

Experiment 4

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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

```
Problems 

Servers 

Terminal 

Data Source Explorer □ Properties □ Console ×

Main1 (1) [Java Application] C:\Users\Administrator\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotsp.

Employee Management System

Add Employee

Update Employee

Remove Employee

Search Employee

Display Employees

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;
       }
```

```
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```

```
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 🗵 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

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.