Introduction to Groovy – Exercise

1. Create a class in Java along with following fields:

class name: Person

fields: name, age, gender, address

Access the fields in all known ways (like through getter, by dot operator)

```
Exercise.java
Open
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                                                                                      ~/Desktop/groovy
class Person{
     String name; int age; String gender; String address;
     Person(String name, int age, String gender, String address){
           this.name=name;
           this.age=age;
           this.gender=gender;
           this.address=address;
     String getName(){
           return "getName: " +name;
     String getAge(){
           return "getAge: "+age;
     String getGender(){
           return "getGender: "+gender;
     String getAddress(){
           return "getAddress: "+address;
class Exercise{
          public static void main(String args[]){
                     Person p1=new Person("Shivam",22,"male","Krishna Nagar, Delhi");
                     System.out.println("Using dot operator");
                    System.out.println("\t"+p1.name);
System.out.println("\t"+p1.age);
                     System.out.println("\t"+p1.gender);
System.out.println("\t"+p1.address);
                    System.out.println( \tau +p1.address);
System.out.println("Using getter methods");
System.out.println("\t"+p1.getName());
System.out.println("\t"+p1.getAge());
System.out.println("\t"+p1.getGender());
                     System.out.println("\t"+p1.getAddress());
```

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                     lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy
                                                             Q
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~$ cd Desktop/groovy/
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ javac Exercise.java
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ java Exercise
Using dot operator
        Shivam
        22
        male
        Krishna Nagar, Delhi
Using getter methods
        getName: Shivam
        getAge: 22
        getGender: male
        getAddress: Krishna Nagar, Delhi
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```

2. Extend the Person class in Groovy. Add following fields to it: empId, company, salary. Access the fields in all known ways (like through getter, by dot operator, by @ operator)

```
Ans.
                                                                       Test.groovy
           class Employee extends Person{
                        int empId; String company; int salary
                       Employee(String name, int age, String gender, String address, int empId, String company, int salary){
                                   super(name,age,gender,address)
                                   this.empId=empId
                                   this.company=company
                                   this.salary=salary
                        String getEmpId(){
                                   return "getEmpId: ${empId}"
                        String getCompany(){
                                  return "getCompany: ${company}"
                        Śtring getSalary(){
    return "getSalary: ${salary}"
             Employee el=new Employee("Shivam",22,"male","Krishan Nagar, Delhi",42,"RxL",500000)
            println """Using dot operator
                            Name: ${el.name}
Age: ${el.age}
                            Age: ${e1.age}
Gender: ${e1.gender}
Address: ${e1.address}
Employee ID: ${e1.empId}
Company: ${e1.company}
Salary: ${e1.salary}
            println """Using custom getters
            println """Using @ operator
                            Name: ${el.@name}
Age: ${el.@age}
Gender: ${el.@gender}
                            Address: ${el.@address}
                            Employee ID: ${el.@empId}
Company: ${el.@company}
Salary: ${el.@salary}
```

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                                                       lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy
Using dot operator
            Name: getName: Shivam
            Age: getAge: 22
            Gender: getGender: male
            Address: getAddress: Krishan Nagar, Delhi
            Employee ID: getEmpId: 42
            Company: getCompany: RxL
            Salary: getSalary: 500000
Using custom getters
            getName: Shivam
            getAge: 22
            getGender: male
            getAddress: Krishan Nagar, Delhi
            getEmpId: 42
            getCompany: RxL
            getSalary: 500000
Using @ operator
            Name: Shivam
            Age: 22
            Gender: male
            Address: Krishan Nagar, Delhi
            Employee ID: 42
            Company: RxL
            Salary: 500000
Caught: java.lang.NullPointerException: Cannot get property '' on null object
java.lang.NullPointerException: Cannot get property '' on null object
        at Test.run(Test.groovy:46)
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```

3. Print this pattern:

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```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy

lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy

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t-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```

4. GString... override the toString() of the Person class to return something like... "Sachin is a man aged 24 who lives at Delhi. He works for Intelligrape with employee id 12 and draws \$\$\$\$\$\$ lots of money!!!!."

Test.groovy Ans. class Employee extends Person{ int empId String company int salary Employee(String name, int age, String gender, String address, int empId, String company, int salary){ super(name,age,gender,address) this.empId=empId this.company=company this.salary=salary String pronoun String str="male" void setPronoun(){ if(gender==str){ pronoun="He" } else { pronoun="She" @Override String toString(){ return \${name} is a \${gender} aged \${age} who lives at \${address}. \${pronoun) works for \${company} with employee ID \${empId} and draws \${{salary} lots of money!!!!. Employee e1=new Employee("Shivam",22,"male","Krishna Nagar, Delhi",42,"RxL",500000) Employee e2=new Employee("Shreya",25, "female", "Ghaziabad",76, "Acc",750000) e1.setPronoun() e2.setPronoun() println e1.toString() println e2.toString()



- 5. Groovy Truth: if('test') {println "test evaluated to true inside if" } Try replacing test with various objects and observe its behaviour.
 - a) "Test"
 - b) empty variable
 - c) positive number
 - d) negative number
 - e) zero
 - f) filled list
 - g) empty list
 - h) list with all values as null List list=new ArrayList()

```
Test.groovy
 Open ▼
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Fl
                                                                ~/Desktop/groovy
1 String var1="test"
String var2=""
3 List list1=new ArrayList()
4 list1=["Shivam",10]
5 List list2=new ArrayList()
6 list2=[]
7 List list3=new ArrayList()
8 list3=[null,null]
10 if(var1){println "True for filled variable"}
11 else {println "False for filled variable"}
13 if(var2){println "True for empty variable"}
14 else {println "False for empty variable"}
16 if(1){println "True for positive number"}
17 else {println "False for positive number"}
20 else {println "False for negative number"}
22 if(0){println "True for zero"}
23 else {println "False for zero"}
25 if(list1){println "True for filled list"}
26 else {println "False for filled list"}
28 if(list2){println "True for empty list"}
29 else {println "False for empty list"}
31 if(list3){println "True for list with only null values"}
32 else {println "False for list with only null values"}
```

```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/g

lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy
True for filled variable
False for empty variable
True for positive number
True for negative number
False for zero
True for filled list
False for empty list
True for list with only null values
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```

6. Write a class HourMinute where the class stores hours and minutes as separate fields. Overload + and – operator for this class.

```
Open
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 1 class HourMinute{
           int hour
           int minute
                   HourMinute(int hour, int minute){
                   this.hour=hour
                   this.minute=minute
           def plus(HourMinute obj){
                    int var1=this.hour+obj.hour
                    int var2=this.minute+obj.minute
                   var1+=var2/60
                   var2%=60
                    return new HourMinute(var1,var2)
           def minus(HourMinute obj){
                    int var3,var4
                    if(this.minute<obj.minute){</pre>
                            var3=this.hour-1
                            var4=this.minute+60
                   int var1=var3-obj.hour
                   int var2=var4-obj.minute
                   var1+=var2/60
                   var2%=60
                    return new HourMinute(var1,var2)
           }
29 HourMinute hm1=new HourMinute(100,55)
30 HourMinute hm2=new HourMinute(10,62)
31 HourMinute hm3=hm1+hm2
32 HourMinute hm4=hm1-hm2
33 println "Time 1 -> ${hm1.hour} hr : ${hm1.minute} min"
34 println "Time 2 -> ${hm2.hour} hr : ${hm2.minute} min"
35 println "Adding times -> ${hm3.hour} hr : ${hm3.minute} min"
36 println "Subtracting times -> ${hm4.hour} hr : ${hm4.minute} min"
```

```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy
groovy Test.groovy
Time 1 -> 100 hr : 55 min
Time 2 -> 10 hr : 62 min
Adding times -> 111 hr : 57 min
Subtracting times -> 89 hr : 53 min
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$
```

7. Print multiple of 3 upto 10 terms in at least three different ways using groovy special methods.

Ans.

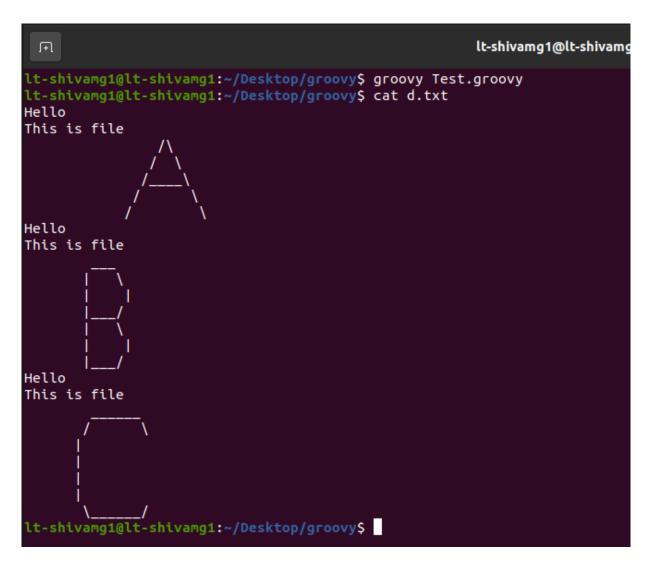
```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Deskto
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lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy
Using range
  6 9 12
            15 18 21 24
                           27 30
Using .times method
            15 18 21 24
        12
                           27 30
Using .each method
  6 9 12 15 18 21
                       24
                           27 30
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```

8. Write a closure which checks if a value is contained within a list where the closure accepts two parameters.

```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy
list contains 10
list does not contain 11
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$
```

9. Combine content of all the files in a specific directory to another new file.

```
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ cat ~/Desktop/a.txt
Hello
This is file
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ cat ~/Desktop/b.txt
Hello
This is file
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$ cat ~/Desktop/c.txt
Hello
This is file
lt-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1:~/Desktop/groovy$
```



10. Create a file which contains all the odd numbered lines of a given file. Each line should be numbered at the beginning of line viz: 1,3,5,.....

```
It-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy Q =

It-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$ groovy Test.groovy
It-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$ cat ~/Desktop/x.txt

Hello
Welcome
To
Groovy
!!!!!!

Goodbye
It-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$ cat d.txt
1. Hello
3. To
5. !!!!!!
7.
It-shivamg1@lt-shivamg1: ~/Desktop/groovy$
```

11. Write a method which removes all the white spaces in a file and writes the output to another file. Suppose white space characters are Space, Tab and Enter.

```
Ans.

Test.groovy

1 File file=new File("/home/lt-shivamg1/Desktop/x.txt")
2 File file2=new File("d.txt")
3 file2.text=""
4 String var=file.readLines().join()
5 file2.append(var.tokenize().join())
6 file2.append("\n")
```

12. Make a copy of an image type file byte by byte.

