



**DEPARTMENT OF**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

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## Experiment 5.1

**Student Name: Manikanteswara Reddy**

**UID:22BCS14944**

**Branch: CSE**

**Section:643/A**

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**Aim:** Write a Java program to calculate the sum of a list of integers using autoboxing and unboxing. Include methods to parse strings into their respective wrapper classes (e.g., Integer.parseInt()).

**Objective:** Demonstrate autoboxing and unboxing in Java by converting string numbers into Integer objects, storing them in a list, and computing their sum.

### **Algorithm:**

#### **Step 1: Initialize the Program**

1. Start the program.
2. Import ArrayList and List classes.
3. Define the AutoboxingExample class.

#### **Step 2: Convert String Array to Integer List**

1. Define the method parseStringArrayToIntegers(String[] strings).
2. Create an empty ArrayList<Integer>.
3. Iterate through the string array:
  - Convert each string to an Integer using Integer.parseInt(str).
  - Add the integer to the list (autoboxing happens here).
4. Return the list of integers.

#### **Step 3: Calculate the Sum of Integers**

1. Define the method calculateSum(List<Integer> numbers).
2. Initialize a variable sum to 0.
3. Iterate through the list:
  - Extract each integer (**unboxing** happens here).
  - Add it to sum.
4. Return the total sum.

#### **Step 4: Execute Main Function**

1. Define main(String[] args).
2. Create a string array with numeric values.
3. Call parseStringArrayToIntegers() to convert it into a list of integers.
4. Call calculateSum() to compute the sum.
5. Print the result.

#### **Step 5: Terminate the Program**

1. End the execution.

### Code:

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

public class AutoboxingExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] numberStrings = {"10", "20", "30", "40", "50"};

        List<Integer> numbers = parseStringArrayToIntegers(numberStrings);

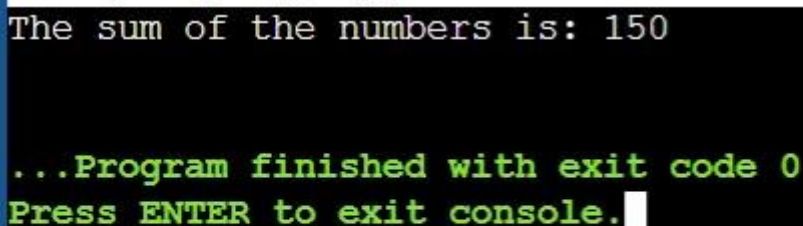
        int sum = calculateSum(numbers);

        System.out.println("The sum of the numbers is: " + sum);
    }

    public static List<Integer> parseStringArrayToIntegers(String[] strings) {
        List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();
        for (String str : strings) {
            integerList.add(Integer.parseInt(str));
        }
        return integerList;
    }

    public static int calculateSum(List<Integer> numbers) {
        int sum = 0;
        for (Integer num : numbers) {
            sum += num;
        }
        return sum;
    }
}
```

### Output:



```
The sum of the numbers is: 150

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

### Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the concept of autoboxing and unboxing in Java and how primitive types are automatically converted to their wrapper classes and vice versa.
- Learn how to convert string values into Integer objects using Integer.parseInt() and store them in a list.

- Gain experience in working with ArrayLists to store and manipulate a collection of numbers dynamically.
- Develop proficiency in iterating through collections and performing arithmetic operations like summation.

## Experiment 5.2

**1.Aim:** Create a Java program to serialize and deserialize a Student object. The program should:

- Serialize a Student object (containing id, name, and GPA) and save it to a file.
- Deserialize the object from the file and display the student details.
- Handle FileNotFoundException, IOException, and ClassNotFoundException using exception handling.

**2.Objective:** The objective is to serialize and deserialize a Student object, store and retrieve its id, name, and GPA from a file, and handle exceptions like FileNotFoundException, IOException, and ClassNotFoundException.

### **3.Algorithm:**

Step 1: Initialize the Program

1. Start the program.
2. Import the necessary classes (java.io.\*).
3. Define a Student class implementing Serializable.
4. Declare attributes:
  - id (int) ◦ name (String) ◦ gpa (double)
5. Define a constructor to initialize Student objects.
6. Override toString() to display student details.

Step 2: Define the Serialization Method

2. Create serializeStudent(Student student).
3. Use a try-with-resources block to create an ObjectOutputStream:
  - Open a FileOutputStream to write to student.ser.
  - Write the Student object to the file using writeObject().
4. Handle exceptions:
  - FileNotFoundException → Print error message.
  - IOException → Print error message.
5. Print a success message if serialization is successful.

Step 3: Define the Deserialization Method

1. Create deserializeStudent().
2. Use a try-with-resources block to create an ObjectInputStream:
  - Open a FileInputStream to read student.ser.
  - Read the Student object using readObject().
3. Handle exceptions:
  - FileNotFoundException → Print error message.
  - IOException → Print error message.
  - ClassNotFoundException → Print error message.
4. Print the deserialized student details.

Step 4: Execute Main Function

1. Define main(String[] args).
2. Create a Student object with sample data.
3. Call serializeStudent() to save the object.
4. Call deserializeStudent() to read and display the object.

Step 5: Terminate the Program

1. End execution.

#### 4. Implementation Code:

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
class Student implements Serializable {    private
static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;    private
int id;    private String name;    private double
gpa;
```

```
    public Student(int id, String name, double gpa)
{        this.id = id;        this.name = name;
this.gpa = gpa;
}
```

```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Student{id=" + id + ", name=" + name + ", gpa=" + gpa + "}";
}
}
```

```
public class StudentSerialization {
    private static final String FILE_NAME = "student.ser";
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = new Student(1, "Anwar", 7.8);
        serializeStudent(student);
        deserializeStudent();
    }
```

```
    public static void serializeStudent(Student student) {
        try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new
FileOutputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
            oos.writeObject(student);
            System.out.println("Student object serialized successfully.");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("File not found: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("IOException occurred: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void deserializeStudent() {
```

```
try (ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream(FILE_NAME)))
{
    Student student = (Student) ois.readObject();
    System.out.println("Deserialized Student: " + student);
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.err.println("File not found: " + e.getMessage());
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("IOException occurred: " + e.getMessage());
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
    System.err.println("Class not found: " + e.getMessage());
}
}
```

## 5.Output

```
Student object serialized successfully.
Deserialized Student: Student{id=1, name='Anwar', gpa=7.8}

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.█
```

## 6.Learning Outcomes:

- Understand object serialization and deserialization in Java.
- Learn how to use ObjectOutputStream and ObjectInputStream for file operations.
- Implement exception handling for FileNotFoundException, IOException, and ClassNotFoundException.
- Gain hands-on experience in storing and retrieving objects from a file.
- Develop skills in data persistence and file management using Java.

## Experiment 5.3

1. **Aim:** Create a menu-based Java application with the following options.

1. Add an Employee

2. Display All

3. Exit If option 1 is selected, the application should gather details of the employee like employee name, employee id, designation and salary and store it in a file. If option 2 is selected, the application should display all the employee details. If option 3 is selected the application should exit.

2. **Objective:** The objective is to develop a menu-based Java application that allows users to add employee details, store them in a file, and display all stored employee records, with an option to exit the program.

3. **Algorithm:**

### Step 1: Initialize the Program

1. Start the program.

2. Import `java.util.*` and `java.util.concurrent.*` for thread handling.

3. Define a class `TicketBookingSystem` with:

- A `List<Boolean>` representing seat availability (true for available, false for booked).
- A synchronized method `bookSeat(int seatNumber, String passengerName)` to ensure thread safety.

### Step 2: Implement Seat Booking Logic

1. Define `bookSeat(int seatNumber, String passengerName)`:

- If the seat is available (true), mark it as booked (false).
- Print confirmation: "Seat X booked successfully by Y".
- If already booked, print: "Seat X is already booked."

### Step 3: Define Booking Threads

1. Create a class `PassengerThread` extending `Thread`:

- Store passenger name, seat number, and booking system reference.
- Implement `run()` method to call `bookSeat()`.

### Step 4: Assign Thread Priorities

1. Create VIP and Regular passenger threads.

2. Set higher priority for VIP passengers using `setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY)`.

3. Set default priority for regular passengers.

### Step 5: Handle User Input & Simulate Booking

1. In `main()`, create an instance of `TicketBookingSystem`.

2. Accept number of seats and bookings from the user.

3. Create multiple `PassengerThread` instances for VIP and regular passengers.

4. Start all threads using `start()`.

### Step 6: Synchronization & Preventing Double Booking

1. Use the synchronized keyword in `bookSeat()` to ensure only one thread accesses it at a time.

2. Ensure thread execution order by assigning higher priority to VIP threads.

### Step 7: Display Final Booking Status

1. After all threads finish execution, display the list of booked seats.

2. End the program with a message: "All bookings completed successfully."

#### 4.Implementation Code:

```
i import java.io.*; import  
java.util.*;
```

```
class Employee implements Serializable {  
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;  
    private int id; private  
String name;    private  
String designation;  
    private double salary;  
  
    public Employee(int id, String name, String designation, double salary) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
        this.designation = designation;  
        this.salary = salary;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public String toString() {  
        return "Employee ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Designation: " + designation + ",  
Salary: " + salary;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class EmployeeManagementSystem {    private static final  
String FILE_NAME = "employees.ser";    private static  
List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    public static void addEmployee() {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.print("Enter Employee ID: ");  
        int id = scanner.nextInt();  
        scanner.nextLine();  
        System.out.print("Enter Employee Name: ");  
        String name = scanner.nextLine();  
        System.out.print("Enter Designation: ");  
        String designation = scanner.nextLine();  
        System.out.print("Enter Salary: ");  
        double salary = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        Employee employee = new Employee(id, name, designation, salary);  
        employees.add(employee);  
        saveEmployees();  
        System.out.println("Employee added successfully!");  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void displayAllEmployees() {
```

```
        loadEmployees();
    if (employees.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("No employees found.");
    } else {
        for (Employee employee : employees) {
            System.out.println(employee);
        }
    }
}

private static void saveEmployees() {
    try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new
FileOutputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
        oos.writeObject(employees);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.err.println("Error saving employees: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
private static void loadEmployees() {
    try (ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(new
FileInputStream(FILE_NAME))) {
        employees = (List<Employee>) ois.readObject();
    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        employees = new ArrayList<>();
    } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println("Error loading employees: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    while (true) {
        System.out.println("\nEmployee Management System");
        System.out.println("1. Add an Employee");
        System.out.println("2. Display All Employees");
        System.out.println("3. Exit");
        System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
        int choice = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.nextLine();

        switch (choice) {
            case 1:
                addEmployee();
                break;
            case 2:
                displayAllEmployees();
                break;
            case 3:
                System.out.println("Exiting...");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```



```
        return;  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");  
    }  
}  
}
```

## 5. Output:

```
Employee Management System  
1. Add an Employee  
2. Display All Employees  
3. Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Enter Employee ID: 132  
Enter Employee Name: Anwar  
Enter Designation: HR  
Enter Salary: 75000  
Employee added successfully!  
  
Employee Management System  
1. Add an Employee  
2. Display All Employees  
3. Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Enter Employee ID: 125  
Enter Employee Name: Vedant  
Enter Designation: Director  
Enter Salary: 100000  
Employee added successfully!  
  
Employee Management System  
1. Add an Employee  
2. Display All Employees  
3. Exit  
Enter your choice: 2  
Employee ID: 132, Name: Anwar, Designation: HR, Salary: 75000.0  
Employee ID: 125, Name: Vedant, Designation: Director, Salary: 100000.0
```

## 6. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand file handling and serialization in Java to store and retrieve objects persistently.
- Learn how to implement a menu-driven console application using loops and conditional statements.
- Gain experience in object-oriented programming (OOP) by defining and managing Employee objects.
- Practice exception handling to manage file-related errors like FileNotFoundException and IOException.
- Develop skills in list manipulation and user input handling using ArrayList and Scanner.