Experiment 1.4

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Java with Lab

EASY:

1. Aim: Write a Java program to implement an ArrayList that stores employee details (ID, Name, and Salary). Allow users to add, update, remove, and search employees.

2. Implementation/Code:

```
package Java;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Employee {
  private int id;
  private String name;
  private double salary;
  public Employee(int id, String name, double salary) {
     this.id = id:
     this.name = name;
     this.salary = salary;
  public int getId() { return id; }
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public double getSalary() { return salary; }
  public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
  public void setSalary(double salary) { this.salary = salary; }
  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return "Employee [ID=" + id + ", Name=" + name + ", Salary=" + salary + "]";
}
public class EmployeeManagement {
  private static ArrayList<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
  private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  while (true) {
     System.out.println("\n1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit");
     switch (scanner.nextInt()) {
       case 1 -> addEmployee();
       case 2 -> updateEmployee();
       case 3 -> removeEmployee();
       case 4 -> searchEmployee();
       case 5 -> displayAllEmployees();
       case 6 -> { System.out.println("Exiting..."); return; }
       default -> System.out.println("Invalid choice.");
  }
private static void addEmployee() {
  System.out.print("ID: "); int id = scanner.nextInt();
  System.out.print("Name: "); String name = scanner.next();
  System.out.print("Salary: "); double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
  employees.add(new Employee(id, name, salary));
  System.out.println("Employee added.");
private static void updateEmployee() {
  System.out.print("ID to update: "); int id = scanner.nextInt();
  for (Employee e : employees) {
     if (e.getId() == id) {
       System.out.print("New Name: "); e.setName(scanner.next());
       System.out.print("New Salary: "); e.setSalary(scanner.nextDouble());
       System.out.println("Employee updated."); return;
  System.out.println("Employee not found.");
private static void removeEmployee() {
  System.out.print("ID to remove: "); int id = scanner.nextInt();
  employees.removeIf(e -> e.getId() == id);
  System.out.println("Employee removed.");
private static void searchEmployee() {
  System.out.print("ID to search: "); int id = scanner.nextInt();
  employees.stream().filter(e -> e.getId() == id).forEach(System.out::println);
private static void displayAllEmployees() {
  if (employees.isEmpty()) System.out.println("No employees found.");
```

```
else employees.forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

3. Output

```
🔐 Problems @ Javadoc 🖳 Declaration 📮 Console 🗵
<terminated > EmployeeManagement [Java Application] C:\Users\Lenovo\.p2\1
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID: 1001
Name: Pragyan
Salary: 200000
Employee added.
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID: 1002
Name: Niyati
Salary: 350000
Employee added.
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID: 1003
Name: Ankur
Salary: 80000
Employee added.
```

```
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID to update: 1002
New Name: Lara
New Salary: 320000
Employee updated.
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID to remove: 1003
Employee removed.
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
ID to search: 1001
Employee [ID=1001, Name=Pragyan, Salary=200000.0]
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
Employee [ID=1001, Name=Pragyan, Salary=200000.0]
Employee [ID=1002, Name=Lara, Salary=320000.0]
1. Add 2. Update 3. Remove 4. Search 5. Display 6. Exit
Exiting...
```

MEDIUM:

1. Aim: Create a program to collect and store all the cards to assist the users in finding all the cards in a given symbol using Collection interface.

2. Implementation/Code:

```
package Java;
import java.util.*;
class Card {
   String symbol, value;
   Card(String symbol, String value) { this.symbol = symbol; this.value = value; }
   public String toString() { return value + " of " + symbol; }
}
public class CardCollection {
   static Collection<Card> cards = new ArrayList<>();
   static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      addCard("Hearts", "A"); addCard("Spades", "K"); addCard("Hearts", "10");
```

```
System.out.print("Enter symbol to search: ");
String symbol = scanner.next();
cards.stream().filter(c ->c.symbol.equalsIgnoreCase(symbol)).forEach(System.out::println);
}
static void addCard(String symbol, String value) { cards.add(new Card(symbol, value)); }
}
```

3. Output:

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console ×
<terminated > CardCollection [Java Application] C:\Users\Lei
Enter symbol to search: Hearts
A of Hearts
10 of Hearts

Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console ×
<terminated > CardCollection [Java Application] C:\Users\Lei
Enter symbol to search: Spades
K of Spades
```

HARD:

1. Aim: Develop a ticket booking system with synchronized threads to ensure no double booking of seats. Use thread priorities to simulate VIP bookings being processed first.

2. Implementation/Code:

```
package Java;
class TicketBookingSystem {
    private int availableSeats = 5;
    public synchronized void bookTicket(String name) {
        if (availableSeats > 0) {
            System.out.println(name + " booked a seat. Remaining: " + (--availableSeats));
        } else {
            System.out.println(name + " failed to book. No seats available.");
        }
    }
} class Passenger extends Thread {
    private TicketBookingSystem system;
    private String name;
```

```
public Passenger(TicketBookingSystem system, String name, int priority) {
    this.system = system;
    this.name = name;
    setPriority(priority);
  }
  public void run() {
    system.bookTicket(name);
}
public class TicketBooking {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    TicketBookingSystem system = new TicketBookingSystem();
    Passenger p1 = new Passenger(system, "VIP1", Thread.MAX_PRIORITY);
    Passenger p2 = new Passenger(system, "VIP2", Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
    Passenger p3 = new Passenger(system, "User1", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    Passenger p4 = new Passenger(system, "User2", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    Passenger p5 = new Passenger(system, "User3", Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
    Passenger p6 = new Passenger(system, "User4", Thread.MIN PRIORITY);
    p1.start();
    p2.start();
    p3.start();
    p4.start();
    p5.start();
    p6.start();
}
```

3. Output:

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration □ Console ×

<terminated > TicketBooking [Java Application] C:\Users\Lenc

VIP2 booked a seat. Remaining: 4

User4 booked a seat. Remaining: 3

VIP1 booked a seat. Remaining: 2

User2 booked a seat. Remaining: 1

User1 booked a seat. Remaining: 0

User3 failed to book. No seats available.
```

4. Learning Outcome

- a) Learned how to use ArrayList and Collection interfaces to manage employee records and card collections.
- b) Implemented synchronized methods to prevent race conditions in a multi-threaded environment.
- c) Explored how thread priority affects execution order, ensuring VIP bookings are processed first.
- d) Improved skills in handling user input and managing errors in real-world applications.
- e) Utilized Java Streams and lambda expressions for efficient searching and filtering.