

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_Q1

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement:

Rajiv is analyzing the energy consumption in his household and wants to calculate the total cost based on the daily energy usage. He is given the rate per unit of electricity and the energy consumed for multiple days. To structure this calculation efficiently, he decides to use an interface-based approach.

Implement an interface CostCalculator with the necessary methods to retrieve energy details and compute the cost. The calculations should be handled in the EnergyConsumptionTracker class, while the EnergyConsumptionApp class should only handle input and output.

##### Formula

Energy Cost for one day = Energy Consumed per day \* Rate Per Unit

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of the rate per unit as an 'R' (a double value).

The second line of input consists of the number of days 'N' (an integer).

The third line of input consists of the daily energy consumption values for each day 'D' (double values), separated by space.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of the output prints: "Day-wise Energy Cost:"

The next N lines of the output print the day-wise energy costs(double type) and the total energy cost (double type) in Indian Rupees in the following format: "Day [day\_number]: Rs. [energy\_cost]"

The last line of the output prints: "Total Energy Cost: Rs. [total\_cost]"

Note: energy\_cost and total\_cost are rounded off to two decimal points

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 0.01

3

10.0 20.0 30.0

Output: Day-wise Energy Cost:

Day 1: Rs. 0.10

Day 2: Rs. 0.20

Day 3: Rs. 0.30

Total Energy Cost: Rs. 0.60

### ***Answer***

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

```
interface CostCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    void getEnergyDetails(Scanner scanner);
```

```
    void calculateAndDisplayCost();
```

```
}
```

```
class EnergyConsumptionTracker implements CostCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    private double ratePerUnit;
```

```
    private int numDays;
```

```
    private double[] energyConsumptionArray;
```

```
    public EnergyConsumptionTracker(double ratePerUnit, int numDays)
```

```
{
```

```
        this.ratePerUnit = ratePerUnit;
```

```
        this.numDays = numDays;
```

```
        this.energyConsumptionArray = new double[numDays];
```

```
}
```

```
    public void getEnergyDetails(Scanner scanner)
```

```
{
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < numDays; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
            energyConsumptionArray[i] = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public void calculateAndDisplayCost()
```

```
{
```

```
    double totalCost = 0;
```

```
    System.out.println("Day-wise Energy Cost:");
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < numDays; i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        double energyCost = energyConsumptionArray[i] * ratePerUnit;
```

```
        totalCost += energyCost;
```

```
        System.out.printf("Day %d: Rs. %.2f\n", i + 1, energyCost);
```

```
    }
```

```
    System.out.printf("Total Energy Cost: Rs. %.2f\n", totalCost);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class EnergyConsumptionApp {
```

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

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        double ratePerUnit = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
        int numDays = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        CostCalculator tracker = new EnergyConsumptionTracker(ratePerUnit,  
numDays);
```

```
        tracker.getEnergyDetails(scanner);
```

```
        tracker.calculateAndDisplayCost();
```

```
    scanner.close();  
  }  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_Q2

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Jaheer is working on a health monitoring system to help individuals calculate their Body Mass Index (BMI). He has implemented a basic BMI calculator and an interface called HealthCalculator. It should have a method called calculateBMI.

You are tasked with creating a program that takes weight and height as input, calculates the BMI using the BMI Calculator class, and displays the result. If the height or weight is less than or equal to zero, then return -1.

Formula:  $BMI = \text{weight} / (\text{height} * \text{height})$

##### *Input Format*

The first line of input consists of a double value W, the person's weight in kilograms.

The second line consists of a double value H, the height of the person in meters.

### **Output Format**

The output displays "BMI: " followed by a double value, representing the calculated BMI, rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 70.0

1.75

Output: BMI: 22.86

### **Answer**

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

```
// You are using
```

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

```
interface HealthCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    double calculateBMI(double weight, double height);
```

```
}
```

```
class BMICalculator implements HealthCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    public double calculateBMI(double weight, double height)
```

```
{
```

```
        if (weight <= 0 || height <= 0)
        {

            return -1;

        }

        return weight / (height * height);

    }

}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        double weight = scanner.nextDouble();
        double height = scanner.nextDouble();

        BMICalculator bmiCalculator = new BMICalculator();

        double bmi = bmiCalculator.calculateBMI(weight, height);

        System.out.printf("BMI: %.2f\n", bmi);

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**



# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_Q3

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

A financial analyst, Alex, needs a program to calculate simple interest for various financial transactions. He requires a straightforward tool that takes in the principal amount, interest rate, and time in years and computes the interest.

The formula to be used is:  $\text{Interest} = \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time} / 100$

Implement this functionality using the InterestCalculator interface and the SimpleInterestCalculator class.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of the principal amount P as a double value.

The second line of input consists of the annual interest rate  $r$  as a double value.

The third line of input consists of the number of years  $t$  as a positive integer, which is an integer value.

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the calculated simple interest in the following format: "Simple Interest: [interest\_value]", Here, [interest\_value] should be replaced with the actual interest value calculated by the program.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1000.00

5.00

2

Output: Simple Interest: 100.0

### ***Answer***

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

```
// You are using Java
```

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

```
interface InterestCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    double simpleInterest(double principal, double rate, int time);
```

```
}
```

```
class SimpleInterestCalculator implements InterestCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    public double simpleInterest(double principal, double rate, int time)
```

```
{  
    double interest = (principal * rate * time) / 100.0;  
    return interest;  
  
}  
  
}  
  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        double principal = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        double rate = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        int time = scanner.nextInt();  
  
        InterestCalculator calculator = new SimpleInterestCalculator();  
  
        double interest = calculator.simpleInterest(principal, rate, time);  
  
        System.out.println("Simple Interest: " + interest);  
    }  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_Q4

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Maria, a software developer, is working on an inventory management system project using Java that utilizes an inventory interface to manage a store's products.

The interface should define two methods: `addProduct`, which adds a product by accepting its name, price, and quantity, and `calculateTotalValue`, which computes the total value of all products in the inventory. Implement the interface in a class called `SimpleInventory`, which internally manages a list of `Product` objects.

Each `Product` object should encapsulate the product's name, price, and quantity and include a method to calculate its value as  $\text{price} \times \text{quantity}$ . The system should allow users to dynamically add products to the inventory and calculate the total value of all products stored.

Help Maria achieve the task.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer to choose one of the following options:

- 1 - to add a product to the inventory.
- 2 - to calculate and view the total inventory value.
- 3 - to exit the program.

For Choice 1 (Add Product):

The next input line is the string representing the product name as a string (single or multi-word, without quotes).

The next line is a double value representing the price as a decimal value

The next line is an integer value representing the quantity as an integer

For Choices 2 and 3, no additional input is required

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the results of the commands as follows:

- For the addProduct command, the program should display "Product added to inventory."
- For choice 2, the program should display "Total inventory value [totalvalue].  
"The total value should be displayed with one decimal place. If there is no product in the inventory, print the total as 0.0.
- For choice 3, the program should exit

If the choice is not 1, 2, or 3, then print "Invalid choice. Please select a valid option (1/2/3).".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 1

Laptop

800.0

3

2

5

3

Output: Product added to inventory.

Total inventory value: \$2400.0

Invalid choice. Please select a valid option (1/2/3).

### **Answer**

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

```
class Product
```

```
{
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    double price;
```

```
    int quantity;
```

```
    Product(String name,double price,int quantity)
```

```
{
```

```
        this.name = name;
```

```
        this.price = price;
```

```
        this.quantity = quantity;
```

```
}
```

```
    double getValue()
```

```
{
```

```
        return price * quantity;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
interface Inventory
```

```
{
```

```
    void addProduct(String name, double price,int quantity);
```

```
    double calculateTotalValue();
```

```
}
```

```
class SimpleInventory implements Inventory
```

```
{
```

```
    Product[] products;
```

```
    int count;
```

```
    SimpleInventory(int capacity)
```

```
{
```

```
        products = new Product[capacity];
```

```
        count = 0;
```

```
}
```

```
    public void addProduct(String name, double price, int quantity)
```

```
{
```

```
        if(count < products.length)
```

```
{
```

```
products[count++] = new Product(name, price, quantity);  
System.out.println("Product added to inventory.");
```

```
}else
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.println("Inventory is full. Cannot add more products.");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public double calculateTotalValue()
```

```
{
```

```
double tot = 0.0;
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < count; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
tot += products[i].getValue();
```

```
}
```

```
return Math.round(tot * 10.0)/10.0;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public class Main {
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    Inventory inventory = new SimpleInventory(10);
    while (true) {
        int choice = scanner.nextInt();
        if (choice == 1) {
            scanner.nextLine();
            String productName = scanner.nextLine();
            double price = scanner.nextDouble();
            int quantity = scanner.nextInt();
            inventory.addProduct(productName, price, quantity);
        } else if (choice == 2) {
            double totalValue = inventory.calculateTotalValue();
            System.out.println("Total inventory value: $" + totalValue);
        } else if (choice == 3) {
            break;
        } else {
            System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select a valid option
(1/2/3).");
        }
    }
    scanner.close();
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### 2028\_REC\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_Q5

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Raj is curious about how old he is in the current year.

He has asked you to create a simple program that calculates a person's age based on their birth year. You decide to implement this functionality using the AgeCalculator interface and the HumanAgeCalculator class.

Note: The current year is 2024. Calculate the current age by using the formula: current year - birth year.

##### ***Input Format***

The input consists of an integer representing the birth year.

##### ***Output Format***

The output displays "You are X years old." where X is an integer representing the calculated age based on the entered birth year.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Test Case**

Input: 1934

Output: You are 90 years old.

**Answer**

```
import java.util.Scanner;
// You are using Java
interface AgeCalculator
{

    int calculateAge(int birthYear);

}
class HumanAgeCalculator implements AgeCalculator
{

    public int calculateAge(int birthYear)
    {

        return (2024 - birthYear);

    }

}
class AgeCalculatorApp {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
    AgeCalculator ageCalculator = new HumanAgeCalculator();  
  
    int birthYear = scanner.nextInt();  
    int age = ageCalculator.calculateAge(birthYear);  
  
    System.out.println("You are " + age + " years old.");  
}  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### REC\_2028\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_PAH

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 40  
Marks Obtained : 40

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement:

Alice has been tasked with implementing a simple calculator interface and a corresponding class for performing basic addition and subtraction operations. The task is to create an interface called Calculator with two methods: add and subtract. The add method should take two numbers as input and return their sum, while the subtract method should take two numbers as input and return their difference.

Implement a class called SimpleCalculator that implements the Calculator interface. This class should provide the functionality for adding and subtracting numbers. Write a code that satisfies the above requirements.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of a single integer, representing the choice

If the choice is 1 or 2, the next two lines consist of 2 double values, representing the numbers to do addition or subtraction.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints a float-value with one decimal value representing the sum of two number or difference of two number.

Refer to the sample output for format specification.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1

5.5

3.5

Output: Result: 9.0

### ***Answer***

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

```
interface Calculator  
{
```

```
    double add(double n1, double n2);  
    double subtract(double n1, double n2);
```

```
}
```

```
class SimpleCalculator implements Calculator
```

```
{
```

```
    public double add(double n1, double n2)
```

```
{
```

```
return n1+n2;
```

```
}
```

```
public double subtract(double n1, double n2)
```

```
{
```

```
return n1 - n2;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class MathOperationsProgram {
```

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

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
SimpleCalculator calculator = new SimpleCalculator();
```

```
int choice = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
if (choice == 1) {
```

```
double num1 = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
double num2 = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
double result = calculator.add(num1, num2);
```

```
System.out.println("Result: " + result);
```

```
} else if (choice == 2) {
```

```
double num1 = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
double num2 = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
double result = calculator.subtract(num1, num2);
```

```
System.out.println("Result: " + result);
```

```
} else {
```

```
System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please choose 1 for addition or 2 for subtraction.");
```

```
}
```

```
scanner.close();
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Develop a program for managing employee information that caters to both full-time and part-time employees. The program should be capable of computing the salary for each category of employee and presenting their particulars. To achieve this, create two classes, FullTimeEmployee and PartTimeEmployee, that adhere to the Employee interface.

The program is expected to accept input data, including the name and monthly salary for full-time employees, as well as the name, hourly rate, and hours worked for part-time employees. Subsequently, it should calculate and exhibit the employee details and their respective salaries.

For Full-Time employees, the annual salary should be calculated as 12 times the monthly salary.

For Part-Time employees, the salary calculation should be based on the formula: hourly rate \* hours worked.

### **Input Format**

The first line of input should be a string representing the name of a full-time employee.

The second line of input should be an integer representing the monthly salary of the full-time employee.

The third line of input should be a string representing the name of a part-time employee.

The fourth line of input should be an integer representing the hourly rate of the part-time employee.

The fifth line of input should be an integer representing the number of hours



worked by the part-time employee.

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the following details:

Full-Time Employee Details:

Name: [Full-Time Employee Name] (string)

Monthly Salary: \$[Monthly Salary] (integer)

Annual Salary: \$[12 times Monthly Salary] (integer)

Part-Time Employee Details:

Name: [Part-Time Employee Name] (string)

Hourly Rate: \$[Hourly Rate] (integer)

Hours Worked: [Hours Worked] hours (integer)

Monthly Salary: \$[Calculated Monthly Salary] (integer)

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: John Smith

15000

Mary Johnson

100

100

Output: Full-Time Employee Details:

Name: John Smith

Monthly Salary: \$15000  
Annual Salary: \$180000

Part-Time Employee Details:

Name: Mary Johnson

Hourly Rate: \$100

Hours Worked: 100 hours

Monthly Salary: \$10000

**Answer**

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

```
interface Employee
```

```
{
```

```
    void displayDetails();
```

```
    //void displayDetails(String partTimeName, int hourlyRate, int hoursWorked);
```

```
}
```

```
class FullTimeEmployee implements Employee
```

```
{
```

```
    String fullName;
```

```
    int fullTimeSalary;
```

```
    FullTimeEmployee(String fullName, int fullTimeSalary)
```

```
{
```

```
        this.fullName = fullName;
```

```
        this.fullTimeSalary = fullTimeSalary;
```

```
}
```

```
    int calculateSalary()
```

```
{
```

```
        return fullTimeSalary * 12;
    }
    public void displayDetails()
    {

        System.out.println("Full-Time Employee Details:");
        System.out.println("Name: " + fullName);
        System.out.println("Monthly Salary: $" + fullTimeSalary);
        System.out.println("Annual Salary: $" + calculateSalary());
    }
}
```

```
class PartTimeEmployee implements Employee
```

```
{

    String partTimeName;
    int hourlyRate;
    int hoursWorked;

    PartTimeEmployee(String partTimeName, int hourlyRate, int hoursWorked)
    {

        this.partTimeName = partTimeName;
        this.hourlyRate = hourlyRate;
        this.hoursWorked = hoursWorked;
    }
}
```

```
int calculateSalary()
```

```
{
```

```
    return hourlyRate * hoursWorked;
```

```
}
```

```
public void displayDetails()
```

```
{
```

```
    System.out.println("Part-Time Employee Details:");  
    System.out.println("Name: " + partTimeName);  
    System.out.println("Hourly Rate: $" + hourlyRate);  
    System.out.println("Hours Worked: " + hoursWorked + " hours");  
    System.out.println("Monthly Salary: $" + calculateSalary());
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class EmployeeInheritanceDemo {
```

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

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        String fullName = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        int fullTimeSalary = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        String partTimeName = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        int hourlyRate = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        int hoursWorked = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        FullTimeEmployee fullTimeEmployee = new FullTimeEmployee(fullName,  
fullTimeSalary);
```

```
        PartTimeEmployee partTimeEmployee = new  
PartTimeEmployee(partTimeName, hourlyRate, hoursWorked);
```

```
        fullTimeEmployee.displayDetails();
```

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

```
        partTimeEmployee.displayDetails();
```

```
        scanner.close();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Sophia is developing a matrix analysis tool for a data analytics company. The tool needs to analyze square matrices and extract insights from the matrix diagonals.

To organize the code properly, Sophia creates an interface named Matrix that declares a method for finding the smallest and largest elements along the principal and secondary diagonals of the matrix.

Sophia then creates a class named MatrixAnalyzer that implements the Matrix interface. This class provides the logic to process a given square matrix and print:

The smallest and largest elements in the principal diagonal (from top-left to bottom-right). The smallest and largest elements in the secondary diagonal (from top-right to bottom-left).

Your task is to implement the Matrix interface and the MatrixAnalyzer class. The main driver program (in the class Main) will read the input matrix, create an instance of MatrixAnalyzer, and invoke its method to display the results.

#### **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer n, representing the size of the square matrix.

The next n lines each contain n integers separated by spaces, representing the elements of the matrix.

#### **Output Format**

The output prints the four lines:

"Smallest Element - 1: <smallest element in the principal diagonal>" (integer)

"Largest Element - 1: <largest element in the principal diagonal>" (integer)

"Smallest Element - 2: <smallest element in the secondary diagonal>" (integer)

"Largest Element - 2: <largest element in the secondary diagonal>" (integer)

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

7 8 9 0 1

2 3 4 5 6

5 4 2 0 8

23 5 6 8 9

12 5 6 7 32

Output: Smallest Element - 1: 2

Largest Element - 1: 32

Smallest Element - 2: 1

Largest Element - 2: 12

### **Answer**

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

```
// You are using Java
```

```
interface Matrix
```

```
{
```

```
    void diagonalsMinMax(int[][] matrix);
```

```
}
```

```
class MatrixAnalyzer implements Matrix
```

```
{
```

```
    public void diagonalsMinMax(int[][] matrix)
```

```
{  
  
    int n = matrix.length;  
  
    int minPrin = matrix[0][0];  
    int maxPrin = matrix[0][0];  
    int minSec = matrix[0][n - 1];  
    int maxSec = matrix[0][n - 1];  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
  
    {  
  
        int prinEle = matrix[i][i];  
        if(prinEle < minPrin) minPrin = prinEle;  
        if(prinEle > maxPrin) maxPrin = prinEle;  
  
        int secEle = matrix[i][n - 1 - i];  
        if(secEle < minSec) minSec = secEle;  
        if(secEle > maxSec) maxSec = secEle;  
  
    }  
  
    System.out.println("Smallest Element - 1: " + minPrin);  
    System.out.println("Largest Element - 1: " + maxPrin);  
    System.out.println("Smallest Element - 2: " + minSec);  
    System.out.println("Largest Element - 2: " + maxSec);  
  
}  
  
}  
  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int n = sc.nextInt();  
        int[][] matrix = new int[n][n];  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
                matrix[i][j] = sc.nextInt();  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
}  
MatrixAnalyzer analyzer = new MatrixAnalyzer();  
analyzer.diagonalsMinMax(matrix);  
}  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

Oviya is fascinated by automorphic numbers and wants to create a program to determine whether a given number is an automorphic number or not.

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the same digits as the number itself. For example,  $25 = (25)^2 = 625$

Oviya has defined two interfaces: NumberInput for taking user input and AutomorphicChecker for checking if a given number is automorphic. The class AutomorphicNumber implements both interfaces.

Help her complete the task.

##### ***Input Format***

The input consists of a single integer n.

##### ***Output Format***

If the input number is an automorphic number, print "n is an automorphic number". Otherwise, print "n is not an automorphic number".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

##### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 25

Output: 25 is an automorphic number



**Answer**

```
import java.util.Scanner;

interface NumberInput
{

    int getInput();

}
interface AutomorphicChecker
{

    boolean checkAutomorphic(int inputNumber);

}

class AutomorphicNumber implements NumberInput, AutomorphicChecker
{

    public int getInput()
    {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        return n;

    }

    public boolean checkAutomorphic(int inputNumber)
    {

        int sq = inputNumber * inputNumber;
```

```
String num = Integer.toString(inputNumber);
String sqNum = Integer.toString(sq);

return sqNum.endsWith(num);

}

}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AutomorphicNumber automorphicNumber = new AutomorphicNumber();
        int inputNumber = automorphicNumber.getInput();

        boolean isAutomorphic =
        automorphicNumber.checkAutomorphic(inputNumber);

        if (isAutomorphic) {
            System.out.println(inputNumber+" is an automorphic number");
        } else {
            System.out.println(inputNumber+" is not an automorphic number");
        }
    }
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Dharshini A  
Email: 241001049@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241001049  
Phone: 8056618801  
Branch: REC  
Department: IT - Section 2  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - IT

Scan to verify results



## 2024\_28\_III\_OOPS Using Java Lab

### REC\_2028\_OOPS using Java\_Week 7\_CY

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 40  
Marks Obtained : 40

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

John is developing a car loan calculator and has structured his program using two interfaces, Principal and InterestRate, defining methods for principal and interest rate retrieval.

The Loan class implements these interfaces, taking principal and annual interest rates as parameters. User input is solicited for these values, and the program ensures their validity before performing calculations. If input values are invalid (less than or equal to zero), an error message is displayed.

Note: Total interest = principal \* interest rate \* years

**Input Format**

The first line of input consists of a double value P, representing the principal.

The second line consists of a double value R, representing the annual interest rate.

The third line consists of an integer value N, representing the loan duration in years.

### ***Output Format***

If the input values are valid, print "Total interest paid: Rs. " followed by a double value, representing the total interest paid, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the input values are invalid (negative or zero values for principal, annual interest rate, or loan duration), print "Invalid input values!".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 20000.00

0.05

5

Output: Total interest paid: Rs.5000.00

### ***Answer***

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

```
interface Principal
```

```
{
```

```
    double getPrincipal();
```

```
}
```

```
interface InterestRate
```

```
{
```

```
double getInterestRate();  
}
```

```
class Loan implements Principal, InterestRate  
{
```

```
    private double principal;  
    private double interestRate;
```

```
    Loan(double principal, double interestRate)
```

```
{  
  
    this.principal = principal;  
    this.interestRate = interestRate;
```

```
}  
  
    public double getPrincipal()
```

```
{  
  
        return principal;
```

```
}  
  
    public double getInterestRate()
```

```
{  
  
        return interestRate;
```

```

    }

    public double calculateTotalInterest(int years)
    {

        return principal * interestRate * years;

    }

}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        double carPrice = scanner.nextDouble();

        double annualInterestRate = scanner.nextDouble();

        int loanDuration = scanner.nextInt();

        if (carPrice <= 0 || annualInterestRate <= 0 || loanDuration <= 0) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input values!");
            return;
        }

        Loan carLoan = new Loan(carPrice, annualInterestRate);
        double totalInterest = carLoan.calculateTotalInterest(loanDuration);

        System.out.printf("Total interest paid: Rs.%.2f%n", totalInterest);
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement:

Ray is developing a tax calculation program in Java. The program includes

an interface named TaxCalculator with a method to calculate tax based on salary. The SimpleTaxCalculator class implements this interface and determines the tax to be paid based on the salary amount using progressive tax slabs.

Your task is to implement this system. The program first takes an integer T representing the number of test cases, followed by T salary values. For each salary, calculate the total tax to be paid based on the following progressive tax rules:

For the first 50,000 of salary, the tax rate is 5%. For the next 50,000 (i.e., from 50,001 to 1,00,000), the tax rate is 10%. For any amount above 1,00,000, the tax rate is 20%. (That is, only the amount above 1,00,000 is taxed at 20%.)

Example

Input

3

78000

110000

23000

Output

5300

9500

1150

Explanation

For Salary Rs. 78,000

$\text{Tax} = 0.1 * (78,000 - 50,000) + 0.05 * 50,000 = 5,300$

For Salary Rs. 1,10,000

$\text{Tax} = 0.2 * (110000 - 100000) + 0.1 * 50,000 + 0.05 * 50,000 = 9,500$

For Salary Rs. 23,000

Tax =  $0.05 * 23,000 = 1,150$

### ***Input Format***

The first line of the input consists of an integer, T, representing the number of test cases.

The next T lines of the input consist of a single integer, representing the annual salary of an individual, separated by a line.

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the calculated tax as an integer for each test case, separated by a line.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 2

100

300

Output: 5

15

### ***Answer***

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

```
// You are using Java
```

```
interface TaxCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    int calculateTax(int salary);
```

```
}
```

```
class SimpleTaxCalculator implements TaxCalculator
```



```
{  
    @Override  
    public int calculateTax(int salary)  
    {  
  
        long tax = 0;  
  
        if (salary > 100000)  
        {  
  
            long taxableAmount = salary - 100000;  
            tax += taxableAmount * 0.20;  
            salary = 100000;  
  
        }  
  
        if (salary > 50000)  
        {  
  
            long taxableAmount = salary - 50000;  
            tax += taxableAmount * 0.10;  
            salary = 50000;  
  
        }  
  
        if (salary > 0)  
        {  
  
            tax += salary * 0.05;  

```

```

    }
    return (int) Math.round(tax);

}

}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = scanner.nextInt();

        TaxCalculator taxCalculator = new SimpleTaxCalculator();

        for (int i = 0; i < T; i++) {
            int salary = scanner.nextInt();
            int tax = taxCalculator.calculateTax(salary);
            System.out.println(tax);
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement:

Sam is developing a geometry application and needs a class for trapezoid calculations. Create a "Trapezoid" class implementing a "ShapeInput" interface with a method to input trapezoid dimensions.

Also, implement a "ShapeCalculator" interface with methods to compute area and perimeter. In the "Main" class, instantiate Trapezoid, gather user input, and display the calculated area and perimeter with two decimal places.

Note

Area of Trapezoid =  $(1/2) * (base1 + base2) * height$

Perimeter of Trapezoid =  $base1 + base2 + side1 + side2$

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input is a double-point value representing base1 of the trapezoid.

The second line of input is a double-point value representing base2 of the trapezoid.

The third line of input is a double-point value representing the height of the trapezoid.

The fourth line of input is a double-point value representing side1 of the trapezoid.

The fifth line of input is a double-point value representing side2 of the trapezoid.

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the two lines of the calculated area (double type) and perimeter (double type) of the trapezoid, each rounded to two decimal places in the following format:

"Area of the Trapezoid: <<calculated area>>".

Perimeter of the Trapezoid: <<calculated perimeter>>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1.0

2.0

1.0

3.0

1.0

Output: Area of the Trapezoid: 1.50  
Perimeter of the Trapezoid: 7.00

**Answer**

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

```
interface ShapeInput  
{
```

```
    void getInput();
```

```
}  
interface ShapeCalculator  
{
```

```
    double calculateArea();  
    double calculatePerimeter();
```

```
}
```

```
class Trapezoid implements ShapeInput, ShapeCalculator
```

```
{
```

```
    private double b1, b2, hg, s1, s2;
```

```
    public void getInput()
```

```
{
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        b1 = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
        b2 = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
        hg = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
        s1 = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
        s2 = sc.nextDouble();
```

```

    }

    public double calculateArea()
    {

        return (0.5) * (b1 + b2) * hg;

    }

    public double calculatePerimeter()
    {

        return b1 + b2 + s1 + s2;

    }

}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Trapezoid trapezoid = new Trapezoid();
        trapezoid.getInput();

        double area = trapezoid.calculateArea();
        double perimeter = trapezoid.calculatePerimeter();

        System.out.println("Area of the Trapezoid: " + String.format("%.2f", area));
        System.out.println("Perimeter of the Trapezoid: " + String.format("%.2f",
perimeter));
    }
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

4. Problem Statement:

Rathish is planning a road trip and needs a program to convert speeds between miles per hour (MPH) and kilometers per hour (KPH).

Create an interface, SpeedConverter, with a method convertSpeed(double mph). Implement the interface with MPHtoKPHConverter class, allowing Rathish to input MPH and receive the converted speed in KPH, rounded to two decimal points.

Formula: Speed in KPH = 1.60934 \* Speed in MPH.

### ***Input Format***

The input consists of a single double-point number representing the speed in miles per hour (MPH).

### ***Output Format***

The output displays the converted speed (double-point number) in kilometers per hour (KPH) rounded off to two decimal points in the following format:

"Speed in KPH: <<converted speed>>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1.0

Output: Speed in KPH: 1.61

### ***Answer***

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

```
interface SpeedConverter
```

```
{
```

```
    double convertSpeed(double mph);
```

```
}
```

```
class MPHtoKPHConverter implements SpeedConverter
```

```
{
```

```
    public double convertSpeed(double mph)
```

```
{
```

```
        return 1.60934 * mph;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public class Main
```

```
{
```

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

```
{
```

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
        double mph = scanner.nextDouble();  
        // 1.0 ≤ Speed in MPH ≤ 100.0 as per constraints  
        MPHtoKPHConverter converter = new MPHtoKPHConverter();  
        double kph = converter.convertSpeed(mph);  
        System.out.printf("Speed in KPH: %.2f\n", kph);  
        scanner.close();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class SpeedConversionApp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        double speedInMPH = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        SpeedConverter converter = new MPHtoKPHConverter();  
  
        double speedInKPH = converter.convertSpeed(speedInMPH);  
  
        System.out.printf("Speed in KPH: %.2f\n", speedInKPH);  
  
        scanner.close();  
    }  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10