<u>Dashboard</u> / <u>My courses</u> / <u>CS23333-OOPUJ-2023</u> / <u>Lab-10- Collection- List</u> / <u>Lab-10-Logic Building</u>

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 4 November 2024, 7:12 PM
Completed	Monday, 4 November 2024, 9:12 PM
Duration	2 hours

```
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
```

```
Given an ArrayList, the task is to get the first and last element of the ArrayList in Java.
```

```
Input: ArrayList = [1, 2, 3, 4]
Output: First = 1, Last = 4

Input: ArrayList = [12, 23, 34, 45, 57, 67, 89]
Output: First = 12, Last = 89
```

Approach:

- 1. Get the ArrayList with elements.
- 2. Get the first element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = 0.
- 3. Get the last element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = size 1.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 v import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.Scanner;
 3
 4 v public class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
 6
 7
             for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
                 if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
 8
 9
                     int n = scanner.nextInt();
10
                     ArrayList<Integer> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
11
                     for (int j = 0; j < n && scanner.hasNextInt(); j++) {</pre>
                         arrayList.add(scanner.nextInt());
12
13
                     System.out.println("ArrayList: " + arrayList);
14
15
                     if (!arrayList.isEmpty()) {
                         System.out.println("First : " + arrayList.get(0) + ", Last : " + arrayLi
16
17
                     } else {
18
                         System.out.println("The ArrayList is empty.");
19
20
                 }
21
             }
22
23
            scanner.close();
24
25
    }
26
27
```

Test Input	Expected	Got	
1 6 30 20 40 50 10 80	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80	~
2 4 5 15 25 35	ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35] First : 5, Last : 35	ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35] First : 5, Last : 35	~

```
Question 2
Incorrect
Marked out of 1.00
```

The given Java program is based on the ArrayList methods and its usage. The Java program is partially filled. Your task is to fill in the incomplete statements to get the desired output.

list.set();

list.indexOf());

list.lastIndexOf())

list.contains()

list.size());

list.add();

list.remove();

The above methods are used for the below Java program.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 | import java.util.ArrayList;
 3 ,
    public class ArrayListExample {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5
            // Create an ArrayList and add initial elements
            ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
6
7
            list.add(1);
                           // index 0
            list.add(100); // index 1 (this makes the index of 100 = 1)
8
9
            list.add(3);
                           // index 2
10
            list.add(100); // index 3
                            // index 4
11
            list.add(5);
12
13
            // Print the initial ArrayList
14
            System.out.println("ArrayList: " + list);
15
16
            // Get the index of the first occurrence of 100
17
            int index = list.indexOf(100);
18
            System.out.println("Index of 100 = " + index); // Should print 1
19
20
            // Get the last index of 100
21
            int lastIndex = list.lastIndexOf(100);
            System.out.println("LastIndex of 100 = " + lastIndex); // Should print 3
22
23
            // Check if the list contains the number 200
24
25
            boolean contains200 = list.contains(200);
26
            System.out.println(contains200); // Should print false
27
28
            // Get the size of the ArrayList
            int size = list.size();
29
30
            System.out.println("Size Of ArrayList = " + size); // Should print 5
31
            // Modify the ArrayList
32
            list.set(1, 500); // Set index 1 to 500
33
34
            // No need to add 100 again since we want to keep the structure as [1, 500, 100, 100, 5
35
36
            // Print the modified ArrayList
37
            System.out.println("ArrayList: " + list);
38
39
   }
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
×	1	5 1 2 3 100 5	ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5] Index of 100 = 1 LastIndex of 100 = 3 false Size Of ArrayList = 5 ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5]	ArrayList: [1, 100, 3, 100, 5] Index of 100 = 1 LastIndex of 100 = 3 false Size Of ArrayList = 5 ArrayList: [1, 500, 3, 100, 5]	×

Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

Show differences

```
Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
```

```
Write a Java program to reverse elements in an array list.
  index → 0
                       1
                                               3
                                                           4
                   "Green"
                                           "White"
        "Red"
                              "Orange'
                                                       "Black"
        "Red"
                   "Green"
                              "Orange"
                                           "White"
                                                       "Black"
                             Reverse elements
                   "White"
                                          "Green"
        "Black"
                                                        "Red"
                              "Orange"
```

```
Sample input and Output:

Red

Green

Orange

White

Black

Sample output

List before reversing:

[Red, Green, Orange, White, Black]

List after reversing:

[Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | import java.util.Scanner;
 2
 3 v public class ReverseStringArray {
 4
        public static void main(String[] args) {
 5
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            int n = scanner.nextInt();
 6
 7
            scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline character
 8
 9
            String[] strings = new String[n];
10
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) strings[i] = scanner.nextLine();</pre>
11
12
            System.out.print("List before reversing : \n");
13
            printArray(strings);
14
15
            reverseArray(strings);
16
17
            System.out.print("List after reversing : \n");
18
            printArray(strings);
19
            scanner.close();
20
21
22
        private static void reverseArray(String[] array) {
23
            for (int i = 0; i < array.length / 2; i++) {</pre>
24
                 String temp = array[i];
25
                 array[i] = array[array.length - 1 - i];
26
                 array[array.length - 1 - i] = temp;
27
28
29
30
        private static void printArray(String[] array) {
31
            System.out.print("[");
32
             for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {</pre>
```

```
33
               System.out.print(array[i] + (i < array.length - 1 ? ", " : ""));</pre>
34
35
            System.out.println("]");
36
37 }
```

Test In	nput	Expected	Got	
Gr Or Wh	ed ireen Orange Uhite	List before reversing : [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing : [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	List before reversing: [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing: [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	~
AI	SE SIML SIDS SYBER	List before reversing : [CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER] List after reversing : [CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]	List before reversing : [CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER] List after reversing : [CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]	~

■ Lab-10-MCQ

\$ Jump to...

Lab-11-MCQ ►

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