

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: R. SAKTHI VEL

Email: 241501177@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Roll no: 241501177

Phone: 9361152997

Branch: REC

Department: AI & ML - Section 4

Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - AI & ML

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 9_Q3

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Assist Pranitha in developing a program that takes an integer N as input, representing the number of names to be read. Then read N names and store them in an ArrayList. Finally, input a search string and output the frequency of that string in the list of names.

Note: Some parts of the code are provided as snippets, and you need to complete the remaining sections by writing the necessary code.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of names to be read.

The following N lines consist of N names, as a string.

The last line consists of a string, representing the name to be searched.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer, representing the frequency of the specified name in the given list.

If the specified name is not found, print 0.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

Alice

Bob

Ankit

Alice

Pranitha

Alice

Output: 2

Answer

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        // Read the number of names
```

```
        int n = sc.nextInt();
```

```
        sc.nextLine(); // Consume newline
```

```
        ArrayList<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            String name = sc.nextLine();  
            names.add(name);
```

```
}  
  
    // Read the search string  
    String searchName = sc.nextLine();  
  
    // Count the frequency of the search string  
    int frequency = 0;  
    for (String name : names) {  
        if (name.equals(searchName)) {  
            frequency++;  
        }  
    }  
  
    // Print the frequency  
    System.out.println(frequency);  
  
    sc.close();  
}  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 9_Q2

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Vikram loves listening to music and wants to create a simple playlist manager using Java Collections. The playlist supports the following operations:

"ADD <song>" Adds the song to the end of the playlist. "REMOVE <song>" Removes the first occurrence of the song from the playlist. If the song is not found, do nothing. "SHOW" Displays all songs in the playlist in order. If the playlist is empty, print "EMPTY". "NEXT" Moves to the next song in the playlist and prints its name. If the playlist is empty, print "EMPTY".

The playlist maintains a "current song" position that starts at the first song when it's added. The NEXT command moves to the next song and prints it, wrapping around to the first song after reaching the last song. When removing songs, the current position adjusts accordingly to maintain

proper navigation.

Help Vikram implement this playlist manager.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer n, the number of operations.

The next n lines, each containing a command:

- "ADD <song>"
- "REMOVE <song>"
- "SHOW"
- "NEXT"

Output Format

For each "SHOW" command, print the songs in order, separated by spaces.

For each "NEXT" command, print the next song in the playlist.

If no song exists, print "EMPTY".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7

ADD song1

ADD song2

SHOW

NEXT

REMOVE song2

SHOW

NEXT

Output: song1 song2

song2

song1

song1

Answer

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        LinkedList<String> playlist = new LinkedList<>();
```

```
        // Track current position in playlist
        int currentPosition = 0;
```

```
        // Read number of operations
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine(); // Consume newline
```

```
        // Process each command
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String command = sc.nextLine().trim();
            String[] parts = command.split(" ", 2);
            String operation = parts[0];
```

```
            if (operation.equals("ADD")) {
                String song = parts[1];
                playlist.add(song);
                // If this is the first song, set current position to 0
                if (playlist.isEmpty() == false && currentPosition == 0 && i == 0) {
                    currentPosition = 0;
                }
            }
```

```
            else if (operation.equals("REMOVE")) {
                String song = parts[1];
```

```
                int removeIndex = -1;
                for (int j = 0; j < playlist.size(); j++) {
                    if (getSongAt(playlist, j).equals(song)) {
                        removeIndex = j;
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
```

```

    if (removeIndex != -1) {
        removeAt(playlist, removeIndex);

        // Adjust current position after removal
        if (playlist.isEmpty()) {
            currentPosition = 0;
        } else if (removeIndex < currentPosition) {
            currentPosition--;
        } else if (removeIndex == currentPosition && currentPosition >=
playlist.size()) {
            currentPosition = 0;
        }

        // Ensure current position is valid
        if (!playlist.isEmpty() && currentPosition >= playlist.size()) {
            currentPosition = 0;
        }
    }

    else if (operation.equals("SHOW")) {
        if (playlist.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("EMPTY");
        } else {
            for (int j = 0; j < playlist.size(); j++) {
                System.out.print(getSongAt(playlist, j));
                if (j < playlist.size() - 1) {
                    System.out.print(" ");
                }
            }
            System.out.println(" ");
        }
    }

    else if (operation.equals("NEXT")) {
        if (playlist.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("EMPTY");
        } else {
            // Move to next song
            currentPosition = (currentPosition + 1) % playlist.size();
            System.out.println(getSongAt(playlist, currentPosition));
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
        sc.close();
    }

    // Helper method to get song at index using only whitelisted methods
    private static String getSongAt(LinkedList<String> list, int index) {
        int count = 0;
        for (String song : list) {
            if (count == index) {
                return song;
            }
            count++;
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void removeAt(LinkedList<String> list, int index) {
        String toRemove = getSongAt(list, index);
        if (toRemove != null) {
            list.remove(toRemove);
        }
    }

    // Helper method to get size using only whitelisted methods
    private static int size(LinkedList<String> list) {
        int count = 0;
        for (String song : list) {
            count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 9_Q1

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Bobby is tasked with processing a sequence of numbers from a monitoring system. He needs to extract a strictly increasing subsequence using an ArrayList. The program should dynamically add numbers to the ArrayList only if they are greater than the last number currently stored in the list. Bobby aims to efficiently utilize the dynamic resizing and indexing features of the ArrayList to solve this problem.

Help Bobby implement this solution.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of elements.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the elements.

Output Format

The output prints the list of integers in increasing sequence, ignoring out-of-order elements.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7

3 5 9 1 11 7 13

Output: [3, 5, 9, 11, 13]

Answer

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        // Read the number of elements
        int n = sc.nextInt();
```

```
        ArrayList<Integer> increasingList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        int lastElement = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
```

```
        // Process each number in the sequence
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int num = sc.nextInt();
```

```
            if (num > lastElement) {
                increasingList.add(num);
                lastElement = num;
```

```
    }  
  }  
  
  // Print the result  
  System.out.println(increasingList);  
  
  sc.close();  
}  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 9_MCQ

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 15

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : MCQ

1. Which method is used to add an element to the top of the stack?

Answer

push()

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add("Apple");  
    }  
}
```

```
list.add("Banana");  
list.remove("Apple");  
System.out.println(list);
```

```
}  
}
```

Answer

[Banana]

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) {  
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add(1);  
        list.add(2);  
        list.add(3);  
        list.add(4);  
        list.set(2, 10);  
        System.out.println(list);  
    }  
}
```

Answer

[1, 2, 10, 4]

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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

```
import java.util.*;  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add(10);
```

```
list.add(20);  
list.add(30);  
list.remove(1);  
System.out.println(list);  
}  
}
```

Answer

[10, 30]

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. What is Collection in Java?

Answer

A group of interfaces

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

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

```
import java.util.*;  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add(1);  
        list.add(2);  
        list.add(3);  
        list.add(4);  
        list.add(5);  
        System.out.println(list.get(3));  
    }  
}
```

Answer

4

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Stack<Integer> s = new Stack<>();
        s.push(10);
        s.push(20);
        s.push(30);
        System.out.println(s.peek());
    }
}
```

Answer

30

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. What does the addFirst() method of LinkedList do?

Answer

Adds an element to the beginning of the list

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) {
        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add("apple");
        list.add("banana");
        list.add("cherry");
        list.add("banana");
        System.out.println(list.lastIndexOf("banana"));
    }
}
```

Answer

3

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. What is the correct way to create an ArrayList in Java?

Answer

`ArrayList<int> list = new ArrayList<>();`

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

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

```
import java.util.*;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add("Java");
        list.add("Python");
        list.add("Java");
        list.add("C++");
        System.out.println(list.indexOf("Java"));
    }
}
```

Answer

2

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

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

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
```



```
list.add(10);  
list.add(20);  
list.add(30);  
System.out.println("Size of the list: " + list.size());  
}  
}
```

Answer

Size of the list: 3

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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

```
import java.util.*;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)  
            stack.push(i * 2);  
        stack.pop();  
        stack.push(10);  
        System.out.println(stack.peek());  
    }  
}
```

Answer

11

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

14. Which of the following methods removes and returns the last element from a LinkedList?

Answer

pop()

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

15. How can you access the first element of an ArrayList named as list?

Answer

`list.get(0);`

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1