

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 9_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Sarah, a warehouse manager, is managing a list of product names in her store's inventory system. She needs to perform basic operations like adding (inserting) new products, removing products that are sold out or discontinued, displaying all the products in stock, and searching for a specific product in the inventory list.

Sarah's goal is to manage the inventory using a list of product names (strings). The system allows her to perform the following operations using ArrayList:

Insert a Product: Sarah adds a new product to the inventory.
Delete a Product: Sarah removes a product from the inventory when it's sold or discontinued.
Display the Inventory: Sarah checks all the products currently available in the inventory.
Search for a Product: Sarah searches for a

specific product in the inventory to check if it's available.

Input Format

The input consists of multiple space-separated values representing different operations on a product list. Each operation follows a specific format:

- 1 <product_name> - Adds <product_name> to the product list.
- 2 <product_name> - Removes <product_name> from the product list if it exists.
- 3 - Print all products currently on the list.
- 4 <product_name> - Checks if <product_name> exists in the list.

Output Format

The output displays,

For (choice 1) prints, " <item> has been added to the list."

For (choice 2) prints, " <item> has been removed from the list."

For (choice 3) prints, "Items in the list:" followed by each item in the list on a new line, or "The list is empty." if the list is empty.

For (choice 4) prints," <item> is found in the list." or " <item> not found in the list."

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1 apple 1 banana 2 apple 3 4 apple

Output: apple has been added to the list.

banana has been added to the list.

apple has been removed from the list.

Items in the list:

banana

apple not found in the list.

Answer

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class StringListOperations {
    public static void insertItem(ArrayList<String> list, String item) {
        list.add(item);
        System.out.println(item + " has been added to the list.");
    }

    public static void deleteItem(ArrayList<String> list, String item) {
        if (list.remove(item)) {
            System.out.println(item + " has been removed from the list.");
        }
    }

    public static void displayList(ArrayList<String> list) {
        if (list.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("The list is empty.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Items in the list:");
            for (String item : list) {
                System.out.println(item);
            }
        }
    }

    public static void searchItem(ArrayList<String> list, String item) {
        if (list.contains(item)) {
            System.out.println(item + " is found in the list.");
        } else {
            System.out.println(item + " not found in the list.");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        String[] commands = sc.nextLine().split(" ");

        for (int i = 0; i < commands.length; i++) {
            int choice = Integer.parseInt(commands[i]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 1:
                    insertItem(list, commands[++i]);
                case 2:
                    deleteItem(list, commands[i]);
                case 3:
                    displayList(list);
                case 4:
                    searchItem(list, commands[i]);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        break;
    case 2:
        deleteItem(list, commands[++i]);
        break;
    case 3:
        displayList(list);
        break;
    case 4:
        searchItem(list, commands[++i]);
        break;
    }
}
}

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

        String input = sc.nextLine();
        String[] commands = input.split(" ");
        int i = 0;
        while (i < commands.length) {
            int choice = Integer.parseInt(commands[i]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 1:
                    if (i + 1 < commands.length) {
                        StringListOperations.insertItem(list, commands[i + 1]);
                        i += 2;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No string provided for insertion.");
                        i++;
                    }
                    break;
                case 2:
                    if (i + 1 < commands.length) {
                        StringListOperations.deleteItem(list, commands[i + 1]);
                        i += 2;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No string provided for deletion.");
                        i++;
                    }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        break;
    case 3:
        StringListOperations.displayList(list);
        i += 1;
        break;
    case 4:
        if (i + 1 < commands.length) {
            StringListOperations.searchItem(list, commands[i + 1]);
            i += 2;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No string provided for searching.");
            i++;
        }
        break;
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Aarav is developing a music playlist application where users can manage their favorite songs. He wants to implement a feature that allows users to reorder the playlist by moving a song from one position to another.

You need to implement a function that performs the following operations using a `LinkedList`:

Add songs to the playlist in the given order. Move a song from a specified position to another position in the playlist. Print the final playlist after all operations.

Input Format

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

The next n lines, each containing a string representing a song name.

After the songs are given the next line contains an integer m , the number of

move operations.

The next m lines, each containing two integers x and y representing the move operation where the song at position x (0-based index) should be moved to position y .

Output Format

The output prints the final playlist, each song on a new line.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

SongA

SongB

SongC

SongD

SongE

2

2 4

0 3

Output: SongB

SongD

SongE

SongA

SongC

Answer

```
import java.util.*;

class PlaylistManager {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine().trim());
        LinkedList<String> playlist = new LinkedList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            playlist.add(sc.nextLine());
        }
    }
}
```

```
int m = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine().trim());
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
    int x = sc.nextInt();
    int y = sc.nextInt();
    String song = playlist.remove(x);
    playlist.add(y, song);
}
for (String song : playlist) {
    System.out.println(song);
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Mesa, a store manager, needs a program to manage inventory items. Define a class `ItemType` with private attributes for name, deposit, and cost per day. Create an `ArrayList` in the Main class to store `ItemType` objects, allowing input and display.

Note: Use "%-20s%-20s%-20s" for formatting output in tabular format, display double values with 1 decimal place.

Input Format

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

For each of the n items, there are three lines:

1. The name of the item (a string)
2. The deposit amount (a double value)
3. The cost per day (a double value)

Output Format

The output prints a formatted table with columns for name, deposit and cost per day.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

Laptop

10000.0

250.0

Light

1000.0

50.0

Fan

1000.0

100.0

Output: Name Deposit Cost Per Day

Name	Deposit	Cost Per Day
Laptop	10000.0	250.0
Light	1000.0	50.0
Fan	1000.0	100.0

Answer

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;

class ItemType {
    private String name;
    private double deposit;
    private double costPerDay;

    public ItemType(String name, double deposit, double costPerDay) {
        this.name = name;
        this.deposit = deposit;
        this.costPerDay = costPerDay;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return String.format("%-20s%-20.1f%-20.1f", name, deposit, costPerDay);
    }
}
```

```
class ArrayListObjectMain {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        List<ItemType> items = new ArrayList<>();  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            String name = sc.nextLine();  
            Double deposit = Double.parseDouble(sc.nextLine());  
            Double costPerDay = Double.parseDouble(sc.nextLine());  
            items.add(new ItemType(name, deposit, costPerDay));  
        }  
        System.out.format("%-20s%-20s%-20s", "Name", "Deposit", "Cost Per Day");  
        System.out.println();  
  
        for (ItemType item : items) {  
            System.out.println(item);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

A teacher is filtering a list of words provided by students. Some words contain too many vowels, making them difficult for a spelling competition. The teacher decides to remove all words that contain more than two vowels.

Help the teacher to implement it using ArrayList.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N, representing the number of words in the list.

The next N lines contain a string representing the words (one per line).

Output Format

The output consists of words that contain two or less than two vowels, printed in the same order they appeared in the input. Each word is printed on a new line.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

sri

Output: sri

Answer

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

class VowelFilter {
    public static void filterWords(int n, Scanner sc) {
        ArrayList<String> result = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String word = sc.nextLine();
            int vowelCount = 0;
            for (char c : word.toCharArray()) {
                if ("aeiou".indexOf(c) != -1) {
                    vowelCount++;
                }
            }
            if (vowelCount <= 2) {
                result.add(word);
            }
        }
        for (String word : result) {
            System.out.println(word);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        filterWords(n, sc);
    }
}

public class Main {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
    int n = sc.nextInt();  
    sc.nextLine();  
    VowelFilter.filterWords(n, sc);  
    sc.close();  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10