Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 10_PAH

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 30
Marks Obtained : 30

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

A university maintains a list of student records and wants to store them in a sorted manner based on their GPA. If two students have the same GPA, they should be further sorted by their name in lexicographical order. Implement a program that uses a TreeSet to store student records and ensures unique student IDs.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N - the number of students.

The next N lines contain details of each student in the format: "StudentID Name GPA"

- StudentID (Integer) - A unique identifier.
- Name (String) - The student's name (can contain spaces).

- GPA (Double) - The Grade Point Average.

Output Format

The output prints the list of students in ascending order of GPA.

If two students have the same GPA, sort them by name.

Print details in the format: "StudentID Name GPA" in the output, GPA is rounded to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

```
Input: 5
101 John 8.5
102 Alice 9.1
103 Bob 8.5
104 Zoe 7.3
105 Charlie 9.1
Output: 104 Zoe 7.30
103 Bob 8.50
101 John 8.50
102 Alice 9.10
105 Charlie 9.10
```

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
import java.text.DecimalFormat;

class Student implements Comparable<Student> {
    int id;
    String name;
    double gpa;

    Student(int id, String name, double gpa) {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
        this.gpa = gpa;
    }

    public int compareTo(Student s) {
        if (this.gpa != s.gpa)
            return Double.compare(this.gpa, s.gpa);
        int nameComp = this.name.compareTo(s.name);
        if (nameComp != 0) return nameComp;
        return Integer.compare(this.id, s.id);
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        TreeSet<Student> set = new TreeSet<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String line = sc.nextLine();
            String[] parts = line.trim().split(" ");
            int id = Integer.parseInt(parts[0]);
            double gpa = Double.parseDouble(parts[parts.length - 1]);
            String name = String.join(" ", Arrays.copyOfRange(parts, 1, parts.length -
1));
            set.add(new Student(id, name, gpa));
        }
        DecimalFormat df = new DecimalFormat("0.00");
        for (Student s : set)
            System.out.println(s.id + " " + s.name + " " + df.format(s.gpa));
    }
}
```

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

2. Problem Statement

Riya is building a calendar event scheduler where each event is stored in chronological order using a TreeMap. The key represents the event time in 24-hour format (HH:MM), and the value is the event description.

She wants the system to:

Automatically sort events by time.Avoid duplicate time entries — if a duplicate time is entered, ignore the new entry.Print all scheduled events in order.

Implement this logic using a class named EventManager.

Input Format

The first line of the input contains an integer n, representing the number of events.

The next n lines each contain a string in the format: "HH:MM Description"

(Example: 09:00 TeamMeeting).

Output Format

The first line of the output prints "Scheduled Events:"

The next k lines print each event in the format: "HH:MM - Description"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
09:00 TeamMeeting
13:30 LunchBreak
11:00 ProjectUpdate
09:00 Standup
15:00 ClientCall

Output: Scheduled Events:
09:00 - TeamMeeting
11:00 - ProjectUpdate
13:30 - LunchBreak
15:00 - ClientCall

Answer

```
// You are using Java
import java.util.*;
public class Main{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        TreeMap<String, String> events = new TreeMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String line = sc.nextLine();
            String[] parts = line.split(" ", 2);
            if (!events.containsKey(parts[0])) events.put(parts[0], parts[1]);
        }
        System.out.println("Scheduled Events:");
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> e : events.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(e.getKey() + " - " + e.getValue());
        }
    }
}
```

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

3. Problem Statement

Sarah is working on a spam detection system that analyzes incoming messages for unique patterns. Spammers often use repetitive character sequences, making it important to identify the first non-repeating character in a message.

Given a string, Sarah needs to determine the first character that appears only once. If all characters repeat, the system should return -1.

She decides to use a HashMap to efficiently track character frequencies and find the solution.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N representing , the length of the string.

The second line contains a string of N lowercase English letters (a-z).

Output Format

The output prints a character representing the first non-repeating character. If none exist, print -1.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10
abacabadac

Output: d

Answer

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine().trim());
        String s = sc.nextLine().trim();
        HashMap<Character, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
        for (char c : s.toCharArray()) map.put(c, map.getOrDefault(c, 0) + 1);
        char ans = '-';
        for (char c : s.toCharArray()) {
            if (map.get(c) == 1) {
                ans = c;
                break;
            }
        }
        System.out.println(ans == '-' ? "-1" : ans);
    }
}
```

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