

# Programming in Java

BCA-DS-402

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S.N 0	Date	Aim of the programme	Signature/ Date
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2		Java Program to take input from user and print the sum of two numbers.	
3		Create a java program to check whether a number entered by user is even or odd	
4		Create a java program to print the average and sum of 5 numbers entered by user.	
5		Program to calculate the factorial of a number	
6		Program to print Fibonacci series up to n terms	
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4		Program to check if a number is prime	
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session-4

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1		Program to Demonstrate a Simple Class with Methods	
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1		Program to Demonstrate Static Methods	
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3		Program to Demonstrate Getters and Setters	
4		Program to Demonstrate a Class with Multiple Methods	
5		Program to Demonstrate Object Passing in Methods	
6		Write a program to create a simple class to find out the area and perimeter of rectangle using super and this keyword.	
7		Write a program to count the number of objects created for a class using static member function	

# LAB SESSION 1

Q1 Write java program to print hello world

Main.java

CopyRunShare

```
1 // Online Java Compiler
2 // Use this editor to write, compile and run your Java code online
3
4 class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println("hellow world");
7     }
8 }
```

Output

Output

Clear

```
hellow world
==== Code Execution Successful ===
```

## O2 - Java Program to take input from user and print the sum of two numbers

```
1 // Online Java Compiler
2 // Use this editor to write, compile and run your Java code
3 import java.util.Scanner;
4 class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         |
7         int x, y, sum;
8         Scanner myObj = new Scanner(System.in);
9         System.out.println("Type a number:");
10        x = myObj.nextInt();
11
12        System.out.println("Type another number:");
13        y = myObj.nextInt();
14
15        sum = x + y;
16        System.out.println("Sum is: " + sum);
17    }
18 }
```

6°C

## Output-

Output

Clear

```
Type a number:
22
Type another number:
10
Sum is: 32

==== Code Execution Successful ====
```

Q3 - Create a java program to check whether a number entered by user is even or odd

Main.java

1 // Online Java Compiler  
2 // Use this editor to write, compile and run your Java code  
online  
3 **import** java.util.Scanner;  
4 **class** Main {  
5 **public static void** main(String[] args) {  
6  
7 Scanner reader = **new** Scanner(System.in);  
8  
9 System.out.print("Enter a number: ");  
10 int num = reader.nextInt();  
11  
12 **if**(num % 2 == 0)  
13 System.out.println(num + " is even");  
14 **else**  
15 System.out.println(num + " is odd");  
16 }  
17 }

Output –

Output

Clear

Enter a number: 22  
22 is even

==== Code Execution Successful ===

Q4 -Create a java program to print the average and sum of 5 numbers entered by user.

```
Main.java
3 import java.util.Scanner;
4 class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         int i,n=0,s=0;
8         double avg;
9     {
10
11         System.out.println("Input the 5 numbers : ");
12
13     }
14     for (i=0;i<5;i++)
15     {
16         Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
17         n = in.nextInt();
18
19         s +=n;
20     }
21     avg=s/5;
22     System.out.println("The sum of 5 no is : " +s+"\nThe
```

## Output

```
Output
Clear
Input the 5 numbers :
22
10
29
20
19
The sum of 5 no is : 90
The Average is : 18.0
==== Code Execution Successful ====
```

## Q5 - Program to calculate the factorial of a number

```
Main.java

1 // Online Java Compiler
2 // Use this editor to write, compile and run your Java code
3 // online
4 import java.util.Scanner;
5 class Main {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7
8         int num = 10;
9         long factorial = 1;
10        for(int i = 1; i <= num; ++i)
11        {
12            // factorial = factorial * i;
13            factorial *= i;
14        }
15        System.out.printf("Factorial of %d = %d", num, factorial
16                );
17    }
}
```

Output –

```
Output
Clear

Factorial of 10 = 3628800
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

## Q6 - Program to print Fibonacci series up to n terms

```
import java.io.*;
class GFG {
    static void Fibonacci(int N)
    {
        int num1 = 0, num2 = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            System.out.print(num1 + " ")
            int num3 = num2 + num1;
            num1 = num2;
            num2 = num3;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int N = 10;
        Fibonacci(N);
    }
}
```

## Output

Output:

```
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

----end-----

## LAB SESSION – 2

Q1- Program to reverse a number

Main.java

Run

```
1 - class Main {  
2 -     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3 -         int num = 1234, reversed = 0;  
4 -         System.out.println("Original Number: " + num);  
5 -         while(num != 0) {  
6 -             int digit = num % 10;  
7 -             reversed = reversed * 10 + digit;|  
8 -             num /= 10;  
9 -         }  
10 -        System.out.println("Reversed Number: " + reversed);  
11 -    }  
12 }
```

Output-

Output

Clear

```
Original Number: 1234  
Reversed Number: 4321  
  
==== Code Execution Successful ===
```

## Q2 -Program to check if a number is a palindrome

```
Main.java
1 ~ class Main {
2 ~   public static void main(String[] args) {
3 ~
4 ~     String str = "Radar", reverseStr = "";
5 ~
6 ~     int strLength = str.length();
7 ~
8 ~     for (int i = (strLength - 1); i >=0; --i) {
9 ~       reverseStr = reverseStr + str.charAt(i);
10 ~    }
11 ~
12 ~    if (str.toLowerCase().equals(reverseStr.toLowerCase())) {
13 ~      System.out.println(str + " is a Palindrome String.");
14 ~    }
15 ~    else {
16 ~      System.out.println(str + " is not a Palindrome String.");
17 ~    }
18 ~  }
19 ~ }
```

Output –

```
Output
Clear
Radar is a Palindrome String.

==== Code Execution Successful ===
```

### Q3 – Program for a simple calculator

```
Main.java | Run | Share |     
1 import java.util.Scanner;  
2  
3 class Main {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5  
6         char operator;  
7         Double number1, number2, result;  
8         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
9         System.out.println("Choose an operator: +, -, *, or /");  
10        operator = input.next().charAt(0);  
11        System.out.println("Enter first number");  
12        number1 = input.nextDouble();  
13        System.out.println("Enter second number");  
14        number2 = input.nextDouble();  
15        switch (operator) {  
16            case '+':  
17                result = number1 + number2;  
18                System.out.println(number1 + " + " + number2 + " = " +  
19                result);  
20            break;
```

Output –

```
Output | Clear |  
Choose an operator: +, -, *, or /  
+  
Enter first number  
23  
Enter second number  
34  
23.0 + 34.0 = 57.0  
  
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

## Q4 - Program to check if a number is prime

```
Main.java | Run | Share |   
```

```
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int num = 29;  
4         boolean flag = false;  
5         if (num == 0 || num == 1) {  
6             flag = true;  
7         }  
8         for (int i = 2; i <= num / 2; ++i) {  
9             if (num % i == 0) {  
10                 flag = true;  
11                 break;  
12             }  
13         }  
14         if (!flag)  
15             System.out.println(num + " is a prime number.");  
16         else  
17             System.out.println(num + " is not a prime number.");  
18     }  
19 }
```

Output –

```
Output | Clear |  
29 is a prime number.  
==== Code Execution Successful ===|
```

## Q5-Program to check if a number is an Armstrong number

```
Main.java

5  public static void main(String[] args) {
6      int number = 371, originalNumber, remainder, result = 0
7      ;
8      originalNumber = number;
9
10     while (originalNumber != 0)
11     {
12         remainder = originalNumber % 10;
13         result += Math.pow(remainder, 3);
14         originalNumber /= 10;
15     }
16
17     if(result == number)
18         System.out.println(number + " is an Armstrong
19             number.");
20     else
21         System.out.println(number + " is not an Armstrong
22             number.");|
```

Output –

```
Output
Clear

371 is an Armstrong number.

==== Code Execution Successful ===
```

# LAB SESSION – 3

## 1- Print Multiplication Table

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with a tab labeled "Main.java". The code implements a multiplication table generator. It prompts the user for a number, then prints the multiplication table for that number from 1 to 10. The output window shows the entered number and the resulting multiplication table.

```
Main.java
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2
3- public class Main {
4-     public static void multiplicationTable(int n) {
5-         for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
6-             System.out.println(n + " x " + i + " = " + (n * i));
7-         }
8-     }
9
10-    public static void main(String[] args) {
11-        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
12-        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
13-        int n = sc.nextInt();
14-        multiplicationTable(n);
15-    }
16- }
17-
```

Main.java	Run	Output
		Enter a number: 45
		45 x 1 = 45
		45 x 2 = 90
		45 x 3 = 135
		45 x 4 = 180
		45 x 5 = 225
		45 x 6 = 270
		45 x 7 = 315
		45 x 8 = 360
		45 x 9 = 405
		45 x 10 = 450
		==== Code Execution Success

## 2- Calculate Sum and Average of Array Elements

The screenshot shows a Java code editor interface with a tab labeled "Main.java". The code calculates the sum and average of elements in an array. It first prompts the user to enter numbers separated by space, then processes them to find the sum and average. The output window shows the entered numbers and the calculated sum and average.

```
Main.java
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2
3- public class Main {
4-     public static void sumAndAverage(int[] arr) {
5-         int sum = 0;
6-         for (int num : arr) {
7-             sum += num;
8-         }
9-         double average = (arr.length > 0) ? (double) sum / arr.length
10-            : 0;
11-         System.out.println("Sum: " + sum + ", Average: " + average);
12-     }
13
14-    public static void main(String[] args) {
15-        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
16-        System.out.print("Enter numbers separated by space: ");
17-        String[] input = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
18-        int[] arr = new int[input.length];
19-        for (int i = 0; i < input.length; i++) {
20-            arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);
21-        }
22-        sumAndAverage(arr);
23-    }
}
```

Main.java	Run	Output
		Enter numbers separated by space: 3 5 6
		Sum: 14, Average: 4.6666666666666667
		==== Code Execution Successful ===

### 3- Reverse a String

Main.java		Run	Output
1- import java.util.Scanner; 2 3- public class Main { 4-     public static String reverseString(String s) { 5-         StringBuilder reversed = new StringBuilder(s); 6-         return reversed.reverse().toString(); 7-     } 8 9-     public static void main(String[] args) { 10-        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); 11-        System.out.print("Enter a string: "); 12-        String s = sc.nextLine(); 13-        System.out.println(reverseString(s)); 14-    } 15- } 16	Enter a string: hieharshit tihsraheih  ==== Code Execution Successful : 120		

### 4- Find Factorial of a Number Using Recursion

Main.java		Run	Output
1- import java.util.Scanner; 2 3- public class Main { 4-     public static int factorial(int n) { 5-         if (n == 0    n == 1) { 6-             return 1; 7-         } 8-         return n * factorial(n - 1); 9-     } 10- 11-     public static void main(String[] args) { 12-         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); 13-         System.out.print("Enter a number: "); 14-         int n = sc.nextInt(); 15-         System.out.println(factorial(n)); 16-     } 17- } 18	Enter a number: 5 120  ==== Code Execution Successful : 120		

## 5- Sort an Array in Ascending Order

```
1- import java.util.Arrays;
2  import java.util.Scanner;
3
4  public class Main {
5      public static void sortArray(int[] arr) {
6          Arrays.sort(arr);
7          System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arr));
8      }
9
10- public static void main(String[] args) {
11     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
12     System.out.print("Enter numbers separated by space: ");
13     String[] input = sc.nextLine().split(" ");
14     int[] arr = new int[input.length];
15-     for (int i = 0; i < input.length; i++) {
16         arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);
17     }
18     sortArray(arr);
19 }
20 }
21 |
```

Enter numbers separated by space: 3 5 6 7  
[3, 5, 6, 7]  
==== Code Execution Successful ===

# LAB SESSION – 4

## 1- Check Palindrome for a String

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
main.java
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2
3- public class Main {
4-     public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {
5-         String reversed = new StringBuilder(s).reverse().toString();
6-         return s.equals(reversed);
7-     }
8
9-     public static void main(String[] args) {
10-         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
11-         System.out.print("Enter a string: ");
12-         String s = sc.nextLine();
13-         if (isPalindrome(s)) {
14-             System.out.println(s + " is a palindrome.");
15-         } else {
16-             System.out.println(s + " is not a palindrome.");
17-         }
18-     }
19- }
20
```

The output window shows the following results:

Enter a string: ma'am  
ma'am is a palindrome.  
==== Code Execution Success

## 2- Count Vowels and Consonants in a String

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2- public class Main {
3-     public static void countVowelsAndConsonants(String s) {
4-         int vowels = 0, consonants = 0;
5-         s.toLowerCase();
6-         for (char c : s.toCharArray()) {
7-             if (Character.isLetter(c)) {
8-                 if (c == 'a' || c == 'e' || c == 'i' || c == 'o' || c
9-                     == 'u') {
10-                     vowels++;
11-                 } else {
12-                     consonants++;
13-                 }
14-             }
15-             System.out.println("Vowels: " + vowels + ", Consonants: " +
16-                 consonants);
17-     }
18-     public static void main(String[] args) {
19-         Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
20-         System.out.print("Enter a string: ");
21-         String s = sc.nextLine();
22-         countVowelsAndConsonants(s);
23-     }
}
```

The output window shows the following results:

Enter a string: hie harshit  
Vowels: 4, Consonants: 6  
==== Code Execution Successful

### 3- Write a program to demonstrate type casting.

```
1- public class Main {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-         int intValue = 10;
4-         double doubleVal = intValue; // Implicit type casting (Widening)
5-         System.out.println("Implicit type casting (int to double): " +
6-             doubleVal);
7-
8-         double anotherDoubleVal = 10.5;
9-         int anotherIntVal = (int) anotherDoubleVal; // Explicit type
10-        casting (Narrowing)
11-        System.out.println("Explicit type casting (double to int): " +
12-            anotherIntVal);
13-    }
14- }
```

Implicit type casting (int to double): 10.0  
Explicit type casting (double to int): 10  
==== Code Execution Successful ===

### 4- Write a program to generate prime numbers between 1 & given number

```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2- public class Main {
3-     public static boolean isPrime(int num) {
4-         if (num <= 1) {
5-             return false;
6-         }
7-         for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(num); i++) {
8-             if (num % i == 0) {
9-                 return false;
10-            }
11-        }
12-        return true;
13-    }
14-    public static void generatePrimes(int n) {
15-        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
16-            if (isPrime(i)) {
17-                System.out.println(i);
18-            }
19-        }
20-    }
21-    public static void main(String[] args) {
22-        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
23-        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
24-        int n = sc.nextInt();
25-        System.out.println("Prime numbers between 1 and " + n + " are");
26-        generatePrimes(n);
27-    }
28- }
```

Enter a number: 69  
Prime numbers between 1 and 69 are:  
2  
3  
5  
7  
11  
13  
17  
19  
23  
29  
31  
37  
41  
43  
47  
53  
59  
61  
67  
==== Code Execution Successful ===

# LAB SESSION - 5

## 1. Program to Demonstrate a Simple Class with Method

Main.java

```
1- class Main {  
2-     void display() {  
3-         System.out.println("This is a simple class method.");  
4-     }  
5-  
6-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
7-         Main obj = new Main();  
8-         obj.display();  
9-     }  
10 }  
11
```

Run

Output

```
This is a simple class method.  
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

## 2. Program for Class with Parameterized Constructor

Main.java

```
1- class Main {  
2-     String name;  
3-     int age;  
4-     Main(String n, int a) {  
5-         name = n;  
6-         age = a;  
7-     }  
8-     void display() {  
9-         System.out.println("Name: " + name + ", Age: " + age);  
10 }  
11-    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12-        Main s1 = new Main("Harshit", 21);  
13-        s1.display();  
14-    }  
15 }  
16
```

Run

Output

```
Name: Harshit, Age: 21  
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

### 3. Program to Find the Area of a Rectangle Using Methods

The screenshot shows an online Java compiler interface. On the left, the code file 'Main.java' is displayed with line numbers 1 through 17. Lines 12, 13, and 14 are highlighted in grey, indicating the main method and its calls to setValues and area. The 'Run' button is at the top right. To the right of the code is the 'Output' panel, which shows the program's output: 'Area of Rectangle: 54.6' and '== Code Execution Successful =='. The interface includes standard file operations like Open, Save, and Share.

```
1- class Main {  
2     double length, width;  
3  
4     void setValues(double l, double w) {  
5         length = l;  
6         width = w;  
7     }  
8     double area() {  
9         return length * width;  
10    }  
11    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12        Main rect = new Main();  
13        rect.setValues(10.5, 5.2);  
14        System.out.println("Area of Rectangle: " + rect.area()  
15    }  
16 }  
17 }
```

### 4. Program for Bank Account Class with Deposit and Withdraw Methods

The screenshot shows an online Java compiler interface. On the left, the code file 'Main.java' is displayed with line numbers 1 through 24. Lines 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 18 are highlighted in grey, covering the deposit and withdraw methods and their main method calls. The 'Run' button is at the top right. The 'Output' panel shows the program's output: 'Deposited: 1500.0, New Balance: 6500.0', 'Withdrawn: 2000.0, New Balance: 4500.0', 'Insufficient funds!', and '== Code Execution Successful =='. The interface includes standard file operations like Open, Save, and Share.

```
1- class Main {  
2     double balance;  
3     Main(double initialBalance) {  
4         balance = initialBalance;  
5     }  
6     void deposit(double amount) {  
7         balance += amount;  
8         System.out.println("Deposited: " + amount + ", New Balance:  
9             " + balance);  
10    }  
11    void withdraw(double amount) {  
12        if (amount <= balance) {  
13            balance -= amount;  
14            System.out.println("Withdrawn: " + amount + ", New  
15                Balance: " + balance);  
16        } else {  
17            System.out.println("Insufficient funds!");  
18        }  
19        public static void main(String[] args) {  
20            Main acc = new Main(5000);  
21            acc.deposit(1500);  
22            acc.withdraw(2000);  
23            acc.withdraw(5000); // Insufficient funds case  
24        }  
25    }  
26 }
```

## 5. Program to Demonstrate Method Overloading

Main.java

```
1- class Main {  
2-     int add(int a, int b) {  
3-         return a + b;  
4-     }  
5-     double add(double a, double b) {  
6-         return a + b;  
7-     }  
8-     int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
9-         return a + b + c;  
10-    }  
11-    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12-        Main obj = new Main();  
13-        System.out.println("Sum (int): " + obj.add(5, 10));  
14-        System.out.println("Sum (double): " + obj.add(5.5, 10.3));  
15-        System.out.println("Sum (three ints): " + obj.add(5, 10, 15));  
16-    }  
17- }  
18
```

Run

Output

```
Sum (int): 15  
Sum (double): 15.8  
Sum (three ints): 30
```

```
==== Code Execution Successful ===
```

# SESSION 6

## 1. Program to Demonstrate static method.

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the file `StaticExample.java` open. The code defines a class `StaticExample` with a static variable `count` initialized to 0. It contains a constructor that increments `count` and a static method `displayCount` that prints the current value of `count`. In the `main` method, two objects are created and their `displayCount` method is called. The output window shows the command run in the terminal and the resulting output "Number of objects created: 2".

```
J class StaticExample.java 3 X Extension: Extension Pack for Java
C: > Users > Lenovo > J class StaticExample.java > ...
1  class StaticExample {
2      static int count = 0;
3
4      StaticExample() {
5          count++;
6      }
7
8      static void displayCount() {
9          System.out.println("Number of objects created: " + count);
10     }
11
12     public static void main(String[] args) {
13         StaticExample obj1 = new StaticExample();
14         StaticExample obj2 = new StaticExample();
15         StaticExample.displayCount();
16     }
17 }
18

PROBLEMS 3 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'StaticExample'
Number of objects created: 2
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

## Program to Demonstrate Method Overriding

```
C:\> Users > Lenovo > > class StaticExample.java > Dog > main(String[])
1  class Animal {
2      void sound() {
3          System.out.println("Animal makes a sound");
4      }
5  }
6
7  class Dog extends Animal {
8      @Override
9      void sound() {
10         System.out.println("Dog barks");
11     }
12
13     public static void main(String[] args) {
14         Animal animal = new Animal();
15         animal.sound();
16
17         Dog dog = new Dog();
18         dog.sound();
19     }
20
21
Run | Debug
public static void main(String[] args) [
    Animal animal = new Animal();
    animal.sound();

    Dog dog = new Dog();
    dog.sound();
}

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Lenovo\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'Dog'
Animal makes a sound
Dog barks
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

### 3. Program to demonstrate getters and setters s

```
C:\Users\Lenovo> cd class StaticExample.java > Person > setAge(int)
1  class Person {
2      private String name;
3      private int age;
4      public String getName() {
5          return name;
6      }
7
8      public void setName(String name) {
9          this.name = name;
10     }
11     public int getAge() {
12         return age;
13     }
14     public void setAge(int age) {
15         this.age = age;
16     }
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         Person person = new Person();
19         person.setName(name:"Harshit");
20         person.setAge(age:20);
21         System.out.println("Name: " + person.getName());
22         System.out.println("Age: " + person.getAge());
23     }
24 }
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS hit

```
t_ws\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'Person'
Name: John
Age: 30
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> ^C
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Lenovo\Ap
project\bin' 'Person'
Name: Harshit
Age: 20
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> []
```

#### 4. Page to demonstrate a class with multiple methods

```
1  class Animal {
2      void sound() {
3          System.out.println("Animal makes a sound");
4      }
5  }
6
7  class Dog extends Animal {
8      @Override
9      void sound() {
10         System.out.println("Dog barks");
11     }
12
13     Run | Debug
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         Animal animal = new Animal();
16         animal.sound();
17
18         Dog dog = new Dog();
19         dog.sound();
20     }
21 }
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINALS PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-t_ws\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'Dog'
Animal makes a sound
Dog barks
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

## 5. Program to Demonstrate Method Object passing in m weo

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
J class StaticExample.java 3 X Extension: Extension Pack for Java
C: > Users > Lenovo > J class StaticExample.java > ...
1  class StaticExample {
2      static int count = 0;
3
4      StaticExample() {
5          count++;
6      }
7
8      static void displayCount() {
9          System.out.println("Number of objects created: " + count);
10     }
11
12     public static void main(String[] args) {
13         StaticExample obj1 = new StaticExample();
14         StaticExample obj2 = new StaticExample();
15         StaticExample.displayCount();
16     }
17 }
18
```

The code defines a class named `StaticExample` with a static variable `count` initialized to 0. It contains a constructor that increments `count` by 1. A static method `displayCount()` prints the current value of `count`. In the `main` method, two objects are created and the static method is called.

Below the code editor, the terminal window shows the output of running the program:

```
PROBLEMS 3 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\t_ws\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'StaticExample'
Number of objects created: 2
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

## Abstract Class Example:

```
abstract class Shape {  
    abstract void draw();  
}  
  
class Circle extends Shape {  
    void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Drawing Circle");  
    }  
}  
  
public class AbstractDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Shape s = new Circle();  
        s.draw();  
    }  
} / /  
Output:  
Drawing  
Circle
```

## Multilevel Inheritance:

```
class Animal {  
    void eat() {  
        System.out.println("This animal eats food");  
    }  
}  
  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    void bark() {  
        System.out.println("Dog barks");  
    }  
}  
  
class Puppy extends Dog {  
    void weep() {  
        System.out.println("Puppy weeps");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Multilevel {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Puppy p = new Puppy();  
        p.eat();      p.bark();  
        p.weep();  
    }  
} / /  
Output:  
This animal eats food  
Dog barks  
Puppy weeps
```

## **Multiple Inheritance using Interface:**

```
interface Printable {
    void print();
}

interface Showable {
    void show();
}

class A implements Printable, Showable {
    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Print method");
    }

    public void show() {
        System.out.println("Show method");
    }
}

public class MultipleInheritance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new A();
        obj.print();
        obj.show();
    }
}
Output:
Print method
Show method
```

## **Partial Interface Implementation:**

```
interface Vehicle {
    void start();
    void stop();
}

abstract class Car implements Vehicle {
    public void start() {
        System.out.println("Car starts");
    }
}

class Honda extends Car {
    public void stop() {
        System.out.println("Car stops");
    }
}

public class PartialInterface {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Honda h = new Honda();
    }
}
```

```

        h.start();
        h.stop();
    }
}           / /
Output :
Car stops
starts

```

## String Operations Class:

```

class MyString {
    String str;

    MyString(String str) {
        this.str = str;
    }

    boolean isEqual(String other) {
        return str.equals(other);
    }

    String reverse() {
        return new StringBuilder(str).reverse().toString();
    }

    String changeCase() {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
        for (char ch : str.toCharArray()) {
            if (Character.isUpperCase(ch))
                sb.append(Character.toLowerCase(ch));
            else
                sb.append(Character.toUpperCase(ch));
        }
        return sb.toString();
    }
}

public class StringDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyString s = new MyString("Java123");
        System.out.println(s.isEqual("Java123")); // true
        System.out.println(s.reverse()); // 321avaJ
        System.out.println(s.changeCase()); // jAVA123
    }
}

```

## Exception Handling with Multiple Catch:

```

public class MultiCatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int a = 10 / 0;
            String s = null;

```

```

        System.out.println(s.length());
    } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
        System.out.println("Arithmatic Exception occurred");
    } catch (NullPointerException e) {
        System.out.println("Null Pointer Exception occurred");
    }
}
} / /
      O u t p u t :
A r i t h m e t i c
E x c e p t i o n
o c c u r r e d

```

### **Package Example - Accessing Members:**

```

// File: mypack/ExternalClass.java
package mypack;

public class ExternalClass {
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("External class method");
    }
}

```

```

// File: mypack/SamePackage.java
package mypack;

public class SamePackage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExternalClass ec = new ExternalClass();
        ec.display();
    }
}
      / /
      O u t p u t :
E x t e r n a l
c l a s s   m e t h o d

```

### **Import User Defined Package:**

```

// File: mypack/Access.java
package mypack;

public class Access {
    public int x = 10;
}

// File: TestPackage.java
import mypack.Access;

public class TestPackage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Access a = new Access();
        System.out.println("Value: " + a.x);
    }
}
      / /
O u t p u t :
V a l u e :
1 0

```

## User Defined Exception with throw:

```
class MyException extends Exception {  
    MyException(String msg) {  
        super(msg);  
    }  
}  
  
public class ThrowExample {  
    static void checkAge(int age) throws MyException {  
        if (age < 18)  
            throw new MyException("Age is below 18");  
        else  
            System.out.println("Eligible");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            checkAge(16);  
        } catch (MyException e) {  
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}  
O u t p u t :      A g e  
i s      b e l o w      1 8
```

## **String Methods (substring, replace, split):**

```
public class StringMethods {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = "Java Programming";  
        System.out.println(str.substring(5)); // Programming  
        System.out.println(str.replace("Java", "Python")); // Python Programming  
        String[] words = str.split(" ");  
        for (String word : words) {  
            System.out.println(word);  
        }  
    } // Output : Programming,  
Python Programming, Java,  
Programming
```

## **Custom Exception AgeException:**

```
class AgeException extends Exception {  
    AgeException(String msg) {  
        super(msg);  
    }  
}  
  
public class AgeCheck {  
    static void validateAge(int age) throws AgeException {  
        if (age < 18)  
            throw new AgeException("Age must be 18 or above");  
        else  
            System.out.println("Age is valid");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            validateAge(17);  
        } catch (AgeException e) {  
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    } // Output :  
Age must be 18  
or above
```

## **String Handling and Functions:**

```
public class StringFunctions {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = "Hello Java World ";  
        System.out.println("Length: " + str.length());  
        System.out.println("Concat: " + str.concat("!!!!"));  
        System.out.println("Char at 6: " + str.charAt(6));  
        System.out.println("Substring: " + str.substring(2, 7));  
        System.out.println("Index of Java: " + str.indexOf("Java"));  
    }  
}
```

```
System.out.println("Equals: " + str.trim().equals("Hello Java World"));
System.out.println("Upper: " + str.toUpperCase());
System.out.println("Lower: " + str.toLowerCase());
System.out.println("Trimmed: " + str.trim());
System.out.println("Replaced: " + str.replace("Java", "Python"));
for (String word : str.trim().split(" ")) {
    System.out.println("Split word: " + word);
}
```

## Component with Controls and Event Handling (MathCalc):

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class MathCalc extends Frame implements ActionListener {
    TextField tf1, tf2, tf3;
    Button add;

    MathCalc() {
        tf1 = new TextField(); tf2 = new
        TextField(); tf3 = new TextField();
        tf1.setBounds(50,      50,      150,      20);
        tf2.setBounds(50,      80,      150,      20);
        tf3.setBounds(50,      140,     150,      20);
        tf3.setEditable(false); add = new
        Button("+"); add.setBounds(50, 110, 50,
        20); add.addActionListener(this);
        add(tf1); add(tf2); add(tf3); add(add);
        setSize(300,      300); setLayout(null);
        setVisible(true);
    }

    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
        int a = Integer.parseInt(tf1.getText()); int
        b = Integer.parseInt(tf2.getText());
        tf3.setText(String.valueOf(a + b));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new MathCalc();
    }
}
```

## Draw Line, Rectangle, Oval, Text:

```
import java.awt.*;
```

```

public class DrawGraphics extends Frame {
    public void paint(Graphics g) {
        g.drawLine(50,      50,      100,      100);
        g.drawRect(120,     50,      100,      50);
        g.drawOval(240,     50,      80,       50);
        g.drawString("Hello Java", 100, 200);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DrawGraphics f = new DrawGraphics();
        f.setSize(400, 300);
        f.setVisible(true);
    }
}

```

## Create a Menu Using Frame:

```

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class MenuExample {
    MenuExample() {
        Frame f = new Frame("Menu Example");
        MenuBar mb = new MenuBar(); Menu m1
        = new Menu("File"); MenuItem m11 =
        new MenuItem("Open"); MenuItem m12 =
        new MenuItem("Exit"); m1.add(m11);
        m1.add(m12); mb.add(m1);
        f.setMenuBar(mb); f.setSize(300,
        300); f.setVisible(true);

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new MenuExample();
    }
}

```

## Create a Dialog Box:

```

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class DialogBoxExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Frame f = new Frame("Main Frame");
        Dialog d = new Dialog(f, "Dialog Box Example", true);
        d.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
        d.add(new Label("This is a dialog"));
        Button b = new Button("OK");
        b.addActionListener(e -> d.setVisible(false));
    }
}

```

```

        d.add(b);
        d.setSize(200, 100);
        f.setSize(300, 300);
        f.setVisible(true);
        d.setVisible(true);
    }
}

```

## FlowLayout and BorderLayout:

```

import java.awt.*;

public class LayoutsExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Frame f = new Frame("Layouts");
        f.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
            f.add(new Button("Button " + i));
        }
        f . set S i z e ( 3 0 0 , 2 0 0 ) ;
        f . set V i s i b l e ( t r u e ) ;

        Frame f2 = new Frame("BorderLayout");
        f2.setLayout(new BorderLayout()); f2.add(new
        Button("North"), BorderLayout.NORTH); f2.add(new
        Button("South"), BorderLayout.SOUTH); f2.add(new
        Button("East"), BorderLayout.EAST); f2.add(new
        Button("West"), BorderLayout.WEST); f2.add(new
        Button("Center"), BorderLayout.CENTER);
        f2.setSize(300, 200); f2.setVisible(true);

    }
}

```

## GridLayout and CardLayout:

```

import java.awt.*;

public class LayoutsDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Frame f = new Frame("GridLayout");
        f.setLayout(new GridLayout(2, 2));
        for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i++) {
            f.add(new Button("Btn " + i));
        }
        f . set S i z e ( 3 0 0 , 2 0 0 ) ;
        f . set V i s i b l e ( t r u e ) ;

        Frame cardFrame = new Frame("CardLayout");
        CardLayout cl = new CardLayout();
        cardFrame.setLayout(cl);
        Button b1 = new Button("Card1");

```

```
        Button b2 = new Button("Card2");
        cardFrame.add("c1",           b1);
        cardFrame.add("c2",           b2);
        cl.show(cardFrame,          "c1");
        cardFrame.setSize(300,       200);
        cardFrame.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

## Frame Displaying Student Information:

```
import java.awt.*;

public class StudentFrame {
    StudentFrame() {
        Frame f = new Frame("Student Info");
        Label l1 = new Label("Name: John");
        Label l2 = new Label("Roll No: 123");
        Label l3 = new Label("Course: BCA");
        l1.setBounds(50,      50,      200,      20);
        l2.setBounds(50,      80,      200,      20);
        l3.setBounds(50,     110,      200,      20);
        f.add(l1);   f.add(l2);   f.add(l3);
        f.setSize(300,           200);
        f.setLayout(null);
        f.setVisible(true);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new StudentFrame();
    }
}
```