# **Experiment-4**

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In Java with Lab

1. Write a Java program to implement an **ArrayList** that stores employee details (**ID**, **Name**, and **Salary**). The program should allow users to **add**, **update**, **remove**, and **search** employee records.

# 2. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.*;
class Employee { int id;
     String name;
     double salary;
     public Employee(int id, String name, double salary) { this.id = id;
           this.name = name; this.salary = salary;
      }
      @Override
     public String toString() {
           return String.format("ID: %d, Name: %s, Salary: %.2f", id, name, salary);
      }
}
public class EmployeeManager {
      static List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>(); static Scanner sc = new
     Scanner(System.in);
     public static void main(String[] args) { while (true) {
                 System.out.print("""
                       \n--- Employee Management System ---
                       1. Add Employee
                       2. Update Employee
                       3. Remove Employee
                       4. Search Employee
                       5. Display All Employees
                       6. Exit
```

```
Choose an option: """);
                 switch (sc.nextInt()) { case 1 ->
                       addEmployee();
                       case 2 -> updateEmployee(); case 3 ->
                       removeEmployee(); case 4 ->
                       searchEmployee(); case 5 ->
                       displayEmployees();
                       case 6 -> { System.out.println("Exiting..."); return; } default -> System.out.println("Invalid
                       choice! Try
again.");
            }
     static void addEmployee() { System.out.print("Enter ID, Name, Salary: ");
           employees.add(new Employee(sc.nextInt(), sc.next(), sc.nextDouble()));
           System.out.println("Employee added successfully!");
      }
     static void updateEmployee() { System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to
            update: "); int id = sc.nextInt();
           employees.stream().filter(e -> e.id == id).findFirst().ifPresentOrElse(e -> {
                 System.out.print("Enter New Name and Salary: "); e.name = sc.next();
                 e.salary = sc.nextDouble(); System.out.println("Employee updated
                 successfully!");
            }, () -> System.out.println("Employee not found!"));
      }
     static void removeEmployee() { System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to
           remove: ");
           System.out.println(employees.removeIf(e -> e.id == sc.nextInt())
                 ? "Employee removed successfully!"
                 : "Employee not found!");
      }
      static void searchEmployee() { System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to search:
            ");
           employees.stream().filter(e -> e.id == sc.nextInt()).findFirst()
                         .ifPresentOrElse(System.out::println, () -> System.out.println("Employee not found!"));
      }
     static void displayEmployees() {
           if (employees.isEmpty()) System.out.println("No employees found.");
           else employees.forEach(System.out::println);
      }
}
```

3. OUTPUT:

```
--- Employee Management System ---

1. Add Employee

2. Update Employee

3. Remove Employee

4. Search Employee

5. Display All Employees

6. Exit

Choose an option:

...Program finished with exit code 9

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

**4.** Create a Java program to **collect** and **store** all playing cards to help users **find** all cards of a given **symbol** (e.g., **Hearts**, **Diamonds**) using the **Collection** interface.

## 5. CODE:

```
import java.util.*;

// Class representing a Card class Card {
    private String symbol; private int
    value;

public Card(String symbol, int value) { this.symbol = symbol;
        this.value = value;
    }

public String getSymbol() { return symbol;
    }

public int getValue() { return value;
    }

@Override
    public String toString() {
        return String.format("Card { Symbol: '%s', Value: %d }", symbol, value);
    }
}

// Class for Card Collection Management public class
CardCollection {
```

```
private Collection<Card> cards = new ArrayList<>(); private Scanner scanner = new
      Scanner(System.in);
     // Method to add a card public void
      addCard() {
            System.out.print("Enter Card Symbol: "); String symbol =
            scanner.next(); System.out.print("Enter Card Value: "); int
            value = scanner.nextInt(); cards.add(new Card(symbol,
            value));
            System.out.println("Card added successfully!");
     // Method to display all cards public void
      displayCards() {
           if (cards.isEmpty()) {
                  System.out.println("No cards in the collection."); return;
            System.out.println("\n--- All Cards ---"); cards.forEach(System.out::println);
     // Method to find all cards of a given symbol public void
      findCardsBySymbol() {
            System.out.print("Enter Symbol to search: "); String symbol =
            scanner.next();
            boolean found = false;
            System.out.println("\nCards with Symbol "" + symbol +
"":");
           for (Card card : cards) {
                  if (card.getSymbol().equalsIgnoreCase(symbol)) { System.out.println(card);
                        found = true;
                  }
           if (!found) {
                  System.out.println("No cards found with symbol "" + symbol + "".");
      }
     // Menu-driven interface public void start() {
            while (true) {
                  System.out.println("\n--- Card Collection System ---
                  System.out.println("1. Add Card"); System.out.println("2. Display All Cards");
  ");
```

#### 6. OUTPUT:

```
--- Card Collection System ---

1. Add Card

2. Display All Cards

3. Find Cards by Symbol

4. Exit
Choose an option: 1
Enter Card Symbol: ace
Enter Card Value: 12
Card added successfully!
--- Card Collection System ---

1. Add Card

2. Display All Cards

3. Find Cards by Symbol

4. Exit
Choose an option:
```

7. Develop a ticket booking system in Java using synchronized threads to ensure no double booking of seats. Implement thread priorities to simulate VIP bookings being processed first.

## 8. CODE:

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
// TicketBooking class handles seat reservations class TicketBooking
implements Runnable {
      private static int availableSeats = 10; // Total seats
      private static final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock(); // Lock to prevent
double booking
      private final String customerType; // VIP or Regular
      public TicketBooking(String customerType) { this.customerType = customerType;
      @Override
      public void run() { bookTicket();
      }
      // Method to handle ticket booking private void
      bookTicket() {
            lock.lock(); // Ensure only one thread modifies availableSeats at a time
            try {
                  if (availableSeats > 0) {
                        System.out.println(customerType + " booked Seat No: " + availableSeats);
                        availableSeats--; // Reduce seat count
                  } else {
                        System.out.println(customerType + " tried to book, but no seats
left!");
            } finally {
                  lock.unlock(); // Release the lock
      }
```

```
}
// Main class for Ticket Booking System public class
TicketBookingSystem {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           // Create ticket booking threads for VIP and Regular customers
           Thread vip1 = new Thread(new TicketBooking("VIP Customer
1"));
           Thread vip2 = new Thread(new TicketBooking("VIP Customer Thread reg1 = new
2"));
           Thread(new TicketBooking("Regular
Customer 1"));
           Thread reg2 = new Thread(new TicketBooking("Regular Customer 2"));
           // Set VIP bookings to higher priority vip1.setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY); //
           Priority 10 vip2.setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY); // Priority 10
           reg1.setPriority(Thread.MIN_PRIORITY); // Priority 1
           reg2.setPriority(Thread.MIN_PRIORITY); // Priority 1
           // Start threads vip1.start();
           vip2.start();
           reg1.start();
           reg2.start();
      }
}
```

### 9. OUTPUT:

```
VIP Customer 1 booked Seat No: 10
VIP Customer 2 booked Seat No: 9
Regular Customer 1 booked Seat No: 8
Regular Customer 2 booked Seat No: 7
```