# Exercises: Generics

This document defines the exercises for ["Java OOP Advanced" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/java-basics-oop). Please submit your solutions (source code) of all below described problems in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.bg/).

## Generic Box

Create a generic class Box that can store any type. **Override** the **toString()** method to print the type and the value of the data stored in the format **{class full name: value}.**

Use the class that you've created and test it with the class java.lang.String. 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. For each of them create a box and call its toString() method to print its data on the console.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  life in a box  box in a life | java.lang.String: life in a box  java.lang.String: box in a life |

## Generic Box of Integer

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

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  7  123  42 | java.lang.Integer: 7  java.lang.Integer: 123  java.lang.Integer: 42 |

## 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.

As in the previous problems 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. 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  Pesho  Gosho  Swap me with Pesho  0 2 | java.lang.String: Swap me with Pesho  java.lang.String: Gosho  java.lang.String: Pesho |

## Generic Swap Method Integers

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

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  7  123  42  0 2 | java.lang.Integer: 42  java.lang.Integer: 123  java.lang.Integer: 7 |

## Generic Count Method Strings

Create a **method** that receives as 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 **comparing by value** of the data stored.

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 to which you need to compare every element in the list.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  aa  aaa  bb  aa | 2 |

## Generic Count Method Doubles

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

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  7.13  123.22  42.78  7.55 | 2 |

## Custom List

Create a generic data structure that can store any type that can be compared. Implement functions:

* **void add(T element)**
* **T remove(int index)**
* **boolean contains(T element)**
* **void swap(int index, int index)**
* **int countGreaterThat(T element)**
* **T getMax()**
* **T getMin()**

Create a command interpreter that reads commands and modifies the custom list that you have created. Implement the commands:

* **Add <element>** - Adds the given element to the end of the list
* **Remove <index>** - Removes the element at the given index
* **Contains <element>** - Prints if the list contains the given element **(true or false)**
* **Swap <index> <index>** - Swaps the elements at the given indexes
* **Greater <element>** - Counts the elements that are greater than the given element and prints their count
* **Max** - Prints the maximum element in the list
* **Min** - Prints the minimum element in the list
* **Print** - Prints all elements in the list, each on a separate line
* **END** - stops the reading of commands

For the Judge tests, use String as T.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Add aa  Add bb  Add cc  Max  Min  Greater aa  Swap 0 2  Contains aa  Print  END | cc  aa  2  true  cc  bb  aa |

## Custom List Sorter

Extend the previous problem by creating an additional **Sorter class**. It should have a single static **method** **sort()** which can sort objects of type **CustomList** containing any type that can be compared. **Extend the command list** to support one additional command Sort:

* **Sort** - Sort the elements in the list in ascending order.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Add cc  Add bb  Add aa  Sort  Print  END | aa  bb  cc |

## \*Custom List Iterator

For the print command you have probably used a **for** loop. Extend your custom list class by making it to implement **Iterable.** This should allow you to iterate your list in a foreach statement.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Add aa  Add bb  Add cc  Max  Min  Greater aa  Swap 0 2  Print  END | cc  aa  2  cc  bb  aa |

## Tuple

There is something, really annoying in the C# - language. It is called a “**Tuple**”. It is a class, which contains two objects. The first one is a “**key**” and the second one is a “**value**”. It is the same as a **Map** except one thing – it is a **single key – value pair**. You **cannot** have more than **one pair**, that’s it. The annoyance is coming of the fact, that you have no idea what are these objects holding. The class name is telling you nothing, the methods which is it holding – too. So let’s say we could try to implement it in Java, just for a practice purpose.

The task:

Create a class “**Tuple**”, which is holding two objects. Like we said, the first one, will hold the “**key**” and the second one – the “**value**”. The tricky part here, is to make the class generically. This means, that when you create a new object of class - “Tuple”. There should be a way to explicitly, specify the key’s type and the value’s type.

### Input

The input consists of three lines:

* The first one is holding a person 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 is holding a **name** of a personand the **amount of beer** he can drink. Format:

**<name> <liters of beer>**

* The last line will hold an **Integer** and a **Double**. Format:

**<Integer> <Double>**

### Output

* Print the tuples’ key and value in format: {**key**} -> {**value**}

### 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!

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Sofka Tripova Stolipinovo  Az 2  23 21.23212321 | Sofka Tripova -> Stolipinovo  Az -> 2  23 -> 21.23212321 |

## Threeuple

Now you are aware of a Class which is probably a bad practice to use. Anyway, it is nice example of using generics. Our next task is to create another Tuple. This time, our task is harder.

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.

### 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 - 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** |
| Sofka Tripova Stolipinovo Plovdiv  MitkoShtaigata 18 drunk  SashoKompota 0.10 NkqfaBanka | Sofka Tripova -> Stolipinovo -> Plovdiv  MitkoShtaigata -> 18 -> true  SashoKompota -> 0.1 -> NkqfaBanka |
| Ivan Ivanov Tepeto Plovdiv  Mitko 18 not  Sasho 0.10 NGB | Ivan Ivanov -> Tepeto -> Plovdiv  Mitko -> 18 -> false  Sasho -> 0.1 -> NGB |

### Note

You may extend your previous solution.