStudents2 (weight: 1)", passed with a status of "Passed", execution time of 2.83s, CPU time of 0s, and memory usage of 1MB. The second and third test cases, "Testcase #Sample (sample)", also passed with similar metrics. The modal window includes a "CANCEL" button at the bottom right.

Evaluation details	
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Testcase #getStudents2 (weight: 1)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.83s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Testcase #Sample (sample)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.60s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!

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
        boolean retain
    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:
            return type: String
            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 **Cue**

- 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 specifications 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".

class **CueException** **extends** **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

```
cannot use this cue
```

NOTE:

- 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 */
    }
}

```

Verification:

The screenshot shows a coding platform interface. The main problem is titled "The new cue" and is categorized as "Coding" and "Medium". The description asks to complete the classes using the specifications given. The specifications define two classes: Cue and Retention. The Cue class has data members int pieces and boolean retain, and a method Cue(int pieces, boolean retain). The Retention class has a constructor Cue(Cue c) and a data member Cue cue=null. The method definitions for Cue include checkCue(int p) throws Exception, return type: String, and visibility: public. The Retention class has a method definition for checkCue(int p) throws Exception, return type: String, and visibility: public.

The evaluation details window shows the following results:

Evaluation details	
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Testcase #CueException3 (weight: 1)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.43s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Testcase #Sample (sample)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.42s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!

The interface also shows a "SOLVE" button, a "SUBMIT" button, and a "RUN CODE" button. The code editor shows the following code:

```

class Cue:
    data members:
        int pieces
        boolean retain
    Cue(int pieces, boolean retain)

class Retention:
    Cue(Cue c): constructor with p
    data members:
        Cue cue=null
    method definitions:
        checkCue(int p) throws Exception:
            return type: String
            visibility: public

```

Topic: Stream API & Lambda Expressions

Question Title: Nutrients

Correction in Question:

- 1) 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.

Specifications:

```
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
Implement 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 Stream API:

- List<Consumer> getNonVegetarianList(List<Consumer> consumer):

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

```
[Consumer{name='John', age=26, foodType=NONVEG}, Consumer{name='Mirra', age=7, foodType=NONVEG}]
-----METHOD 1-----
[Consumer{name='Mirra', age=7, foodType=NONVEG}, Consumer{name='John', age=26, foodType=NONVEG}, Consumer{r
-----METHOD 2-----
```

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;  
    }
```

```
}
```

```

public class Source {
    public static void main(String args[] ) throws Exception {
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT */

        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);

        System.out.println(imp.getNonVegetarianList(consumers));
        System.out.println(imp.sortConsumersByAge(consumers));
    }
}

```

Verification:

The screenshot shows a coding platform interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Nutrients' problem is displayed with its description and specifications. The main area shows the evaluation details for the submitted code. The details are as follows:

Evaluation details	
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Test_Implementation (weight: 1)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.89s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!
✓ Test_Consumer (weight: 1)	
Status	Passed
Execution time	2.89s
CPU	0s
Memory	1MB
Description	Testcase passed!

The background shows the problem description for 'Nutrients', which includes an enum for FoodType (VEG, NONVEG) and a class for Consumer. The code to be implemented is provided in the background.