Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 4_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

A library wants to analyze book titles to count the number of words that start with an uppercase letter. This helps the library track proper nouns and important words in titles.

Your task is to write a program that, for each given title, counts and prints the number of words that start with an uppercase letter.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer T, representing the number of book titles.

Each of the next T lines contains a single title (string).

Output Format

For each title, the output print a single integer representing the number of words starting with an uppercase letter.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
The Chronicles of Narnia

Output: 3

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.Scanner;
class TitleWordAnalyzer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

        for (int i = 0; i < T; i++) {
            String title = scanner.nextLine();
            String[] words = title.split(" ");
            int count = 0;

            for (String word : words) {
                if (word.length() > 0 && Character.isUpperCase(word.charAt(0))) {
                    count++;
                }
            }

            System.out.println(count);
        }
    }
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

2. Problem Statement

Riya is preparing for a vocabulary test. Her teacher told her to focus on long words in her practice sentences, specifically words that have at least 5 letters.

Riya wants to write a program that will help her identify such words quickly.

Your task is to help Riya by printing all the words in a given sentence that have a length greater than or equal to 5.

If no such word exists, display "No long words found".

Input Format

The input contains a single line containing a sentence with multiple words.

Output Format

The output prints all words having length ≥ 5, separated by a space.

If no such word is found, print "No long words found".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
Output: quick brown jumps

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.Scanner;
class LongWordsFinder {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String sentence = scanner.nextLine();
        String[] words = sentence.split(" ");
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();

        for (String word : words) {
            if (word.length() >= 5) {
```

```
            result.append(word).append(" ");
        }
    }

    if (result.length() > 0) {
        System.out.println(result.toString());
    } else {
        System.out.println("No long words found");
    }
  }
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

3. Problem Statement

In a college, students are required to create unique usernames for accessing the digital library.

The librarian needs your help to verify whether the usernames entered by students are valid.

A username is considered valid if:

It contains only letters (a–z, A–Z) and digits (0–9).Its length is between 5 and 15 characters (inclusive).It must start with a letter (not a digit).

Your task is to determine whether each username in the list is valid or not.

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer T, representing the number of usernames to check.

The next T lines each contain a string S, representing a username.

Output Format

For each username S, the output print "YES" if it is valid.

Otherwise, the output print "NO".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
Alice123

Output: YES

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.Scanner;
class UsernameValidator {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

        for (int i = 0; i < T; i++) {
            String username = scanner.nextLine();
            if (isValidUsername(username)) {
                System.out.println("YES");
            } else {
                System.out.println("NO");
            }
        }
    }

    private static boolean isValidUsername(String username) {
        if (username.length() < 5 || username.length() > 15) {
            return false;
        }
        if (!Character.isLetter(username.charAt(0))) {
            return false;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < username.length(); i++) {
            char ch = username.charAt(i);
            if (!Character.isLetterOrDigit(ch)) {
                return false;
            }
        }
        return true;
```

```
    }
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

4. Problem Statement

In a university library, librarians need to track the usage of special characters in students' notes.

To help them, you are asked to write a program that counts the number of specific symbols in each passage of text.

The symbols of interest are:

Exclamation marks (!)Colons (:)Semicolons (;)

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer T, representing the number of test cases (passages).

Each of the next T lines contains a single passage of text.

Output Format

For each test case, print three integers separated by spaces, representing the number of exclamation marks, colons, and semicolons in the passage.

The first line of output corresponds to the first passage, the second line to the second passage, and so on.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
Hello! How are you
Output: 1 0 0

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.Scanner;
class SymbolCounter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

        for (int i = 0; i < T; i++) {
            String passage = scanner.nextLine();
            int exclamations = 0;
            int colons = 0;
            int semicolons = 0;

            for (int j = 0; j < passage.length(); j++) {
                char ch = passage.charAt(j);
                if (ch == '!') {
                    exclamations++;
                } else if (ch == ':') {
                    colons++;
                } else if (ch == ';') {
                    semicolons++;
                }
            }

            System.out.println(exclamations + " " + colons + " " + semicolons);
        }
    }
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**