```
Grade Validation & Configuration
 class Student {
   private String name;
   private int rollNumber;
   private int marks;
   public Student(String name, int rollNumber, int marks) {
     this name = name:
     this.rollNumber = rollNumber;
     if (marks >= 0 && marks <= 100) {
       this.marks = marks;
     } else {
       throw new IllegalArgumentException("Marks must be between 0 and 100.");
     }
   }
   public String getName() { return name; }
   public int getRollNumber() { return rollNumber; }
   public int getMarks() { return marks; }
   public void displayDetails() {
     System.out.println("Name: " + name);
     System.out.println("Roll No: " + rollNumber);
     System.out.println("Marks: " + marks);
 public class MainStudent {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     Student s1 = new Student("Harshu", 1, 110);
     s1.displayDetails();
   }
 Output:
 Name: Harshu Roll No: 101 Marks: 110
 Rectangle
 class Rectangle {
   private double width;
   private double height;
   public Rectangle(double width, double height) {
     setWidth(width);
     setHeight(height);
   public void setWidth(double width) {
     if (width > 0) this.width = width;
   public void setHeight(double height) {
     if (height > 0) this.height = height;
   public double getArea() { return width * height; }
   public double getPerimeter() { return 2 * (width + height); }
   public void displayDetails() {
     System.out.println("Width: " + width + ", Height: " + height);
     System.out.println("Area: " + getArea());
      System.out.println("Perimeter: " + getPerimeter());
   }
 public class MainRectangle {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     Rectangle r = new Rectangle(10, -5);
     r.displayDetails();
   }
 }
```

```
Width: 10.0, Height: 0.0 Area: 0.0 Perimeter: 20.0
Bank Account
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
class BankAccount {
  private String accountNumber;
  private String accountHolder;
  private double balance;
  private List<String> transactionHistory = new ArrayList<>();
  public BankAccount(String accountNumber, String accountHolder, double balance) {
    this.accountNumber = accountNumber;
    this.accountHolder = accountHolder;
    this.balance = balance;
  public void deposit(double amount) {
    if (amount > 0) {
       balance += amount;
       transactionHistory.add("Deposited: " + amount);
  }
  public boolean withdraw(double amount) {
    if (amount > 0 && amount <= balance) {
       balance -= amount;
       transactionHistory.add("Withdrew: " + amount);
       return true;
    return false;
  public double getBalance() { return balance; }
  public String getLastTransaction() {
    if (!transactionHistory.isEmpty()) {
       return transactionHistory.get(transactionHistory.size() - 1);
    return "No transactions yet.";
  }
  public String toString() {
    String maskedAcc = accountNumber.substring(accountNumber.length() - 4);
    return "Account: " + maskedAcc + ", Holder: " + accountHolder + ", Balance: " + balance;
  }
public class MainBank {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    BankAccount acc = new BankAccount("1458745890", "Harshu", 5000);
    acc.deposit(2000);
    acc.withdraw(1000);
    System.out.println(acc);
    System.out.println("Last Transaction: " + acc.getLastTransaction());
  }
Output:
Account: ***5890, Holder: Harshu, Balance: 6000.0
Last Transaction: Withdrew: 1000.0
Secure Locker
class Locker {
  private String lockerId;
  private boolean isLocked;
  private String passcode;
  private class SecurityManager {
    private boolean verify(String code) {
       return passcode.equals(code);
    }
```

public Locker(String lockerId, String passcode) {

```
this.lockerId = lockerId;
    this.passcode = passcode;
    this.isLocked = true;
  public void lock() {
    isLocked = true;
    System.out.println("Locker locked.");
  public void unlock(String code) {
    SecurityManager sm = new SecurityManager();
    if (sm.verify(code)) {
       isLocked = false;
       System.out.println("Locker unlocked.");
    } else {
       System.out.println("Invalid passcode.");
  }
  public boolean isLocked() {
    return isLocked;
}
public class MainLocker {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Locker locker = new Locker("L123", "secret");
    locker.unlock("wrong");
    locker.unlock("secret");
  }
Output:
Invalid passcode.
Locker unlocked.
Immutable Product
class Product {
  private final String name;
  private final String code;
  private final double price;
  private final String category;
  private Product(Builder builder) {
    this.name = builder.name;
    this.code = builder.code;
    this.price = builder.price;
    this.category = builder.category;
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public String getCode() { return code; }
  public double getPrice() { return price; }
  public String getCategory() { return category; }
  public static class Builder {
    private String name;
    private String code;
    private double price;
    private String category;
    public Builder withName(String name) { this.name = name; return this; }
    public Builder withCode(String code) { this.code = code; return this; }
    public Builder withPrice(double price) { this.price = price; return this; }
     public Builder withCategory(String category) { this.category = category; return this; }
    public Product build() {
       if (name == null | | code == null) throw new IllegalStateException("Name and Code are required.");
       return new Product(this);
  }
public class MainProduct {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Product p = new Product.Builder()
```

```
.withName("Mobile")
              .withCode("Mo1001")
              .withPrice(65000)
              .withCategory("Electronics")
              .build();
         System.out.println("Product: " + p.getName() + ", Price: " + p.getPrice());
     Output:
     Product: Mobile, Price: 65000.0
     Reverse CharSequence
     class BackwardSequence implements CharSequence {
       private String reversed;
       public BackwardSequence(String input) {
         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
         for (int i = input.length() - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
            sb.append(input.charAt(i));
         }
         this.reversed = sb.toString();
       }
       public int length() { return reversed.length(); }
       public char charAt(int index) { return reversed.charAt(index); }
       public CharSequence subSequence(int start, int end) { return reversed.substring(start, end); }
       public String toString() { return reversed; }
     public class MainBackward {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         BackwardSequence b = new BackwardSequence("harshu");
         System.out.println(b);
         System.out.println("Length: " + b.length());
         System.out.println("CharAt(1): " + b.charAt(1));
         System.out.println("SubSequence(1,4): " + b.subSequence(1,4));
       }
     }
     Output:
     uhsrah
     Length: 6
     CharAt(1): I
     SubSequence(1,4): hsr
7) Convert Strings to Uppercase/Lowercase
     import java.util.Arrays;
     import java.util.List;
     import java.util.stream.Collectors;
     public class MainCaseConvert {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<String> words = Arrays.asList("Hello","Harshu", "Shetty");
         List<String> upper = words.stream().map(String::toUpperCase).collect(Collectors.toList());
         System.out.println(upper);
       }
     }
     Output:
     [HELLO, HARSHU, SHETTY]
     Aggregate Operations
     import java.util.Arrays;
     public class MainAggregate {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         double[] nums = {1.5, 2.5, 3.5};
         double sum = Arrays.stream(nums).reduce(0.0, (a, b) -> a + b);
         double max = Arrays.stream(nums).max().getAsDouble();
         double avg = Arrays.stream(nums).average().getAsDouble();
         System.out.println(sum);
```

```
System.out.println(avg);
     Output:
     7.5
     3.5
     2.5
    Calculate Factorial
     public class MainFactorial {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         int num = 5;
         int fact = 1;
         for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++) {
            fact *= i;
         System.out.println(fact);
     Output:
     120
10) Create Similar Lambdas for Max/Min
     import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
     public class MainMaxMinLambda {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
          BinaryOperator<Integer> max = Math::max;
         BinaryOperator<Integer> min = (a, b) -> a < b ? a : b;
         System.out.println(max.apply(5, 89));
          System.out.println(min.apply(-5, 9));
       }
     Output:
     89
     -5
11) Strings by Length or Alphabetically
     import java.util.Arrays;
     import java.util.List;
     import java.util.stream.Collectors;
     public class MainSortStrings {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<String> words = Arrays.asList("banana", "apple", "kiwi", "grape");
         List < String > by Length = words.stream().sorted((a, b) -> b.length() - a.length()).collect(Collectors.toList());
         List<String> alphabetical = words.stream().sorted().collect(Collectors.toList());
         System.out.println(byLength);
          System.out.println(alphabetical);
     }
     Output:
     [banana, grape, apple, kiwi]
     [apple, banana, grape, kiwi]
12) Check If a String Is Empty
     import java.util.function.Predicate;
     public class MainIsEmpty {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         Predicate<String> isEmpty = String::isEmpty;
         System.out.println(isEmpty.test(""));
          System.out.println(isEmpty.test("hello"));
       }
     Output:
     true
     false
```

System.out.println(max);

```
13) Filter Even or Odd Numbers
     import java.util.Arrays;
     import java.util.List;
     import java.util.Map;
     import java.util.stream.Collectors;
     public class MainFilterEvenOdd {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);
         Map<Boolean, List<Integer>> partitioned = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(n \rightarrow n \% 2 = 0));
         System.out.println(partitioned.get(true));
          System.out.println(partitioned.get(false));
       }
     Output:
     [2, 4, 6]
     [1, 3, 5]
14) Nested Interface for Callback Handling
     import java.time.LocalDateTime;
     import java.util.ArrayList;
     import java.util.List;
     class TimeServer {
       public static interface Client {
          void updateTime(LocalDateTime now);
       private List<Client> clients = new ArrayList<>();
       public void registerClient(Client client) {
         clients.add(client);
       public void notifyClients() {
         if (!clients.isEmpty()) {
            LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.now();
            for (Client c : clients) {
              c.updateTime(now);
         }
       }
     class ClientA implements TimeServer.Client {
       public void updateTime(LocalDateTime now) {
          System.out.println("ClientA time: " + now);
     }
     class ClientB implements TimeServer.Client {
       public void updateTime(LocalDateTime now) {
         System.out.println("ClientB time: " + now);
       }
     public class MainTimeServer {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         TimeServer server = new TimeServer();
         server.registerClient(new ClientA());
          server.registerClient(new ClientB());
          server.notifyClients();
     ClientA time: 2025-08-10T22:08:08.571400
     ClientB time: 2025-08-10T22:08:08.571400
15) Extended Interface Hierarchy
     interface BaseVehicle {
       void start();
     interface AdvancedVehicle extends BaseVehicle {
```

void stop();

```
boolean refuel(int amount);
     }
     class Car implements AdvancedVehicle {
        int fuel;
        boolean isStarted = false;
        public Car(int fuel) {
         this.fuel = fuel;
        public void start() {
         if (fuel > 0 && !isStarted) {
            System.out.println("Car started");
            isStarted = true;
         } else if (fuel <= 0) {
            System.out.println("No fuel");
            System.out.println("Car is already running");
       }
        public void stop() {
         System.out.println("Car stopped");
         isStarted = false;
        public boolean refuel(int amount) {
          if (amount > 0) {
            fuel += amount;
            return true;
         return false;
       }
     }
     public class MainVehicle {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
         Car car = new Car(10);
         car.start();
         car.start();
         car.stop();
         car.refuel(20);
         car.start();
       }
     Output:
     Car started
     Car is already running
     Car stopped
     Car started
16) Default and Static Methods
     import java.util.Arrays;
     import java.util.stream.IntStream;
     interface Polygon {
        double getArea();
        default double getPerimeter(int... sides) {
          return IntStream.of(sides).sum();
       }
       static String shapeInfo() {
         return "Polygons have multiple sides";
     class RectangleShape implements Polygon {
        double width, height;
        public RectangleShape(double width, double height) {
         this.width = width;
         this.height = height;
        public double getArea() {
         return width * height;
```

```
}
     }
     class TriangleShape implements Polygon {
        double base, height;
        public TriangleShape(double base, double height) {
         this.base = base;
         this.height = height;
        public double getArea() {
         return 0.5 * base * height;
     public class Main {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         RectangleShape r = new RectangleShape(5, 5);
         TriangleShape t = new TriangleShape(3, 2);
         System.out.println("Rectangle area: "+r.getArea());\\
         System.out.println("Triangle area: " + t.getArea());
         System.out.println("Perimeter of rectangle: " + r.getPerimeter(4, 2, 3, 5));
          System.out.println(Polygon.shapeInfo());
     }
     Output:
     Rectangle area: 25.0
     Triangle area: 5.0
     Perimeter of rectangle: 14.0
     Polygons have multiple sides
17) Sum of Two Integers
     import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
     interface SumCalculator {
       int sum(int a, int b);
     public class Sum {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
         SumCalculator calc = Integer::sum;
         System.out.println(calc.sum(5, 7));
     Output:
     12
```