

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_Q1

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : COD

##### 1. Problem Statement

A city traffic management system needs to track vehicles entering a toll booth. Each vehicle is uniquely identified by its registration number. The system should allow adding vehicles to a record, ensuring that no duplicate registration numbers exist. The vehicles should be stored in a HashSet, which does not guarantee any specific order.

Your task is to implement a program using a HashSet that allows adding vehicle details and displaying the records.

##### ***Input Format***

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

The next N lines contain details of each vehicle in the format: "RegNumber

OwnerName VehicleType"

1. RegNumber (String) - A unique registration number (Alphanumeric).
2. OwnerName (String) - The name of the vehicle owner.
3. VehicleType (String, Car, Bike, or Truck) - The type of vehicle.

If a vehicle with the same registration number is already present, ignore the duplicate entry.

### **Output Format**

The output prints the unique vehicle records in any order (since HashSet does not maintain order).

Output format: "RegNumber OwnerName VehicleType"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

KA01AB1234 John Car

MH02CD5678 Alice Bike

DL03EF9012 Bob Truck

TN04GH3456 Mike Car

KA01AB1234 John Car

Output: TN04GH3456 Mike Car

KA01AB1234 John Car

MH02CD5678 Alice Bike

DL03EF9012 Bob Truck

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.*;
class Vehicle {
    String regNumber;
    String ownerName;
    String vehicleType;
    private static HashSet<Vehicle> vehicleSet = new HashSet<>();
    public Vehicle(String regNumber, String ownerName, String vehicleType) {
        this.regNumber = regNumber;
        this.ownerName = ownerName;
```

```

        this.vehicleType = vehicleType;
    }
    public static void addVehicle(String regNumber, String ownerName, String
vehicleType) {
        vehicleSet.add(new Vehicle(regNumber, ownerName, vehicleType));
    }
    public static void displayVehicles() {
        for (Vehicle v : vehicleSet) {
            System.out.println(v);
        }
    }
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (this == obj) return true;
        if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass()) return false;
        Vehicle vehicle = (Vehicle) obj;
        return regNumber.equals(vehicle.regNumber);
    }
    public int hashCode() {
        return Objects.hash(regNumber);
    }
    public String toString() {
        return regNumber + " " + ownerName + " " + vehicleType;
    }
}class TollBoothSystem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String regNumber = sc.next();
            String ownerName = sc.next();
            String vehicleType = sc.next();
            Vehicle.addVehicle(regNumber, ownerName, vehicleType);
        }
        Vehicle.displayVehicles();
        sc.close();
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_Q2

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : COD

##### 1. Problem Statement

John is organizing a fruit festival, and the quantities of various fruits are stored in a HashMap where fruit names are keys and quantities are values.

Help him develop a program to find the total quantity of fruits for the festival by summing up the values in the HashMap.

##### ***Input Format***

The input consists of fruit quantities in the format 'fruitName:quantity', where fruitName is the name of the fruit(a string), and quantity is a double value representing the quantity.

The input is terminated by entering "done".

##### ***Output Format***

The output prints a double value, representing the sum of values in the HashMap, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the value is not numeric, print "Invalid input".

If any special characters other than ':' are entered, print "Invalid format".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: Banana:15.2

Orange:56.3

Mango:47.3

done

Output: 118.80

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.HashMap;
class ValueProcessor {
    public static Map<String, Double> readValues(Scanner scanner) {
        Map<String, Double> valueMap = new HashMap<>();
        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.toLowerCase().equals("done")) {
                break;
            }
            String[] pair = input.split(":");
            if (pair.length == 2) {
                String key = pair[0].trim();
                try {
                    double value = Double.parseDouble(pair[1].trim());
                    valueMap.put(key, value);
                } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                    System.out.println("Invalid input");
                    return null;
                }
            } else {
```

```

        System.out.println("Invalid format");
        return null;
    }
}
return valueMap;
}

public static double calculateSum(Map<String, Double> valueMap) {
    double sum = 0;
    for (double value : valueMap.values()) {
        sum += value;
    }
    return sum;
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        Map<String, Double> valueMap = ValueProcessor.readValues(scanner);
        if (valueMap != null) {
            double sum = ValueProcessor.calculateSum(valueMap);
            System.out.printf("%.2f\n", sum);
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_Q3

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : COD

##### 1. Problem Statement

Priya is analyzing encrypted messages in a research project. She wants to analyze the frequency of each character in a given paragraph. The characters should be stored in a TreeMap so that the output is sorted in ascending order of characters automatically.

You are required to build a Java program that:

Uses a `TreeMap<Character, Integer>` to count how many times each character appears in the message. Ignores spaces and considers only alphabets (case-sensitive). Outputs the frequencies of characters in sorted order.

You must use a TreeMap in the class named MessageAnalyzer.

***Input Format***

The first line of input contains an integer n, the number of lines in the message.

The next n lines each contain a string (the encrypted message line).

### **Output Format**

The first line of output prints: "Character Frequency:"

Then print each character and its frequency in the format: "<character>: <count>"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 2  
Hello World  
Java

Output: Character Frequency:

H: 1

J: 1

W: 1

a: 2

d: 1

e: 1

l: 3

o: 2

r: 1

v: 1

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.*;
class MessageAnalyzer {
    public void analyzeMessageFrequency(List<String> lines) {
        TreeMap<Character, Integer> frequencyMap = new TreeMap<>();

        for (String line : lines) {
            for (char ch : line.toCharArray()) {
                if (Character.isLetter(ch)) {
                    frequencyMap.put(ch, frequencyMap.getDefault(ch, 0) + 1);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```

    }
    System.out.println("Character Frequency:");
    for (Map.Entry<Character, Integer> entry : frequencyMap.entrySet()) {
        System.out.println(entry.getKey() + ": " + entry.getValue());
    }
}
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        List<String> lines = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            lines.add(sc.nextLine());
        }

        MessageAnalyzer analyzer = new MessageAnalyzer();
        analyzer.analyzeMessageFrequency(lines);
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_Q4

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : COD

##### 1. Problem Statement

In a ticket reservation system, you store the available seat numbers in a TreeSet. Users input their desired seat number, and the program checks whether the chosen seat is available.

Using a TreeSet ensures quick and efficient verification of seat availability, ensuring a smooth and organized ticket booking process.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input contains a single integer  $n$ , representing the number of available seats.

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers, representing the available seat numbers.

The third line contains an integer *m*, representing the seat number that needs to be searched.

### **Output Format**

The output displays "[*m*] is present!" if the given seat is available. Otherwise, it displays "[*m*] is not present!"

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 4

2 4 5 6

5

Output: 5 is present!

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.TreeSet;
import java.util.Scanner;
class NumberChecker {
    private Set<Integer> numberSet;
    public NumberChecker(Set<Integer> numberSet) {
        this.numberSet = numberSet;
    }
    public void addNumbers(int[] numbers) {
        for (int number : numbers) {
            numberSet.add(number);
        }
    }
    public String checkNumber(int number) {
        return numberSet.contains(number) ? number + " is present!" : number + " is not present!";
    }
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int numberOfElements = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] numbers = new int[numberOfElements];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < numberOfElements; i++) {  
    numbers[i] = scanner.nextInt();  
}  
int elementToCheck = scanner.nextInt();  
scanner.close();  
Set<Integer> numberSet = new TreeSet<>();  
NumberChecker numberChecker = new NumberChecker(numberSet);  
numberChecker.addNumbers(numbers);  
System.out.println(numberChecker.checkNumber(elementToCheck));  
}  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### REC\_2028\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_CY

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 40  
Marks Obtained : 40

#### Section 1 : COD

##### 1. Problem Statement

A college professor wants to keep track of students who attend classes. Each student has a unique roll number and their attendance count increases every time they attend a class. The system should allow adding a student, marking their attendance, and displaying all students with their total attendance.

Your task is to implement a Java program using TreeSet to maintain students in sorted order of roll numbers and track their attendance count.

Operations:

A roll\_no name Add a student with roll number and name (if not already added).M roll\_no Mark attendance for the student with the given roll number (increase their count by 1).D Display all students in ascending order of roll number along with their attendance count.

### ***Input Format***

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

The next N lines contain one of the following commands:

A roll\_no name

M roll\_no

D

- A (Add) Adds a new student with a unique roll number and name.
- M (Mark) Increases attendance count for the given roll number.
- D (Display) Prints all students in ascending order of roll number.

### ***Output Format***

For D, output prints each student's roll number, name, and attendance count in ascending order of roll number.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

A 101 Alice

A 102 Bob

M 101

M 101

D

Output: 101 Alice 2

102 Bob 0

### ***Answer***

```
import java.util.*;
class Student implements Comparable<Student> {
    int rollNo;
    String name;
    int attendance;
    public Student(int rollNo, String name) {
```

```

        this.rollNo = rollNo;
        this.name = name;
        this.attendance = 0;
    }
    public void markAttendance() {
        this.attendance++;
    }
    public int compareTo(Student s) {
        return Integer.compare(this.rollNo, s.rollNo);
    }
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (this == obj) return true;
        if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass()) return false;
        Student student = (Student) obj;
        return rollNo == student.rollNo;
    }
    public int hashCode() {
        return Objects.hash(rollNo);
    }
    public String toString() {
        return rollNo + " " + name + " " + attendance;
    }
}

class AttendanceTracker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();
        TreeSet<Student> students = new TreeSet<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String[] command = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
            String operation = command[0];
            if (operation.equals("A")) {
                int rollNo = Integer.parseInt(command[1]);
                String name = command[2];
                students.add(new Student(rollNo, name));
            }
            else if (operation.equals("M")) {
                int rollNo = Integer.parseInt(command[1]);
                for (Student s : students) {
                    if (s.rollNo == rollNo) {
                        s.markAttendance();
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        break;
    }
}
}
else if (operation.equals("D")) {
    for (Student s : students) {
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}
}
}
sc.close();
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

A linguist named Meera is classifying a list of words based on their first character. She wants to store words grouped by their starting letter using a TreeMap so that the groups appear in sorted order of characters (i.e., 'a' to 'z'). For each letter, all words starting with that letter should be stored in the order they appear.

Implement the logic inside a class named WordClassifier using the TreeMap<Character, List<String>> collection.

### **Input Format**

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

The next n lines each contain a word.

### **Output Format**

The first line of the output prints: "Grouped Words by Starting Letter:"

The next lines print each character key and its list of words in the format:

"letter: word1 word2 word3..."



..."

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

dog

deer

cat

cow

camel

Output: Grouped Words by Starting Letter:

c: cat cow camel

d: dog deer

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class WordClassifier {
```

```
    public void classifyWords(List<String> words) {
```

```
        TreeMap<Character, List<String>> map = new TreeMap<>();
```

```
        for (String word : words) {
```

```
            char initial = word.charAt(0);
```

```
            if (!map.containsKey(initial)) {
```

```
                map.put(initial, new ArrayList<>());
```

```
            }
```

```
            map.get(initial).add(word);
```

```
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Grouped Words by Starting Letter:");
```

```
        for (Map.Entry<Character, List<String>> entry : map.entrySet()) {
```

```
            System.out.print(entry.getKey() + ": ");
```

```
            for (String word : entry.getValue()) {
```

```
                System.out.print(word + " ");
```

```
            }
```

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

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
public class Main {
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

    List<String> words = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        words.add(sc.nextLine());
    }

    WordClassifier classifier = new WordClassifier();
    classifier.classifyWords(words);
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Arjun is working on a program that checks if one set of numbers is a subset of another. If Set B is a subset of Set A, the program should print "YES" followed by the sorted elements of Set B. If Set B is not a subset of Set A, the program should print "NO" followed by the average of all elements from both sets combined, rounded to two decimal places.

Implement a class Solution with the required method to perform the subset check using TreeSet in Java.

#### **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer n - the number of elements in Set A.

The second line contains n space-separated integers - the elements of Set A.

The third line contains an integer m - the number of elements in Set B.

The fourth line contains m space-separated integers - the elements of Set B.

#### **Output Format**

If Set B is a subset of Set A, print "YES" followed by the sorted values of Set B.

Otherwise, print "NO" followed by the average of all numbers in both sets

(rounded to two decimal places).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

1 2 3 4 5

3

2 3 5

Output: YES 2 3 5

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.*;

class Solution {
    public static void checkSubset(TreeSet<Integer> setA, TreeSet<Integer> setB,
int totalElements, double sum) {
        if (setA.containsAll(setB)) {
            System.out.print("YES ");
            for (int num : setB) {
                System.out.print(num + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        } else {
            double average = sum / totalElements;
            System.out.printf("NO %.2f%n", average);
        }
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        TreeSet<Integer> setA = new TreeSet<>();
        long sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int num = sc.nextInt();
            setA.add(num);
            sum += num;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    int m = sc.nextInt();
    TreeSet<Integer> setB = new TreeSet<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int num = sc.nextInt();
        setB.add(num);
        sum += num;
    }
    Solution.checkSubset(setA, setB, n + m, sum);
    sc.close();
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

#### 4. Problem Statement

Bob wants to develop a score-tracking application for a gaming tournament. Each player's score is stored in a HashMap with the player's name as the key and the score as the value.

Write a program to assist Bob that takes user input to enter player scores, calculates the maximum score from the HashMap, and prints the player with the highest score.

##### **Input Format**

The input consists of strings representing player details in the format "playerName:score".

The input is terminated by entering "done".

##### **Output Format**

The output displays a string, representing the player's name who scored the maximum.

If the value is not numeric, print "Invalid input".

If any special characters other than ':' are given, print "Invalid format".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: Alice:15

Bob:56

done

Output: Bob

### **Answer**

```
import java.util.*;

class ScoreTracker {
    Map<String, Integer> scoreMap = new HashMap<>();
    boolean processInput(String input) {
        if (input.split(":").length != 2) {
            System.out.println("Invalid format");
            return false;
        }
        String[] parts = input.split(":");
        String playerName = parts[0].trim();
        String scoreStr = parts[1].trim();
        try {
            int score = Integer.parseInt(scoreStr);
            if (score < 1 || score > 100) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input");
                return false;
            }
            scoreMap.put(playerName, score);
            return true;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input");
            return false;
        }
    }
    String findTopPlayer() {
        int maxScore = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        String topPlayer = "";
        for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : scoreMap.entrySet()) {
            if (entry.getValue() > maxScore) {
                maxScore = entry.getValue();
            }
        }
        return topPlayer;
    }
}
```

```

        topPlayer = entry.getKey();
    }
}
return topPlayer;
}
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        ScoreTracker tracker = new ScoreTracker();
        boolean validInput = true;

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.toLowerCase().equals("done")) {
                break;
            }

            if (!tracker.processInput(input)) {
                validInput = false;
                break;
            }
        }

        if (validInput && !tracker.scoreMap.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println(tracker.findTopPlayer());
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### REC\_2028\_OOPS using Java\_Week 10\_MCQ

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 15  
Marks Obtained : 15

#### Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will happen if you add elements in descending order in a TreeSet?

**Answer**

They are sorted in ascending order

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

2. What will be the output of the following code?

```
import java.util.*;  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();  
        map.put("X", 10);  
        map.put("Y", 20);  
    }  
}
```

```
map.put("Z", 30);
map.remove("Y");
System.out.println(map);
}
}
```

**Answer**

{X=10, Z=30}

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

3. What will be the output of the following code?

```
import java.util.*;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
        map.put("A", 1);
        map.put("B", 2);
        map.put("C", 3);
        System.out.println(map.containsKey("B"));
    }
}
```

**Answer**

true

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

4. Which of the following is true about HashMap?

**Answer**

It is not synchronized

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

5. Which of the following is true about TreeMap?



**Answer**

It maintains natural ordering

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

6. What happens when you add duplicate elements to a HashSet?

**Answer**

The duplicate is ignored

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

7. Which method retrieves the lowest key in a TreeMap?

**Answer**

firstKey()

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

8. Which method removes all elements from a Set?

**Answer**

clear()

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

9. What will be the output of the following code?

```
import java.util.*;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
        map.put("A", "Apple");
        map.put("B", "Banana");
        map.put("C", "Cherry");
        map.replace("B", "Blueberry");
        System.out.println(map);
    }
}
```

**Answer**

{A=Apple, B=Blueberry, C=Cherry}

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

10. Which statement is true about HashSet and TreeSet?

**Answer**

TreeSet provides sorted elements

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

11. What is the time complexity of retrieving an element from a HashSet?

**Answer**

O(1)

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

12. What happens if two keys have the same hash code in a HashMap?

**Answer**

A linked list is used to store values with the same hash

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

13. How does HashSet check for duplicate elements?

**Answer**

Using equals() and hashCode()

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

14. Which of the following allows null keys in Java?

**Answer**

HashMap

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

15. What will happen if you add a null element to a TreeSet?

**Answer**

An exception occurs

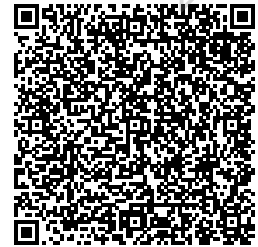
**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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Scan to verify results



## 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**

```
import java.util.*;
class Student implements Comparable<Student> {
    int studentID;
    String name;
    double gpa;

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

    public int compareTo(Student other) {
```

```

        if (this.gpa != other.gpa) {
            return Double.compare(this.gpa, other.gpa);
        }
        return this.name.compareTo(other.name);
    }

    public String toString() {
        return studentID + " " + name + " " + String.format("%.2f", gpa);
    }
}

class UniversityRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();
        TreeSet<Student> studentSet = new TreeSet<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int id = sc.nextInt();
            String name = sc.next();
            double gpa = sc.nextDouble();
            studentSet.add(new Student(id, name, gpa));
        }
        for (Student s : studentSet) {
            System.out.println(s);
        }
        sc.close();
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. 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.*;
class NonRepeatingCharacterFinder {
    public char findFirstNonRepeatingCharacter(String str) {
        HashMap<Character, Integer> charCount = new HashMap<>();
        for (char ch : str.toCharArray()) {
            charCount.put(ch, charCount.getOrDefault(ch, 0) + 1);
        }
        for (char ch : str.toCharArray()) {
            if (charCount.get(ch) == 1) {
                return ch;
            }
        }
        return '\0';
    }
}
class FirstNonRepeatingCharacter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int N = sc.nextInt();
String str = sc.next();
NonRepeatingCharacterFinder finder = new NonRepeatingCharacterFinder();
char result = finder.findFirstNonRepeatingCharacter(str);
if (result == '\0') {
    System.out.println(-1);
} else {
    System.out.println(result);
}
sc.close();
}
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. 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**

```
import java.util.*;
class EventManager {
    TreeMap<String, String> schedule;

    public EventManager() {
        schedule = new TreeMap<>();
    }

    public void addEvent(String time, String description) {
        if (!schedule.containsKey(time)) {
            schedule.put(time, description);
        }
    }

    public void printSchedule() {
        System.out.println("Scheduled Events:");
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> entry : schedule.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " - " + entry.getValue());
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int n = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());  
  
        EventManager manager = new EventManager();  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            String line = sc.nextLine();  
            int spaceIndex = line.indexOf(' ');  
            String time = line.substring(0, spaceIndex);  
            String desc = line.substring(spaceIndex + 1);  
            manager.addEvent(time, desc);  
        }  
  
        manager.printSchedule();  
    }  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10