

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 6_MCQ

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 15
Marks Obtained : 14

Section 1 : MCQ

1. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class A {  
    int sum(int x) {  
        return x + 2;  
    }  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    int sum(int x) {  
        return super.sum(x) * 2;  
    }  
}
```

```
class C extends B {  
    int sum(int x) {
```

```
        return super.sum(x) - 3;
    }
}

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        C obj = new C();
        System.out.println(obj.sum(4));
    }
}
```

Answer

9

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

2. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Vehicle {
    void startEngine() {
        System.out.println("Vehicle engine started");
    }
}
```

```
class Car extends Vehicle {
    void startEngine() {
        System.out.println("Car engine started");
    }
}
```

```
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Vehicle myVehicle = new Car();
        myVehicle.startEngine();
    }
}
```

Answer

Car engine started

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

3. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Test {  
    void show(int a) {  
        System.out.println("Integer method");  
    }  
    void show(String s) {  
        System.out.println("String method");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test obj = new Test();  
        obj.show(null);  
    }  
}
```

Answer

String method

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

4. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class Vehicle {  
    String type = "Vehicle";  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    String type = "Car";  
}  
  
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Car c = new Car();  
        System.out.println(c.type);  
    }  
}
```

Answer

Car

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

5. Select the correct keyword for implementing inheritance through the class.

Answer

extends

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

6. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class A {  
    void display() {  
        System.out.println("Class A");  
    }  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    void show() {  
        System.out.println("Class B");  
    }  
}
```

```
class C extends B {  
    void print() {  
        System.out.println("Class C");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        C obj = new C();  
        obj.display();  
        obj.show();  
    }  
}
```

```
        obj.print();
    }
}
```

Answer

Class A Class B Class C

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

7. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Test {
    void display(int a, int b) {
        System.out.println("Method 1");
    }
    void display(double a, double b) {
        System.out.println("Method 2");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test obj = new Test();
        obj.display(10, 10.0);
    }
}
```

Answer

Method 2

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

8. Which of the following is true about method overriding in Java?

Answer

The method must have the same name, same parameters, and must be in different classes with an inheritance relationship

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

9. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class A {  
    int x = 10;  
}  
  
class B extends A {  
    int x = 20;  
}  
  
class C extends B {  
    int x = 30;  
  
    void display() {  
        System.out.println(x);  
        System.out.println(super.x);  
    }  
}
```

class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 C obj = new C();
 obj.display();
 }
}

Answer

3020

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

10. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class A {  
    int value = 10;  
    void display() {  
        System.out.println("A's display: " + value);  
    }  
}  
class B extends A {
```

```
int value = 20;
void display() {
    System.out.println("B's display: " + value);
}
}
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B();
        obj.display();
        System.out.println("Value: " + obj.value);
    }
}
```

Answer

B's display: 20 Value: 10

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

11. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Vehicle {
    void start() {
        System.out.println("Vehicle starts");
    }
}
class Car extends Vehicle {
    void start() {
        System.out.println("Car starts");
    }
}
class ElectricCar extends Car {
    void start() {
        System.out.println("Electric Car starts silently");
    }
}
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Vehicle v = new ElectricCar();
```

```
        v.start();
    }
}
```

Answer

Electric Car starts silently

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

12. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class A {
    public int i;
    private int j;
}
class B extends A {
    void display() {
        super.j = super.i + 1;
        System.out.println(super.i + " " + super.j);
    }
}
class inheritance {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        B obj = new B();
        obj.i=1;
        obj.j=2;
        obj.display();
    }
}
```

Answer

Compile Time Error

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

13. Which of the following is the correct way for class B to inherit from class A?

Answer

class B extends class A {}

Status : Wrong

Marks : 0/1

14. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Parent {  
    void show() {  
        System.out.println("Parent class");  
    }  
}  
class Child extends Parent {  
    void show() {  
        System.out.println("Child class");  
    }  
}  
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Parent obj = new Child();  
        obj.show();  
    }  
}
```

Answer

Child class

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

15. What will be the output of the following code?

```
class A {  
    void display() {  
        System.out.println("Display A");  
    }  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    void display() {  
        System.out.println("Display B");  
    }  
}
```

```
        }  
    }  
  
class C extends B {  
    void display() {  
        super.display();  
    }  
}
```

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        C obj = new C();  
        obj.display();  
    }  
}
```

Answer

Display B

Status : Correct

Marks : 1/1

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q1

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Elsa subscribes to a premium service with a base monthly cost, a service tax and an extra feature cost. Assist her in writing an inheritance program that takes input for these values and calculates the total monthly cost.

Refer to the below class diagram:

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value, representing the base monthly cost.

The second line consists of a double value, representing the service tax.

The third line consists of a double value, representing the extra feature cost.

Output Format

The output prints "Rs. X" where X is a double value, rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10.0

2.5

5.0

Output: Rs. 17.50

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class PremiumSubscription
{
    double a;
    double b;
    double c;
    PremiumSubscription(double a,double b,double c)
    {
        this.a=a;
        this.b=b;
        this.c=c;
    }
    double calculateMonthlyCost()
    {
        double d=a+b+c;
        return d;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        double baseMonthlyCost = scanner.nextDouble();
        double serviceTax = scanner.nextDouble();
        double extraFeatureCost = scanner.nextDouble();

        PremiumSubscription premiumSubscription = new
PremiumSubscription(baseMonthlyCost, serviceTax, extraFeatureCost);

        double totalMonthlyCost = premiumSubscription.calculateMonthlyCost();

        System.out.printf("Rs. %.2f%n", totalMonthlyCost);

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q2

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Alice is managing an online store and wants to implement a program using inheritance to calculate the selling price of products after applying discounts.

Guide her by following the instructions:

Create a base class called Product with a public double attribute price. Create a subclass called DiscountedProduct, which extends Product and includes a private double attribute discount rate. This subclass has a method called calculateSellingPrice() to determine the final selling price after applying the discount.

Formula: Discounted selling price = price * (1 - discount rate)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value p , the initial price of the product.

The second line consists of a double value d , the discount rate.

Output Format

The output prints "Rs. X", where X is a double value, representing the calculated discounted selling price, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the discount rate is greater than 1, print "Not applicable".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 50.00

0.20

Output: Rs. 40.00

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
class DiscountedProduct {  
    double a;  
    double b;  
  
    DiscountedProduct(double a,double b) {  
        this.a = a;  
        this.b = b;  
    }  
  
    double calculateSellingPrice() {  
        double c = a * (1 - b);  
        return c;  
    }  
}  
  
class ProductPricing {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        double initialPrice = scanner.nextDouble();
```

```
double discountRate = scanner.nextDouble();
DiscountedProduct discountedProduct = new
DiscountedProduct(initialPrice, discountRate);
double sellingPrice = discountedProduct.calculateSellingPrice();

if (sellingPrice >= 0) {
    System.out.printf("Rs. %.2f%n", sellingPrice);
} else {
    System.out.println("Not applicable");
}
scanner.close();
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q3

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Preethi is working on a project to automate sales tax calculations for items in a store. She wants to create a program that takes the price of an item and the sales tax rate as input and calculates the final price of the item after applying the sales tax.

Write a program using the class SalesTaxCalculator, which contains an overloaded method named calculateFinalPrice to handle both integer and double inputs. The program should also include a Main class that takes user input, calls the appropriate method from SalesTaxCalculator, and prints the final price of the item.

Formula Used: Final price = price + ((price * sales tax rate) / 100)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer price (the price of the item for integer inputs).

The second line of input consists of an integer taxRate (the sales tax rate for integer inputs).

The third line of input consists of a double price (the price of the item for double inputs).

The fourth line of input consists of a double taxRate (the sales tax rate for double inputs).

Output Format

The first line of output prints an integer, representing the final price of the item after applying the sales tax for integer inputs (a and b).

The second line prints a double value, representing the final price of the item after applying the sales tax for double-value inputs (m and n), rounded to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 100

10

100.0

5.0

Output: 110

105.00

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class SalesTaxCalculator {  
  
    int a;  
    int b;  
    double c;  
    double d;
```

```
static int calculateFinalPrice(int a,int b) {  
    return a + ((a * b) / 100);  
}  
static double calculateFinalPrice(double c, double d) {  
    return c + ((c * d) / 100);  
}  
}  
  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int intPrice = scanner.nextInt();  
        int intTaxRate = scanner.nextInt();  
        double doublePrice = scanner.nextDouble();  
        double doubleTaxRate = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        int finalPriceInt = SalesTaxCalculator.calculateFinalPrice(intPrice,  
intTaxRate);  
        double finalPriceDouble =  
SalesTaxCalculator.calculateFinalPrice(doublePrice, doubleTaxRate);  
  
        System.out.println(finalPriceInt);  
        System.out.format("%.2f", finalPriceDouble);  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Mr.Kapoor wants to create a program to calculate the volume of a Cuboid and a Cube using method overriding.

Implements a base class Cuboid with attributes for length, width, and height. Include a method calculateVolume() that computes the volume of the cuboid.

Extends the base class with a subclass Cube representing a cube, where all sides are equal. Override the calculateVolume() method in the Cube class to compute the volume of the cube.

The program should take user input for the dimensions of the cuboid and the side length of the cube and display the calculated volumes with two decimal places.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of 3 space-separated double values, representing the cuboid length, width, and height, respectively.

The second line consists of a double value, representing the side length of the cube.

Output Format

The first line of output prints the volume of the cuboid, rounded off to two decimal places.

The second line prints the volume of the cube, rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 60.0 60.0 60.0
50.0

Output: Volume of Cuboid: 216000.00
Volume of Cube: 125000.00

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class Cuboid {  
    double a, b, c;  
  
    Cuboid(double a, double b, double c) {  
        this.a = a;  
        this.b = b;  
        this.c = c;  
    }  
  
    double calculateVolume() {  
        return a * b * c;  
    }  
}
```

```
class Cube extends Cuboid {  
    Cube(double d) {  
        super(d, d, d);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        double cuboidLength = scanner.nextDouble();  
        double cuboidWidth = scanner.nextDouble();  
        double cuboidHeight = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        // Regular object instantiation for Cuboid  
        Cuboid cuboid = new Cuboid(cuboidLength, cuboidWidth, cuboidHeight);  
        System.out.printf("Volume of Cuboid: %.2f\n", cuboid.calculateVolume());  
  
        double cubeSide = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        // Upcasting - Using superclass reference for subclass object (DMD)  
        Cuboid cube = new Cube(cubeSide); // Upcasting  
        System.out.printf("Volume of Cube: %.2f", cube.calculateVolume()); // Calls  
        Cube's method dynamically  
  
        scanner.close();  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q5

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem statement:

Tim was tasked with developing a grocery shopping app. You have a class hierarchy that includes Item, Produce, and OrganicProduce. Your goal is to calculate the total cost of a shopping list, which may contain a mix of regular produce and organic produce items. Additionally, you need to apply discounts to organic items. Apply a 10% discount on organic produce items

Class Hierarchy:

Item: Base class for all items.

Produce: Subclass of Item for regular produce items.

OrganicProduce: Subclass of Produce for organic produce items.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, 'n'.

For each 'n' item, the user will provide:

- A string 'type' representing the item type ('Regular' or 'Organic').
- A string 'name' represents the item name.
- A double 'price' represents the item price.

Output Format

The output will display the total cost of the shopping list, including discounts on organic items.

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

Regular Banana 1.99

Output: 1.99

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
abstract class Item {  
    abstract double calculateCost();  
}  
  
class Produce extends Item {  
    String a;  
    double b;  
  
    Produce(String a, double b) {  
        this.a = a;  
        this.b = b;  
    }  
    @Override  
    double calculateCost() {
```

```
        return b;
    }

class OrganicProduce extends Item {
    String a;
    double b;

    OrganicProduce(String a, double b) {
        this.a = a;
        this.b = b;
    }

    @Override
    double calculateCost() {
        b-=(b*0.10);
        return b;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine(); // Consume newline

        double totalCost = 0.0;

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String type = sc.next();
            String name = sc.next();
            double price = sc.nextDouble();

            if (type.equals("Regular")) {
                Item item = new Produce(name, price);
                totalCost += item.calculateCost();
            } else if (type.equals("Organic")) {
                Item item = new OrganicProduce(name, price);
                totalCost += item.calculateCost();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.printf("%.2f%n", totalCost);  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10