**1) Aim:**

**Introduce the java fundamentals, data types, and operators in java Program: Write a java program that prints all real solutions to the quadratic equation ax2+bx+c=0. Read in a, b, and c and use the quadratic formula.**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class QuadraticEquationExample1

{

public static void main(String[] Strings)

{

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.print("Enter the value of a: "); double a = input.nextDouble();

System.out.print("Enter the value of b: "); double b = input.nextDouble();

System.out.print("Enter the value of c: "); double c = input.nextDouble();

double d= b \* b -­‐ 4.0 \* a \* c; if (d> 0.0)

{

double r1 = (-­‐b + Math.pow(d, 0.5)) / (2.0 \* a); double r2 = (-­‐b -­‐ Math.pow(d, 0.5)) / (2.0 \* a);

System.out.println("The roots are " + r1 + " and " + r2);

}

else if (d == 0.0)

{

double r1 = -­‐b / (2.0 \* a);

System.out.println("The root is " + r1);

}

else

{

System.out.println("Roots are not real.");

}

}

}

**2) Aim:**

**Demonstrating creation of java classes, objects, constructors, declarations and initialization of variables. Program: Create a Java class called Student with the following details as variables within it. USN Name Branch Phone Write a Java program to create n Student objects and print the USN, Name, Branch, and Phone of these objects with suitable headings.**

import java.util.Scanner; class Student

{

String stdname,branch; int usn,phone\_no;

void readStudent()

{

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println(“Enter student name”); scan.nextLine(); stdname=scan.nextLine();

System.out.println(“Enter student branch”); Branch=scan.nextLine(); System.out.println(“Enter usn”); usn=scan.nextInt();

System.out.prinltn(“Enter phono no”);

Phone\_no=scan.nextLint();

}

void printStudent()

{

System.out.println(“Student information is”);

System.out.println(“Student name is “+stdname);

System.out.println(“Student department is”+branch);

System.out.println(“Student Roll no is”,+usn);

System.out.println(“Student phone number is”+phone\_no);

}

}

class A

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Student s1=new Student(); Student s2=new Student(); s1.readStudent(); s1.printStudent(); s2.readStudent();

s2.printStudent();

}

}

**3)**  **Aim:**

**Discuss the various Decision-­‐making statements and loop constructs in java Program:**

1. **Write a program to check prime number**
2. **Write a program for an Arithmetic calculator using the switch case menu**

**Program for 3.A)** import java.util.Scanner;

public class Prime

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

int i=1,count=0,num;

System.out.println("Enter the num");

num=scan.nextInt();

while(i<=num)

{

if(num%i==0)

count++;

i++;

}

if(count==2)

System.out.println("Given num is Prime");

else

System.out.println("Given num is not Prime");

}

}

**Program for 3.B)**

**import java.util.Scanner;**

public class Calculator {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

int a,b,c,choice;

System.*out*.println("Enter the value of a ");

a=scan.nextInt();

System.*out*.println("Enter the value of b");

b=scan.nextInt();

System.*out*.println("Enter your choice 1. addition 2. subtraction 3. multiplication 4.divison");

choice=scan.nextInt();

switch(choice)

{

case 1: c=a+b;

System.*out*.println("Addition of two number is "+c);

break;

case 2: c=a-­‐b;

System.*out*.println("subtraction of two numbers is "+c);

break;

case 3: c=a\*b;

System.*out*.println("Multiplication of two numbers is "+c );

break;

case 4: c=a/b;

System.*out*.println("Divison of two number is "+c);

break;

default: System.*out*.println("Invalid choice");

}

}

}

**4) Aim:**

**Demonstrate the core object-­‐oriented concept of Inheritance, polymorphism Design a superclass called Staff with details as StaffId, Name, Phone, and Salary. Extend this class by writing three subclasses, namely Teaching (domain, publications), Technical (skills), and Contract (period). Write a Java program to read and display at least 3 staff objects of all three categories.**

import java.util.Scanner;

class Staff

{

int staffid;

String name;

long phone;

int salary;

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

void Read\_Staff()

{

System.*out*.println("Enter Staff ID");

staffid = scan.nextInt();

System.*out*.println("Enter Staff Name");

scan.nextLine();

name = scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter Staff Phone number");

phone = scan.nextLong();

System.*out*.println("Enter Staff Salary");

salary = scan.nextInt();

}

void Display\_Staff()

{

System.*out*.print(staffid + "\t" + name + "\t" + phone + "\t" + salary + "\t");

}

}

class Teaching extends Staff

{

private String domain;

private String pub;

void Read\_Teaching()

{

super.Read\_Staff();

System.*out*.println("Enter Domain");

scan.nextLine();

domain = scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter Publications");

pub = scan.nextLine();

}

void Display\_Teaching()

{

System.*out*.println(staffid + "\t" + name + "\t" + phone + "\t" + salary + "\t"+domain + "\t" + pub);

}

}

class Technical extends Staff

{

private String skills;

void Read\_Technical()

{

super.Read\_Staff();

System.*out*.println("Enter skills");

skills = scan.nextLine();

}

void Display\_Technical()

{

super.Display\_Staff();

System.*out*.println(skills);

}

}

class Contract extends Staff

{

private float period;

void Read\_Contract()

{

super.Read\_Staff();

System.*out*.println("Enter Experience in years");

period = scan.nextFloat();

}

void Display\_Contract()

{

super.Display\_Staff();

System.*out*.println(period);

}

}

public class Demo1

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

System.*out*.println("Enter your choice");

System.*out*.println("1. Teaching \n 2. Technical \n 3. Contract ");

int ch = scan.nextInt();

System.*out*.println("Enter number of records");

int no = scan.nextInt();

switch(ch)

{

case 1: Teaching[] t = new Teaching[no];

for(int i = 0; i < t.length; i++ )

{

System.*out*.println("Enter " + (i + 1) + " details");

t[i] = new Teaching();

t[i].Read\_Teaching();

}

System.*out*.println("Teaching Staff details are as follows:");

System.*out*.println("StaffID" + "\t" + "Name" + "\t" +

"Phone" + "\t\t" + "Salary" + "\t"

+ "Domain" + "\t" + "Publications");

for(int i = 0; i < t.length; i++ )

{

t[i].Display\_Teaching();

}

break;

case 2: Technical[] tech = new Technical[no];

for(int i = 0; i < tech.length; i++ )

{

System.*out*.println("Enter " + (i + 1) + " details");

tech[i] = new Technical();

tech[i].Read\_Technical();

}

System.*out*.println("Technical Staff details are as

follows:");

System.*out*.println("StaffID" + "\t" + "Name" + "\t" +

"Phone" + "\t\t" + "Salary" + "\t"

+ "Skills" );

for(int i = 0; i < tech.length; i++ )

{

tech[i].Display\_Technical();

}

break;

case 3: Contract[] c = new Contract[no];

for(int i = 0; i < c.length; i++ )

{

System.*out*.println("Enter " + (i + 1) + " details");

c[i] = new Contract();

c[i].Read\_Contract();

}

System.*out*.println("Technical Staff details are as follows:");

System.*out*.println("StaffID" + "\t" + "Name" + "\t" +

"Phone" + "\t" + "Salary" + "\t" + "Period" );

for(int i = 0; i < c.length; i++ )

{

c[i].Display\_Contract();

}

break;

default:

System.*out*.println("Wrong Choice");

break;

}

}

}

**5) Aim:**

**Introduce concepts of method overloading, constructor overloading, and overriding. Program: Write a java program demonstrating Method overloading and Constructor overloading.**

class A

{

A()

{

System.out.println(“Constructor with no parameters in class

A”);

}

A(int a)

{

System.out.println(“Constructor with int parameter in class A”); void m1()

{

System.out.println(“In m1() with no paramaters”);

}

void m1(int a)

{

System.out.println(“In m1() with one integer parameter”);

}

public static void main(String args[])

{

A ob=new A(); A ob1=new A(100); ob.m1(); ob1.m1(900);

}

}

**6) Aim:**

**Introduce the concept of Abstraction and packages. Program:**

**Develop a java application to implement a currency converter (Dollar to INR, EURO to INR, Yen to INR and vice versa), distance converter (meter to KM, miles to KM and vice versa), time converter (hours to minutes, seconds and vice versa) using packages.**

**//Time Conversion package** package Time; import java.util.Scanner; public class TimeConvert

{

private Scanner scan;

public void timeConvert()

{

scan = new Scanner(System.*in*); System.*out*.println("Enter your choice \n 1. Hour to minute and Seconds \n"+ "2. Minutes to HOurs \n 3. seconds to Hour and minute ");

int choice=scan.nextInt(); switch(choice)

{

case 1:

System.*out*.println("Enter the time in hours");

double time=scan.nextDouble();

double minutes=time\*60;

double seconds=time\*3600;

System.*out*.println("There are " + minutes + " minutes in " + time + " hours");

System.*out*.println("There are " + seconds + " seconds in " + time + " hours");

break;

case 2:

System.*out*.println("Enter number of minutes");

double min=scan.nextInt();

double hours=min/60 ;

double seconds1=min\*60 ;

System.*out*.println("There are " + hours + " hours in " + min + " min");

System.*out*.println("There are " + seconds1 + " seconds in " + min + " min");

break;

case 3:

System.*out*.println("Enter Seconds");

int seconds2 = scan.nextInt();

int min1 = seconds2 /60;

int hours1 = seconds2 / 3600;

System.*out*.println( hours1 + ":" + min1 + ":" + seconds2);

}

}

}

**//Meter Conversion Package** package METERConversion; import java.util.Scanner; public class MeterConversion

{

public void meterConvert()

{

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.*in*);

System.*out*.println("Enter your choice \n 1. " + "KM to Meter and Miles \n"

+ "2. Miles to KM and Meter \n"

+ " 3. Meter to KM and Miles ");

int choice=scan.nextInt();

switch(choice)

{

case 1:

System.*out*.println("Please enter kilometers:");

double km = scan.nextDouble();

double miles=km/1.6;

double meter=km\*1000;

System.*out*.println("There are " + miles + " miles in " + km + " kilometer");

System.*out*.println("There are " + meter + " meters in " + km + "

Kilometer");

break;

case 2:

System.*out*.println("Please enter miles:");

miles = scan.nextDouble();

km=miles\*1.6;

meter=miles\*1609.34;

System.*out*.println("There are " + km + " km " + miles + " miles");

System.*out*.println("There are " + meter + " meters in " +miles + " miles");

break;

case 3:

System.*out*.println("Please enter meter:");

meter = scan.nextDouble();

km=meter/1000;

miles=meter\*0.00062137;

System.*out*.println("There are " + km + " km " + meter + " meter");

System.*out*.println("There are " + miles + " meters in " +meter +

" meter");

}

}

}

**//Currency Converter package** package CurrencyConvert; import java.util.Scanner;

public class Currency

{

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

public void CurrencyConvert()

{

int choice=1;

float dollar,amount,pound,euro,rupee;

System.*out*.println("Enter the amount");

amount=scan.nextInt();

System.*out*.println("Enter your choice");

System.*out*.println("1.Rupee to dollar and pound and euro");

System.*out*.println("2. Dollar to Rupees and pound and euro");

System.*out*.println("3. Pound to Rupees and euro and dollar");

choice=scan.nextInt();

switch (choice)

{

case 1: // Ruppe Conversion

dollar = amount / 70; System.*out*.println(amount+" Rupee ="+dollar+"dollar");

pound = amount / 88;

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Rupee = %.2f pound", amount, pound);

euro = amount / 80;

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Rupee = %.2f euro", amount, euro);

break;

case 2: // Dollar Conversion

rupee = amount \* 70;

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Dollar = %.2f rupee", amount, rupee);

pound = (float)(amount \*0.78);

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Dollar = %.2f pound", amount, pound);

euro = (float)(amount \*0.87);

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Dollar = %.2f euro", amount, euro);

break;

case 3: // Pound Conversion

rupee = amount \* 88;

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Pound = %.2f rupee", amount, rupee);

dollar = (float)(amount \*1.26);

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Pound = %.2f dollar", amount, dollar);

euro = (float)(amount \*1.10);

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Pound = %.2f euro", amount, euro);

break; case 4: // Euro Conversion

rupee = amount \* 80;

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Euro = %.2f rupee", amount, rupee);

dollar = (float)(amount \*1.14);

System.*out*.printf("\n%.2f Euro = %.2f dollar", amount, dollar);

pound = (float)(amount \*0.90);

System.*out*.printf("\n.2%f Euro = %.2f pound", amount, pound);

break;

//Default case

default:

System.*out*.printf("\nInvalid Input");

}

}

}

**//Main Class** import java.util.Scanner; import CurrencyConvert.Currency; import METERConversion.MeterConversion;

import Time.TimeConvert; public class Converter

{

private static Scanner scan;

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Currency c=new Currency();

MeterConversion m=new MeterConversion();

TimeConvert t=new TimeConvert();

scan = new Scanner(System.in);

boolean status=true;

while(status)

{

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

System.out.println("1.Currency Convert");

System.out.println("2. Meter Conversion");

System.out.println("3. Time COnvert");

int choice=scan.nextInt();

switch(choice)

{

case 1: c.CurrencyConvert();

break;

case 2: m.meterConvert();

break;

case 3: t.timeConvert();

break;

default: System.out.println("invalid choice");

}

System.out.println("Do you want to continue");

status=scan.nextBoolean();

}

}

}

**7) Aim:**

**Introduction to abstract classes, abstract methods, and Interface in java Program: Write a program to generate the resume. Create 2 Java classes Teacher (data: personal information, qualification, experience, achievements) and Student (data: personal information, result, discipline), which implements the java interface Resume with the method biodata()**

import java.util.Scanner;

interface Resume

{

void biodata();

}

class Teacher implements Resume

{

Scanner scan;

String name,qualification,achievements; int experience;

public void biodata()

{

scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

System.*out*.println("Enter the name");

name=scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter the qualification");

qualification=scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter the achievements");

achievements=scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter the experience");

experience=scan.nextInt();

}

void resume()

{

System.*out*.println("Teacher resume ");

System.*out*.println("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_");

System.*out*.println("Name is "+name);

System.*out*.println("Qulaification is "+qualification);

System.*out*.println("Achievements are

"+achievements);

System.*out*.println("Total Experience "+experience);

}

}

public class Student implements Resume

{

String dept,name;

String result;

public void biodata()

{

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.*in*);

System.*out*.println("Enter the name");

name=scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter the department");

dept=scan.nextLine();

System.*out*.println("Enter the result");

result=scan.nextLine();

}

void resume()

{

System.*out*.println("Student resume ");

System.*out*.println("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_");

System.*out*.println("Name is "+name);

System.*out*.println("Department is "+dept);

System.*out*.println("Result is: "+result);

}

public static void main(String[] args)

{

// TODO Auto-­‐generated method stub

Teacher t=new Teacher();

t.biodata();

t.resume();

Student s= new Student();

s.biodata();

s.resume();

}

}

**8) Aim:**

**Demonstrate creation of threads using Thread class and**

**Runnable interface, multithreaded programming. Program: Write a Java program that implements a multi-­‐thread application that has three threads. First thread generates a random integer for every 1 second; second thread computes the square of the number and prints; third thread will print the value of cube of the number.**

import java.util.Random;

class Square extends Thread

{

int x;

Square(int n)

{

x = n;

}

public void run()

{

int sqr = x \* x;

System.*out*.println("Square of " + x + " = " + sqr);

}

}

class Cube extends Thread

{

int x;

Cube(int n)

{

x = n;

}

public void run()

{

int cub = x \* x \* x;

System.*out*.println("Cube of " + x + " = " + cub);

}

}

class Number extends Thread

{

public void run()

{

Random random = new Random();

for(int i =0; i<5; i++)

{

int randomInteger = random.nextInt(100);

System.*out*.println("Random Integer generated : "

+ randomInteger);

Square s = new Square(randomInteger);

s.start();

Cube c = new Cube(randomInteger);

c.start();

try

{

Thread.*sleep*(4000);

}

catch (InterruptedException ex)

{

System.*out*.println(ex);

}

}

}

}

public class EvenOdd

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Number n = new Number();

n.start();

}

}

**9 ) Aim:**

**Introduce java Collections. Program: Write a program to perform string operations using ArrayList. Write functions for the following a. Append -­‐ add at end b. Insert – add at particular index c. Search d. List all string starts with a given letter.**

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**public** **class** ArrayListDemo2

{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

ArrayList<String> al=**new** ArrayList<String>(); al.add("VivekIT"); al.add("bkit"); al.add("Vit");

System.***out***.println(al); al.add(2,"bhalki"); System.***out***.println(al);

System.***out***.println(al.indexOf("bhalki"));

**for**(**int** i=0;i<al.size();i++)

{

String str1=al.get(i);

**if**(str1.startsWith("V"))

System.***out***.println(str1);

}

}

}

**10. Aim:**

**Exception handling in java, introduction to the throwable class, throw, throws, finally. Program: Write a Java program to read two integers, a and b. Compute a/b and print when b is not zero. Raise an exception when b is equal to zero.**

import java.util.Scanner;

class ZeroException extends Exception

{

}

class A

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int a,b,c;

Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println(“Enter the value of a”); a=scan.nextInt();

System.out.println(“Enter the value of b”); b=scan.nextInt();

try

{

if(b==0)

throw new ZeroException(); else

{

c=a/b;

System.out.println(“Divison of two numbers is”+c);

}

}

catch(ZeroException e)

{

System.out.println(“Value of b must be greater than 0”);

}

}

To write a java program that reads a file name from the user, displays information about

Whether the file exists, whether the file is readable, or writable, the type of file and the length

Of the file in bytes

FileInfo.java

Import java.io.File;

Import java.util.Scanner;

Import java.io.FileNotFoundException;

Class FileInfo {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

// Creating file object

Try {

File f0 = new File(“D:FileOperationExample.txt”);

If (f0.exists()) {

// Getting file name and type

System.out.println(“The name and type of the file is: “ + f0.getName());

// Getting path of the file

System.out.println(“The absolute path of the file is: “ + f0.getAbsolutePath());

// Checking whether the file is writable or not

System.out.println(“Is file writeable?: “ + f0.canWrite());

// Checking whether the file is readable or not and reading the content of file

System.out.println(“Is file readable “ + f0.canRead());

Scanner dataReader = new Scanner(f0);

If (dataReader.hasNextLine()) {

String fileData = dataReader.nextLine();

System.out.println(“Content of file is:” + fileData);

}

// Getting the length of the file in bytes

System.out.println(“The size of the file in bytes is: “ + f0.length());

} else {

System.out.println(“The file does not exist.”);

}

}

Catch (FileNotFoundException exception) {

System.out.println(“Unexcpected error occurred!”);

Exception.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

OUTPUT:

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>javac FileInfo.java

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>java FileInfo

The name and type of the file is: FileOperationExample.txt

The absolute path of the file is: D:\\FileOperationExample.txt

Is file writeable?: true

Is file readable true

Content of file is:The Oxford College of Engineering

The size of the file in bytes is: 33

12 A. Develop an applet that displays a simple message in center of the screen.

AppletP.java

Import java.applet.Applet;

Import java.awt.Graphics;

/\*

<applet code=”AppletP.class” width=”300” height=”300”>

</applet>

\*/

Public class AppletP extends Applet

{

Public void paint(Graphics g)

{

g.drawString(“Hello OXFORD!”, 100, 90);

showStatus(“Showing the Status Message in the Applet Window”);

}

}

To run:

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>javac Appletp.java

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>appletviewer Appletp.java

12 B Develop a simple calculator using Swings.

Calculator.java

Import java.awt.\*;

Import java.awt.event.\*;

Import javax.swing.\*;

Public class Calculator extends JFrame implements ActionListener {

JButton[] b = new JButton[10];

JButton b10, b11, b12, b13, b14, b15;

JTextField res;

Int n1, n2, r;

Char op;

Public Calculator() {

Super(“Calulator”);

setLayout(new BorderLayout());

JPanel p = new JPanel();

p.setLayout(new GridLayout(4, 4));

for (int I = 0; I <= 9; i++) {

b[i] = new JButton(I + “”);

p.add(b[i]);

b[i].addActionListener(this);

}

B10 = new JButton(“+”);

B11 = new JButton(“-“);

B12 = new JButton(“\*”);

B13 = new JButton(“/”);

B14 = new JButton(“=”);

B15 = new JButton(“C”);

p.add(b10);

p.add(b11);

p.add(b12);

p.add(b13);

p.add(b14);

p.add(b15);

b10.addActionListener(this);

b11.addActionListener(this);

b12.addActionListener(this);

b13.addActionListener(this);

b14.addActionListener(this);

b15.addActionListener(this);

res = new JTextField(10);

add(p, BorderLayout.CENTER);

add(res, BorderLayout.NORTH);

res.setFont(new Font(“Arial”, Font.PLAIN, 20));

res.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(100, 40));

setVisible(true);

setSize(300, 300);

}

Public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae) {

JButton pb = (JButton) ae.getSource();

If (pb == b15) {

R = n1 = n2 = 0;

Res.setText(“”);

} else if (pb == b14) {

N2 = Integer.parseInt(res.getText());

Eval();

Res.setText(“” + r);

} else {

Boolean opf = false;

If (pb == b10) {

Op = ‘+’;

Opf = true;

} else if (pb == b11) {

Op = ‘-‘;

Opf = true;

} else if (pb == b12) {

Op = ‘\*’;

Opf = true;

} else if (pb == b13) {

Op = ‘/’;

Opf = true;

}

If (!opf) {

For (int I = 0; I < 10; i++) {

If (pb == b[i]) {

String t = res.getText();

T += I;

Res.setText(t);

}

}

} else {

N1 = Integer.parseInt(res.getText());

Res.setText(“”);

}

}

}

Int eval()

{

Switch(op)

{

Case ‘+’: r=n1+n2; break;

Case ‘-‘: r=n1-n2; break;

Case ‘\*’: r=n1\*n2; break;

Case ‘/’: r=n1/n2; break;

}

Return 0;

}

Public static void main(String arg[])

{

New Calculator();

}

}

To run:

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>javac Calculator.java

I:\desktop\OOC second year\OOC LAB>java Calculator