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1. Write an applet program which can perform the arithmetic operations like Sum, Subtract, Multiplication & Division.

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class Test extends Applet implements
ActionListener
Label label1, label2, label3;
TextField tf1, tf2, tf3;
Button b1, b2, b3, b4;
String whichButtonClk;
@Override
public void init()
{
System.out.println("Initializing an applet");
label1 = new Label("Number1");
tf1= new TextField(10);
label2 = new Label("Number2");
tf2= new TextField(10);
b1 = new Button("Add");
```

```
b2= new Button("Subtract");
b3 = new Button("Multiply");
b4= new Button("Divide");
add(label1);
add(tf1);
add(label2);
add(tf2);
add(b1);
add(b2);
add(b3);
add(b4);
tf1.addActionListener(this);
tf2.addActionListener(this);
event
b1.addActionListener(this);
b2.addActionListener(this);
b3.addActionListener(this);
b4.addActionListener(this);
}
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
{
if(ae.getActionCommand().equals("Add") ||
ae.getActionCommand().equals("Subtract")
| | ae.getActionCommand().equals("Multiply")
| | ae.getActionCommand().equals("Divide"))
if an event of clicking the add/subtract/multiply/divide
```

```
button is generated
whichButtonClk=ae.getActionCommand();
//initializing whichButtonClk to a String value of
Button which is clicked
repaint();
}
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
g.drawString("Please enter two numbers to perform
math operations", 10,130);
if(tf1.getText().equals("") && tf2.getText().equals(""))
{
}
else
{
Integer i1= new Integer(tf1.getText());
Integer i2= new Integer(tf2.getText());
int sum = i1+i2;
int subtract=i1-i2;
int multiply=i1*i2;
float divide=(float)i1/(float)i2; //Casting int to
float, to get precise division of two values in float
if(whichButtonClk.equals("Add"))
g.drawString("Your sum is "+ sum, 10,190);
```

```
if(whichButtonClk.equals("Subtract"))
g.drawString("Your subtract is "+ subtract,
10,190);
if(whichButtonClk.equals("Multiply"))
g.drawString("Your multiply is "+ multiply,
10,190);
if(whichButtonClk.equals("Divide"))
g.drawString("Your divide is "+ divide,
10,190);
import java.awt.*;[
public class Test extends Applet implements
ActionListener
                                    System.out.println("Initializing an applet");
labell = new label("Bumber1");
tfi. new Textical(30);
labell = new label("Bumber2");
tf2. new Textical(30);
bl = new Button("Add");
bl = new Button("Add");
b2 = new Button("Subtract");
b3 = new Button("Subtract");
b3 = new Button("Divide");
add(labell);
add(ffi);
                                 went

bl.addActionListener(this); // first button event
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Type here to search
```

2.Write a program which writes the content on a file, save this file with your name, read this file and count the number of words in the file and print it in the console.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
public class Countword1 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
       String line;
    int count = 0;
  try {
   FileWriter myWriter = new FileWriter("filename.txt");
   myWriter.write("Files in Java might be tricky, but it is fun enough!");
   myWriter.close();
   System.out.println("Successfully wrote to the file.");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   System.out.println("An error occurred.");
   e.printStackTrace();
  }
      try
File file=new File("filename.txt");
FileReader fr=new FileReader(file);
BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(fr);
StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();
while((line=br.readLine())!=null)
```

```
{
String words[] = line.split(" ");
  count = count + words.length;
}
fr.close();
System.out.println("Number of words present in given file: " + count);
catch(IOException e)
{
e.printStackTrace();
C:\Users\Kavita\Desktop>javac Countword1.java
C:\Users\Kavita\Desktop>java Countword1
Successfully wrote to the file.
Number of words present in given file: 11
C:\Users\Kavita\Desktop>
              財 🛜 🛅 🕑 🚳 🌀 🚽 🖼
■ P Type here to search
                                                                         ^ ■ (6 4°) ENG 09:56 ■ 17-08-2021
```

3. Write a program where client sends a string and server returns the reverse of the string Using TCP/IP Socket Programming //server import java.net.*; import java.io.*; class Server{ public static String reverseString(String str){ char ch[]=str.toCharArray(); String rev=""; for(int i=ch.length-1;i>=0;i--){ rev+=ch[i]; } return rev; } public static void main(String args[])throws Exception{ ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(3333); Socket s=ss.accept(); DataInputStream din=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream()); DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream()); BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

```
str=din.readUTF();
```

String str="";

```
String output = reverseString(str);
  dout.writeUTF(output);
  dout.flush();
  din.close();
  s.close();
  ss.close();
  }}
//Client
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
class Client{
public static void main(String args[])throws Exception{
Socket s=new Socket("localhost",3333);
DataInputStream din=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
String str="",str2="";
while(!str.equals("stop")){
dout.writeUTF(str);
dout.flush();
str2=din.readUTF();
```

```
System.out.println("Server says: "+str2);
}
dout.close();
s.close();
}}
```

