Experiment 6

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1. Aim: Develop Java programs using lambda expressions and stream operations for sorting, filtering, and processing large datasets efficiently.

2. Objective:

- Develop Java programs using lambda expressions and stream operations for sorting, filtering, and processing large datasets efficiently.
- Implement easy, medium, and hard-level tasks involving sorting employees, filtering and sorting students, and processing products using streams.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
a. import java.util.*;
class Employee {
   String name; int age;
   double salary;
   Employee(String name, int age, double salary) {
    this.name = name; this.age = age;
   this.salary = salary;
   }
   @Override public String toString() { return name
   + " - Age: " + age + ", Salary: " + salary;
   }
   public class EmployeeSort { public static void
```

```
main(String[] args) {
                         List<Employee> employees
= Arrays.asList(
Employee("Ayush", 20, 90000),
                                      new
Employee("Vinay", 22, 100000),
       new Employee("Prakul", 23, 70000)
    );
    employees.sort(Comparator.comparing(emp -> emp.name));
System.out.println("Sorted
                             by
                                  Name:
                                                     employees);
employees.sort(Comparator.comparingInt(emp
                                                       emp.age));
System.out.println("Sorted
                             by
                                   Age:
                                                     employees);
                                                +
employees.sort(Comparator.comparingDouble(emp -> emp.salary));
    System.out.println("Sorted by Salary: " + employees);
  }
}
b. import java.util.*; import
java.util.stream.Collectors; class Student {
                                           private
String name; private double marks;
Student(String name, double marks) {
this.name = name;
                       this.marks = marks;
  public String getName() {
return name;
  public double getMarks() {
return marks;
  } }
public class StudentFilter {
static void main(String[] args) {
List<Student> students = List.of(
                                       new
```

```
Student("Ayush", 85),
                              new
Student("Rajeev", 70),
                              new
Student("Vinay", 90),
                             new
Student("David", 60),
                             new Student("Prakul",
80)
    );
     List<String> topStudents = students.stream()
       .filter(s \rightarrow s.getMarks() > 75)
       .sorted(Comparator.comparingDouble(Student::getMarks).reversed())
       .map(Student::getName)
       .collect(Collectors.toList());
     System.out.println("Top Students: " + topStudents);
  }
}
c. import java.util.*; import java.util.stream.Collectors; class
            String name; String category; double price;
public Product(String name, String category, double price) {
this.name = name;
                       this.category = category;
                                                      this.price
= price;
  }
  @Override public String toString()
      return name + " ($"
+ price + ")";
  } }
public class ProductProcessor {
                                  public static void
main(String[] args) {
                          List<Product> products =
Arrays.asList(
                      new Product("Laptop",
"Electronics", 1200),
                            new Product("Phone",
"Electronics", 800),
                           new Product("TV",
```

```
"Electronics", 1500),
                            new Product("Shirt",
"Clothing", 50),
                       new Product("Jeans",
"Clothing", 70),
                       new Product("Blender",
"Appliances", 200),
                          new Product("Toaster",
"Appliances", 100)
    Map<String, List<Product>> productsByCategory = products.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p -> p.category));
                                                     System.out.println("Products grouped by
                productsByCategory.forEach((category, productList) ->
category:");
       System.out.println(category + ": " + productList));
    Map<String, Optional<Product>> mostExpensiveByCategory = products.stream()
       .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(
                                                p
-> p.category,
         Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparingDouble(p -> p.price))
       ));
    System.out.println("\nMost expensive product in each category:");
mostExpensiveByCategory.forEach((category, product) ->
System.out.println(category + ": " + product.orElse(null)));
                                                              double averagePrice
= products.stream()
       .mapToDouble(p -> p.price)
       .average()
       .orElse(0);
    System.out.println("\nAverage price of all products: $" + averagePrice);
}
```

4. Output:



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Sorted by Name: [Ayush - Age: 20, Salary: 90000.0, Prakul - Age: 23, Salary: 70000.0, Vinay - Age: 22, Salary: 100000.0]

Sorted by Age: [Ayush - Age: 20, Salary: 90000.0, Vinay - Age: 22, Salary: 100000.0, Prakul - Age: 23, Salary: 70000.0]

Sorted by Salary: [Prakul - Age: 23, Salary: 70000.0, Ayush - Age: 20, Salary: 90000.0, Vinay - Age: 22, Salary: 100000.0]

Top Students: [Vinay, Ayush, Prakul]

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Products grouped by category:

Appliances: [Blender (200.0), Toaster (100.0)]

Clothing: [Shirt (50.0), Jeans (70.0)]

Electronics: [Laptop (1200.0), Phone (800.0), TV (1500.0)]

Most expensive product in each category:

Appliances: Blender (200.0)

Clothing: Jeans (70.0)
Electronics: TV (1500.0)

Average price of all products: \$560.0



5. Learning Outcome:

- Understand and implement **lambda expressions** for sorting objects in a list based on different attributes.
- Utilize Java Streams API to perform operations like filtering, sorting, and mapping efficiently on large datasets.
- Learn Comparator and method references to simplify object comparisons for sorting.
- Apply **grouping and aggregation functions** using Collectors.groupingBy() and Collectors.maxBy() for processing categorized data.
- Gain hands-on experience in computing **statistical values** like the **average** from a dataset using mapToDouble() and average().
- Improve code efficiency and readability by using functional programming techniques in Java.