Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: SONASREE RP
Email: 240701521@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701521
Phone: 7305340666
Branch: REC
Department: CSE - Section 10
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

Scan to verify results

2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_Week 12_Java_Lamba Expressions_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 37.5

Section 1 : COD

1. Problem Statement

Emily, an analyst at a data processing firm, is tasked with cleaning up datasets to remove duplicate values from lists of integers.

Create a Java program that allows Emily to input a series of integers, with the program then utilizing a lambda expression to efficiently remove any duplicates.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, each denoting an array element.

Output Format

The output prints the array elements after removing the duplicates inside the square bracket separated by a comma and space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 15
1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 6
Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N = sc.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
        }
        // Remove duplicates using streams and collect to a list
        List<Integer> uniqueList = Arrays.stream(arr)
                                         .distinct()
                                         .boxed()
                                         .collect(Collectors.toList());
        System.out.println(uniqueList);
        sc.close();
    }
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

2. Problem Statement

Sneha is developing a feature for an e-commerce application that helps

display product details after applying a seasonal discount.

She decides to use lambda expressions with the Consumer functional interface to print each product's name, original price, and discounted price neatly.

The program should:

Accept a list of product names and their prices.Apply a 15% discount on all products.Use a Consumer lambda expression to display the details in a formatted manner.

Input Format

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

The next n lines each contain a String (product name) and a double (price) separated by a space.

Output Format

For each product, print the details in the format:

Product: <name>, Original Price: <price>, Discounted Price: <discounted price>

If there are no products, print:

No products available

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
Phone 60000
Output: Product: Phone, Original Price: 60000.0, Discounted Price: 51000.0

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
class Product {

String name;
 double price;
```

```
 Product(String name, double price) {
 this.name = name;
 this.price = price;
 }
}
class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 int n = sc.nextInt();
 sc.nextLine(); // Consume newline
 if (n == 0) {
 System.out.println("No products available");
 return;
 }
 List<Product> products = new ArrayList<>();
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 String[] input = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
 String name = input[0];
 double price = Double.parseDouble(input[1]);
 products.add(new Product(name, price));
 }
 // Define Consumer functional interface using lambda expression
 Consumer<Product> displayProduct = product -> {
 double discountedPrice = product.price * 0.85;
 System.out.println("Product: " + product.name +
 ", Original Price: " + product.price +
 ", Discounted Price: " + discountedPrice);
 };
 // Apply Consumer to each product
 products.forEach(displayProduct);
 sc.close();

 }
}
```

Status : Partially correct **Marks : 7.5/10**

3. Problem Statement

Rishi is working as an HR analyst in a software company. He wants to filter a list of employees based on their salary using modern Java techniques.

He has a list of employee names and salaries and wants to use lambda expressions to filter those who earn more than a specific threshold.

Implement a program using lambda expressions and functional interfaces to print the names of employees whose salary is greater than or equal to 50,000.

Input Format

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

The next n lines. Each line contains a String (employee name) and an int (salary).

Output Format

The output prints the names of employees whose salary is greater than or equal to 50000, each on a new line.

If no employee found with salary greater than 50000, print: No employee found with salary >= 50000

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
Amit 45000
Sneha 50000
Ravi 60000
Priya 30000

Output: Sneha
Ravi

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.*;
class Employee {
 String name;
 int salary;
```

```
 Employee(String name, int salary) {
 this.name = name;
 this.salary = salary;
 }
}
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 int n = sc.nextInt();
 sc.nextLine();
 List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 String name = sc.next();
 int salary = sc.nextInt();
 employees.add(new Employee(name, salary));
 }

 List<Employee> filtered = employees.stream()
 .filter(e -> e.salary >= 50000)
 .collect(Collectors.toList());
 if (filtered.isEmpty()) {
 System.out.println("No employee found with salary >= 50000");
 } else {
 filtered.forEach(e -> System.out.println(e.name));
 }
 }
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

4. Problem Statement

Aditya is developing a reading app that recommends books to users based on a predefined list.

Each time a user opens the app, it should supply the next book title in the list, one at a time, using a lambda expression and the Supplier functional interface.

When all books have been recommended, the list should start again from

the beginning.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n — the total number of available book titles.

The next n lines each contain a book title (a string).

The next line contains an integer m — the number of times users open the app (i.e., the number of recommendations to be made).

Output Format

Print the supplied book title for each recommendation, one per line.

If m > n, repeat the list from the start.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3
The Alchemist
Atomic Habits
Ikigai
5
Output: The Alchemist
Atomic Habits
Ikigai
The Alchemist
Atomic Habits

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.util.function.Supplier;
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 int n = sc.nextInt();
 sc.nextLine(); // consume newline
 List<String> books = new ArrayList<>();
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 books.add(sc.nextLine());
 }
 int m = sc.nextInt();
```

```
// Index to track the current book
final int[] index = {0};
// Supplier lambda to supply the next book
Supplier<String> nextBook = () -> {
String book = books.get(index[0]);
index[0] = (index[0] + 1) % n; // cycle back to start if end reached
return book;
};
// Print the recommendations
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
System.out.println(nextBook.get());
}
}
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**