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Batch:B2

Q1: The payment option on any e-commerce website has several options like netbanking, COD, credit card, etc. That means, a payment method is overloaded several times to perform single payment function in various ways.

To perform the above functionality write a

class Purchase with

Data members

1-item

2- price

3-quantity

Method

1-Billing()-----price*quantity

overload payment method according to the type of payment option

2-payment()----COD----Billing+additional charges Rs.50

3-Payment(Bank name, Account no.)----net banking----billing+1%

4-Payment(Credit card No)-----Credit Card-----billing+2%

write a menu-driven program to perform payment with the following options:

1- COD---default option of payment

2-Netbanking---read bank details from a user

3-Creditcard-read credit card details from a user

CODE:

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Purchase{
```

```
    public String [] item;
```

```
    public int []price;
```

```
    public int []quan;
```

```
    public float bill=0.0f;
```

```
    Purchase(String []i,int []p,int[] q){
```

```

        this.item=i;

        this.price=p;

        this.quan=q;
    }

    public float billing(){

        for(int i=0;i<item.length;i++){

            bill+= price[i]*quan[i];

        }

        return bill;

    }

    //COD

    public float billing1(){

        return bill +50;

    }

    //Net-Banking

    public float billing1(String n,int a){

        return 1.01f*bill;

    }

    //Credit-Card

    public float billing1(int i){

        return 1.02f*bill;

    }

}

public class Main{

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {

    Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

    int n,a;

    System.out.println("Enter the number of people:");

    n= s.nextInt();

    Purchase P []= new Purchase[n];

    for(int h=0;h<n;h++){

        System.out.println("Customer number" + (h+1));

        System.out.println("Enter the number of items:");

        int it=s.nextInt();

        String [] item= new String[it];

        int []price= new int[it];

        int []quan=new int[it];

        for(int k=0;k<it;k++){

            System.out.println("Name of item:");

            item[k]=s.next();

            System.out.println("Price of item:");

            price[k]=s.nextInt();

            System.out.println("Quantity of item:");

            quan[k]=s.nextInt();

        }

        Purchase g= new Purchase(item,price,quan);

        P[h]=g;

        System.out.println("Enter your choice:");

        System.out.println("1.COD\n2.Net Banking \n3.Credit card\n");

        a=s.nextInt();
    }
}

```

```
switch(a){  
    case 1:  
    {  
        float z=g.billing();  
        float y=g.billing1();  
        System.out.println("Your bill through COD is:"+ y);  
        break;  
    }  
    case 2:  
    {  
  
        System.out.println("Enter the name of bank and account number:");  
        String na=s.next();  
        int an = s.nextInt();  
        float q= g.billing();  
        float w= g.billing1(na,an);  
        System.out.println("Your bill through Net Banking is:"+w );  
        break;  
    }  
    case 3:  
    {  
  
        System.out.println("Enter your credit card number:");  
        int cn=s.nextInt();  
        float sd= g.billing();  
        System.out.println("Your bill through Credit Card is:" + g.billing1(cn));  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
default:{
```

```
    System.out.println("Invalid choice");
```

```
}
```


```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output:



Enter the number of people:

3

Customer number1

Enter the number of items:

3

Name of item:

Pot

Price of item:

230

Quantity of item:

4

Name of item:

Mat

Price of item:

340

Quantity of item:

2

Name of item:

Hat

Price of item:

1

Quantity of item:

1

Enter your choice:

1.COD

```
input
Enter your choice:
1.COD
2.Net Banking
3.Credit card

1
Your bill through COD is:1651.0
Customer number2
Enter the number of items:
1
Name of item:
Toy
Price of item:
78
Quantity of item:
8
Enter your choice:
1.COD
2.Net Banking
3.Credit card

2
Enter the name of bank and account number:
Axis
1234
```

```
2
Enter the name of bank and account number:
Axis
1234
Your bill through Net Banking is:630.24
Customer number3
Enter the number of items:
2
Name of item:
Cotton
Price of item:
90
Quantity of item:
8
Name of item:
Rice
Price of item:
134
Quantity of item:
2
Enter your choice:
1.COD
2.Net Banking
3.Credit card
```



```
Name of item:
Cotton
Price of item:
90
Quantity of item:
8
Name of item:
Rice
Price of item:
134
Quantity of item:
2
Enter your choice:
1.COD
2.Net Banking
3.Credit card

3
Enter your credit card number:
345
Your bill through Credit Card is:1007.76

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Q2:

Create a Test class with data double base, int power, int logBase, int argument.

Create a default, no-argument constructor which sets the default value of all variables to 2.

There are 2 overloaded functions:

1. double calculate (double base, int power)

This function returns the value when *base* is raised to *power*

For example: calculate (3.0, 2) returns the value of 3.0 raised to 2 i.e., 9.0

2. double calculate (int logBase, int argument)

This function returns the value of the log of *argument* to the base *logBase*.

For example: calculate (3, 9) returns log of 9 to the base 3 i.e., 2.0

Create a main method in a separate class to call the above functions with the following inputs:

1. calculate (2, 4)

2. calculate (2.0, 4.0)

Create a display() method which displays the output based on the type of Test object created.

CODE:

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Test{
```

```
    double base;
```

```
    int power;
```

```
    int logBase;
```

```
    int argument;
```

```
    Test(){
```

```
        this.base=2;
```

```
        this.power=2;
```

```
        this.logBase=2;
```

```
        this.argument=2;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public double calculate(double b,int p){
```

```
        this.base=b;
```

```
        this.power=p;
```

```
        double val=Math.pow(b, p);
```

```
        return val;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public double calculate (double lb, double ar){
```

```
        double a;
```

```
        double b;
```

```
        a= Math.log10(ar);
```

```
        b= Math.log10(lb);

        double val=a/b;

        return val;

    }

    void display(double val){

        System.out.println("The result is "+ val);

    }

}

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Test t = new Test();

        double u= t.calculate(2,4);

        t.display(u);

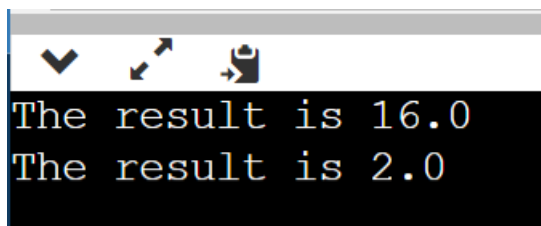
        double sd= t.calculate(2.0,4.0);

        t.display(sd);

    }

}
```

Output:

A screenshot of a Java IDE's output window. The window has a title bar and a toolbar with icons for run, debug, and copy. The output text is displayed on a black background with a light blue border. The text shows two lines of output: "The result is 16.0" and "The result is 2.0".

```
The result is 16.0
The result is 2.0
```