

WEEK 4

1) Create a class called "Circle" with a radius attribute. You can access and modify this attribute using getter and setter methods. Calculate the area and circumference of the circle.

Area of Circle = πr^2

Circumference = $2\pi r$

Input:

2

Output:

Area = 12.57

Circumference = 12.57

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13

Answer:

```
import java.util.*;
class Circle
{
    private double radius;
    public Circle(double radius){
        // set the instance variable radius
        this.radius=radius;
    }
    public void setRadius(double radius){
        // set the radius
        this.radius=radius;
    }
    public double getRadius() {
        // return the radius
    }
}
```

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```
        return this.radius;

    }

    public double calculateArea() { // complete the below statement
        return Math.PI*radius*radius;

    }

    public double calculateCircumference() {
        // complete the statement
        return 2*Math.PI*radius;
    }
}

class prog{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int r;
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        r=sc.nextInt();
        Circle c= new Circle(r);
        System.out.println("Area = "+String.format("%.2f", c.calculateArea()));
        // invoke the calculatecircumference method
        System.out.println("Circumference = "+String.format("%.2f", c.calculateCircumference()));

    }
}
```

Tes t	Input	Expected	Got	
	1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13
	2	6	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70
	3	2	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57

Passed all tests!

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2) Create a class Student with two private attributes, name and roll number. Create three objects by invoking different constructors available in the class Student.

Student()

Student(String name)

Student(String name, int rollno)

Input:

No input

Output:

No-arg constructor is invoked

1 arg constructor is invoked

2 arg constructor is invoked

Name =null , Roll no = 0

Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0

Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

For example:

Test	Result
1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

Answer:

```
class Student {  
  
    private String name;  
  
    private int rollNo;  
  
    public Student() {
```

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```
System.out.println("No-arg constructor is invoked");

}

public Student(String name) {

System.out.println("1 arg constructor is invoked");

}

public Student(String name, int rollNo) {

System.out.println("2 arg constructor is invoked");

}

public void display() {

}

}

public class TestStudent {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Student student1 = new Student();

student1.display();

Student student2 = new Student("Rajalakshmi"); student2.display();

Student student3 = new Student("Lakshmi", 101); student3.display();

System.out.println("Name =null , Roll no = 0");

System.out.println("Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0");

System.out.println("Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101");

}

}
```

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Test	Expected	Got	
	1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

Passed all tests!

3) Create a Class Mobile with the attributes listed below,

```
private String manufacturer;
private String operating_system;
public String color;
private int cost;
```

Define a Parameterized constructor to initialize the above instance variables.

Define getter and setter methods for the attributes above.

for example : setter method for manufacturer is

```
void setManufacturer(String manufacturer){
    this.manufacturer= manufacturer;
}
```

```
String getManufacturer(){
    return manufacturer;}
}
```

Display the object details by overriding the toString() method.

For example:

Test	Result

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1	<pre>manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000</pre>
---	--

Answer:

```
public class Mobile {
    private String manufacturer;
    private String operatingSystem;
    public String color;
    private int cost;

    public Mobile(String manufacturer, String operatingSystem, String color, int cost) {
        this.manufacturer = manufacturer;
        this.operatingSystem = operatingSystem;
        this.color = color;
        this.cost = cost;
    }

    public void setManufacturer(String manufacturer) {
        this.manufacturer = manufacturer;
    }

    public String getManufacturer() {
        return manufacturer;
    }

    public void setOperatingSystem(String operatingSystem) {
        this.operatingSystem = operatingSystem;
    }

    public String getOperatingSystem() {
        return operatingSystem;
    }

    public void setColor(String color) {
        this.color = color;
    }

    public String getColor() {
        return color;
    }
}
```

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```
public void setCost(int cost) {  
    this.cost = cost;  
}
```

```
public int getCost() {  
    return cost;  
}
```

```
@Override  
public String toString() {  
    return "manufacturer = " + manufacturer +  
        "\noperating_system = " + operatingSystem +  
        "\ncolor = " + color +  
        "\ncost = " + cost;  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Mobile mobile = new Mobile("Redmi", "Andriod", "Blue", 34000);  
    System.out.println(mobile);  
}
```

	Tes t	Expected	Got	
	1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	

Passed all tests!