

Experiment 4

Student Name: Kushagar UID:22BCS10429

Branch: CSE Section:22BCS_IOT-642A

Semester: 6th DOP:25/02/25

Subject: Java Subject Code:22CSH-359

Aim: Develop Java programs using core concepts such as data structures, collections, and multithreading to manage and manipulate data.

Objective: Write a Java program to implement an ArrayList that stores employee details (ID, Name, and Salary). Allow users to add, update, remove, and search employees.

Algorithm:

1.) Define Data Structure:

- Create an Employee class/structure with:
- Integer id
- String name
- Double salary

2.) Initialize Data Storage:

• Create an empty list (e.g., ArrayList<Employee>) to hold employee objects.

3.) Main Loop:

- Repeat until the user chooses to exit: 1) Display Menu Options:
- "1. Add Employee"
- "2. Update Employee"
- "3. Remove Employee"
- "4. Search Employee"
- "5. Display All Employees"
- "0. Exit"

2) Input Choice:

• Read the user's menu option (e.g., as an integer).

4.) Process User Choice:

- If choice is 1 (Add Employee):
- 1. Prompt the user to enter Employee ID.
- 2. Prompt the user to enter Employee Name.
- 3. Prompt the user to enter Employee Salary.

- 4. Create a new Employee object with the provided details.
- 5. Add the new employee to the list.
- 6. Display a success message.
- If choice is 2 (Update Employee):
- 1. Prompt the user to enter the Employee ID to update.
- 2. Search for the employee in the list using the given ID.
- 3. If the employee exists:
 - Prompt the user to enter the new Name.
 - Prompt the user to enter the new Salary.
 - Update the employee's name and salary.
 - Display a success message.

4. Else:

- Display a "not found" message.
- If choice is 3 (Remove Employee):
- 1. Prompt the user to enter the Employee ID to remove.
- 2. Search for the employee in the list using the given ID.
- 3. If the employee exists:
 - Remove the employee from the list.
 - Display a success message.

4. Else:

- Display a "not found" message.
- If choice is 4 (Search Employee):
- 1. Prompt the user to enter the Employee ID to search.
- 2. Search for the employee in the list using the given ID.
- 3. If the employee exists:
 - Display the employee's details.

4. Else:

- Display a "not found" message.
- If choice is 5 (Display All Employees):
- 1. If the employee list is empty:
 - Display a message indicating no employees to show.

2. Else:

- Iterate over the list and display each employee's details.
- If the choice is 0 (Exit):
- Terminate the program loop.

5.) End Program

Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Employee {
int id:
String name;
double salary;
Employee(int id, String name, double salary) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
this.salary = salary;
}
public String toString() {
return "ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Salary: " + salary;
}
public class classwork3 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArrayList<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int choice;
do {
System.out.println("1. Add Employee");
System.out.println("2. Update Employee");
System.out.println("3. Remove Employee");
System.out.println("4. Search Employee");
System.out.println("5. Display All Employees");
System.out.println("6. Exit");
System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
choice = scanner.nextInt();
switch (choice) {
case 1:
System.out.print("Enter ID: ");
int id = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("Enter Name: ");
String name = scanner.next();
System.out.print("Enter Salary: ");
double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
employees.add(new Employee(id, name, salary));
System.out.println("Employee added successfully!");
break;
case 2:
System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to Update: ");
int updateId = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
boolean found = false;
for (Employee emp : employees) {
if (emp.id == updateId) {
System.out.print("Enter New Name: ");
emp.name = scanner.next();
System.out.print("Enter New Salary: ");
emp.salary = scanner.nextDouble();
System.out.println("Employee updated successfully!");
found = true;
break;
if (!found) {
System.out.println("Employee not found!");
}
break;
case 3:
// Remove Employee
System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to Remove: ");
int removeId = scanner.nextInt();
found = false;
for (Employee emp : employees) {
if (emp.id == removeId) {
employees.remove(emp);
System.out.println("Employee removed successfully!");
found = true;
break;
}
if (!found) {
System.out.println("Employee not found!");
break;
case 4:
System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to Search: ");
int searchId = scanner.nextInt();
found = false;
for (Employee emp : employees) {
if (emp.id == searchId) {
System.out.println(emp);
found = true;
break;
}
if (!found) {
System.out.println("Employee not found!");
break;
```

```
case 5:
System.out.println("Employee Details:");
for (Employee emp : employees) {
   System.out.println(emp);
}
break;
case 6:
System.out.println("Exiting...");
break;
default:
System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");
}
} while (choice != 6);
scanner.close();
}
}
```

Output:

```
classwork3 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe(02-Mar-2025, 11:
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display All Employees
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter ID: 548
Enter Name: kush
Enter Salary: 521452
Employee added successfully!
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display All Employees
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter ID: 658
Enter Name: abc
Enter Salary: 421452
Employee added successfully!
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee

    Display All Employees
    Exit

Enter your choice: 5
Employee Details:
ID: 548, Name: kush, Salary: 521452.0 ID: 658, Name: abc, Salary: 421452.0
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display All Employees
```

Code 2:

Aim:Create a program to collect and store all the cards to assist the users in finding all the cards in a given symbol using Collection interface.

Objective: Develop Java programs using core concepts such as data structures, collections, and multithreading to manage and manipulate data.

Algorithm:

• Create a Card Class:

- Define attributes: symbol and value.
- Implement a constructor to initialize these attributes.
- Override the toString() method to display card details.

• Create a CardManager Class:

- Define a List<Card> to store the cards.
- Implement methods for adding a card, finding cards by symbol, and displaying all cards.

• Main Method:

- Initialize a Scanner for user input.
- Display a menu with options to add a card, find cards by symbol, display all cards, and exit.
- Use a do-while loop to handle user input and call the appropriate methods based on the user's choice.

Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Card {
String symbol;
String value;
Card(String symbol, String value) {
this.symbol = symbol;
this.value = value;
}
public String toString() {
return value + " of " + symbol;
}
}
public class classwork3 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<Card> cards = new ArrayList<>();
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
int choice;
do {
System.out.println("1. Add Card");
System.out.println("2. Find Cards by Symbol");
System.out.println("3. Display All Cards");
System.out.println("4. Exit");
System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
choice = scanner.nextInt();
switch (choice) {
case 1:
System.out.print("Enter Symbol (e.g., Hearts, Diamonds): ");
String symbol = scanner.next();
System.out.print("Enter Value (e.g., Ace, 2, King): ");
String value = scanner.next();
cards.add(new Card(symbol, value));
System.out.println("Card added successfully!");
break;
case 2:
System.out.print("Enter Symbol to Search: ");
String searchSymbol = scanner.next();
System.out.println("Cards with symbol " + searchSymbol + ":");
for (Card card : cards) {
if (card.symbol.equalsIgnoreCase(searchSymbol)) {
System.out.println(card);
break;
case 3:
System.out.println("All Cards:");
for (Card card : cards) {
System.out.println(card);
}
break;
case 4:
System.out.println("Exiting...");
break;
default:
System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");
\} while (choice != 4);
scanner.close();
}
}
```



Output:

```
<terminated > classwork3 [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-21\bin\javaw.exe ((
1. Add Card
2. Find Cards by Symbol
3. Display All Cards
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter Symbol (e.g., Hearts, Diamonds): Heart
Enter Value (e.g., Ace, 2, King): 2
Card added successfully!
1. Add Card
2. Find Cards by Symbol
3. Display All Cards
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter Symbol (e.g., Hearts, Diamonds): club
Enter Value (e.g., Ace, 2, King): ace
Card added successfully!
1. Add Card
2. Find Cards by Symbol
3. Display All Cards
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 3
All Cards:
2 of Heart
ace of club
1. Add Card
2. Find Cards by Symbol
3. Display All Cards
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 4
Exiting...
```

Code 3:

Aim: Develop a ticket booking system with synchronized threads to ensure no double booking of seats. Use thread priorities to simulate VIP bookings being processed first.

Objective: Develop Java programs using core concepts such as data structures, collections, and multithreading to manage and manipulate data.

Algorithm:

• Define Seat Class:

- Create a class Seat with attributes seatNumber and isBooked.
- Implement a constructor to initialize seatNumber and set isBooked to false.
- Implement methods getSeatNumber(), isBooked(), and bookSeat().

Define BookingSystem Class:

- Create a class BookingSystem with an array of Seat objects.
- Implement a constructor to initialize the array with a specified number of seats.
- Implement a synchronized method bookSeat(int seatNumber):
 - o Check if the seat is already booked.
 - o If not, mark the seat as booked and return true.
 - o If yes, return false.

• Create BookingThread Class:

- Create a class BookingThread that extends Thread.
- Include attributes for BookingSystem and seatNumber.
- Implement a constructor to initialize these attributes and set the thread name and priority.
- Override the run() method to call the bookSeat(int seatNumber) method of BookingSystem.

• Main Method:

- Initialize the BookingSystem with a specified number of seats.
- Create multiple BookingThread instances for VIP and regular bookings with different priorities.
- Start the booking threads.

Code: class Seat {

```
private int seatNumber;
private boolean isBooked;
public Seat(int seatNumber) {
```

```
this.seatNumber = seatNumber;
    this.isBooked = false;
  }
  public int getSeatNumber() {
    return seatNumber;
  public boolean isBooked() {
    return isBooked;
  public void bookSeat() {
    this.isBooked = true;
  }
class BookingSystem {
  private Seat[] seats;
  public BookingSystem(int numberOfSeats) {
    seats = new Seat[numberOfSeats];
    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfSeats; i++) {
       seats[i] = new Seat(i + 1);
     }
  public synchronized boolean bookSeat(int seatNumber) {
    if (!seats[seatNumber - 1].isBooked()) {
       seats[seatNumber - 1].bookSeat();
       System.out.println("Seat " + seatNumber + " booked successfully by " +
Thread.currentThread().getName());
       return true;
     } else {
       System.out.println("Seat " + seatNumber + " is already booked.");
       return false;
  }
class BookingThread extends Thread {
  private BookingSystem bookingSystem;
  private int seatNumber;
```

```
public BookingThread(BookingSystem bookingSystem, int seatNumber, String
name, int priority) {
    super(name);
    this.bookingSystem = bookingSystem;
    this.seatNumber = seatNumber;
    setPriority(priority);
  }
  @Override
  public void run() {
    bookingSystem.bookSeat(seatNumber);
}public class classwork3 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    BookingSystem bookingSystem = new BookingSystem(10);
    BookingThread vip1 = new BookingThread(bookingSystem, 1, "VIP-1",
Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
    BookingThread vip2 = new BookingThread(bookingSystem, 2, "VIP-2",
Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
    BookingThread user1 = new BookingThread(bookingSystem, 1, "User-1",
Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    BookingThread user2 = new BookingThread(bookingSystem, 2, "User-2",
Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    vip1.start();
    vip2.start();
    user1.start();
    user2.start();
}
```

Output:



Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Demonstrate: Apply key concepts to real-world scenarios to showcase understanding.
- 2. Analyze: Critically evaluate information, identify patterns, and draw meaningful conclusions.
- 3. Create: Develop original work, including presentations, reports, or projects, to exhibit comprehension and skills.