

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_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 4_CY

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 40

Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Meera is practicing her English vocabulary. She wants to focus on words that have more vowels in them, as they help improve her pronunciation. She decides to extract only those words from a sentence that contain at least two vowels.

Your task is to help Meera by writing a program that finds such words from the given sentence.

Input Format

The input contains a string representing the sentence.

Output Format

The output prints all the words that contain at least two vowels, separated by a space.

If no such word exists, print "No words with two vowels".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: This is an example sentence

Output: example sentence

Answer

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

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String[] words = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
        ArrayList<String> result = new ArrayList<>();
        String vowels = "aeiouAEIOU";
        for (String w : words) {
            int count = 0;
            for (char c : w.toCharArray()) {
                if (vowels.indexOf(c) != -1) count++;
            }
            if (count >= 2) result.add(w);
        }
        if (result.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No words with two vowels");
        } else {
            System.out.println(String.join(" ", result));
        }
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

In a college, students are required to create unique usernames for accessing the digital library.

The librarian needs your help to verify whether the usernames entered by students are valid.

A username is considered valid if:

It contains only letters (a–z, A–Z) and digits (0–9). Its length is between 5 and 15 characters (inclusive). It must start with a letter (not a digit).

Your task is to determine whether each username in the list is valid or not.

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer T, representing the number of usernames to check.

The next T lines each contain a string S, representing a username.

Output Format

For each username S, the output print "YES" if it is valid.

Otherwise, the output print "NO".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

Alice123

Output: YES

Answer

```
// You are using Java
```

```
import java.util.*;
```

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

```
int T = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
for (int t = 0; t < T; t++) {
    String s = sc.nextLine();
    if (isValid(s)) System.out.println("YES");
    else System.out.println("NO");
}
}

private static boolean isValid(String s) {
    if (s.length() < 5 || s.length() > 15) return false;
    if (!Character.isLetter(s.charAt(0))) return false;
    for (char c : s.toCharArray()) {
        if (!Character.isLetterOrDigit(c)) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Neha is analyzing text messages to identify words that have repeated characters. A word is considered “repetitive” if any character appears more than once in that word.

Your task is to write a program that extracts all words that contain repeated characters from a given sentence.

If no such word exists, print "No repetitive words found".

Input Format

The input contains a single line containing a sentence with multiple words.

Output Format

The output prints all words that contain repeated characters separated by a space.

If no word contains repeated characters, print "No repetitive words found".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: letter balloon apple tree

Output: letter balloon apple tree

Answer

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

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String[] words = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
        ArrayList<String> result = new ArrayList<>();
        for (String w : words) {
            if (hasRepetition(w)) result.add(w);
        }
        if (result.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No repetitive words found");
        } else {
            System.out.println(String.join(" ", result));
        }
    }

    private static boolean hasRepetition(String word) {
        HashSet<Character> set = new HashSet<>();
        for (char c : word.toCharArray()) {
            if (set.contains(c)) return true;
            set.add(c);
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

In a university library, librarians need to track the usage of special characters in students' notes.

To help them, you are asked to write a program that counts the number of specific symbols in each passage of text.

The symbols of interest are:

Exclamation marks (!) Colons (:) Semicolons (;

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer T , representing the number of test cases (passages).

Each of the next T lines contains a single passage of text.

Output Format

For each test case, print three integers separated by spaces, representing the number of exclamation marks, colons, and semicolons in the passage.

The first line of output corresponds to the first passage, the second line to the second passage, and so on.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

Hello! How are you

Output: 1 0 0

Answer

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

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
```

```
for (int t = 0; t < T; t++) {  
    String line = sc.nextLine();  
    int exclamation = 0, colon = 0, semicolon = 0;  
    for (char c : line.toCharArray()) {  
        if (c == '!') exclamation++;  
        else if (c == ':') colon++;  
        else if (c == ';') semicolon++;  
    }  
    System.out.println(exclamation + " " + colon + " " + semicolon);  
}  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10