

WEEK – I HANDS ON EXERCISES

DESIGN PATTERNS AND PRINCIPLES

1. Singleton Pattern

```
class Logger {  
    private static Logger instance;  
  
    private Logger() {  
        System.out.println("Logger initialized.");  
    }  
  
    public static Logger getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null) {  
            instance = new Logger();  
        }  
  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    public void log(String message) {  
        System.out.println("Log: " + message);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Logger logger1 = Logger.getInstance();  
        Logger logger2 = Logger.getInstance();  
  
        logger1.log("First message");  
        logger2.log("Second message");  
  
        if (logger1 == logger2) {  
            System.out.println("Both logger instances are the same.  
Singleton works!");  
        } else {  

```

```
        System.out.println("Different instances. Singleton failed!");
    }
}
}
```

Output:

```
Logger initialized.
Log: First message
Log: Second message
Both logger instances are the same. Singleton works!
```

2. Implementing the Factory Method Pattern

```
interface Document {
    void open();
}

class WordDocument implements Document {
    public void open() {
        System.out.println("Opening a Word document...");
    }
}

class PdfDocument implements Document {
    public void open() {
        System.out.println("Opening a PDF document...");
    }
}

class ExcelDocument implements Document {
    public void open() {
        System.out.println("Opening an Excel document...");
    }
}
```

```
abstract class DocumentFactory {
    public abstract Document
    createDocument();
}

class WordDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
    public Document createDocument() {
        return new WordDocument();
    }
}

class PdfDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
    public Document createDocument() {
        return new PdfDocument();
    }
}

class ExcelDocumentFactory extends DocumentFactory {
    public Document createDocument() {
        return new ExcelDocument();
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DocumentFactory wordFactory = new WordDocumentFactory();
        Document wordDoc = wordFactory.createDocument();
        wordDoc.open();

        DocumentFactory pdfFactory = new PdfDocumentFactory();
        Document pdfDoc = pdfFactory.createDocument();
        pdfDoc.open();

        DocumentFactory excelFactory = new ExcelDocumentFactory();
        Document excelDoc = excelFactory.createDocument();
        excelDoc.open();
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Opening a Word document...
Opening a PDF document...
Opening an Excel document...
```

DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

1. E-commerce Platform Search Function

```
import java.util.Arrays;

class Product {
    int productId;
    String productName;
    String category;

    Product(int id, String name, String category) {
        this.productId = id;
        this.productName = name;
        this.category = category;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "ID: " + productId + ", Name: " + productName + ", Category: " + category;
    }
}

public class Main {

    public static Product linearSearch(Product[] products, String name) {
        for (Product p : products) {
```

```
        if (p.productName.equalsIgnoreCase(name)) {  
            return p;  
        }  
    }  
    return null;  
}
```

```
public static Product binarySearch(Product[] products, String name) {  
    int left = 0;  
    int right = products.length - 1;  
  
    while (left <= right) {  
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;  
        int result =  
name.compareToIgnoreCase(products[mid].productName);  
  
        if (result == 0) {  
            return products[mid];  
        } else if (result < 0) {  
            right = mid - 1;  
        } else {  
            left = mid + 1;  
        }  
    }  
  
    return null;  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Product[] products = {  
        new Product(101, "iPhone", "Electronics"),  
        new Product(102, "T-shirt", "Clothing"),  
        new Product(103, "Laptop", "Electronics"),  
        new Product(104, "Blender", "Home Appliance"),  
        new Product(105, "Shoes", "Footwear")  
    };  
}
```

```
        Arrays.sort(products, (a, b) ->
a.productName.compareToIgnoreCase(b.productName));

        String searchQuery = "Laptop";

        System.out.println("Searching for product: " + searchQuery);


        Product result1 = linearSearch(products, searchQuery);
        System.out.println("\nLinear Search Result:");
        if (result1 != null)
            System.out.println(result1);
        else
            System.out.println("Product not found!");

        Product result2 = binarySearch(products, searchQuery);
        System.out.println("\nBinary Search Result:");
        if (result2 != null)
            System.out.println(result2);
        else
            System.out.println("Product not found!");

        System.out.println("\nTime Complexity Comparison:");
        System.out.println("Linear Search: O(n)");
        System.out.println("Binary Search: O(log n) (only works on sorted
data)");

        System.out.println("\nBinary search is preferred for performance
when data is sorted.");
    }
}
```

Output:

Searching for product: Laptop

Linear Search Result:

ID: 103, Name: Laptop, Category: Electronics

Binary Search Result:

ID: 103, Name: Laptop, Category: Electronics

Time Complexity Comparison:

Linear Search: $O(n)$

Binary Search: $O(\log n)$ (only works on sorted data)

Binary search is preferred for performance when data is sorted.

2. Financial Forecasting

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static double futureValue(double presentValue, double  
growthRate, int years) {  
        if (years == 0) return presentValue;  
        return futureValue(presentValue, growthRate, years - 1) * (1 +  
growthRate);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double present = 1000.0;  
        double rate = 0.10;  
        int years = 5;  
  
        double result = futureValue(present, rate, years);  
        System.out.println("Future Value after %d years: %.2f\n", years,  
result);  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
Future Value after 5 years: 1610.51
```