

Spring 2024

1. a) Library Management System (14 marks)

⇒ আমরা একটি Library Management System তৈরি করব
যোগান্ত Book, FictionBook, NonfictionBook এবং Library
Class যাবে।

⇒

```
1. class Book {  
    String title;
```

[Book নামের Class]

[String variable যাবে Title নাম]

```
    public Book(String title) {  
        this.title = title;
```

[Constructor]

[Book এর নাম ডিট করবে]

}

```
    public void read() {  
        System.out.println("Reading the book: " + title);
```

[Method, Book নামে print করবে]

}

```
    public void displayDetails() {  
        System.out.println("Book Title: " + title);
```

[Method, Book Title আসবে]

}

}

2. class FictionBook extends Book {
 String genre;

FictionBook class Book 721/5

Inhārī ḥāfi

[জেন্দ্র → পর্যবেক্ষণ বিভাগ অংশগত
বিভাগ]

public FictionBook(String title, String genre) {
 super(title);
 this.genre = genre;
}

[Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com Book class
Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com Construction for call

४७) Constructor या call

৭৩ Constructor টা কল

→ [এই ক্ষেত্রে FictionBook class এর genre
(ধরন) variable-এ user input genre-ওর
আবাস অস্বীকৃত রয়েছে]

`@override` [method of Parent class पर उन्हें method of override करने के]

```
public void read() {
```

```
System.out.println("Getting lost in the world of fiction.");
```

[ଯେଉଁଠାରେ FictionBook class ଏବଂ read() method call କରସାବୁ, ତଥାବେ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ମ୍ୟାଗ୍ରାଫ୍]

public void borrow() { [method, public OR private class (प्रिवेट असेसेबल)]

```
System.out.println("Borrowing the fiction book: " + title);
```

三

public void returnBook() { [method, এই প্রক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে call করব]

```
public void returnBook() {  
    System.out.println("Returning the fiction book: " + title);  
}
```

四

5.

class NonFictionBook extends Book {
 String topic; Topic variable to store topic
 [Topic variable]

public NonFictionBook(String title, String topic) {
 super(title); [Constructor]
 this.topic = topic;

}

@Override [method from Parent class overriding method from
override in ()]

public void read() {
 System.out.println("Exploring " + the realm of non-
 fiction."); [Output]

}

public void borrow() {
 System.out.println("Borrowing the non-fiction
 book: " + title); [Output]

}

public void returnBook() {
 System.out.println("Returning the non-fiction book:
 " + title); [Output]

7

public class Library { [Library class का यह program
public static void main (String [] args) { प्रारंभ है]

 Book myBook = new Book ("Java Programming");
 myBook.read();

[myBook नाम से Book
Object जैसे तरीका इसे
read() method call
करता है]

FictionBook mysteryBook = new FictionBook ("The Da
Vinci Code", "Mystery");

 mysteryBook.read();

[mysteryBook नाम से
FictionBook object जैसे
इसका बारे में, यह read() व
borrow() method call करता है]

NonFictionBook historyBook = new NonFictionBook ("Sapiens:
A Brief History of Humankind", "History");

 historyBook.read();

 historyBook.returnBook();

Reading the book: Java Programming

Getting lost in the world of fiction.

Borrowing the fiction book: The Da Vinci Code

Exploring the realm of non-fiction.

Returning the non-fiction book: Sapiens: A
Brief History of Humankind.

1.b) Student class (Encapsulation Example) (6 marks)

অ্যাম্বেন্ট- student class টির ক্ষেত্রে রয়ে আছে name, age এবং grade থাক্যা, আমরা getter ও setter method ব্যবহার করে এগুলো access করব।

⇒ [Student class টির ক্ষেত্রে আইনীয় এনক্ষপুলেশন ব্যবহার]

```
class Student {
```

```
    private String name;
```

```
    private int age;
```

```
    private double grade;
```

```
    public void setName(String name) { [Name set করার]
```

```
        this.name = name; [method]
```

```
}
```

```
    public String getName() { [Name return করার]
```

```
        return name; [method]
```

```
}
```

```
    public void setAge(int age) { [Age set করার]
```

```
        this.age = age; [method]
```

```
}
```

```
public int getAge() { [Age return করার method]
    return age;
}
```

```
public void setGrade(double grade) { [Grade set করার
    this.grade = grade;
}
```

```
public double getGrade() { [Grade return করার
    return grade;
}
```

[Main class প্রথমের আগস্ত এবং Student class এবং Object পৈতৃক করা]

```
public class Main {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Student student = new Student ();
        student.setName ("Alice Wonderland");
        student.setAge (20);
        student.setGrade (35.5);
    }
}
```

```
System.out.println ("Name: " + student.getName ());
```

```
System.out.println ("Age: " + student.getAge ());
```

```
System.out.println ("Grade: " + student.getGrade ());
```

}

Name: Alice Wonderland

Age: 20

Grade: 95.5

2.a) Robo Helper Virtual Assistant (Multiple Inheritance using Interface) (9 marks)

ଆମାଦୁରେ ଏହାଟି virtual Assistant (Robo helper) ହୋଇ

କରୁଥିଲୁଛି, ଯା Teacher, Assistant ଏବଂ Student ହେ-

ମତ୍ତୁ ଆଜଣ କରିବା

[Interface ଏହାଟି method declare
କରିବା ହସ, ତୁମାରା implementation ଥାଇବା ଲା]

interface Teacher {

[Teacher interface ତେଣି ବନ୍ଦନାମ୍ବି]

 void eating();

[// Teacher eating method]

 void sleeping();

[// Teacher sleeping method]

}

[Assistant interface ଯା Teacher interface
କେ ଏକାଏ କରିବାକୁବେଳାରେ]

interface Assistant extends Teacher {

 void assisting();

[Assistant ଏହାଟି ଯାହାଯ କରାଯି
method]

}

[Assistant interface Teacher କେ
extend କରିବାକୁବେଳାରେ, ଅଛ ଏହାଟି Teacher
ଏବଂ ଅଧିକ କାମକାରୀ କରାଯିବାକୁବେଳାରେ]

```
interface Student {  
    void working();  
}
```

[Student interface টোকন করা]

[Student রিপ্রেজ করা করা method]

[student interface এ working() method
পাশে রাখা]

[Human class Teacher, Assistant এর Student Interface
implement করা]

```
class Human implements Assistant, Student {
```

```
    public void eating() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Teacher is eating.");
```

[Assistant Interface এ Teacher Interface এর
Extend করা, Human class Assistant interface implement
করা, এবং Human class Assistant এর মাধ্যমে Teacher এর
method গুলি রেজিস্টার করা]

```
    public void sleeping() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Teacher is sleeping.");
```

```
    public void assisting() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Assistant is assisting.");
```

```
}
```

```
    public void working() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Student is working.");
```

```
}
```

[Human class ৰাখি Interface Implement কৰিব, আৰু
ইটো অৱ method টো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব বল্ব।]

```
public class RobotHelper { [Main method]  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        Human helper = new Human ();  
        helper.eating (); [RobotHelper Class এ অৱ  
        helper.sleeping (); method call কৰিবে]  
        helper.assisting ();  
        helper.working ();  
    }  
}
```

[RobotHelper class এ অন্মুৰ Human পৰি Object তৈরি কৰি
অৱ method call কৰিব।]

Teacher is eating.

Teacher is sleeping.

Assistant is assisting.

Student is working.

2.b) Exception Handling Code & Output Analysis (1 marks)

दिलेला code ठीक आहे, तर हे उचित code निश्चिह्न व्याख्या करूना.

[JavaHungry class तुम्हारे जवाब पर्यंग accessible करते public करून घेण्यात्र]

```
public class JavaHungry {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        int arr[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

try { [try block एव्ह कराय, यादी प्रथम code लिहा, या रेहू करतार असेहा
Exception (Exception) इतेपासून, यादी (येण्टी) Exception इत्या,
आहले Catch Block

```
        int num = 99/0;
```

execute इत्या]

```
        System.out.print(arr[0]);
```

[प्रथम, 99/0 करतार "Arithmatic
Exception" (Divide by Zero) इत्या]

```
        System.out.print("A");
```

[एही नाईन्ही error इत्या, तरह-
पूर्वी लाईनगूळा execute राहणे ना]

```
        int num2 = 99/0;
```

[अशीला : येण्टी इत्यारे कथा ईलो, किंतु
येण्टी इत्यारे आहेव्ह लाईनही exception
मलून असायास! येण्टी इत्या ना]

```
        System.out.print("B");
```

[एही Block तसेच अधिने-
आहेगु, प्रथम ArithmeticException
इत्या इत्यारे 99/0 ArithmeticException, तरह-

```
        System.out.print("C");
```

[इत्या इत्यारे 99/0 ArithmeticException, तरह-
पूर्वी अतिक्रम करून्हो]

}

[print करत्यावू, यासाठी exception राहणे]

catch (NumberFormatException ex) {

[एही NumberFormatException इत्यारु

```
        System.out.print("D");
```

Exception किंवा जन्म, किंतु पर्यंग (प्राप्त-
पर्यंग Exception इत्या निराही skip

}

इत्या यावे]

```

    catch (Exception ex) {
        System.out.print ("E");
    }
}

```

[दूरी Generic Exception
हुए, यादि अपेक्षित न हो,
तो ऐसे Ar.Ex आगे चलते हैं,
अब पर्स skip हो]

```

    finally {
        System.out.print ("F");
    }
}

```

[finally block उपयोगिता रेखा रहा,
Execute हो, Exception होना वा
ना होकर, F print हो]

```

    System.out.print ("G");
    System.out.print (arr[4]);
}
}

```

[try-catch block पर वार्ता
या अचूक तो print हो,
G print हो, arr[4] =

Index 4 पर मान = 4,

अर्थ arr[4] = 4 print हो]

Output

C F G 4

Step by step

Step	Execution	Output
1.	99/0; → ArithmeticException	
2.	Exception होना पर catch (Ar.Ex ex) ले जाए	
3.	"C" print होता है	C
4.	finally Block पर जाए	
5.	"F" print होता है	F
6.	Try-catch Block पर वार्ता "G" print होता है	G
7.	arr[4] print होता है (मान 4)	4

2.c) Error Types with Examples (3 marks)

1. Syntax Error (Compilation Error)

⇒ यद्यपि code लिखा भारतीय लिपि में भी compile हो सकता है।

Example:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World" /*Missing closing  
        parenthesis*/  
    }  
}
```

Error: ';' expected

2. Runtime Error (Exception)

⇒ यद्यपि program runtime में crash होता।

Example:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num = 5/0; /*Division by Zero, ArithmeticException  
        होता है***  
    }  
}
```

3. Logical Error

⇒ यदि program run हो विस्तृत wrong output हो,

Example:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String [] args) {  
        int sum = 5 + 10; // ** यह गलत समाख्य है, दरअसल इसी तरह है  
        System.out.println("Sum: " + sum); // wrong output.  
    }  
}
```

आविष्कार: int sum = 5+10;

2-d) Custom Exception (Invalid Age Exception)

1. Custom-Exception लैने का

[आमत्रा Exception class थेरें Inherit(वर्गमत्त्वात् प्रवर्त) करके Custom Exception लैने का]

```
class InvalidAgeException extends Exception {  
    public InvalidAgeException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}
```

↳ [Exception class पर message लाठाछि,
यात्रा उपर्युक्त getMessage() method द्विस्तृत error
message दर्शात लाने]

↳ [Constructor, या एकाच error
message प्रवर्त करावे]

[checkAge() method এর অবস্থা কোনো
InvalidAgeException সংজ্ঞা নামে পড়া যাবে।
কোনো রয়েছে] ←

2. LibrarySystem class এর checkAge() method

```
class LibrarySystem {
```

```
    public static void checkAge(int age) throws
```

```
        InvalidAgeException { [Age 12 এর কম শব্দে নথুন InvalidAgeException  
        if (age < 12) { স্টেটুনি কোনো রয়েছে এবং error message  
            throw new InvalidAgeException ("Error: Age must  
            be at least 12 years old to borrow books..");  
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println ("Age is valid for borrowing.");  
        }
```

3. main() method এর Exception Handling

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
    try {
```

```
        checkAge (10); // ** Invalid Age Exception রয়েছে **
```

```
    } catch (InvalidAgeException e) {
```

```
        System.out.println (e.getMessage());
```

} [যদি এখন Exception দিয়ে গৃহণ করা হয়ে এখন
 e.getMessage() দিয়ে]

Error message print
 হবে]

[10 বছর দিয়ে checkAge()
 call কোনো রয়েছে (যা
 InvalidAgeException Trigger
 করবে)]

Output: Error: Age must be at least 12 years old to
borrow books.

কামুক, checkAge() কল করা হয়েছে এবং ১০ বছর ২২
বছরের কাম, তাই InvalidAgeException উৎপন্ন হওয়া হয়েছে
এর এর মেসেজ প্রিণ্ট হয়েছে।

Summary

1. Custom Exception জৈবিক করা হয়েছে।
2. checkAge() method ব্যবহার করে Exception উৎপন্ন দিতে
পারে।
3. main() method'এ try-catch ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে,
যাতে InvalidAgeException এর প্রচলন।
4. মুদ্রণ $20 < 22$, তাই Exception উৎপন্ন হয়েছে এবং
error message প্রিণ্ট হয়েছে।