Experiment 4

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Branch: CSE Section/Group: 639-A

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1. Aim: Develop a Java program using ArrayList to manage employee details with functionalities to add, update, remove, and search employees.

2. Objective: To efficiently manage employee records using ArrayList with CRUD operations for streamlined employee handling.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.*;
class Employee {
  int id;
  String name;
  double salary;
  Employee(int id, String name, double salary) {
     this.id = id;
     this.name = name;
     this.salary = salary;
  @Override
  public String toString() {
     return "ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Salary: " + salary;
  }
}
public class EmployeeManagement {
  private static List<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
  private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  while (true) {
    System.out.println("\nEmployee Management System");
    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: ");
    int choice = scanner.nextInt();
    scanner.nextLine();
    switch (choice) {
       case 1: addEmployee(); break;
       case 2: updateEmployee(); break;
       case 3: removeEmployee(); break;
       case 4: searchEmployee(); break;
       case 5: displayEmployees(); break;
       case 6: System.out.println("Exiting..."); return;
       default: System.out.println("Invalid choice! Try again.");
  }
private static void addEmployee() {
  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 Employee Salary: ");
  double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
  scanner.nextLine();
  employees.add(new Employee(id, name, salary));
  System.out.println("Employee added successfully.");
}
private static void updateEmployee() {
```

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```
System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to update: ");
  int id = scanner.nextInt();
  scanner.nextLine();
  for (Employee emp : employees) {
    if (emp.id == id) {
       System.out.print("Enter new Name: ");
       emp.name = scanner.nextLine();
       System.out.print("Enter new Salary: ");
       emp.salary = scanner.nextDouble();
       scanner.nextLine();
       System.out.println("Employee updated successfully.");
       return;
  }
  System.out.println("Employee not found.");
private static void removeEmployee() {
  System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to remove: ");
  int id = scanner.nextInt();
  scanner.nextLine();
  for (Employee emp : employees) {
    if (emp.id == id) {
       employees.remove(emp);
       System.out.println("Employee removed successfully.");
       return;
  System.out.println("Employee not found.");
private static void searchEmployee() {
  System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to search: ");
  int id = scanner.nextInt();
  scanner.nextLine();
  for (Employee emp : employees) {
    if (emp.id == id) {
       System.out.println("Employee found: " + emp);
       return;
```

```
System.out.println("Employee not found.");

private static void displayEmployees() {
    if (employees.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("No employees found.");
        return;
    }
    System.out.println("\nEmployee List:");
    for (Employee emp : employees) {
        System.out.println(emp);
    }
}
```

4. Output:

```
Employee Management System

1. Add Employee

2. Update Employee

3. Remove Employee

4. Search Employee

5. Display All Employees

6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter Employee ID: 1
Enter Employee Name: Addy
Enter Employee Salary: 10000000
Employee added successfully.
```

5. Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding and implementing ArrayList for dynamic data storage and manipulation.
- 2. Developing CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) functionalities in Java.
- 3. Enhancing problem-solving skills with search and update operations on employee records.

- **1. Aim:** Implement a collection-based system to store and retrieve cards efficiently based on a given symbol using the Collection interface.
- **2. Objective:** To organize and retrieve cards based on symbols using the Collection interface for easy accessibility.
- 3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.*;
class Card {
  private String name;
  private String symbol;
  private int value;
  public Card(String name, String symbol, int value) {
    this.name = name;
    this.symbol = symbol;
    this.value = value;
  public String getSymbol() {
    return symbol;
  public String toString() {
    return "Card{Name: " + name + ", Symbol: " + symbol + ", Value: " + value + "}";
  }
}
public class CardCollectionSystem {
  private Collection<Card> cardCollection;
  public CardCollectionSystem() {
     cardCollection = new ArrayList<>();
  public void addCard(String name, String symbol, int value) {
     cardCollection.add(new Card(name, symbol, value));
  }
  public void findCardsBySymbol(String symbol) {
    boolean found = false;
```

}

```
System.out.println("Cards with symbol "" + symbol + "":");
  for (Card card : cardCollection) {
    if (card.getSymbol().equalsIgnoreCase(symbol)) {
       System.out.println(card);
       found = true;
     }
  }
  if (!found) {
    System.out.println("No cards found with the symbol "" + symbol + "".");
  }
}
public void displayAllCards() {
  System.out.println("All Cards in Collection:");
  for (Card card : cardCollection) {
    System.out.println(card);
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
  CardCollectionSystem cardSystem = new CardCollectionSystem();
  // Adding some sample cards
  cardSystem.addCard("Ace of Spades", "Spade", 1);
  cardSystem.addCard("King of Hearts", "Heart", 13);
  cardSystem.addCard("Queen of Diamonds", "Diamond", 12);
  cardSystem.addCard("Jack of Clubs", "Club", 11);
  cardSystem.addCard("10 of Spades", "Spade", 10);
  cardSystem.displayAllCards();
  System.out.println();
  cardSystem.findCardsBySymbol("Spade");
  System.out.println();
  cardSystem.findCardsBySymbol("Heart");
}
```

4. Output:

```
All Cards in Collection:

Card{Name: Ace of Spades, Symbol: Spade, Value: 1}

Card{Name: King of Hearts, Symbol: Heart, Value: 13}

Card{Name: Queen of Diamonds, Symbol: Diamond, Value: 12}

Card{Name: Jack of Clubs, Symbol: Club, Value: 11}

Card{Name: 10 of Spades, Symbol: Spade, Value: 10}

Cards with symbol 'Spade':

Card{Name: Ace of Spades, Symbol: Spade, Value: 1}

Card{Name: 10 of Spades, Symbol: Spade, Value: 10}

Cards with symbol 'Heart':

Card{Name: King of Hearts, Symbol: Heart, Value: 13}
```

5. Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Gaining proficiency in Java Collections Framework for managing and retrieving data efficiently.
- 2. Learning to organize and filter data using symbols and key attributes.
- 3. Implementing efficient search algorithms within a collection-based system.

- **1. Aim:** Create a synchronized multi-threaded ticket booking system that prevents double bookings and prioritizes VIP reservations.
- **2. Objective:** To ensure fair and synchronized ticket booking, preventing double bookings while prioritizing VIP reservations.
- 3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.*;
class TicketBookingSystem {
  private int availableSeats;
  public TicketBookingSystem(int seats) {
     this.availableSeats = seats;
  }
  public synchronized boolean bookTicket(String userType, String userName) {
     if (availableSeats > 0) {
       System.out.println(userType + " " + userName + " successfully booked a seat.
Remaining seats: " + (--availableSeats));
       return true;
     } else {
       System.out.println(userType + " " + userName + " tried booking but no seats
available.");
       return false;
     }
  }
}
class User extends Thread {
  private TicketBookingSystem system;
  private String userType;
  public User(TicketBookingSystem system, String userType, String name, int priority) {
     super(name);
     this.system = system;
     this.userType = userType;
     setPriority(priority);
  }
```

```
@Override
  public void run() {
    system.bookTicket(userType, getName());
  }
public class TicketBookingApp {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int totalSeats = 5;
    TicketBookingSystem system = new TicketBookingSystem(totalSeats);
    User vip1 = new User(system, "VIP", "Alice", Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
    User vip2 = new User(system, "VIP", "Bob", Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
    User regular1 = new User(system, "Regular", "Charlie", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    User regular2 = new User(system, "Regular", "David", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    User regular3 = new User(system, "Regular", "Eve", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    User regular4 = new User(system, "Regular", "Frank", Thread.MIN PRIORITY);
    vip1.start();
    vip2.start();
    regular1.start();
    regular2.start();
    regular3.start();
    regular4.start();
}
```

4. Output:

```
VIP Alice successfully booked a seat. Remaining seats: 4
Regular Frank successfully booked a seat. Remaining seats: 3
Regular Eve successfully booked a seat. Remaining seats: 2
Regular David successfully booked a seat. Remaining seats: 1
Regular Charlie successfully booked a seat. Remaining seats: 0
VIP Bob tried booking but no seats available.
```

5. Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Understanding multithreading and synchronization to prevent race conditions.
- 2. Implementing thread priorities to manage booking preferences, such as VIP reservations.
- 3. Ensuring data consistency and concurrency control in real-time booking systems.