

## Experiment 5

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### Problem 1

#### 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. Objective:

The Objective is to implement an ArrayList that stores employee details (ID, Name, and Salary) and allow users to add, update, remove, and search employees.

#### 3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;  
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
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 Main {
    static ArrayList<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    public 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();
        employees.add(new Employee(id, name, salary));
        System.out.println("Employee added successfully!");
    }

    public static void updateEmployee()
    {
        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();
        System.out.println("Employee details updated successfully!");
        return;
        }
    }
    System.out.println("Employee not found!");
}

public static void removeEmployee()
{ System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to remove:
"); int id = scanner.nextInt();
employees.removeIf(emp -> emp.id == id);
System.out.println("Employee removed successfully!");
}

public static void searchEmployee()
{ System.out.print("Enter Employee ID to search: ");
int id = scanner.nextInt();
for (Employee emp : employees)
{ if (emp.id == id) {
    System.out.println(emp);
    return;
}
}
System.out.println("Employee not found!");
}

public static void displayEmployees() {
```

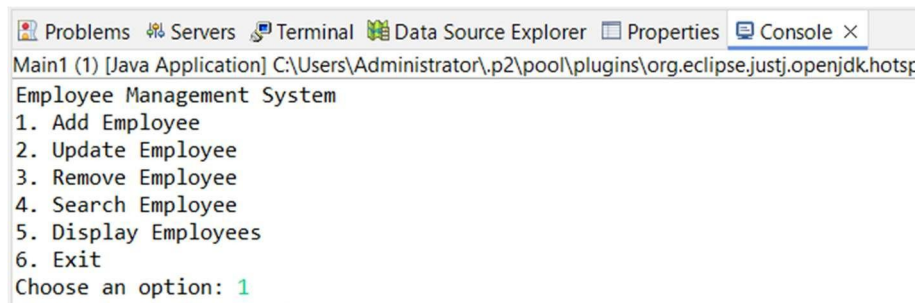
```
        if (employees.isEmpty())
            { System.out.println("No employees found.");
        } else {
            for (Employee emp : employees)
                { System.out.println(emp);
            }
        }
    }
}

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 Employees");
    System.out.println("6. Exit");
    System.out.print("Choose an option: ");
    int choice = scanner.nextInt();

    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...");
        scanner.close();
        return;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");
    }
}
}
```

## 4. Output



```
Main1 (1) [Java Application] C:\Users\Administrator\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full\jre\bin\java.exe
Employee Management System
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display Employees
6. Exit
Choose an option: 1
```

## 5. Learning Outcomes

- Learn how to use ArrayList to store and manage employee details dynamically.
- Implement adding, updating, removing, and searching records efficiently.
- Use Java classes and objects to encapsulate employee details.

## Problem 2

### 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. Objective:

The Objective is to collect and store all the cards to assist the users in finding all the cards in a given symbol using Collection interface.

### 3. Implementation/Code:

```
package java1;
import java.util.*;

class Card {
    private String symbol;
    private String value;

    public Card(String symbol, String value)
    { this.symbol = symbol;
      this.value = value;
    }

    public String getSymbol()
    { return symbol;
    }

    public String getValue() {
```

```
        return value;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "Card{Symbol=\"" + symbol + "\", Value=\"" + value + "\"}";
    }
}

public class Main2 {
    private Collection<Card> cards;

    public Main2() {
        cards = new ArrayList<>();
    }

    public void addCard(String symbol, String value)
    { cards.add(new Card(symbol, value));
      System.out.println("Card added successfully!");
    }

    public void removeCard(String symbol, String value)
    { cards.removeIf(card -> card.getSymbol().equals(symbol) &&
      card.getValue().equals(value));
      System.out.println("Card removed successfully!");
    }

    public void searchCardsBySymbol(String symbol)
    { boolean found = false;
      for (Card card : cards) {
          if (card.getSymbol().equals(symbol))
              { System.out.println(card);
                found = true;
              }
      }
    }
```

```
    }
    if (!found) {
        System.out.println("No cards found for the symbol: " + symbol);
    }
}

public void displayAllCards()
{ if (cards.isEmpty()) {
    System.out.println("No cards available.");
} else {
    for (Card card : cards)
        { System.out.println(card);
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{ Scanner scanner = new
Scanner(System.in); Main2 collection = new
Main2();
while (true) {
    System.out.println("\nCard Collection System");
    System.out.println("1. Add Card");
    System.out.println("2. Remove Card");
    System.out.println("3. Search Cards by Symbol");
    System.out.println("4. Display All Cards");
    System.out.println("5. Exit");
    System.out.print("Choose an option: ");
    int choice = scanner.nextInt();
    scanner.nextLine();

    switch (choice)
    { case 1:
        System.out.print("Enter Card Symbol: ");
        String symbol = scanner.nextLine();
```



```
        System.out.print("Enter Card Value: ");
        String value = scanner.nextLine();
        collection.addCard(symbol, value);
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.print("Enter Card Symbol to Remove: ");
        String removeSymbol = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter Card Value to Remove: ");
        String removeValue = scanner.nextLine();
        collection.removeCard(removeSymbol, removeValue);
        break;
    case 3:
        System.out.print("Enter Symbol to Search: ");
        String searchSymbol = scanner.nextLine();
        collection.searchCardsBySymbol(searchSymbol);
        break;
    case 4:
        collection.displayAllCards();
        break;
    case 5:
        System.out.println("Exiting...");
        scanner.close();
        return;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");
    }
}
}
```

## 4. Output

```
Problems Servers Terminal Data Source Explorer Properties Console X
Main2 [Java Application] C:\Users\Administrator\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotsp

Card Collection System
1. Add Card
2. Remove Card
3. Search Cards by Symbol
4. Display All Cards
5. Exit
Choose an option: 1
Enter Card Symbol: Heart
Enter Card Value: Ace
Card added successfully!

Card Collection System
1. Add Card
2. Remove Card
3. Search Cards by Symbol
4. Display All Cards
5. Exit
Choose an option: 3
Enter Symbol to Search: Heart
Card{Symbol='Heart', Value='Ace'}

Card Collection System
1. Add Card
2. Remove Card
3. Search Cards by Symbol
4. Display All Cards
5. Exit
Choose an option: 4
Card{Symbol='Heart', Value='Ace'}
```

## 5. Learning Outcomes

- Implement ArrayList for dynamic storage of card objects.
- Custom Class Implementation: Learn how to create and use custom classes (Card).
- Object-Oriented Programming (OOP): Apply encapsulation and class design principles.

## Problem 3

### 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. Objective:

The Objective is to use thread priorities to simulate VIP bookings being processed first.

## 3. Implementation/Code:

```
package java1;
import java.util.*;

class TicketBookingSystem
{
    private final int totalSeats;
    private final boolean[] seats;

    public TicketBookingSystem(int totalSeats)
    {
        this.totalSeats = totalSeats;
        this.seats = new boolean[totalSeats];
    }

    public synchronized boolean bookSeat(int seatNumber, String user)
    {
        if (seatNumber < 0 || seatNumber >= totalSeats) {
            System.out.println(user + " - Invalid seat number: " + seatNumber);
            return false;
        }
        if (!seats[seatNumber])
        {
            seats[seatNumber] = true;
            System.out.println(user + " successfully booked seat: " + seatNumber);
            return true;
        }
        else {
            System.out.println(user + " - Seat " + seatNumber + " is already booked!");
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

```
class BookingThread extends Thread
{
    private final TicketBookingSystem
    system; private final int seatNumber;

    public BookingThread(TicketBookingSystem system, int seatNumber, String user,
    int priority) {
        super(user);
        this.system = system;
        this.seatNumber = seatNumber;
        setPriority(priority);
    }

    @Override
    public void run()
    {
        system.bookSeat(seatNumber,
        getName());
    }
}

public class Main3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TicketBookingSystem system = new TicketBookingSystem(5);

        List<BookingThread> threads = new ArrayList<>();
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 2, "VIP_User1",
        Thread.MAX_PRIORITY));
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 2, "Regular_User1",
        Thread.NORM_PRIORITY));
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 3, "VIP_User2",
        Thread.MAX_PRIORITY));
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 3, "Regular_User2",
        Thread.NORM_PRIORITY));
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 1, "VIP_User3",
        Thread.MAX_PRIORITY));
        threads.add(new BookingThread(system, 1, "Regular_User3",
        Thread.NORM_PRIORITY));

        Collections.shuffle(threads); // Simulate concurrent requests
        for (BookingThread thread : threads) {
```

```
        thread.start();  
    }  
}  
}
```

## 4. Output



```
<terminated> Main3 [Java Application] C:\Users\Administrator\p2\pool\plugins\  
Regular_User2 successfully booked seat: 3  
Regular_User3 successfully booked seat: 1  
Regular_User1 successfully booked seat: 2  
VIP_User2 - Seat 3 is already booked!  
VIP_User1 - Seat 2 is already booked!  
VIP_User3 - Seat 1 is already booked!
```

## 5. Learning Outcomes

- i. Use synchronized methods to prevent race conditions and ensure seat bookings are not duplicated.
- ii. Assign priorities to threads (Thread.MAX\_PRIORITY for VIP users) to control execution order.
- iii. Learn how multiple threads can compete for shared resources.