

**B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**  
Basavanagudi, Bengaluru- 560019  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**



**LAB REPORT**

On

*Object Oriented Java Programming*  
(23CS3PCOOJ)

Submitted By:

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**1BM22CS024**

*In partial fulfilment of*  
**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**  
In  
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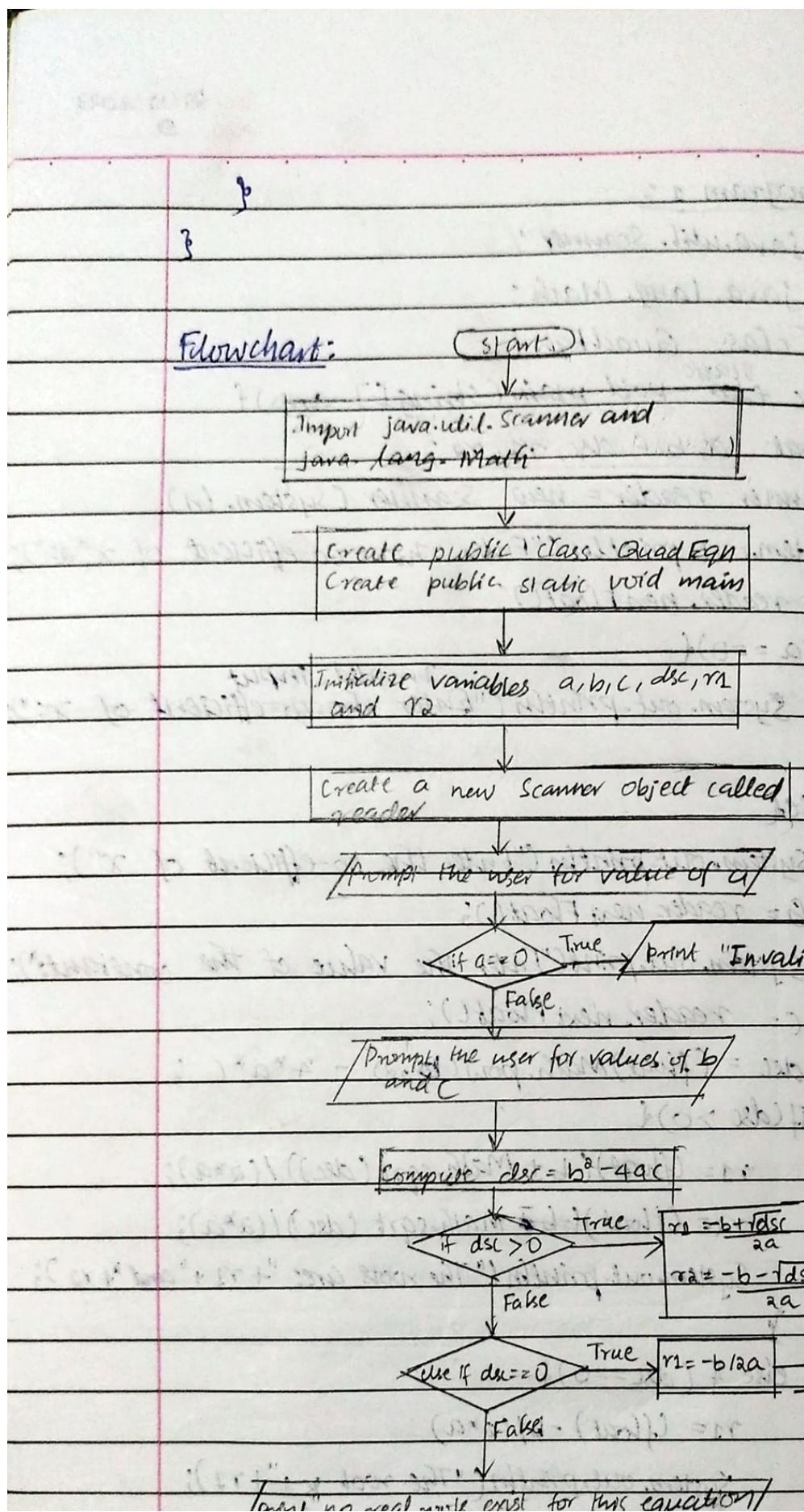
## LAB-1:QUADRATIC EQUATION

Develop a Java program that prints all real solutions to the quadratic equation  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ . Read in a, b, c and use the quadratic formula. If the discriminant  $b^2-4ac$  is negative, display a message stating that there are no real solutions.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Lab Program 1:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.lang.Math;
public class QuadEqn {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        float a, b, c, dsc, r1, r2;
        Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.out);
        System.out.println("Enter two co-efficients");
        a = reader.nextFloat();
        if (a == 0) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input");
            System.out.println("Enter the co-efficients");
        }
        else
            System.out.println("Enter the co-efficients");
            b = reader.nextFloat();
            System.out.print("Enter the value of the coefficient ");
            c = reader.nextFloat();
            dsc = (float) Math.pow(b, 2) - 4 * a * c;
            if (dsc > 0) {
                r1 = (float) (-b + Math.sqrt(dsc)) / (2 * a);
                r2 = (float) (-b - Math.sqrt(dsc)) / (2 * a);
                System.out.println("The roots are: " + r1);
            }
            else if (dsc == 0) {
                r1 = (float) -b / (2 * a);
                System.out.println("The root is: " + r1);
            }
    }
}
```



3

Enter the co-efficient value of the constant:

2

The roots are  $r_1 = -1.0$  and  $r_2 = -2.0$

③ Enter the co-efficient of  $x^2$ :

100

Enter the co-efficient of  $x$ :

1

Enter the value of the constant:

1

There are no real roots for this equation.

④ Enter the co-efficient of  $x^2$ :

1

Enter the co-efficient of  $x$ :

-2

Enter the value of the constant:

1

The root is: -1.0

⑤ Enter the co-efficient of  $x^2$

0

Invalid input.

22/12/23

**OUTPUT :**

```
C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024>java QuadEqn
Enter the co-efficient of x^2:
1
Enter the co-efficient of x:
3
Enter the value of the constant:
2
The roots are r1 = -1.0 and r2 = -2.0
Agneya D A 1BM22CS024
```

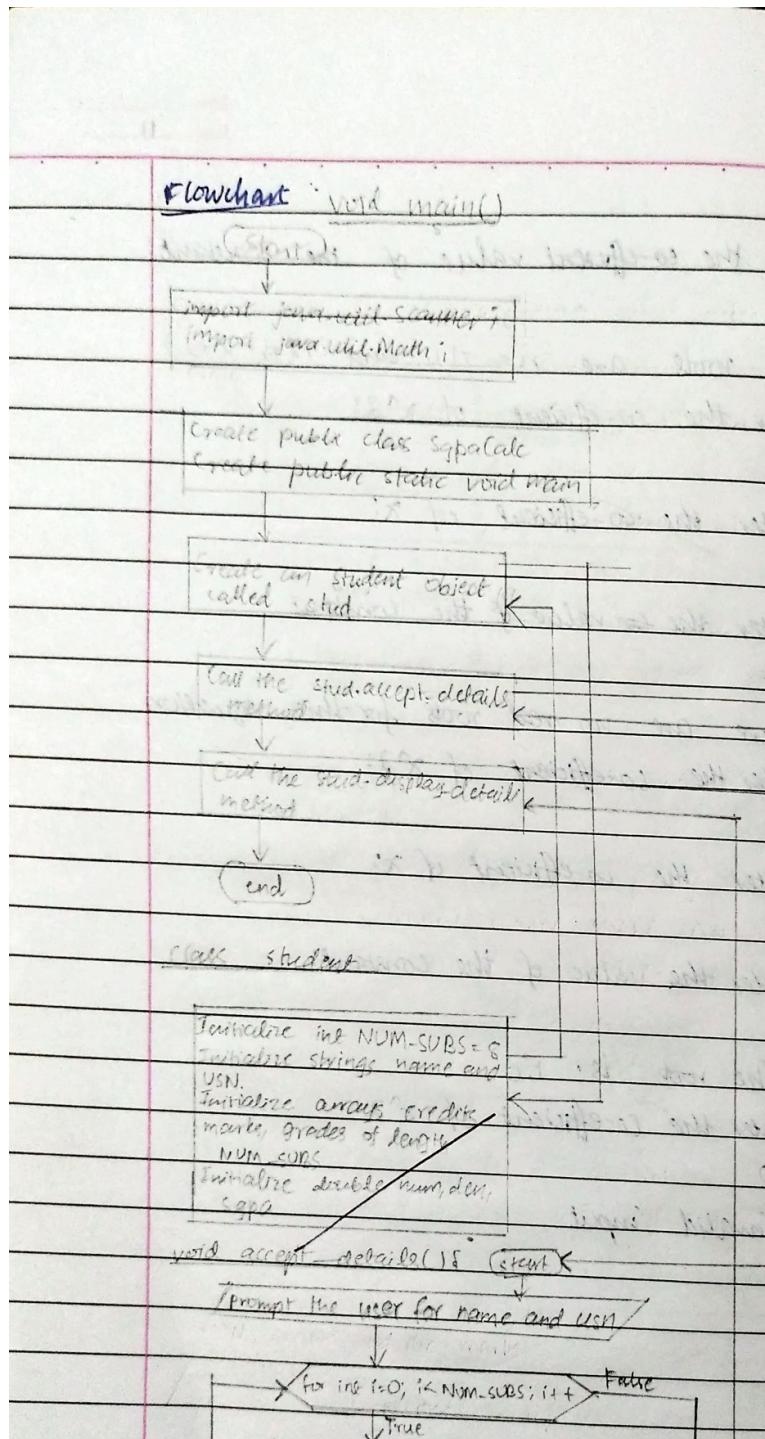
```
C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024>java QuadEqn
Enter the co-efficient of x^2:
100
Enter the co-efficient of x:
1
Enter the value of the constant:
1
There are no real roots for this equation
Agneya D A 1BM22CS024
```

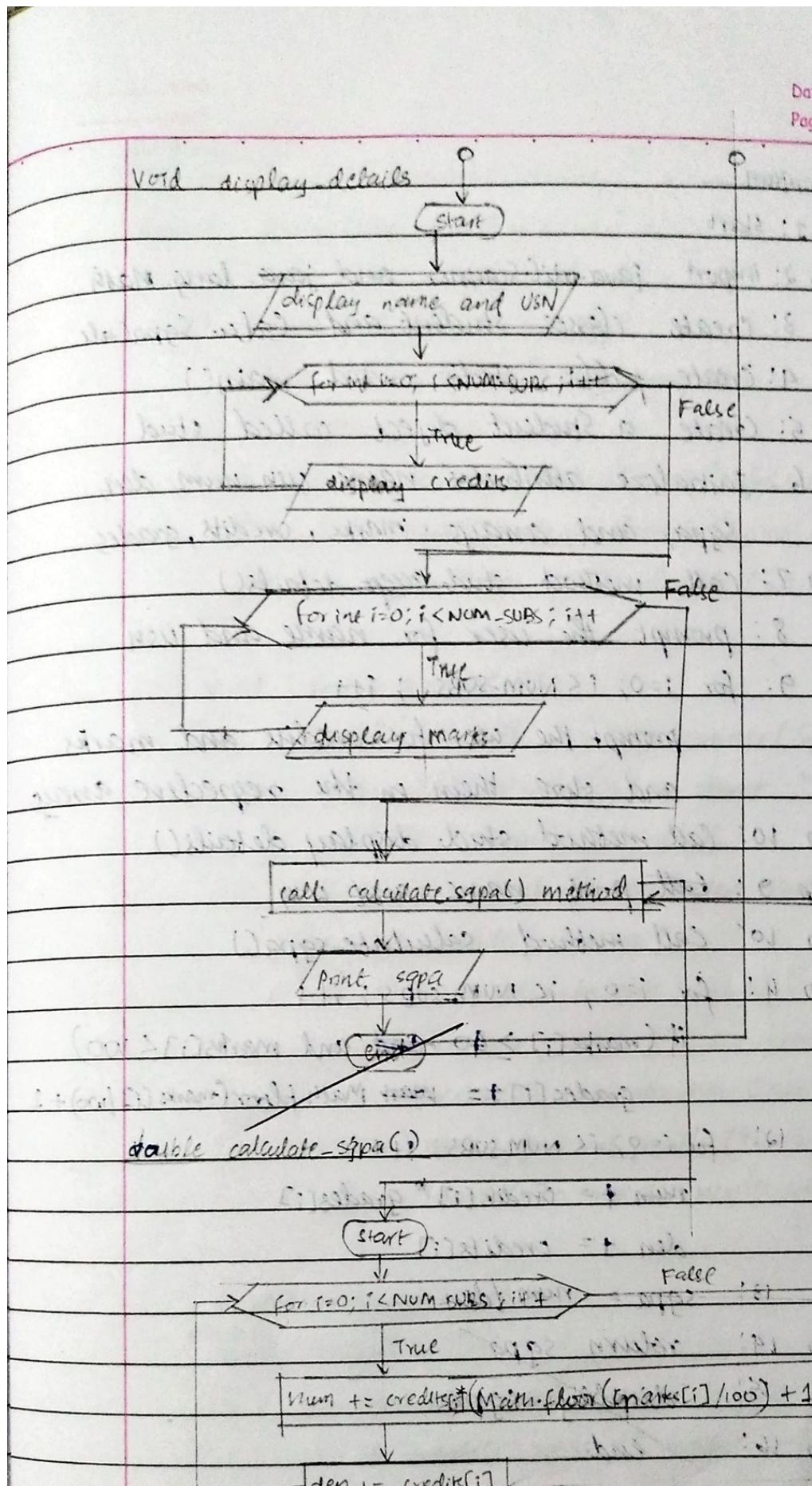
```
C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024>java QuadEqn
Enter the co-efficient of x^2:
1
Enter the co-efficient of x:
-2
Enter the value of the constant:
1
The root is: 1.0
Agneya D A 1BM22CS024
```

```
C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024>java QuadEqn
Enter the co-efficient of x^2:
0
Invalid input
```

## LAB-2: STUDENT SGPA CALCULATION

Develop a Java program to create a class Student with members usn, name, an array credits and an array marks. Include methods to accept and display details and a method to calculate SGPA of a student.





Algorithm:

Step 1: start

Step 2: import java.util.Scanner and java.lang.\*

Step 3: Create classes Student and ~~Calculator~~

Step 4: Create public static void main

Step 5: Create a Student object called

Step 6: Initialize attributes name, usn, marks, credits, sgpa, and arrays marks, credits

Step 7: Call method stud.acceptDetails()

Step 8: Prompt the user for name and usn

Step 9: for i=0; i<NUM-SUBS ; i++  
Prompt the user for credits and marks  
and store them in the respective arrays

Step 10: Call method stud.displayDetails()

Step 11: ~~Print~~ print name and usn

Step 12: Call method calculateSGPA()

Step 13: for i=0; i<NUM-SUBS; i++  
if (marks[i] ≥ 40) and marks[i] < 100  
grades[i] += ~~100~~ Math.floor((marks[i] - 40) / 10)

Step 14: for i=0; i<NUM-SUBS; i++  
num += credits[i] \* grades[i]

den += credits[i]

Step 15: sgpa = num / den

Step 16: return sgpa

Step 17: display sgpa

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Program:

```

import java.util.Scanner;
import java.lang.Math;

public class Student {
    int NUM-SUBS = 8; // sqpa, num, den ;
    String name, usn;
    double credits[] = new double[8];
    double marks[] = new double[8];
    double grades[] = new double[8];
}

void acceptDetails() {
    Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.out);
    System.out.print("Enter name: ");
    name = reader.nextLine();
    System.out.print("Enter USN: ");
    usn = reader.nextLine();
    for (int i=0; i< NUM-SUBS ; i++) {
        System.out.print("Enter credits[i]: ");
        credits[i] = reader.nextDouble();
        System.out.print("Enter marks[i]: ");
        marks[i] = reader.nextDouble();
    }
}

void displayDetails() {
    double calculateSqpa() {
        for (int i=0; i< NUM-SUBS ; i++) {
            if (marks[i] >= 40 && marks[i] <= 60) {
                marks[i] = Math.floor(marks[i]);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    num += grades[i]*credits[i];
    den += credits[i];
}
sgpa = num/den;
return sgpa;
```

```
void displayDetails(){
    System.out.println("Name: " + name);
    System.out.println("USN: " + usn);
    System.out.print("Credits: ");
    for(int i=0; i<NUMSUBS; i++) {
        System.out.print(credits[i] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
    System.out.print("Marks: ");
    for(int i=0; i< NUMSUBS; i++) {
        System.out.print(marks[i] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
    System.out.println("SGPA: ");
}
```

```
public class SgpaCalc {
    public static void main(String[])
        Student std1 = new Student()
```

Output:

Enter name:

Agnieszka

Enter USN:

IBM22AC5024

Enter credits:

4

Enter marks:

90

Enter credits:

4

Enter marks:

92

Enter credits:

3

Enter marks:

87

Enter credits:

3

Enter marks:

95

Enter credits:

3

Enter marks:

92

Enter credits:

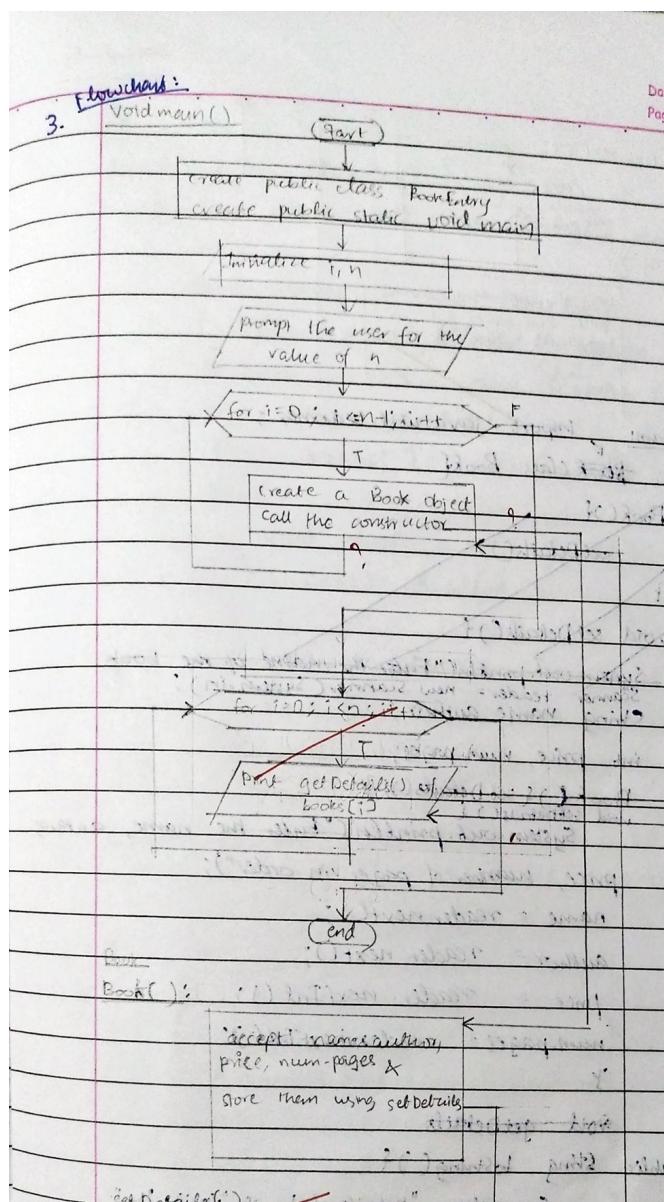
**OUTPUT :**

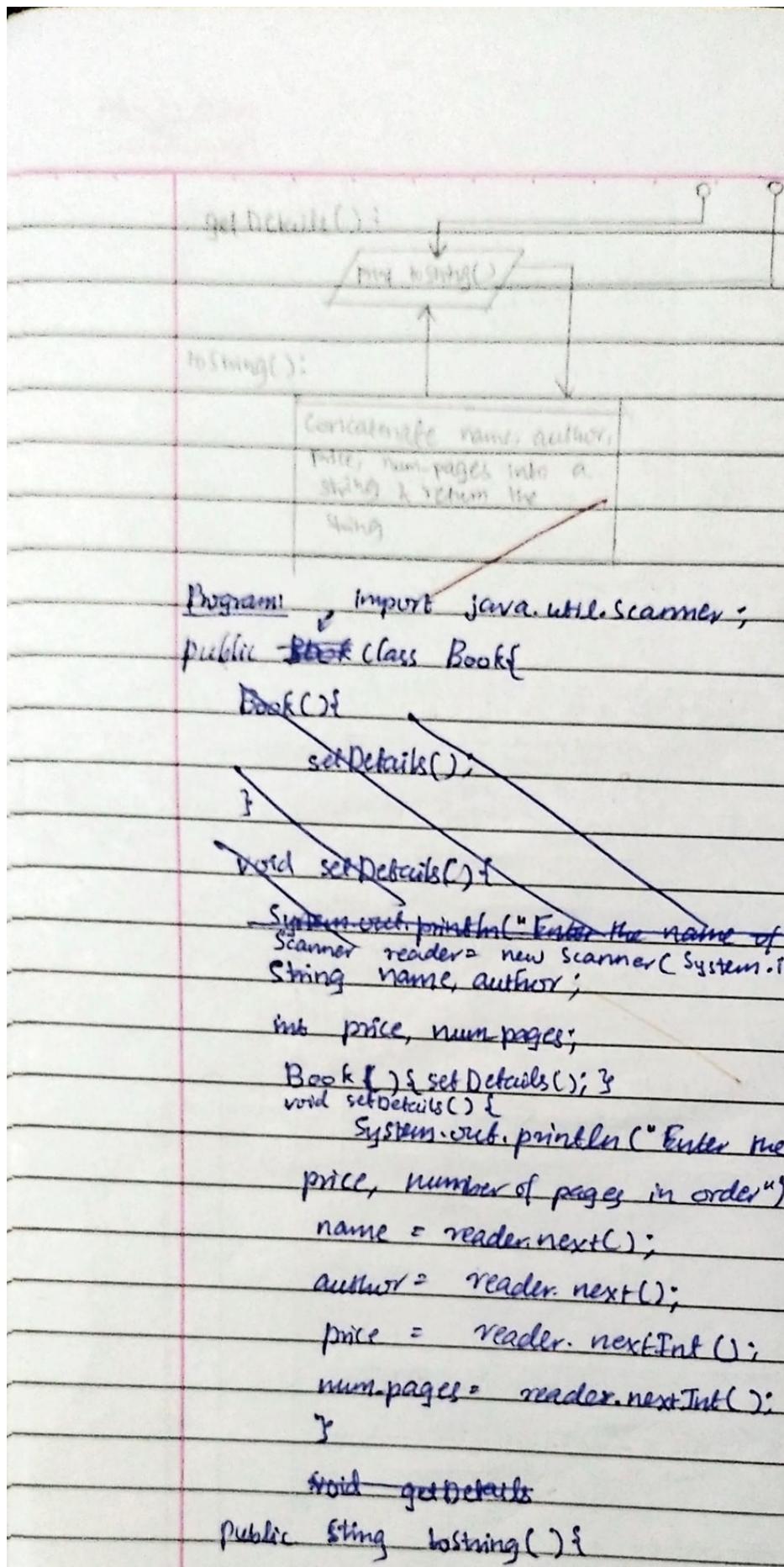
```
C:\Users\bmsc\\Desktop\1BM22CS024\lab 2>java SgpaCalc
Enter name:
Agneya
Enter USN:
1BM22CS024
Enter Credits:
4
Enter marks:
90
Enter Credits:
4
Enter marks:
92
Enter Credits:
3
Enter marks:
87
Enter Credits:
3
Enter marks:
95
Enter Credits:
3
Enter marks:
92
Enter Credits:
1
Enter marks:
97
```

```
Enter marks:
97
Enter Credits:
1
Enter marks:
96
Enter Credits:
1
Enter marks:
95
Name: Agneya
USN: 1BM22CS024
Credits: 4.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Marks: 90.0 92.0 87.0 95.0 92.0 97.0 96.0 95.0
SGPA: 9.85
```

## LAB-3: BOOK DETAILS

Create a class Book which contains four members: name, author, price, num\_pages. Include a constructor to set the values for the members. Include methods to set and get the details of the objects. Include a `toString()` method that could display the complete details of the book. Develop a Java program to create n book objects.





```

Program: import java.util.Scanner;
public class Book {
    Book() {
        setDetails();
    }
    void setDetails() {
        System.out.println("Enter the name of
        Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
        String name, author;
        int price, numPages;
        Book b = setDetails(); }
        void setDetails() {
            System.out.print("Enter the
            price, number of pages in order")
            name = reader.next();
            author = reader.next();
            price = reader.nextInt();
            numPages = reader.nextInt();
        }
        void getDetails()
        public String toString() {
    }
}

```

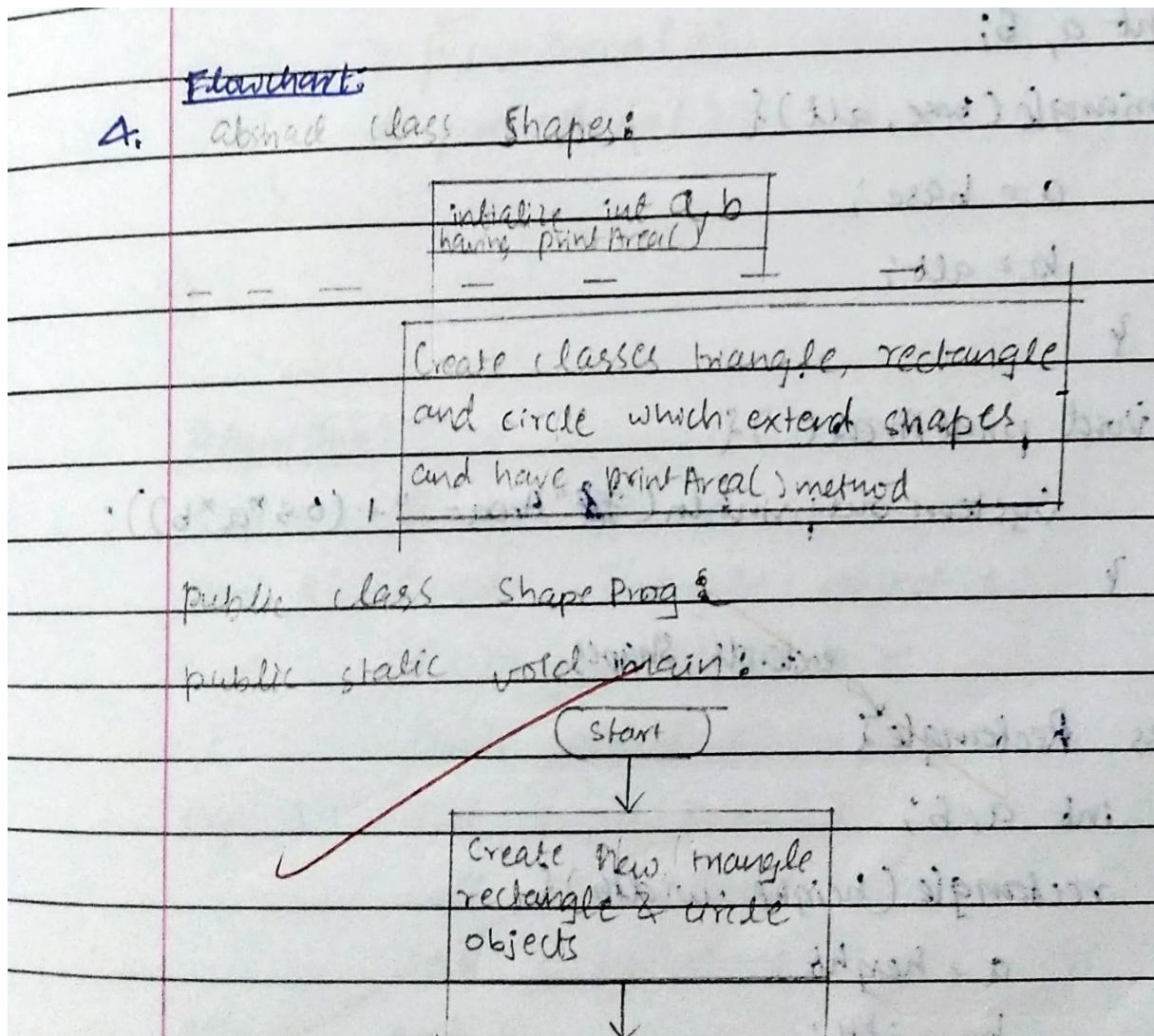
```
public class BookProg {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int i, n;
        Book books[] = new Book[n];
        System.out.println ("Enter the value of n");
        Scanner mains = new Scanner (System.in);
        n = mains.nextInt ();
        Book books[] = new Book[n];
        for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
            Book draft = new Book();
            books[i] = draft;
        }
        for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
            books[i].getDetails();
        }
    }
}
```

#### OUTPUT :

```
Enter the value of n:
2
Enter the name, author, price, number of pages in order:
James AtomicHabits 300 200
Enter the name, author, price, number of pages in order:
Cruyff MyTurn 400 174
Details of book:
Name: James
Author: AtomicHabits
Price: 300
Num pages: 200
Details of book:
Name: Cruyff
Author: MyTurn
Price: 400
Num pages: 174
1BM22CS024 Agneya D A
```

## LAB-4: AREA CALCULATION

Develop a Java program to create an abstract class named Shape that contains two integers and an empty method named printArea( ). Provide three classes named Rectangle, Triangle and Circle such that each one of the classes extends the class Shape. Each one of the classes contain only the method printArea( ) that prints the area of the given shape.



class triangle

class rectangle

class square

class circle

class trapezoid

class parallelogram

class diamond

class pentagon

class hexagon

class heptagon

class octagon

class nonagon

class decagon

class undecagon

class dodecagon

class tridecagon

class tetradecagon

class pentadecagon

class hexadecagon

class heptadecagon

class octadecagon

class nonadecagon

class二十邊形

class twenty

class twentyone

class twentytwo

class twentythree

class twentyfour

class twentyfive

class twentysix

class twentyseven

class twentyeight

class twentynine

class thirtynine

class thirty

class thirtyone

class thirtytwo

class thirtythree

class thirtyfour

class thirtyfive

class thirtysix

class thirtyseven

class thirtyeight

class thirtynine

class forty

class fortyone

class fortytwo

class fortythree

class fortyfour

class fortyfive

class fortysix

class fortyseven

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class七十

class七十one

class七十two

class七十three

class七十four

class七十five

class七十six

class七十seven

class七十eight

class七十nine

class八十

class八十one

class八十two

class八十three

class八十four

class八十five

class八十六

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class九十

class九十one

class九十two

class九十three

class九十four

class九十five

class九十六

class九十七

class九十八

class九十九

class一百

Program:

import java.util.Scanner;

abstract class shapes

int a, b;

void printArea();

class triangle extends shapes

int a, b;

triangle(base, alt){

a = base;

b = alt;

}

void printArea();

System.out.println("Area = " +

});

extends shapes

});

});

});

});

});

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});

```
System.out.println("Area = " + (a * b));
```

```
}
```

```
}; // extends Shape
```

```
class Circle {
```

```
    int a, b;
```

```
    double area;
```

```
    void printArea() {
```

~~```
        area = 3.14 * a * a;
```~~

```
        System.out.println("Area = " + area);
```

```
}
```

```
public class ShapeProg {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Triangle t = new Triangle(5, 5);
```

```
        Rectangle r = new Rectangle(5, 5);
```

~~```
        Circle c = new Circle(5);
```~~~~```
        t.printArea();
```~~~~```
        r.printArea();
```~~~~```
        c.printArea();
```~~

```
}
```

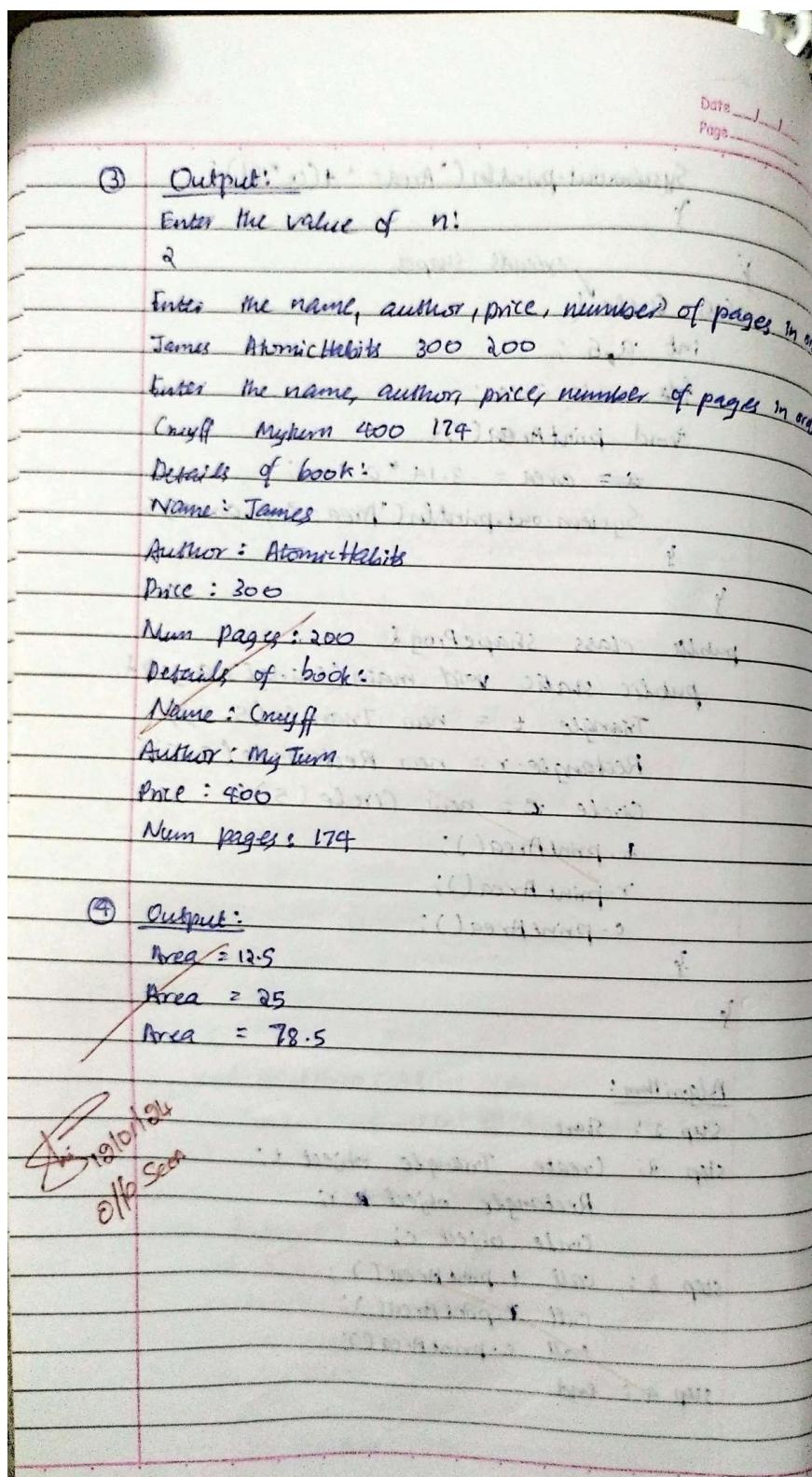
```
};
```

### Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Create Triangle object t;

Rectangle object r;



#### OUTPUT :

```
Area =12.5
Area =25
Area =78.5
1BM22CS024 Agneya D A
```

## **LAB-5: BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS**

Develop a Java program to create a class Bank that maintains two kinds of account for its customers, one called savings account and the other current account. The savings account provides compound interest and withdrawal facilities but no cheque book facility. The current account provides cheque book facility but no interest. Current account holders should also maintain a minimum balance and if the balance falls below this level, a service charge is imposed. Create a class Account that stores customer name, account number and type of account. From this derive the classes Cur-acct and Sav-acct to make them more specific to their requirements. Include the necessary methods in order to achieve the following tasks:

- a) Accept deposit from customer and update the balance.
- b) Display the balance.
- c) Compute and deposit interest
- d) Permit withdrawal and update the balance

Check for the minimum balance, impose penalty if necessary and update the balance.

⑤ Program :

```
import java.util.Scanner; import java.lang.Math
```

```
class Account {
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    long acno;
```

```
    String acctype;
```

```
}
```

```
class SavAcct extends Account {
```

```
    double bal, interestRate = 0.04;
```

```
    SavAcct (String nam, long accnum
```

```
        name = nam;
```

```
        acno = accnum;
```

```
        bal = start;
```

```
} acctype = "Savings";
```

bal += amount;

}

double withdraw(double amount) {

bal -= amount;

return amount;

if (bal < min.ami)

return amount;

}

double addInterest(double time) {

bal = bal \* (1 + interest-rate / 100 \* time);

bal = bal \* pow((1 + interest-rate / 4, time));

}

}

class CurAcct Extends Account {

double bal, charge\_rate = 0.05, min.ami

CurAcct (String nam, long acnum, double

acctype = "current";

bal = start;

name = nam;

acno = acnum;

}

boolean chequeBook = true;

void deposit (double amount) {

bal += amount;

}

double withdraw (double amount) {

bal = bal - charge-rate \* bal;

public class Bank {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    SavAcct sav = new SavAcct("Ajay",  
        10000, 3000);
```

EurAct cur = new EurAct ("Agreya")

Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Opening a Savin

System.out.println ("Enter your name");

String name = reader.nextLine();

System.out.println ("Account number

long accum = reader.nextLong()

System.out.println("Initial deposit: ")

double ~~start~~ start = reader.nextDouble();

Saw Arctic saw = new sawmill (name, etc)

Systematic analysis | Opening a new  
is a good right to further history name

in = reader.nextLine();

System set mainly ("Account number

accnum = reader.nextLong();

System.out.println("Initial deposit")

```
start = reader.nextDouble();
```

CurAcct (cur = new) CurAcct (new)

```
    cur.deposit (double);  
    System.out.println ("Withdrawing 200  
    savings account");  
    sav.withdraw (2000);  
    System.out.println ("Withdrawing " + (amo  
    "from current account"));  
    cur.withdraw (amount + 2000);  
    System.out.print ("How many years  
    passed since depositing in the sc  
    account? ");  
    double years = reader.nextDouble  
    sav.addInterest (years);  
    System.out.println ("Amount in savin  
    + sav.bal);  
    System.out.println ("Amount in curr  
    + cur.bal);
```

{

### Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Prompt the user for name of holder, account number and amount and create two objects sav (of type Savings) and cur (of type Current)

Step 3: Deposit ~~2000~~ to savings account

Sav. withdraw (2000)

Step 8: sav. bal ~~initial~~ -= 2000

Step 9: withdraw amount + ~~2000~~ 2001 from account by calling cur. withdraw

Step 10: cur. bal -= amount (here amount parameter)

Step 11: charge service charge for going below minimum balance by deducting charge rate from cur. bal.

Step 12: prompt the user for number since depositing in the savings

Step 13: Add the compound interest by performing bal = bal  $(1 + \text{intence})$

Step 14: Display balances of both accounts

Step 15: End.

Output:

Opening savings account!

Enter your name:

Agneya

Account number:

1

Initial deposit:

3000

Opening current account!

Account number:

2

500

Withdrawing 2000 from sav

Withdrawing 2501.0 from cur

Enter no. of years since depositing in Sav:

Amount in Savings account = 1849.807353

Amount in current account = 949.05

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#### OUTPUT :

- PS C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024\lab 4> cd "c:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024\lab 4">
- Opening a savings account!
- Enter your name:
- Agneya
- Account number:
- 1
- Initial deposit:
- 3000
- Opening a current account!
- Account number:
- 2
- Initial deposit:
- 3000
- What amount should be deposited to the Savings account?
- 400
- What amount should be deposited to the current account?
- 500
- Withdrawing 2000 from sav
- Withdrawing 2501.0 from cur
- Enter the no. of years since depositing in sav:
- 7
- Amount in savings account = 1849.8073536575516
- Amount in current account = 949.05
- 1BM22CS024 Agneya DA
- PS C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024\lab 4> █

## LAB-6: CALCULATION OF MARKS

Create a package CIE which has two classes- Student and Internals. The class Personal has members like usn, name, sem. The class Internals has an array that stores the internal marks scored in five courses of the current semester of the student. Create another package SEE which has the class External which is a derived class of Student. This class has an array that stores the SEE marks scored in five courses of the current semester of the student. Import the two packages in a file that declares the final marks of n students in all five courses.

G. CIE.java

```
package cie;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Student {
    String name;
    String USN;
    int sem;
    void setStudent (String nam, String sn, int semes) {
        name = nam;
        USN = sn;
        sem = semester;
    }
}

class Internals extends Student {
    Scanner reader = new Scanner (System.in);
    int [] imarks = new int [5];
    Internals () {
        for (int i=0; i<5; i++) {
            System.out.print ("Enter marks of internal");
            imarks [i] = reader.nextInt ();
        }
    }
}

SEE.java
package see;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.lang.Math;
```

```
System.out.println("Enter external marks");
extmarks[i] = reader.nextInt();
}
}
}
```

### Marks.java

```
import cie.*;
import see.*;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.lang.Math;

public class Marks {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int i, n;
        double //int final marks;
        Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
        Internal[] intarr = new Internal[n];
        System.out.print("Enter the value");
        int n = reader.nextInt();
        Internal[] intarr = new Internal[n];
        External[] extarr = new External[n];
        String name, usn;
        int semester;
        for(i=0; i<n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter name");
            name = reader.nextLine();
            usn = reader.nextLine();
            marks[i] = reader.nextInt();
        }
    }
}
```

Externals studex = new Externals();

~~Scanner~~ studin = new Scanner(System.in);

studex.setStudent(name, usn, semest);

intarr[i] = studin;

extern arr[i] = studex;

}

for (i=0; i<n; i++) {

System.out.println("name: " +

System.out.println("USN: " + intarr[i]);

System.out.println("Sem: " + intarr[i]);

for (j=0; j<5; j++) {

intarr[i].

System.out.println("Course" + (j+1) + ":" -

(intarr[i].~~intmarks~~[j] + Math.ceil(~~intarr[i].~~  
~~ks[j]~~ / 2));

}

System.out.println(" ");

}

}

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Initialize int i, j, ~~Scanner~~

Step 3: Create a new Scanner called read

Step 4: Prompt the user for the value of

prompt the users for the name & semester of the student.

Step 8: Create new ~~int~~ Internals & Externals object studex.

Step 9: While creating the objects,  
for( $i=0$ ;  $i<5$ ;  $i++$ ) {

    Enter the marks scored in  
    }

Step 10: Store studen in intern[i] & exarw[i]

Step 11: Exit the for loop after the condition fails.

Step 12: for(~~int~~  $i=0$ ;  $i<n$ ;  $i++$ ) {  
    print name, USN & sem

Step 13: for( $i=0$ ;  $i<5$ ;  $i++$ ) {  
    Print the final marks which  
    intern[i].inmarks[j] + Math.ceil(  
    exmarks[j]/2) in course j+1

Step 14: After the condition fails,

Step 15: Print a new line

Step 16: Exit the for loop after the condition fails.

Step 17: End.

Output: -

Enter the value of n

2

Enter name:

Enter internal marks of course 2:

46

Enter internal marks of course 3:

47

Enter internal marks of course 4:

48

Enter internal marks of course 5:

49

Enter external marks of course 1:

100

Enter external marks of course 2:

99

Enter external marks of course 3:

98

Enter external marks of course 4:

97

Enter external marks of course 5:

96

Enter name:

Aman

Enter USN:

034

Enter semester:

1

Enter internal marks of course 1:

45

**OUTPUT :**

```
Enter the value of n
2
Enter name:
Agneya
Enter usn:
024
Enter semester:
3
Enter internal marks of course 1:
45
Enter internal marks of course 2:
46
Enter internal marks of course 3:
47
Enter internal marks of course 4:
48
Enter internal marks of course 5:
49
Enter external marks of course 1:
100
Enter external marks of course 2:
99
Enter external marks of course 3:
98
Enter external marks of course 4:
97
Enter external marks of course 5:
96
Enter name:
Aman
Enter usn:
034
Enter semester:
1
Enter internal marks of course 1:
45
```

```
Enter internal marks of course 2:  
46  
Enter internal marks of course 3:  
47  
Enter internal marks of course 4:  
48  
Enter internal marks of course 5:  
49  
Enter external marks of course 1:  
70  
Enter external marks of course 2:  
75  
Enter external marks of course 3:  
80  
Enter external marks of course 4:  
85  
Enter external marks of course 5:  
90  
Name: Agneya  
USN: 024  
Sem 3  
Course 1:95.0  
Course 2:96.0  
Course 3:96.0  
Course 4:97.0  
Course 5:97.0
```

```
Name: Aman  
USN: 034  
Sem 1  
Course 1:80.0  
Course 2:84.0  
Course 3:87.0  
Course 4:91.0  
Course 5:94.0
```

```
1BM22CS024 Agneya D A  
PS C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024\lab 6> █
```

## LAB-7: EXCEPTION HANDLING

Write a program that demonstrates handling of exceptions in inheritance tree. Create a base class called "Father" and derived class called "Son" which extends the base class. In Father class, implement a constructor which takes the age and throws the exception WrongAge( ) when the input age<0. In Son class, implement a constructor that cases both father and son's age and throws an exception if son's age is >=father's age.

```
7. import java.util.Scanner  
class WrongAge extends Exception{  
    WrongAge (String errorMessage){  
        super(errorMessage);  
    }  
  
    8  
    class ParentAge extends Exception{  
        ParentAge (String errorMessage){  
            super(errorMessage);  
        }  
  
        9  
        class Father{  
            int age;  
            Father(int num) throws WrongAge{  
                if(num < 0){  
                    throw new WrongAge ("Age can't be less than zero");  
                }  
                else{  
                    age = num;  
                }  
            }  
            10  
            int fatherAge(){  
                return age;  
            }  
        }  
    }
```

```

        }
    else
    {
        this.age = num2;
    }
}

public class Exception1 {
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        Son s1 = null;
        Son s2 = null;
        Son s3 = null;
        progBody ("case 1: ", s1, -10, 30);
        progBody ("case 2: ", s2, 10, 30);
        progBody ("Case 3: ", s3, 45, 19);
    }

    static void progBody (String disp,
        f age, int s age)
    {
        System.out.println (disp);
        try {
            S1 = new Son (f age, s age);
        }
        catch (WrongAge errorText) {
            System.out.println (errorText);
        }
        catch (ParentAge errorText) {
    }
}

```

System.out.printly ("Son's age:  
s1.age);

}

}

}

### Algorithm:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Create Son objects s1, s2 & s3.

Step 3: Print the display text

Step 4: Try s = new Son(f.age, s.age,

Step 5: If wrongAge exception is thrown,  
the error message (if f.age < 0),

Step 6: If error message

Step 6: If ParentAge exception is thrown  
(f.age < s.age), then print error

Step 7: Finally, if s != null, print s.f.  
& s.age;

Step 8: Repeat the process for s2 & s3

~~at the execution of program body~~

Step 9: End

### Output:

Case 1:

wrongAge: Age can't be less than zero

**OUTPUT :**

```
Case 1:  
WrongAge: Age can't be less than zero  
Case 2:  
ParentAge: The son's age can't be greater than that of the father's  
Case 3:  
Father's age: 50  
Son's age: 21  
1BM22CS024 Agneya D A  
PS C:\Users\bmsce\Desktop\1BM22CS024\Lab 7>
```

## LAB-8: MULTITHREADING

Write a program which creates two threads, one thread displaying “BMS College of Engineering” once every ten seconds and another displaying “CSE” once every two seconds.

```
(3) class Bms implements Runnable {
    String name;
    Thread t;
    Bms (String threadName) {
        this.name = threadName;
        t = new Thread (this, this.name);
        t.start ();
    }
    synchronized public void run() {
        for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {
            System.out.println ("BMS College
                try {
                    t.sleep (10000);
                }
            catch (InterruptedException e) {
                printStackTrace (e);
            }
        }
    }
    class Cse implements Runnable {
        String name;
        Thread t;
        Cse (String threadName) {
            this.name = threadName;
            t = new Thread (this, this.name);
            t.start ();
        }
    }
}
```

```
class public class Thread1 {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Bmsc bms = new Bmsc ("BMS");
        Cse cs = new Cse ("CS");
        bms.t.start ();
        cs.t.start ();
    }
}
```

### Algorithm :

step 1 : Start

step 2 : Create new thread bms of type Bm  
~~threadName~~ = "BMS".

step 3 : Declare <sup>String</sup> variable name & initialize  
~~step~~ hold the value of the passed ~~to~~  
parameter ~~threadName~~.

step 4 : Create a new Thread object t by  
passing bms & bms.name as its  
args.

step 5 : Create a new Thread ~~obj~~ cs of  
with ~~threadName~~ = "CS";

step 6 : Declare String variable name &

Step 11: try sleep(10000)

Step 12: If InterruptedException is thrown,  
error message.

Step 13: start thread cse

Step 14: for (int i=0; i<= 30; i++) {  
    print "CSE"

Step 15: If InterruptedException is thrown  
error message.

Step 16: After the loop conditions fail  
loops & stop the ~~string~~ Thread

Step 17: stop

Output:

BMS college of engineering

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

BMS college of engineering

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

BMS college of engineering.

**OUTPUT :**

```
1BM22CS024 Agneya D A
CSE
BMS College of Engineering
CSE
CSE
CSE
CSE
CSE
CSE
CSE
CSE
}
BMS College of Engineering
```

## **LAB-9: AWT**

09) Write a program that creates a user interface to perform integer divisions.

The user enters two numbers in the text fields, Num1 and Num2. The division of

Num1 and Num2 is displayed in the Result field when the Divide button is clicked.

If Num1 or Num2 were not an integer, the program would throw a NumberFormatException. If Num2 were Zero, the program would throw an Arithmetic Exception Display the exception in a message dialog box.

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

```
9. import javax.swing.*;  
import java.awt.*;  
import java.awt.event.*;  
class swingDemo  
swingDemo(){  
JFrame jfrm = new JFrame ("Divide  
jfrm.setSize (275,150);  
jfrm.setLayout (new FlowLayout());  
jfrm.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame  
-CLOSE);  
JLabel jlab = new JLabel ("Enter Divi  
JTextField aitf = new JTextField (8);  
JTextField btf = new JTextField (8);  
JButton button = new JButton ("Cal  
JLabel err = new JLabel();  
JLabel alab = new JLabel ("  
JLabel blab = new JLabel();  
jfrm.add  
JLabel anslab = new JLabel();  
jfrm.add (err);  
jfrm.add (jlab);  
jfrm.add (aitf);  
jfrm.add (btf);  
jfrm.add (button);  
jfrm.add (alab);  
jfrm.add (blab);
```

```

        b1.addActionListener(l);
        button.addActionListener(new ActionListener()
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent
            try {
                int a = Integer.parseInt(aJt)
                int b = Integer.parseInt(bJt)
                int ans = a/b;
                alab.setText("a = " + a);
                blab.setText("b = " + b);
                anslab.setText("Ans = " + ans);
            }
            catch(NumberFormatException e)
                alab.setText(" ");
                blab.setText(" ");
                anslab.setText(" ");
                err.setText("Enter i=only
    }
    catch(ArithmeticException e)
        alab.setText(" ");
        blab.setText(" ");
        anslab.setText(" ");
        err.setText("B cannot be
            zero.");
    }
}

```

3;

4;

5;

6;

});

3

3

Output:

Enter Dividend and Divisor

[ 12 ] [ 3 ]

[ calculate ]  $a=12 \ b=3$

Ans = 4

81.02.24  
83.02.24

setSize()

Resizes a component to have the width & height.

setLayout()

It allows us to set the layout of the to FlowLayout, BorderLayout, GridLayout

actionPerformed()

It helps manage user interactions with components.

setText()

It is used to set the text inside

Divi... — □ ×

Enter Divisor and Dividend

12      | 3

**Calculate**    a = 12 b = 3

**Ans = 4**