1. Create Java classes having suitable attributes for Library management system. Use OOPs concepts in your design. Also try to use interfaces and abstract classes.

import java.util.ArrayList;

```
interface Person {
  void getPerson();
}
```

```
class Book {
   String bookName;
   String bookAuthor;
```

```
float bookPrice:
 Book(String name, String author, float price) {
    bookName = name;
    bookAuthor = author;
    bookPrice = price;
 void getBookDetails() {
    System.out.println("Name: " + bookName);
    System.out.println("Author: " + bookAuthor);
    System.out.println("Price: " + bookPrice);
class Librarian implements Person {
 String librarianName;
 int librarianID;
 Librarian(String name, int id) {
    this.librarianName = name;
    this.librarianID = id;
```

```
// Interface method definition
 public void getPerson() {
    System.out.println("Name: " + librarianName);
    System.out.println("ID: " + librarianID);
class Member implements Person {
 String memberName;
 int memberID;
 Member(String name, int id) {
    memberName = name;
    memberID = id;
 }
 // Interface method definition
 public void getPerson() {
    System.out.println("Name: " + memberName);
    System.out.println("ID: " + memberID);
 }
```

```
class Library {
 private String libraryLocation;
 private ArrayList<Book> booksInLibrary;
 private ArrayList<Member> membersOfLibrary;
 private Librarian librarian;
 public String getLibraryLocation() {
    return libraryLocation;
 public void setLibraryLocation(String libraryLocation) {
    this.libraryLocation = libraryLocation;
 public ArrayList<Book> getBooksInLibrary() {
```

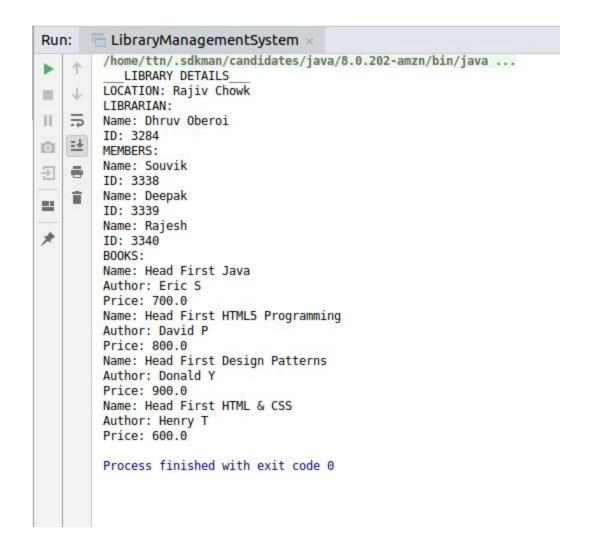
return booksInLibrary;

```
public void setBooksInLibrary(ArrayList<Book>
booksInLibrary) {
    this.booksInLibrary = booksInLibrary;
 public ArrayList<Member> getMembersOfLibrary() {
    return membersOfLibrary;
 public void setMembersOfLibrary(ArrayList<Member>
membersOfLibrary) {
    this.membersOfLibrary = membersOfLibrary;
 }
 public Librarian getLibrarian() {
    return librarian;
 public void setLibrarian(Librarian librarian) {
    this.librarian = librarian;
 void getLibraryDetails() {
    System.out.println("___LIBRARY DETAILS___");
    System.out.println("LOCATION: " +
libraryLocation);
```

```
System.out.println("LIBRARIAN:");
    librarian.getPerson();
    System.out.println("MEMBERS:");
    for (Member m : membersOfLibrary)
      m.getPerson();
    System.out.println("BOOKS:");
    for (Book b : booksInLibrary)
      b.getBookDetails();
public class LibraryManagementSystem {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    Library myLibrary = new Library();
    myLibrary.setLibraryLocation("Rajiv Chowk");
    Book b1 = new Book("Head First Java", "Eric S",
700.0f);
    Book b3 = new Book("Head First Design Patterns",
"Donald Y", 900.0f);
    Book b2 = new Book("Head First HTML5
Programming", "David P", 800.0f);
    Book b4 = new Book("Head First HTML & CSS",
```

"Henry T", 600.0f);

```
ArrayList<Book> bookList = new ArrayList<>();
    bookList.add(b1);
    bookList.add(b2);
    bookList.add(b3);
    bookList.add(b4);
    myLibrary.setBooksInLibrary(bookList);
    Librarian librarian = new Librarian("Dhruv Oberoi",
3284);
    myLibrary.setLibrarian(librarian);
    Member m1 = new Member("Souvik", 3338);
    Member m2 = new Member("Deepak", 3339);
    Member m3 = new Member("Rajesh", 3340);
    ArrayList<Member> memberList = new ArrayList<>();
    memberList.add(m1);
    memberList.add(m2);
    memberList.add(m3);
    myLibrary.setMembersOfLibrary(memberList);
    myLibrary.getLibraryDetails();
```



2. WAP to sorting string without using string Methods?.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class StringSort{
   public static void main(String[] args){
      Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
System.out.println("Enter String\n");
  String input=sc.next();
  System.out.println("\nOriginal string is\n"+input);
  String output=sortString(input);
  System.out.println("\nAfter Sort string\n"+output);
public static String sortString(String input){
  char[] charArray=new char[input.length()];
  input=input.toLowerCase();
  int index=0;
  for(int i='a';i<='z';i++){
     for(int j=0;j<input.length();j++){</pre>
        if(input.charAt(j)==i)
          charArray[index++]=(char)i;
  return new String(charArray);
```



Q3.WAP to produce NoClassDefFoundError and ClassNotFoundException exception.

```
class EX3
{
    void test1()
    {
        System.out.println("this is test1 method");
    }
}

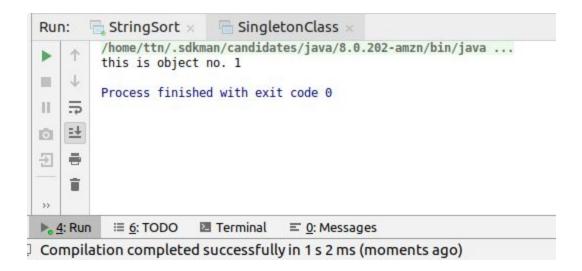
public class Question3
{
    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
try {
         Class.forName("Dhruv");
      } catch (ClassNotFoundException ex) {
         System.out.println("Class is Not Found in the
Class Path");
         //ex.printStackTrace();
      EX3 ob = new EX3();
       StringSort ×
                        Question3 x
 Run:
         /home/ttn/.sdkman/candidates/java/8.0.202-amzn/bin/java ...
         Class is Not Found in the Class Path
         Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: EX3
    at Question3.main(Question3.java:24)
        Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: EX3
             at java.net.URLClassLoader.findClass(URLClassLoader.java:382)
 Ō
             at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:424)
             at sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(Launcher.java:349)
     =
 51
             at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:357)
             ... 1 more
         Process finished with exit code 1
          I 6: TODO
                      Terminal
 All files are up-to-date (2 minutes ago)
```

4. WAP to create singleton class.

class SingleTest{

```
private static SingleTest t=null;
 private SingleTest(){
 static int i=0;
 public static SingleTest getSingleTest()
    if(t==null){
      t=new SingleTest();
      System.out.println("this is object no. "+ (++i));
    return t;
public class SingletonClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    SingleTest t1=SingleTest.getSingleTest();
    SingleTest t2=SingleTest.getSingleTest();
```



5. WAP to show object cloning in java using cloneable and copy constructor both.

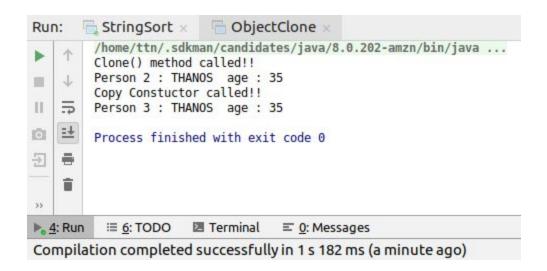
```
class Person1 implements Cloneable
{
    String Name;
    int Age;

    Person1(String Name, int Age)
    {
        this.Name = Name;
        this.Age = Age;
    }

    Person1(Person1 s)
    {
        System.out.println("Copy Constuctor called!!");
```

```
Name = s.Name;
    Age = s.Age;
 }
 public Object clone()throws
CloneNotSupportedException
    System.out.println("Clone() method called!!");
    return super.clone();
}
public class ObjectClone
 public static void main(String[] args)
   try
    {
      Person1 s1 = new Person1("THANOS", 35);
      Person1 s2 = (Person1) s1.clone();
      System.out.println("Person 2: "+s2.Name+"
age: "+s2.Age);
      Person1 s3 = new Person1(s1);
      System.out.println("Person 3: "+s3.Name+"
age: "+s3.Age);
```

```
}
catch (CloneNotSupportedException e)
{
    System.out.println("Exception: "+e);
}
}
```



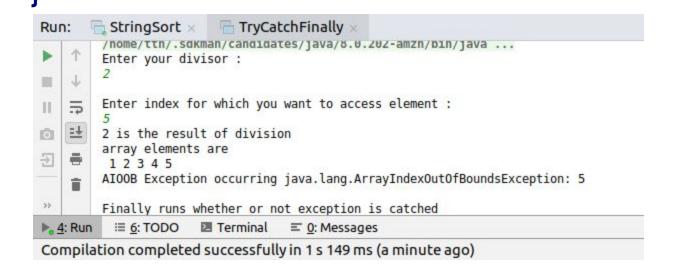
6. WAP showing try, multi-catch and finally blocks. import java.util.Scanner;

```
public class TryCatchFinally {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  int i=5;
```

```
Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter your divisor: ");
    int j=in.nextInt();
    System.out.println("\nEnter index for which you
want to access element: ");
    int k=in.nextInt();
    int[] a = \{1,2,3,4,5\};
    try{
      System.out.println(i/j +" is the result of
division");
      System.out.println("array elements are ");
      for(int k1=0; k1<a.length;k1++)
         System.out.print(" "+a[k1]);
      System.out.println("try to access elements of
array "+a[k]);
    catch (ArithmeticException e)
    {
      System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception
occurring "+e);
    }
    catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
```

```
{
    System.out.println("\nAlOOB Exception
occurring "+e);
}
finally {
    System.out.println("\nFinally runs whether or
not exception is catched");
    }
}
```

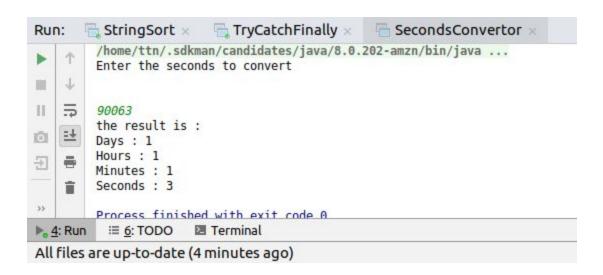


7. WAP to convert seconds into days, hours, minutes and seconds.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SecondsConvertor
 int seconds;
 int days;
 int hours;
 int minutes;
 SecondsConvertor(int s)
    seconds = s;
 }
 void convertSeconds()
    days = seconds / 86400;
    int remainingSeconds = seconds % 86400;
   // System.out.println("hours" +
remainingSeconds);
    hours = remainingSeconds / 3600;
    remainingSeconds = remainingSeconds % 3600;
```

```
//System.out.println("minutes" +
remainingSeconds);
    minutes = remainingSeconds / 60;
    remainingSeconds = remainingSeconds % 60;
   //System.out.println("seconds" +
remainingSeconds);
    seconds = remainingSeconds;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args)
   final int seconds_input;
    System.out.println("Enter the seconds to
convert\n\n");
    try {
      Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
      seconds_input= in.nextInt();
      if(seconds_input<0)
```

```
System.out.println("enter positive values or
0 ");
         System.exit(0);
      }
      SecondsConvertor converter = new
SecondsConvertor(seconds_input);
      converter.convertSeconds();
      System.out.println("the result is: ");
      System.out.println("Days: "+converter.days);
      System.out.println("Hours: "+converter.hours);
      System.out.println("Minutes:
"+converter.minutes);
      System.out.println("Seconds:
"+converter.seconds);
    catch(Exception e)
      System.out.println("not an int: "+e);
```



8. WAP to read words from the keyboard until the word done is entered. For each word except done, report whether its first character is equal to its last character. For the required loop, use a

```
a)while statementb)do-while statement
```

import java.util.Scanner;

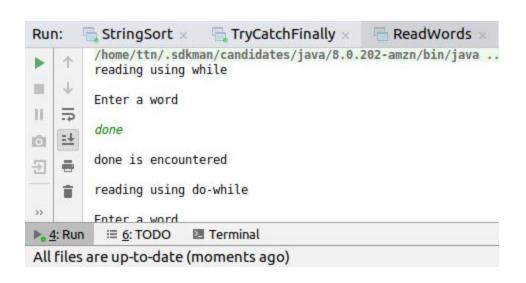
```
public class ReadWords
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
```

```
System.out.println("reading using while\n");
    Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter a word");
    String word = keyboard.next();
    while (!word.equals("done"))
    {
      if (word.charAt(0) == word.charAt(word.length()
- 1))
      {
         System.out.println("First and last character
are equals for the word: " + word);
      else
          System.out.println("First and last character
are NOT equals for the word: " + word);
        }
      System.out.println("\nEnter a word");
      word = keyboard.next();
    }
```

```
System.out.println("\ndone is encountered\n");
    System.out.println("reading using do-while\n");
    System.out.println("Enter a word");
    word = keyboard.next();
    do
    {
      if(word.equals("done") )
        continue;
      if(word.charAt(0) == word.charAt(word.length() -
1))
      {
        System.out.println("First and last character
are equals for the word: " + word);
      else
         System.out.println("First and last character
are NOT equals for the word: " + word);
```

```
System.out.println("\nEnter a word");
  word = keyboard.next();
}while(!word.equals("done"));

System.out.println("\ndone is encountered\n");
}
```





9. Design classes having attributes for furniture where there are wooden chairs and tables, metal chairs and tables. There are stress and fire tests for each products.

```
interface Furniture
{
  void fireTest();
  void stressTest();
}
```

```
abstract class Chair {
```

```
Chair()
    System.out.println("\n\nThis is a chair\n");
abstract class Table
 Table()
    System.out.println("\n\nThis is a table\n");
class WoodenChair extends Chair implements
Furniture
 static String chairType = "wooden";
 WoodenChair()
 {
    super();
```

```
System.out.println("\nThis is a " + chairType + "
chair");
 }
 @Override
 public void fireTest()
    System.out.println("Wooden chairs have low
resistance to fire");
 @Override
 public void stressTest()
    System.out.println("Wooden chairs have
moderate resistance to stress");
```

class MetallicChair extends Chair implements
Furniture

```
static String chairType = "metallic";
 MetallicChair()
    System.out.println("\nThis is a " + chairType + "
chair");
 }
 @Override
 public void fireTest()
    System.out.println("Metallic chairs have high
resistance to fire");
 @Override
 public void stressTest()
    System.out.println("Metallic chairs have high
resistance to stress");
```

```
class WoodenTable extends Table implements
Furniture
 static String tableType = "wooden";
 WoodenTable()
    super();
    System.out.println("\nThis is a " + tableType + "
table");
 @Override
 public void fireTest()
    System.out.println("Wooden tables have low
resistance to fire");
 @Override
 public void stressTest()
```

```
System.out.println("Wooden tables have moderate
resistance to stress");
class MetallicTable extends Table implements
Furniture
 static String tableType = "Metallic";
 MetallicTable()
    System.out.println("\nThis is a " + tableType + "
table");
 @Override
 public void fireTest()
    System.out.println("Metallic tables have high
resistance to fire");
 @Override
 public void stressTest()
```

```
System.out.println("Metallic tables have high
resistance to stress");
public class StressTest
 public static void main(String[] args)
    WoodenChair woodenChair = new WoodenChair();
    woodenChair.fireTest();
    woodenChair.stressTest();
    MetallicChair metallicChair = new MetallicChair();
    metallicChair.fireTest();
    metallicChair.stressTest();
    WoodenTable woodenTable = new
WoodenTable();
    woodenTable.fireTest();
    woodenTable.stressTest();
    MetallicTable metallicTable = new MetallicTable();
    metallicTable.fireTest();
```

```
metallicTable.stressTest();
}
```



- 10. Design classes having attributes and method(only skeleton) for a coffee shop. There are three different actors in our scenario and i have listed the different actions they do also below
- * Customer
- Pays the cash to the cashier and places his order, get a token number back
- Waits for the intimation that order for his token is ready
- Upon intimation/notification he collects the coffee and enjoys his drink
- (Assumption: Customer waits till the coffee is done, he wont timeout and cancel the order. Customer always likes the drink served. Exceptions like he not

liking his coffee, he getting wrong coffee are not considered to keep the design simple.)

- * Cashier
 - Takes an order and payment from the customer
- Upon payment, creates an order and places it into the order queue
- Intimates the customer that he has to wait for his token and gives him his token

(Assumption: Token returned to the customer is the order id. Order queue is unlimited. With a simple modification, we can design for a limited queue size)

- * Barista
- Gets the next order from the queue
- Prepares the coffee
- Places the coffee in the completed order queue
- Places a notification that order for token is ready

```
import java.util.LinkedList; import java.util.Queue;
```

```
class Barista
 String baristald;
 public Barista(String baristald) {
    this.baristald = baristald;
 }
 void getNextOrder()
    System.out.println("getting the next orde from the
order queue");
 void prepareCoffee(){
    System.out.println("your coffee is being
prepared");
 }
```

```
void generateToken(){
    System.out.println("you have been assigned a
token...your coffee will arrive soon!!");
}

void serveCoffee(){
    System.out.println("enjoy your coffee!!");
}
```

```
class Cashier {
 String cashierld;
 public Cashier(String cashierId) {
    this.cashierId = cashierId;
 void createNewOrder(){
// Creating new Order
// new Order("id", "item", 45)
    return;
 void giveToken(){
    assign tokens to espective orders
 }
```

```
class Customer {
 String customerId;
 String tokenNumber;
 public Customer(String customerld, String
tokenNumber) {
    this.customerId = customerId;
    this.tokenNumber = tokenNumber;
 }
 void placeOrder(Cashier cashier) {
     tokenNumber = cashier.createNewOrder();
     place order
//
 }
 void enjoyDrink() {
    System.out.println("enjoy your coffee...Thank you
for visiting us!!");
 }
```

```
class Order {
    String orderld;
   String itemName;
    double itemPrice;
    int orderCount;
    public Order(String orderld, String itemName,
double itemPrice) {
      this.orderld = orderld;
      this.itemName = itemName;
      this.itemPrice = itemPrice;
      addOrderToList(orderCount++);
    }
    void addOrderToList(int orderCount)
   some implemntation
 public class CafeCoffe {
```

```
// private static Customer customerQueue;
 private Barista barista;
 private Cashier cashier;
 Queue<Customer> customerQueue:
 Queue<Order> orderQueue = new LinkedList<>();
 public CafeCoffe() {
   System.out.println("Welcome to Cafe Coffee ...!!");
   this.orderQueue = new LinkedList<>();
 }
 public void setCustomerQueue(Queue<Customer>
customerQueue) {
   this.customerQueue = customerQueue;
 }
 public void setOrderQueue(Queue<Order>
orderQueue) {
   this.orderQueue = orderQueue;
 public void setBarista(Barista barista) {
   this.barista = barista;
```

```
}
 public void setCashier(Cashier cashier) {
    this.cashier = cashier;
 }
 public void startServingCustomers(Cashier cashier)
 {
    for(Customer c: this.customerQueue){
      c.placeOrder(cashier);
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    CafeCoffe cafeCoffe = new CafeCoffe();
    Barista barista = new Barista("b1");
    Cashier cashier = new Cashier("c1");
    cafeCoffe.setBarista(barista);
    cafeCoffe.setCashier(cashier);
     create customers
Customer customer1 = new Customer("cst1",
"t1");
    Customer customer2 = new Customer("cst2",
"t2");
    Customer customer3 = new Customer("cst3",
"t3");
```

```
Customer customer4 = new Customer("cst4",
"t4");
     adding customers to the custome Queue
//
   cafeCoffe.customerQueue.add(customer1);
   cafeCoffe.customerQueue.add(customer2);
   cafeCoffe.customerQueue.add(customer3);
   cafeCoffe.customerQueue.add(customer4);
   Queue<Customer> customerQueue = new
LinkedList<>();
   cafeCoffe.setCustomerQueue(customerQueue);
//
     orders
   Order order1 = new Order("O1", "abc", 100);
   Order order2 = new Order("O2", "xyz", 500);
   Order order3 = new Order("O3", "efg", 700);
   Order order4 = new Order("O4", "rst", 200);
      adding orders to the order queue
//
   cafeCoffe.orderQueue.add(order1);
   cafeCoffe.orderQueue.add(order2);
   cafeCoffe.orderQueue.add(order3);
   cafeCoffe.orderQueue.add(order4);
   Queue<Order> orderQueue = new LinkedList<>();
   cafeCoffe.setOrderQueue(orderQueue);
     Begin opeations
cafeCoffe.startServingCustomers(cashier);
```

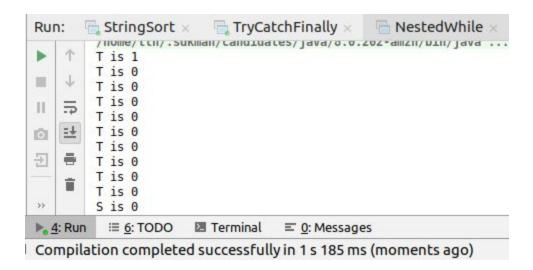
}

11. Convert the following code so that it uses nested while statements instead of for statements:

```
int s = 0;
int t = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
{
    s = s + i;
    for (int j = i; j > 0; j--)
    {
        t = t * (j - i);
    }
    s = s * t;
    System.out.println("T is " + t);
}
```

public class NestedWhile {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  int s = 0;
  int t = 1;
  int i=0;
  while(i<10)
  {
     s=s+i;
     int j=i;
     while(j>0)
       t=t*(j-i);
       j--;
     s=s*t;
     System.out.println("T is "+t);
     j++;
  System.out.println("S is " + s);
```



12.What will be the output on new Child(); ? class Parent extends Grandparent {

```
System.out.println("instance - parent");
}
public Parent() {
   System.out.println("constructor - parent");
}
static {
   System.out.println("static - parent");
}
class Grandparent {
```

```
static {
     System.out.println("static - grandparent");
     System.out.println("instance - grandparent");
     public Grandparent() {
     System.out.println("constructor - grandparent");
  class Child extends Parent {
     public Child() {
     System.out.println("constructor - child");
     static {
     System.out.println("static - child");
     System.out.println("instance - child");
  }
class Parent extends Grandparent
//instance block of Parent
```

```
System.out.println("instance - parent");
 }
 public Parent() //constructor of Parent
    System.out.println("constructor - parent");
 static //static block of Parent
    System.out.println("static - parent");
class Grandparent
 static //static block of Grandparent
    System.out.println("static - grandparent");
```

//instance block of Grandparent

```
System.out.println("instance - grandparent");
 }
 public Grandparent() //constructor of Grandparent
    System.out.println("constructor - grandparent");
class Child extends Parent
 public Child() //constructor of Child
    System.out.println("constructor - child");
 static //static block of Child
    System.out.println("static - child");
 //instance block of Child
```

```
System.out.println("instance - child");
}
```

```
public class ChildConstructorCall
{
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    new Child();
  }
}
```



Q13. Create a custom exception that do not have any stack trace.

```
class MyException extends Exception{
   MyException(String s)
   {
      super("MYEXCEPTION : "+s);
   }

public Throwable fillInStackTrace() {
      return this;
   }
}
```

```
class CustomExceptionTest
 void testingException() throws MyException
    throw new MyException("CUSTOM_EXCEPTION");
public class CustomException {
 public static void main(String args[]){
    try { caller();}
    catch(MyException e)
    {
      System.out.println("Caught");
   // e.fillInStackTrace();
      e.printStackTrace();
```

```
public static void caller() throws MyException
   CustomExceptionTest exception1=new
CustomExceptionTest();
      exception1.testingException();// Throw an
object of user defined exception
```

