## Task 1: Generics and Type Safety

Create a generic Pair class that holds two objects of different types, and write a method to return a reversed version of the pair.

```
package com.assig.advancejavafeatureandjava8;
public class Pair<T, U> {
   private T first;
   private U second;
   public Pair(T first, U second) {
        this.first = first;
        this.second = second;
   }
   public T getFirst() {
       return first;
   public U getSecond() {
       return second;
   public Pair<U, T> reverse() {
        return new Pair<>(second, first);
   @Override
   public String toString() {
       return "Pair{" +
                "first=" + first +
                ", second=" + second +
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Pair<Integer, String> originalPair = new Pair<>(1, "one");
        System.out.println("Original Pair: " + originalPair);
        Pair<String, Integer> reversedPair = originalPair.reverse();
        System.out.println("Reversed Pair: " + reversedPair);
```

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Task 2: Generic Classes and Methods

Implement a generic method that swaps the positions of two elements in an array, regardless of their type, and demonstrate its usage with different object types.

```
package com.assig.advancejavafeatureandjava8;

public class ArrayUtil {
    public static <T> void swap(T[] array, int index1, int index2) {
        if (index1 < 0 || index1 >= array.length || index2 < 0 ||
        index2 >= array.length) {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("Index out of
        bounds");
        }

        T temp = array[index1];
        array[index1] = array[index2];
        array[index2] = temp;
    }
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
        System.out.println("Before swap (Integer array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(intArray));
        swap(intArray, 1, 3);
        System.out.println("After swap (Integer array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(intArray));
        String[] strArray = {"one", "two", "three", "four", "five"};
        System.out.println("Before swap (String array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(strArray));
        swap(strArray, 0, 4);
        System.out.println("After swap (String array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(strArray));
        Double[] doubleArray = {1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4, 5.5};
        System.out.println("Before swap (Double array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(doubleArray));
        swap(doubleArray, 2, 3);
        System.out.println("After swap (Double array): " +
java.util.Arrays.toString(doubleArray));
```

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Task 3: Reflection API

Use reflection to inspect a class's methods, fields, and constructors, and modify the access level of a private field, setting its value during runtime

package com.assig.advancejavafeatureandjava8;

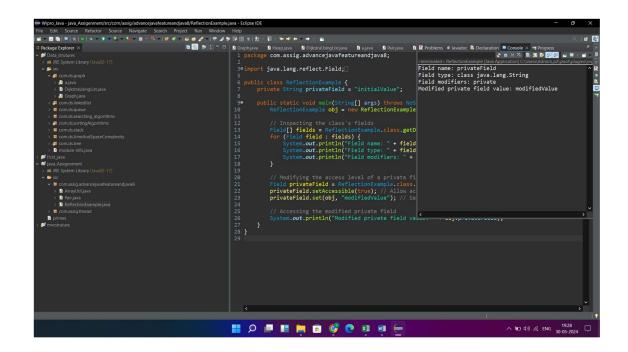
```
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.Modifier;

public class ReflectionExample {
    private String privateField = "initialValue";
```

public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchFieldException, IllegalAccessException {

ReflectionExample obj = new ReflectionExample();

```
// Inspecting the class's fields
    Field[] fields = ReflectionExample.class.getDeclaredFields();
    for (Field field : fields) {
      System.out.println("Field name: " + field.getName());
      System.out.println("Field type: " + field.getType());
      System.out.println("Field modifiers: " +
Modifier.toString(field.getModifiers()));
    }
    // Modifying the access level of a private field and setting its
value
    Field privateField =
ReflectionExample.class.getDeclaredField("privateField");
    privateField.setAccessible(true); // Allow access to private field
    privateField.set(obj, "modifiedValue"); // Set new value
    // Accessing the modified private field
    System.out.println("Modified private field value: " +
obj.privateField);
  }
}
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```



Task 4: Lambda Expressions

Implement a Comparator for a Person class using a lambda expression, and sort a list of Person objects by their age.. package com.assig.advancejavafeatureandjava8;

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
public class PersonComparators {
  private String name;
  private int age;
  public PersonComparators(String name, int age) {
    this.name = name;
    this.age = age;
  }
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  }
  public int getAge() {
```

```
return age;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<PersonComparators> personList = new ArrayList<>();
    personList.add(new PersonComparators("Alice", 25));
    personList.add(new PersonComparators("Bob", 30));
    personList.add(new PersonComparators("Charlie", 20));
    // Sorting the list by age using a lambda expression
personList.sort(Comparator.comparingInt(PersonComparators::getA
ge));
    // Printing the sorted list
    for (PersonComparators person : personList) {
      System.out.println("Name: " + person.getName() + ", Age: " +
person.getAge());
    }
  }
}
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Task 5: Functional Interfaces

Create a method that accepts functions as parameters using Predicate, Function, Consumer, and Supplier interfaces to operate on a Person object.

package com.assig.advancejavafeatureandjava8;

```
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.function.Function;
import java.util.function.Predicate;
import java.util.function.Supplier;

public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
```

```
public Person(String name, int age) {
  this.name = name;
  this.age = age;
}
public String getName() {
  return name;
}
public int getAge() {
  return age;
}
public void setName(String name) {
  this.name = name;
}
public void setAge(int age) {
  this.age = age;
}
public static void processPerson(Person person,
                  Predicate<Person> predicate,
                  Function<Person, String> function,
```

```
Consumer<String> consumer,
                    Supplier<Integer> supplier) {
    if (predicate.test(person)) {
      String result = function.apply(person);
      consumer.accept(result);
      int newAge = supplier.get();
      person.setAge(newAge);
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Person person = new Person("vijay", 25);
    // Example usage of the processPerson method
    processPerson(
        person,
        p -> p.getAge() >= 18, // Predicate to check if person is an
adult
        p -> "Name: " + p.getName() + ", Age: " + p.getAge(), //
Function to get person details as string
        System.out::println, // Consumer to print the person details
        () -> 30 // Supplier to provide a new age for the person
    );
```

```
System.out.println("Updated age: " + person.getAge());
}
```

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