Java Program to Display the ATM Transaction

This is a Java Program to Display the ATM Transaction.

The user will choose from any one of the available options as input. Different cases using switch case have been provided for different operations like withdraw, deposit and check balance.

Here is the source code of the Java Program to Display the ATM Transaction. The Java program is successfully compiled and run on a Windows system. The program output is also shown below.

Testcase

```
Automated Teller Machine
Choose 1 for Withdraw
Choose 2 for Deposit
Choose 3 for Check Balance
Choose 4 for EXIT
Choose the operation you want to
perform:1
Enter money to be withdrawn:2000
Please collect your money
```

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ATM_Transaction
{
```

```java
public static void main(String args[] )
{
int balance = 5000, withdraw, deposit;
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
while(true)
{

System.out.println("Automated Teller
Machine");
System.out.println("Choose 1 for
Withdraw");
System.out.println("Choose 2 for
Deposit");
System.out.println("Choose 3 for Check
Balance");
System.out.println("Choose 4 for EXIT");
System.out.print("Choose the operation
you want to perform:");
int n = s.nextInt();
switch(n)
{
case 1:
System.out.print("Enter money to be
withdrawn:");
withdraw = s.nextInt();
if(balance >= withdraw)
{
```

```java
balance = balance - withdraw;

System.out.println("Please collect your money");
}
else
{

System.out.println("Insufficient Balance");
}
System.out.println("");
break;

case 2:
System.out.print("Enter money to be deposited:");
deposit = s.nextInt();
balance = balance + deposit;
System.out.println("Your Money has been successfully depsited");
System.out.println("");
break;

case 3:
```

```java
System.out.println("Balance : "+balance);
System.out.println("");
break;

case 4:
System.exit(0);
                }
            }
        }
}
```

Output:

```
$ javac ATM_Transaction.java
$ java ATM_Transaction

Automated Teller Machine
Choose 1 for Withdraw
Choose 2 for Deposit
Choose 3 for Check Balance
Choose 4 for EXIT
Choose the operation you want to perform:1
Enter money to be withdrawn:2000
Please collect your money
```

```
Automated Teller Machine
Choose 1 for Withdraw
Choose 2 for Deposit
Choose 3 for Check Balance
Choose 4 for EXIT
Choose the operation you want to
perform:3
Balance : 3000

Automated Teller Machine
Choose 1 for Withdraw
Choose 2 for Deposit
Choose 3 for Check Balance
Choose 4 for EXIT
Choose the operation you want to
perform:4
```

//Pattern Programs
/*
```
      *
    *  *                          *****
 *****
    *     *                 *     *              *****
   *        *               *     *              *****
 *           *              *     *              *****
   *        *               *****               *****
     *    *
       *  *
```

```
     *
  */

import java.util.Scanner;
public class for_each {
    public static void main(String[]
args) {
Scanner s= new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter the number: ");
int num = s.nextInt();
for(int i=1;i<=num;i++) {
for(int space=num;space>i;space--)
System.out.print(" ");
for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)
System.out.print("* ");
System.out.println();
}
}
}
```

1.Peterson Number

A number is said to be **Peterson** if the sum of factorials of each digit is equal to the sum of the number itself.

Example of Peterson Number

Suppose, we have to check the number (n) 145 is Peterson or not. Number = 145

145 = !1 + !4 + !5

=1+4*3*2*1+5*4*3*2*1

=1+24+120

145=145

We observe that the number and the sum of factorials of digits are equal to the number itself. Hence, **145** is a Peterson number.

1)Given 3 numbers A,B,C print 'yes' if they can form the sides of a right angled triangle,otherwise 'no'.
Input Size : A,B,C <= 100000

Sample Testcase :
INPUT
3 4 5
OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
5 12 13
OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
2 3 4
OUTPUT
no

import java.util.*;

```java
public class Firstpgm {

public static void main(String[] args) {
int array[]=new int[3];
int i=0;
Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
String right=scan.nextLine();
String[] arr=right.split(" ");
for(String v:arr){
int num=Integer.parseInt(v);
array[i]=num*num;
i++;
}
if(array[2]==(array[0]+array[1])) {
System.out.println("yes");
}
else {
 System.out.println("no");
}
scan.close();
    }
}
```
Sample Testcase :
INPUT
3 4 5
OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
5 12 13

OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
2 3 4
OUTPUT
no

INPUT
12 13 15
OUTPUT
no

2)Given 2 numbers N and K followed by elements of N .Print 'yes' if K exists else print 'no'.

Sample Testcase :
INPUT
4 2
1 2 3 3
OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
5 3
1 2 4 5 6

OUTPUT
no

INPUT
3 1
1 4 9
OUTPUT
yes

INPUT
2 9
12 89
OUTPUT
no

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Secondpgm {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
        int flag=0;
        String a=scan.nextLine();
        String[] arr=a.split(" ");
        int N=Integer.parseInt(arr[0]);
        int K=Integer.parseInt(arr[1]);
        String b=scan.nextLine();
        String[] arr1=b.split(" ");
        for(String v:arr1){

```java
            int i=Integer.parseInt(v);
            if(i==K)
            {
            flag=1;
                    break;
            }

    }
        if(flag==1) System.out.println("yes");
        else System.out.println("no");
    scan.close();
        }
}
```