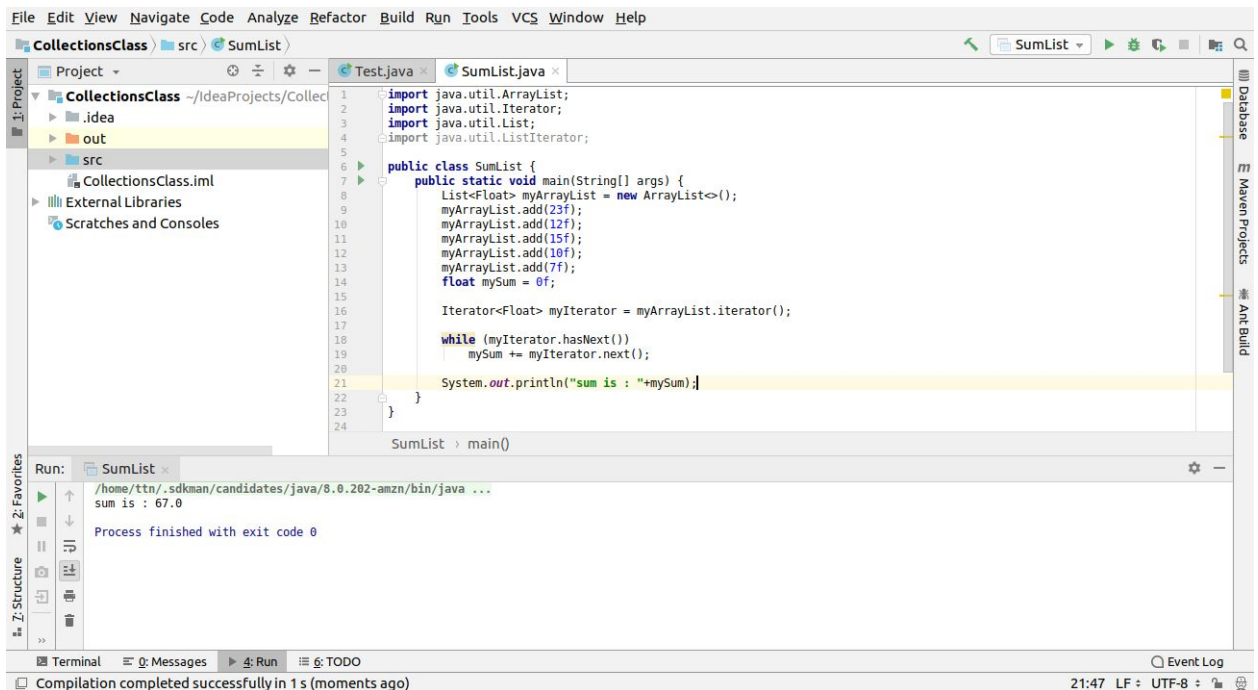


Collections Assignment

1. Write Java code to define List . Insert 5 floating point numbers in List, and using an iterator, find the sum of the numbers in List.

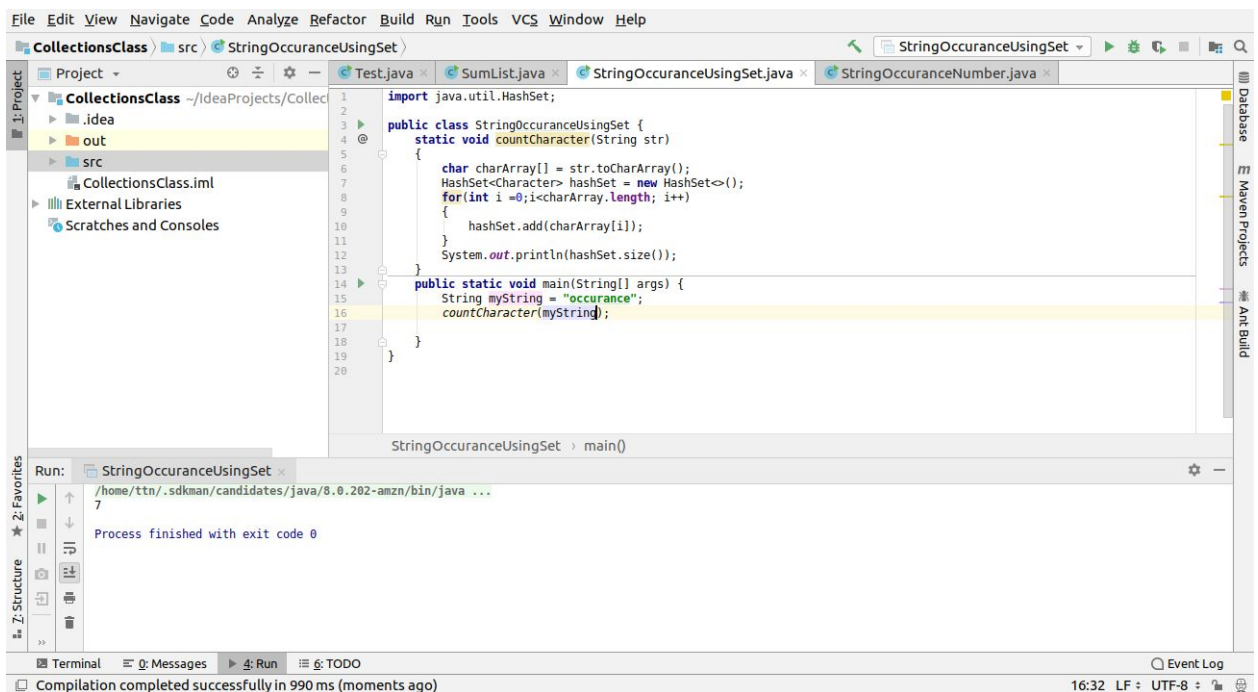


The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with the `SumList.java` file open. The code defines a `SumList` class with a `main` method that creates an `ArrayList` of floating-point numbers, iterates through them, and calculates their sum. The output window shows the result: `sum is : 67.0`.

```
1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.Iterator;
3 import java.util.List;
4 import java.util.ListIterator;
5
6 public class SumList {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         List<Float> myArrayList = new ArrayList<>();
9         myArrayList.add(23f);
10        myArrayList.add(12f);
11        myArrayList.add(15f);
12        myArrayList.add(10f);
13        myArrayList.add(7f);
14        float mySum = 0f;
15
16        Iterator<Float> myIterator = myArrayList.iterator();
17
18        while (myIterator.hasNext())
19            mySum += myIterator.next();
20
21        System.out.println("sum is : "+mySum);
22    }
23 }
24
25 SumList > main()
```

Run: SumList x
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
sum is : 67.0
Process finished with exit code 0

2. Write a method that takes a string and returns the number of unique characters in the string.



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with the `StringOccuranceUsingSet.java` file open. The code defines a `StringOccuranceUsingSet` class with a `countCharacter` method that uses a `HashSet` to count unique characters in a string. The output window shows the result: `7`.

```
1 import java.util.HashSet;
2
3 public class StringOccuranceUsingSet {
4     static void countCharacter(String str)
5     {
6         char charArray[] = str.toCharArray();
7         HashSet<Character> hashSet = new HashSet<>();
8         for(int i = 0; i < charArray.length; i++)
9         {
10             hashSet.add(charArray[i]);
11         }
12         System.out.println(hashSet.size());
13     }
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         String myString = "occurrence";
16         countCharacter(myString);
17     }
18 }
19
20 StringOccuranceUsingSet > main()
```

Run: StringOccuranceUsingSet x
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
7
Process finished with exit code 0

3. Write a method that takes a string and print the number of occurrence of each character characters in the string.

The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'CollectionsClass'. The file 'StringOccurrenceNumber.java' is open, displaying the following code:

```
1 import java.util.HashMap;
2
3 public class StringOccurrenceNumber {
4     static void characterCount(String str)
5     {
6         HashMap<Character, Integer> hashMap = new HashMap<>();
7         char myCharArray[] = str.toCharArray();
8
9         for (char eachCharacter : myCharArray)
10        {
11            if(hashMap.containsKey(eachCharacter))
12            {
13                hashMap.put(eachCharacter, hashMap.get(eachCharacter)+1);
14            }
15            else
16            {
17                hashMap.put(eachCharacter, 1);
18            }
19        }
20
21        for (HashMap.Entry entry: hashMap.entrySet())
22        {
23            System.out.println(entry.getKey()+" : "+entry.getValue());
24        }
25    }
26 }
```

The 'Run' window shows the output of the program:

```
StringOccurrenceNumber > main()
a : 1
c : 2
s : 1
i : 1
n : 1
o : 2
Process finished with exit code 0
```

4. Write a program to sort Employee objects based on highest salary using Comparator. Employee class{ Double Age; Double Salary; String Name

The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'CollectionsClass'. The file 'SortEmployee.java' is open, displaying the following code:

```
1 class Employee{
2     String employeeName;
3     int employeeAge;
4     double employeeSalary;
5
6     public Employee(String employeeName, int employeeAge, double employeeSalary) {
7         this.employeeName = employeeName;
8         this.employeeAge = employeeAge;
9         this.employeeSalary = employeeSalary;
10    }
11
12    }
13
14    }
15
16    class SalaryComparator implements Comparator<Employee>{
17        public int compare(Employee e1, Employee e2)
18        {
19            if(e1.employeeSalary == e2.employeeSalary)
20                return 0;
21            else if (e1.employeeSalary> e2.employeeSalary)
22                return 1;
23            else
24                return -1;
25        }
26    }
27 }
```

The 'Run' window shows the output of the program:

```
SortEmployee > main()
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
sorting by salary
Himani 20 15000.0
Anisha 22 25000.0
Ravi 25 45000.0
Process finished with exit code 0
```

5. Write a program to sort the Student objects based on Score , if the score are same then sort on First Name . Class Student{ String Name; Double Score; Double Age

The screenshot shows an IDE with the following code in `SortStudent.java`:

```

10 public Student(String studentFirstName, String studentLastName, Double studentAge, Double studentScore) {
11     this.studentFirstName = studentFirstName;
12     this.studentLastName = studentLastName;
13     this.studentAge = studentAge;
14     this.studentScore = studentScore;
15 }
16
17
18
19 class ScoreAndFirstNameComparator implements Comparator<Student> {
20     public int compare(Student s1, Student s2) {
21         if (s1.studentScore > s2.studentScore) {
22             return 1;
23         }
24         else if (s1.studentScore < s2.studentScore) {
25             return -1;
26         }
27         else {
28             return s1.studentFirstName.compareTo(s2.studentFirstName);
29         }
30     }
31 }
32
33 public class SortStudent {
34     public static void main(String[] args) {
35         SortStudent > main()

```

The Run window shows the output:

```

Divya Arora 23.0 85.0
Himani Sharma 20.0 90.0
Shivani Gulati 21.0 90.0

```

Process finished with exit code 0

6. Print the elements of an array in the decreasing frequency if 2 numbers have same frequency then print the one which came first.

The screenshot shows an IDE with the following code in `NumberFrequencyExample.java`:

```

4 import java.util.Map;
5
6 public class NumberFrequencyExample {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();
9         integerList.add(2);
10        integerList.add(12);
11        integerList.add(2);
12        integerList.add(5);
13        integerList.add(7);
14        integerList.add(7);
15
16        Map<Integer, Integer> map = new LinkedHashMap<>();
17        for (int i = 0; i < integerList.size(); i++) {
18            if (map.containsKey(integerList.get(i))) {
19                map.put(integerList.get(i), map.get(integerList.get(i)) + 1);
20            }
21            else {
22                map.put(integerList.get(i), 1);
23            }
24        }
25
26        // printing the map
27        for (Map.Entry entry : map.entrySet())
28            NumberFrequencyExample > main()

```

The Run window shows the output:

```

Number 2 frequency is 2
Number 12 frequency is 1
Number 5 frequency is 1
Number 7 frequency is 2

```

Process finished with exit code 0

7. Design a Data Structure SpecialStack that supports all the stack operations like push(), pop(), isEmpty(), isFull() and an additional operation getMin() which should return minimum element from the SpecialStack. (Expected complexity O(1))

```

File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
CollectionsClass > src
Project
CollectionsClass ~\IdeaProjects/CollectionsClass
  .idea
  out
  src
CollectionsClass.iml
External Libraries
Scratches and Consoles
DateFormatExample.java
DifferentCountryFormat.java
NumberFrequencyExample.java
SpecialStackTest.java
1 import java.util.LinkedList;
2 import java.util.Stack;
3
4 class SpecialStack {
5     int size;
6     int len;
7     Stack<Integer> stack;
8     LinkedList<Integer> minList;
9     int minimumElement;
10    SpecialStack(int size){
11        this.size=size;
12        stack=new Stack<Integer>();
13        minList=new LinkedList<>();
14        len=0;
15    }
16    public void push(int x){
17        if (stack.isEmpty())
18        {
19            minimumElement = x;
20            stack.push(x);
21            len++;
22            minList.add(x);
23            System.out.println("Number Inserted: " + x);
24            return;
25        }
26        SpecialStack > pop()
Run: SpecialStackTest
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
Number Inserted: 5
Number Inserted: 2
Number Inserted: 1
Number Inserted: 6
Number Inserted: 9
Top Most Element Removed: 9
minimum element is 1
Top Most Element Removed: 6
minimum element is 1
Top Most Element Removed: 1
minimum element is 2
Terminal Messages Find Run TODO
Compilation completed successfully in 1 s 18 ms (a minute ago) 50:1 LF : UTF-8

```

```

File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
CollectionsClass > src
Project
CollectionsClass ~\IdeaProjects/CollectionsClass
  .idea
  out
  src
CollectionsClass.iml
External Libraries
Scratches and Consoles
DateFormatExample.java
DifferentCountryFormat.java
NumberFrequencyExample.java
SpecialStackTest.java
56 // Minimum will change as the minimum element
57 // of the stack is being removed.
58 }
59 }
60 public boolean isEmpty(){
61     return (len==0);
62 }
63 public boolean isFull(){
64     return (len==size);
65 }
66 }
67 public Integer getMin(){
68     if (stack.isEmpty()){
69         // System.out.println("stack empty");
70         return -1;
71     }
72     else
73         return minimumElement;
74 }
75 }
76 }
77 }
78 }
79 }
SpecialStack > pop()
Run: SpecialStackTest
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
Number Inserted: 5
Number Inserted: 2
Number Inserted: 1
Number Inserted: 6
Number Inserted: 9
Top Most Element Removed: 9
minimum element is 1
Top Most Element Removed: 6
minimum element is 1
Top Most Element Removed: 1
minimum element is 2
Terminal Messages Find Run TODO
Compilation completed successfully in 1 s 18 ms (a minute ago) 50:1 LF : UTF-8

```

8. Write a program to format date as example "21-March-2016"


```
File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
CollectionsClass > src > DateFormatException
Project > CollectionsClass ~/IdeaProjects/Collect
  .idea
  out
  src
    CollectionsClass.iml
    External Libraries
    Scratches and Consoles
1 import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
2 import java.util.Date;
3
4 public class DateFormatException {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         String pattern = "dd-MMM-yyyy";
7         SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat(pattern);
8         String date = simpleDateFormat.format(new Date());
9         System.out.println("Date in our required format is "+date);
10    }
11
12
DateFormatException > main()
Run: DateFormatException
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
Date in our required format is 24-February-2019
Process finished with exit code 0
Terminal Messages Find Run TODO Event Log
Compilation completed successfully in 1 s 56 ms (moments ago) 6:34 LF : UTF-8
```

9. Write a program to display times in different country format.

```
File Edit View Navigate Code Analyze Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help
CollectionsClass > src > DifferentCountryFormat
Project > CollectionsClass ~/IdeaProjects/Collect
  .idea
  out
  src
    CollectionsClass.iml
    External Libraries
    Scratches and Consoles
1 import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
2 import java.util.Calendar;
3 import java.util.Date;
4 import java.util.TimeZone;
5
6 public class DifferentCountryFormat {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Date date = new Date();
9         SimpleDateFormat simpleDateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat( pattern: "HH:mm:ss");
10        Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
11        // Chennai
12        simpleDateFormat.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("Asia/Chennai"));
13        System.out.println("Time According to Chennai(Asia) "+simpleDateFormat.format(calendar.getTime()));
14        // Chicago
15        simpleDateFormat.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("America/Chicago"));
16        System.out.println("Time According to Chicago(America) "+simpleDateFormat.format(calendar.getTime()));
17    }
18
19
DifferentCountryFormat > main()
Run: DifferentCountryFormat
/home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
Time According to Chennai(Asia) 10:22:13
Time According to Chicago(America) 04:22:13
Process finished with exit code 0
Terminal Messages Find Run TODO Event Log
Compilation completed successfully in 1 s 31 ms (moments ago) 15:75 LF : UTF-8
```