

Session: Collections

Assignment

1. Write Java code to define List. Insert 5 floating point numbers in List, and using an iterator, find the sum of the numbers in List.

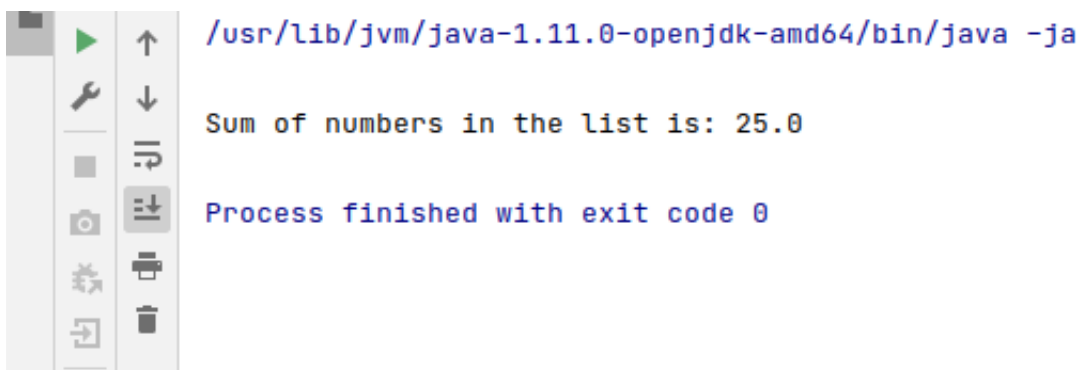
CODE

```
package com.company;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
public class Ques1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ArrayList<Float> arrayList = new ArrayList<Float>();
        arrayList.add(3.2f);
        arrayList.add(1.8f);
        arrayList.add(6.4f);
        arrayList.add(3.6f);
        arrayList.add(10.0f);

        float sum = 0.0f;
        Iterator iterator = arrayList.iterator();
        while(iterator.hasNext()){
            sum = sum + (float) iterator.next();
        }
        System.out.println("\nSum of numbers in the list is: "+sum);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT



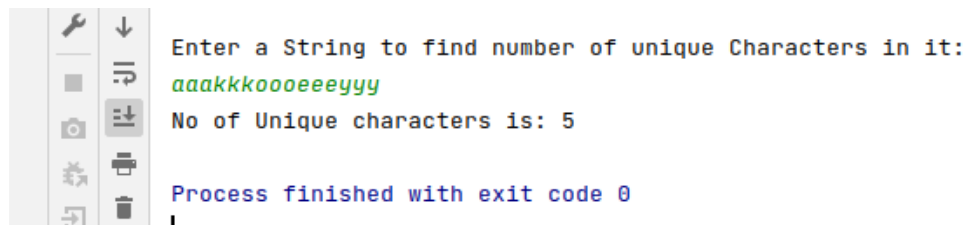
2. Write a method that takes a string and returns the number of unique characters in the string.

CODE

```
package com.company;
import java.util.*;
public class Ques2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("\nEnter a String to find number of unique Characters in it: ");
        String str = scanner.nextLine();
        String unique[] = str.split("");
        int uval = findUnique(unique);
        System.out.println("No of Unique characters is: "+uval);
    }
    public static int findUnique(String[] str)
    {
        Set<String> set = new HashSet<String>(Arrays.asList(str));
        return set.size();
    }
}
```

OUTPUT



3. Write a method that takes a string and print the number of occurrence of each character in the string.

CODE

```
package com.company;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

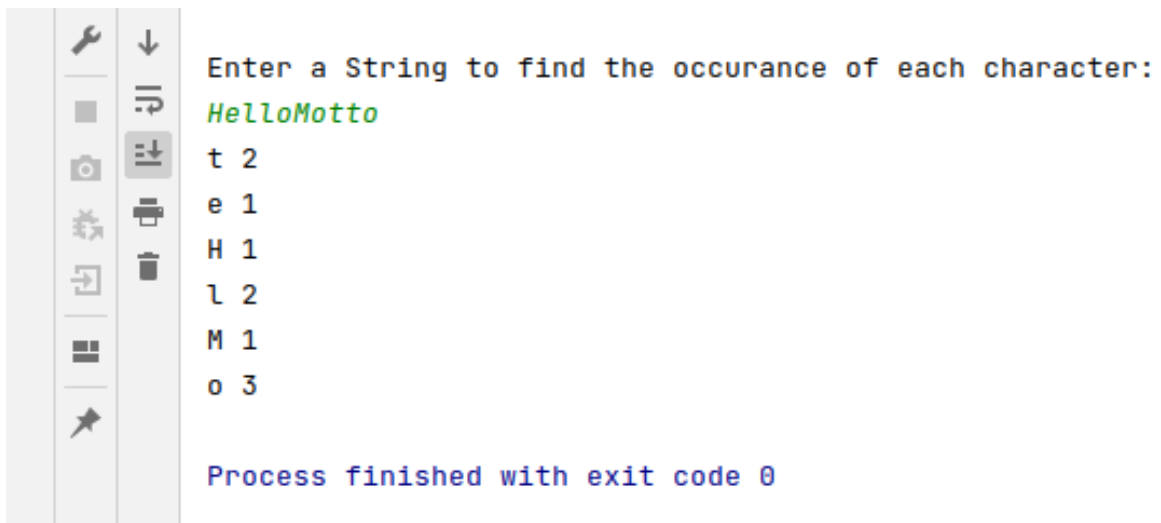
public class Ques3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("\nEnter a String to find the occurrence of each character: ");
String str = scanner.nextLine();
charOccur(str);
}
public static void charOccur(String str)
{
    HashMap<Character, Integer> hashMap = new HashMap<Character,Integer>();
    char arr[] = str.toCharArray();
    for(char val: arr)
    {
        if(hashMap.containsKey(val))
        {
            hashMap.put(val, hashMap.get(val)+1);
        }
        else{
            hashMap.put(val,1);
        }
    }
    for(Map.Entry entry : hashMap.entrySet())
    {
        System.out.println(entry.getKey()+" "+ entry.getValue());
    }
}
}

```

OUTPUT



```

Enter a String to find the occurrence of each character:
HelloMotto
t 2
e 1
H 1
l 2
M 1
o 3

Process finished with exit code 0

```

4. Write a program to sort Employee objects based on highest salary using Comparator. Employee class{ Double Age; Double Salary; String Name}

CODE

```
package com.company;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;
class Employee
{
    String name;
    Double age, salary;

    Employee(String name, Double age, Double salary)
    {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public Double getSalary()
    {
        return salary;
    }
    public String toString()
    {
        return ""+name+" | "+age+" | "+salary+"\n";
    }
}

public class Ques4 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        ArrayList<Employee> arrayList = new ArrayList<Employee>();
        arrayList.add(new Employee("Jonny" , 36.5, 725000.45));
        arrayList.add(new Employee("Rocky" , 26.7, 998600.75));
        arrayList.add(new Employee("Maddy" , 29.5, 425000.25));
        arrayList.add(new Employee("Ronny" , 24.3, 330000.25));
        arrayList.add(new Employee("Harry" , 27.6, 882500.75));

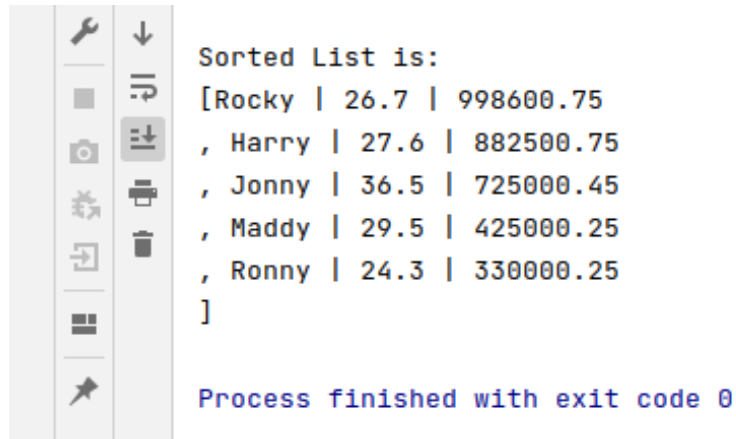
        Comparator<Employee> salComp = new Comparator<Employee>() {
            @Override
            public int compare(Employee employee, Employee t1) {
                return t1.getSalary().compareTo(employee.getSalary());
            }
        }
```

```

    };
    Collections.sort(arrayList, salComp);
    System.out.println("\nSorted List is: \n"+arrayList);
}
}

```

OUTPUT



```

Sorted List is:
[Rocky | 26.7 | 998600.75
, Harry | 27.6 | 882500.75
, Jonny | 36.5 | 725000.45
, Maddy | 29.5 | 425000.25
, Ronny | 24.3 | 330000.25
]

Process finished with exit code 0

```

5. Write a program to sort the Student objects based on Score , if the score are same then sort on First Name . Class Student{ String Name; Double Score; Double Age}

CODE

```

package com.company;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;

class Student
{
    String name;
    Double age, score;

    Student(String name, double age, double score)
    {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.score = score;
    }
    public Double getScore()
    {
        return score;
    }
}

```

```

public String getName()
{
    return name;
}

@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Student{" +
        "name=" + name + "\" +
        ", age=" + age +
        ", score=" + score +
        "'+'\"n";
}
}

public class Ques5 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

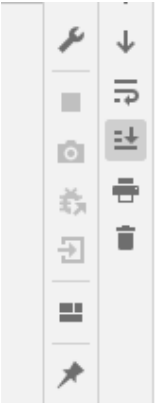
        ArrayList<Student> arrayList = new ArrayList<Student>();
        arrayList.add(new Student("Jonny" , 16.5, 72.45));
        arrayList.add(new Student("Rocky" , 15.7, 99.75));
        arrayList.add(new Student("Maddy" , 19.5, 99.75));
        arrayList.add(new Student("Ronny" , 14.3, 33.25));
        arrayList.add(new Student("Harry" , 17.6, 88.75));

        Comparator<Student> scoreComp = new Comparator<Student>() {
            @Override
            public int compare(Student student, Student t1) {
                return student.getScore().compareTo(t1.getScore());
            }
        };

        Comparator<Student> nameComp = scoreComp.thenComparing(new
        Comparator<Student>() {
            @Override
            public int compare(Student student, Student t1) {
                return student.getName().compareTo(t1.getName());
            }
        });
        Collections.sort(arrayList, nameComp);
        System.out.println("Sorted List \n "+arrayList);
    }
}

```

OUTPUT



```
Sorted List
[Student{name='Ronny', age=14.3, score=33.25}
, Student{name='Jonny', age=16.5, score=72.45}
, Student{name='Harry', age=17.6, score=88.75}
, Student{name='Maddy', age=19.5, score=99.75}
, Student{name='Rocky', age=15.7, score=99.75}
]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

6. Print the elements of an array in the decreasing frequency if 2 numbers have same frequency then print the one which came first.

CODE

```
package com.company;

import java.util.*;

public class Ques6 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int[] arr1 = new int[]{1, 1, 5, 1, 4, 3, 3, 5, 5, 1, 8, 3};
        System.out.println("Original Array : " + Arrays.toString(arr1));
        sortByFreq(arr1);

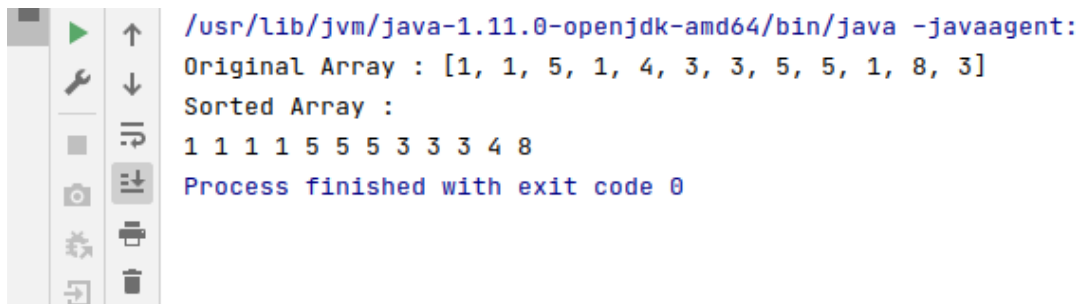
    }
    public static void sortByFreq(int[] arr) {
        Map<Integer, Integer> mp = new LinkedHashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            if (mp.containsKey(arr[i])) {
                mp.put(arr[i], mp.get(arr[i]) + 1);
            } else {
                mp.put(arr[i], 1);
            }
        }
        ArrayList<Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>> list = new ArrayList<>(mp.entrySet());
        Comparator<Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>> comp = new
        Comparator<Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>>() {
            @Override
            public int compare(Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> o1, Map.Entry<Integer, Integer>
            o2) {
                return o2.getValue().compareTo(o1.getValue());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
};
Collections.sort(list, comp);
System.out.println("Sorted Array : ");
for (Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> entry : list) {
    int freq = entry.getValue();
    while (freq >= 1) {
        System.out.print(entry.getKey() + " ");
        freq--;
    }
}
}
}
}

```

OUTPUT



```

/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.11.0-openjdk-amd64/bin/java -javaagent:
Original Array : [1, 1, 5, 1, 4, 3, 3, 5, 5, 1, 8, 3]
Sorted Array :
1 1 1 1 5 5 5 3 3 3 4 8
Process finished with exit code 0

```

7. Design a Data Structure SpecialStack that supports all the stack operations like push(), pop(), isEmpty(), isFull() and an additional operation getMin() which should return minimum element from the SpecialStack. (Expected complexity - $O(1)$)

CODE

```

package com.company;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;

class SpecialStack
{
    private int size;
    private List<Integer> stack = new ArrayList<Integer>(size);
    private int min=0;

    public SpecialStack(int size) {
        this.size = size;
    }
}

```



```

    }

    public boolean isEmpty()
    {
        return stack.isEmpty();
    }

    public boolean isFull()
    {
        if(stack.size()==size)
            return true;
        else
            return false;
    }

    public void push(int num)
    {
        if(isFull())
        {
            System.out.println("Stack is full. " +num+" cannot be added.");
        }
        else
        {
            stack.add(num);
            System.out.println(num+" pushed into stack");
        }
    }

    public int pop()
    {
        if(isEmpty())
        {
            System.out.println("Stack is empty. No more elements can be pop.");
            return 0;
        }
        else{
            int item = stack.get(stack.size()-1);
            stack.remove(stack.size()-1);
            System.out.println(item+" popped from stack");
            return item;
        }
    }

    public void show()
    {
        System.out.println("Stack is :");
        System.out.println(stack);
        System.out.println();
    }

```

```

    }


    public void getMin()
    {
        System.out.println("Minimum element : " + Collections.min(stack));
    }
}

public class Ques7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        SpecialStack specialStack = new SpecialStack(7);
        specialStack.push(10);
        specialStack.push(23);
        specialStack.push(45);
        specialStack.push(32);
        specialStack.push(98);
        specialStack.show();
        specialStack.getMin();
        specialStack.pop();
        specialStack.show();
        specialStack.getMin();
    }
}

```

OUTPUT



```

/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.11.0-openjdk-amd64/
10 pushed into stack
23 pushed into stack
45 pushed into stack
32 pushed into stack
98 pushed into stack
Stack is :
[10, 23, 45, 32, 98]

Minimum element : 10
98 popped from stack
Stack is :
[10, 23, 45, 32]

Minimum element : 10

Process finished with exit code 0

```

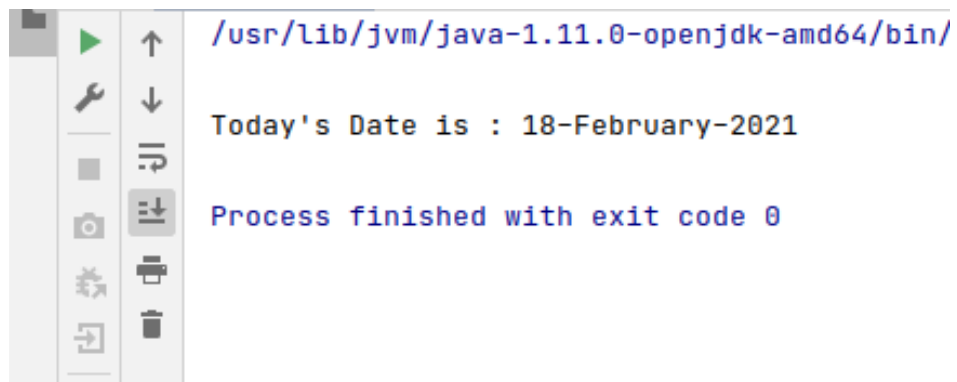
8. Write a program to format date as example "21-March-2016"

CODE

```
package com.company;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;
public class Ques8 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String format = "dd-MMMM-yyyy";
        SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat(format);

        String date = simpleDateFormat.format(new Date());
        System.out.println("\nToday's Date is : " +date);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT



9. Write a program to display times in different country format.

CODE

```
package com.company;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.util.*;
public class Ques9 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Date date = new Date();
        System.out.println("\nToday's Date is : "+ date.toString());
        Locale local = new Locale("ja","JA");
        DateFormat df = DateFormat.getDateInstance
            (DateFormat.FULL, local);
        System.out.println("\nDate in Japanese Format : "+ df.format(date));
    }
}
```

```
        local = new Locale("en","US");  
        df = DateFormat.getDateInstance  
            (DateFormat.FULL, local);  
        System.out.println("\nDate in US Format : "+ df.format(date));  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT

