Exercise: Generics

Problems for the "C# Advanced" course @ Software University

You can check your solutions in Judge

1. Generic Box of String

Create a generic class Box that can be initialized with any type and store the value. Override the ToString() method and print the type and stored value.

Input

- On the first line, you will get **n** the number of strings to read from the console.
- On the next **n** lines, you will get the **actual strings**.
 - o For each of them, create a box and call its **ToString()** method to **print** its data on the console.

Output

• The output should be in the given format:

"{class full name: value}"

Examples

Input	Output	
life in a box	System.String: life in a box System.String: box in a life	
DOX III a III'E		
3	System.String: Peter	
Peter	System.String: Simon	
Simon	System.String: Griffin	
Griffin		

2. Generic Box of Integer

Use the description of the previous problem but now, test your generic box with Integers.

Input	Output
1 1001	System.Int32: 1001
3	System.Int32: 7
7	System.Int32: 123
123	System.Int32: 42















4	2	

3. Generic Swap Method Strings

Create a generic method that receives a list, containing any type of data and swaps the elements at two given indexes.

Input

- On the first line, you will read **n** number of boxes of type **string** and **add** them to the list.
- On the next line, however, you will receive a swap command consisting of two indexes.

Output

Use the method you've created to swap the elements that correspond to the given indexes and print each element in the list.

Examples

Input	Output
3	System.String: Swap me with Peter
Peter	System.String: George
George	System.String: Peter
Swap me with Peter	
0 2	
2	System.String: Hello
SoftUni	System.String: SoftUni
Hello	
0 1	

4. Generic Swap Method Integers

Use the description of the previous problem, but now, test your list of generic boxes with integers.

Input	Output
3	System.Int32: 42
7	System.Int32: 123
123	System.Int32: 7
42	
0 2	
3	System.Int32: 2
1	System.Int32: 1













2	System.Int32: 3
3	
0 1	

5. Generic Count Method Strings

Create a method that receives as an argument a list of any type, that can be compared and an element of the given type. The method should return the count of elements that are greater than the value of the given element. Modify your Box class to support comparison by the value of the stored data.

Input

- On the first line, you will receive **n** the number of **elements** to **add to the list**.
- On the next **n** lines, you will receive the **actual elements**.
- On the last line, you will get the value of the element for comparison.

Output

Print the **count of elements** that are **larger** than the value of the given element.

Examples

Input	Output
3	2
aa	
aaa	
bb	
aa	
1	1
aaa	
aa	

6. Generic Count Method Doubles

Use the description of the previous problem, but now, **test** your **list** of generic boxes with **doubles**.

Input	Output
3	2
7.13	
123.22	
42.78	
7.55	
3	2















7. Tuple

A <u>Tuple</u> is a class in C#, in which you can store a few objects. First, we are going to focus on the **Tuple's type**, which contains two objects. The first one is "item1" and the second one is "item2". It is kind of like a KeyValuePair, except – it simply has items, which are neither key nor value. Your task is to create a class "Tuple", which holds two objects. The first one will be "item1" and the second one - "item2". The tricky part here is to make the class hold generics. This means, that when you create a new object of class - "Tuple", there should be a way to explicitly specify both items' types separately.

Input

The input consists of three lines:

- The first one holds a person's name and an address. They are separated by space(s). Your task is to collect them in the **tuple** and **print** them on the **console**. Format of the input: {first name} {last name} {address}
- The second line holds a name of a person and the amount of beer (int) he can drink. Format: {name} {liters of beer}
- The last line holds an **integer** and a **double**. Format: {integer} {double}

Output

Print the tuples' items in format: {item1} -> {item2}

Constraints

Use the good practices we have learned. Create the class and make it have getters and setters for its class variables. The input will be valid, no need to check it explicitly!

Input	Output
Adam Smith California	Adam Smith -> California
Mark 2	Mark -> 2
23 21.23212321	23 -> 21.23212321
William Donovan York	William Donovan -> York
Richard 2999999	Richard -> 2999999
10 10	10 -> 10













8. Threeuple

Create a Class Threeuple. Its name is telling us that it will hold no longer, just a pair of objects. The task is simple, our **Threeuple** should **hold three objects**. Make it have getters and setters. You can even extend the previous class.

Input

The input consists of three lines:

- The first one is holding a name, an address and a town. Format of the input: {first name} {last name} {address} {town}
- The second line is holding a name, beer liters, and a boolean variable with value drunk or not. Format: {name} {liters of beer} {drunk or not}
- The last line will hold a name, a bank balance (double) and a bank name. Format: {name} {account balance} {bank name}

Output

Print the Threeuples' objects in format: "{firstElement} -> {secondElement} -> {thirdElement}"

Examples

Input	Output
Adam Smith Wallstreet New York	Adam Smith -> Wallstreet -> New York
Mark 18 drunk	Mark -> 18 -> True
Karren 0.10 USBank	Karren -> 0.1 -> USBank
Anatoly Andreevich Kutuzova Kaliningrad	Anatoly Andreevich -> Kutuzova -> Kaliningrad
Marley 9 not	Marley -> 9 -> False
Grant 2 NGB	Grant -> 2 -> NGB

Note: You may extend your previous solution.

9. *Custom Linked List

Now you have the needed knowledge to extend the custom linked list you have created during the previous workshop and your task is to make it **generic**. Upload your solution without the bin and obj folders in Judge.











