

Name: SASHMITHA R

Reg No: 727722EUCD042

## Exercise 2: E-commerce Platform Search Function

### Product.java

```
package Q2;

public class Product implements Comparable<Product>{
    int productId;
    String productName;
    String category;
    public Product(int productId, String productName, String category)
    {
        this.productId = productId;
        this.productName = productName;
        this.category = category;
    }
    @Override
    public int compareTo(Product p)
    {
        return this.productName.compareToIgnoreCase(p.productName);
    }
    @Override
    public String toString()
    {
        return productId + " " + productName + " " + category;
    }
}
```

## SearchProduct.java

```
package Q2;

public class SearchProduct {

    public static Product linearSearch(Product[] pro, String str) {

        for(Product p : pro) {

            if(p.productName.equalsIgnoreCase(str)) {

                return p;

            }

        }

        return null;

    }

    public static Product binarySearch(Product[] pro, String str) {

        int l = 0;

        int r = pro.length-1;

        while(l <= r)

        {

            int mid = l + (r-l)/2;

            int res = pro[mid].productName.compareToIgnoreCase(str);

            if(res == 0) {

                return pro[mid];

            }

            else if(res < 0) {

                l = mid+1;

            }

            else {

                r = mid-1;

            }

        }

        return null;

    }

}
```

## Main.java

```
package Q2;

import java.util.*;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args)

    {

        Product[] pro = {

            new Product(101, "Laptop", "Electronics"),

            new Product(102, "Chair", "Furniture"),

            new Product(103, "Phone", "Electronics"),

            new Product(104, "Shoes", "Footwear")

        };

        Product resultLinear = SearchProduct.linearSearch(pro, "Phone");

        System.out.println("Linear Search: " + (resultLinear != null ? resultLinear : "Not Found"));

        Arrays.sort(pro);

        Product resultBinary = SearchProduct.binarySearch(pro, "Phone");

        System.out.println("Binary Search: " + (resultBinary != null ? resultBinary : "Not Found"));

    }

}
```

## Output:

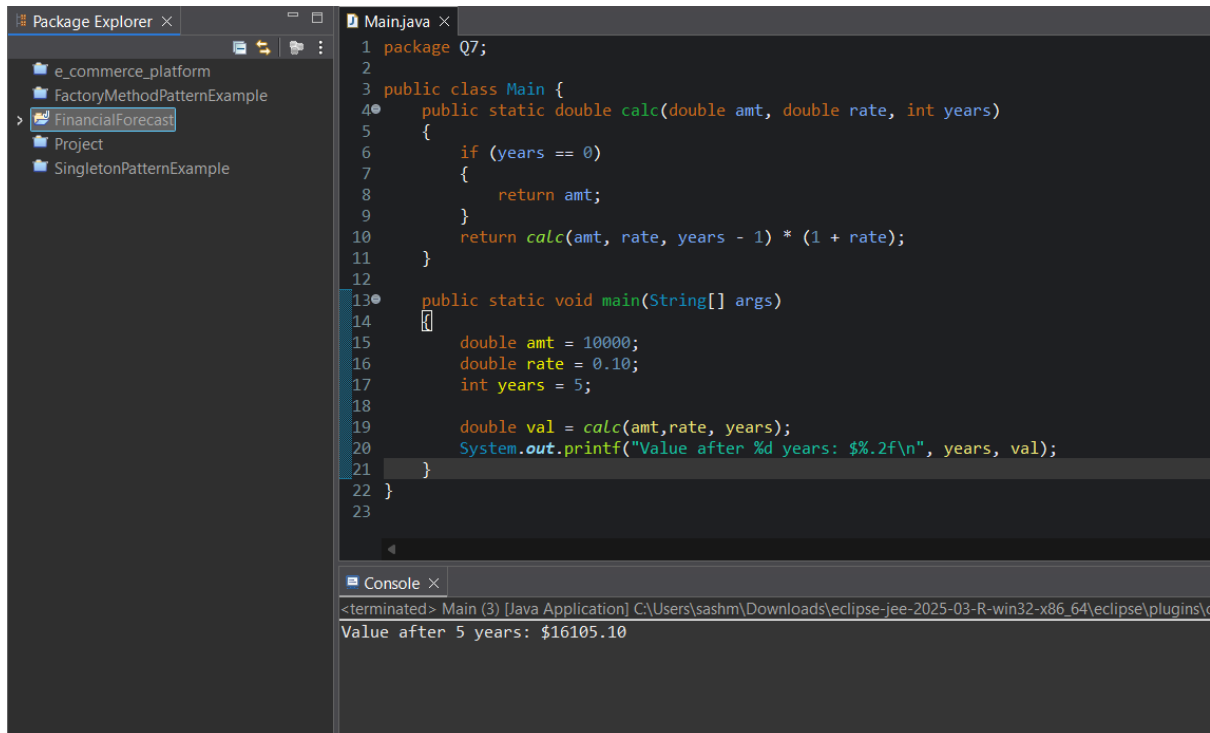
Linear Search: 103 Phone Electronics

Binary Search: 103 Phone Electronics

## Analysis:

- If the dataset is small or unsorted, linear search is acceptable ( $O(n)$ ).
- Binary Search is more suitable if products can be sorted and search is frequent, since it offers better performance ( $O(\log n)$ ).

## Exercise 7: Financial Forecasting



```
1 package Q7;
2
3 public class Main {
4     public static double calc(double amt, double rate, int years)
5     {
6         if (years == 0)
7         {
8             return amt;
9         }
10        return calc(amt, rate, years - 1) * (1 + rate);
11    }
12
13    public static void main(String[] args)
14    {
15        double amt = 10000;
16        double rate = 0.10;
17        int years = 5;
18
19        double val = calc(amt, rate, years);
20        System.out.printf("Value after %d years: $%.2f\n", years, val);
21    }
22 }
23
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> Main (3) [Java Application] C:\Users\sashm\Downloads\eclipse-jee-2025-03-R-win32-x86_64\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.launcher\org.eclipse.jdt.launcher.exe
Value after 5 years: $16105.10
```

### Analysis:

#### Time Complexity

- Recursive Depth =  $n$  (number of years)
- Work per Call = Constant ( $O(1)$ )
- Total Time Complexity =  $O(n)$

#### Optimization Techniques

##### 1. Convert to Iteration

- Best and simplest optimization.
- Avoids recursion overhead and stack usage.
- Time Complexity:  $O(n)$
- Space Complexity:  $O(1)$

##### 2. Memoization

- Time Complexity:  $O(n)$
- Space Complexity:  $O(n)$

### 3. Mathematical Formula

- Best for compound growth
- Time Complexity:  $O(1)$
- Space Complexity:  $O(1)$