

Lab: Sets and Maps Advanced

This document defines the lab for the ["Java Advanced" course @ Software University](#). Please submit your solutions (source code) to all below-described problems in [Judge](#).

I. Sets

1. Parking Lot

Write a program that:

- Records **car numbers** for every car that enters the **parking lot**.
- Removes **car number** when the car is out.

When the parking lot is empty, print **"Parking Lot is Empty"**.

Input

The input will be a string in the format **"{direction, carNumber}"**.

The input ends with the string **"END"**.

Output

Print the output with all car numbers which are in the parking lot.

Examples

Input	Output
IN, CA2844AA IN, CA1234TA OUT, CA2844AA IN, CA9999TT IN, CA2866HI OUT, CA1234TA IN, CA2844AA OUT, CA2866HI IN, CA9876HH IN, CA2822UU END	CA9999TT CA2844AA CA9876HH CA2822UU
IN, CA2844AA IN, CA1234TA OUT, CA2844AA OUT, CA1234TA END	Parking Lot is Empty

Hints

- Car numbers are **unique**.
- Use the method **isEmpty()**.

2. SoftUni Party

There is a party in SoftUni. Many guests are invited, and they are two types: **VIP** and **regular**.

When a guest comes, you have to check if he/she **exists** on any of the two reservation lists. All reservation numbers will be with **8 chars**. All **VIP** numbers start with a **digit**.

There will be 2 command lines:

- First is "**PARTY**" - the party is on, and guests are coming.
- The second is "**END**" - then the party is over, and no more guests will come.

The output shows all guests who didn't come to the party (**VIP** must be first).

Examples

Input	Output	Input	Output
7IK9Yo0h 9NoBUajQ Ce8vwPmE SVQXQCbc tSzE5t0p PARTY 9NoBUajQ Ce8vwPmE SVQXQCbc END	2 7IK9Yo0h tSzE5t0p	m8rfQBv1 fc1oZCE0 UgffRkOn 7ugX7bm0 9CQBGUeJ 2FQZT3uC dziNz78I mdSGyQCJ LjcVpmDL fPXNHpm1 HTTbwRmM B5yTkMQi 8N0FThqG xys2FYzn MDzcM9ZK PARTY 2FQZT3uC dziNz78I mdSGyQCJ LjcVpmDL fPXNHpm1 HTTbwRmM B5yTkMQi 8N0FThqG m8rfQBv1 fc1oZCE0 UgffRkOn 7ugX7bm0 9CQBGUeJ END	2 MDzcM9ZK xys2FYzn

3. "Voina" – Number Game

Write a program that:

- Reads 20 numbers for both players, separated with " " (single space).
 - Every player can hold **unique** numbers.

Each Round, both players get the **top number** from their deck. The player with the bigger number gets both numbers and adds them to the **bottom** of his sequence.

The game ends after **50 rounds** or if any player **loses all** of his numbers.

Input

- Numbers – **Integer**

Output

- Output must be "**First player win!**", "**Second player win!**" or "**Draw!**".

Examples

Input	Output
26 58 16 92 44 65 65 77 57 23 71 57 7 52 85 44 32 70 38 23 43 95 33 51 62 93 57 55 0 31 32 95 68 34 30 51 37 32 11 97	Second player win!
74 78 82 42 19 39 29 69 20 42 31 77 57 36 76 26 4 9 83 42 15 43 80 71 22 88 78 35 28 30 46 41 76 51 76 18 14 52 47 38	First player win!

Hints

- Use **Iterator<E>** and **next()** for finding the top number in decks.
- Think where to check if any player is **without** cards.
- When you find the top number, be sure to **remove** it **immediately**.

Solution

You might help yourself with the code below:

```
int firstNumber = firstPlayerCards.iterator().next();
firstPlayerCards.remove(firstNumber);

int secondNumber = secondPlayerCards.iterator().next();
secondPlayerCards.remove(secondNumber);

if (firstNumber > secondNumber) {
    firstPlayerCards.add(firstNumber);
    firstPlayerCards.add(secondNumber);
} else if (secondNumber > firstNumber) {
    secondPlayerCards.add(firstNumber);
    secondPlayerCards.add(secondNumber);
}
```

II. Maps

4. Count Real Numbers

Write a program that counts the occurrence of real **numbers**. The input is a single line with real numbers separated by a space. Print the numbers in the order of appearance. All **numbers** must be formatted to **one digit** after the decimal point.

Examples

Input	Output
-2.5 4 3 -2.5 -5.5 4 3 3 -2.5 3	-2.5 -> 3 4.0 -> 2 3.0 -> 4 -5.5 -> 1
2.3 4.5 4.5 5.5 5.5 2.3 3.0 3.0 4.5 4.5 3.0 3.0 4.0 3.0 5.5 3.0 2.3 5.5 4.5 3.0	2.3 -> 3 4.5 -> 5 5.5 -> 4 3.0 -> 7 4.0 -> 1

Solution

You might help yourself with the code below:

```
double[] values = Arrays.stream(scanner.nextLine().split("regex: "\\s+"))
    .mapToDouble(Double::parseDouble)
    .toArray();

Map<Double, Integer> valuesWithOccurrences = new LinkedHashMap<>();

for (double value : values) {
    if(!valuesWithOccurrences.containsKey(value)){
        valuesWithOccurrences.put(value, 1);
    }else{
        valuesWithOccurrences.put(value, valuesWithOccurrences.get(value) + 1);
    }
}

for (Double key : valuesWithOccurrences.keySet()) {
    System.out.println(String.format("%.1f -> %d", key, valuesWithOccurrences.get(key)));
}
```

5. Average Students Grades

Write a program, which reads the **name** of a student and their **grades** and **adds** them to the **student record**, then **prints grades** along with their **average grade** – **ordered the output by the students' names**.

Input

On the first line **N** – the number of students, then on the next, **N** lines student name with grade.

Examples

Input	Output
7 Stephan 5.20 Maria 5.50 Stephan 3.20 Maria 2.50 Alex 2.00 Maria 3.46 Alex 3.00	Alex -> 2.00 3.00 (avg: 2.50) Maria -> 5.50 2.50 3.46 (avg: 3.82) Stephan -> 5.20 3.20 (avg: 4.20)

4 Alex 4.50 Peter 3.00 Alex 5.00 Peter 3.66	Alex -> 4.50 5.00 (avg: 4.75) Peter -> 3.00 3.66 (avg: 3.33)
5 George 6.00 George 5.50 George 6.00 Alex 4.40 Peter 3.30 Peter 4.50	Alex -> 4.40 (avg: 4.40) George -> 6.00 5.50 6.00 (avg: 5.83) Peter -> 3.30 (avg: 3.30)

Hints

- Use a **TreeMap (String -> ArrayList<Double>)**.
- Check if the name **exists** before adding the grade. If it doesn't, add it to the map.
- Pass through all **key-value pairs** in the map and print the results.
- Think of a way to get the average grades for each student.
 - You can do that with an ordinary loop or with **Stream API**.

6. Product Shop

Write a program that prints information about food shops in Sofia and the products they store. Until the **"Revision"** command you will receive an input in the format: **"{shop}, {product}, {price}"**.

Keep in mind that if you get a store that already exists, you must gather product information.

Your output must be ordered by shop name and must be in the format:

"{shop}->

Product: {product}, Price: {price}"

The price should be formatted to **one digit** after the decimal point.

Examples

Input	Output
lidl, peach, 1.20 lidl, juice, 2.30 fantastico, apple, 1.20 kaufland, banana, 1.10 fantastico, grape, 2.20 Revision	fantastico-> Product: apple, Price: 1.2 Product: grape, Price: 2.2 kaufland-> Product: banana, Price: 1.1 lidl-> Product: peach, Price: 1.2 Product: juice, Price: 2.3
tmarket, peanuts, 2.20 GoGrill, meatballs, 3.30 GoGrill, HotDog, 1.40 tmarket, sweets, 2.20 Revision	GoGrill-> Product: meatballs, Price: 3.3 Product: HotDog, Price: 1.4 tmarket-> Product: peanuts, Price: 2.2 Product: sweets, Price: 2.2

7. Cities by Continent and Country

Write a program to read **continents**, **countries**, and their **cities** put them on a **nested map**, and **print** them in the order of their first appearance.

Examples

Input	Output
9 Europe Bulgaria Sofia Asia China Beijing Asia Japan Tokyo Europe Poland Warsaw Europe Germany Berlin Europe Poland Poznan Europe Bulgaria Plovdiv Africa Nigeria Abuja Asia China Shanghai	Europe: Bulgaria -> Sofia, Plovdiv Poland -> Warsaw, Poznan Germany -> Berlin Asia: China -> Beijing, Shanghai Japan -> Tokyo Africa: Nigeria -> Abuja
3 Europe Germany Berlin Europe Bulgaria Varna Africa Egypt Cairo	Europe: Germany -> Berlin Bulgaria -> Varna Africa: Egypt -> Cairo
8 Africa Somalia Mogadishu Asia India Mumbai Asia India Delhi Europe France Paris Asia India Nagpur Europe Germany Hamburg Europe Poland Gdansk Europe Germany Danzig	Africa: Somalia -> Mogadishu Asia: India -> Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur Europe: France -> Paris Germany -> Hamburg, Danzig Poland -> Gdansk

Hints

- Use a **nested Map** (**String** -> (**Map** -> **ArrayList<String>**)).
- Check if the continent **exists** before adding the country. If it doesn't, **add** it to the dictionary.
- Check if the country **exists** before **adding** the city. If it doesn't, add it to the dictionary.

```

LinkedHashMap<String, LinkedHashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>> towns = new LinkedHashMap<>();

while (count-- > 0){
    String[] inputData = scanner.nextLine().split( regex: "\\s+");

    String continent = inputData[0];
    String country = inputData[1];
    String city = inputData[2];

    if(!towns.containsKey(continent)){
        towns.put(continent, new LinkedHashMap<>(){{put(country, new ArrayList<>(){{add(city)}})}});
    }else{
        if(!towns.get(continent).containsKey(country)){
            towns.get(continent).put(country, new ArrayList<>(){{add(city)}});
        }else {
            towns.get(continent).get(country).add(city);
        }
    }
}

```

- Pass through all **key-value pairs** in the Map and the values' key-value pairs and print the results.

8. Academy Graduation

Write a program that:

- Reads from console **number** of students for a track.
- Reads on **pair of rows**:
 - The first line is the **name** of the student.
 - The second line is his **score** for a different number of courses.
- Print on console "{name} is graduated with {average scores)".

Examples

Input	Output
3 George 3.75 5 Maria 4.25 6 Peter 6 4.5	George is graduated with 4.375 Maria is graduated with 5.125 Peter is graduated with 5.25
5 George 4.36 5.50 3.30 5.63 2.57 5.75 2.81 4.89 Peter 3.10 5.35 3.30 3.35 5.64 4.99 2.75 4.68 Maria 3.45 3.23 3.03 5.42 5.46 4.15 2.26 5.95 Rosalia 2.08 3.48 3.36 2.73 2.96 4.54 3.70 3.85 John 4.75 4.92 3.78 4.79 4.82 4.75 2.81 2.13	George is graduated with 4.351249999999999 John is graduated with 4.09375 Maria is graduated with 4.11875 Peter is graduated with 4.145 Rosalia is graduated with 3.3375

Hints

- Think about the **proper type** of map.
- **Value** can be an **array**.
- A **nested loop** and one more **variable** will be needed for the average score.

Solution

You might help yourself with the code below:

```
TreeMap <String, Double[]> graduationList = new TreeMap<>();

for (int i = 0; i < numberOfStudents; i++) {
    String name = scanner.nextLine();
    String[] scoresStrings = scanner.nextLine().split(regex: " ");
    Double[] scores = new Double[scoresStrings.length];

    for (int j = 0; j < scoresStrings.length; j++) {
        scores[j] = Double.parseDouble(scoresStrings[j]);
    }
    graduationList.put(name, scores);
}

//TODO print results
```

9. Largest 3 Numbers

Read a **list of integers** and **print the largest 3 of them**. If there are **less** than 3, print **all** of them.

Examples

Input	Output
10 30 15 20 50 5	50 30 20
20 30	30 20

Hints

- Read a list of integers.
- Order the list using **Stream API**.

```
List<Integer> sorted = Arrays
    .stream(sc.nextLine()
        .split(regex: " "))
    .map(Integer::parseInt).sorted((n1, n2) -> n2.compareTo(n1))
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

- Print the top 3 numbers with **for** loop.