

**RAJALAKSHMIENGINEERING  
COLLEGE**

**RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM – 602 105**



**RAJALAKSHMI  
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

An AUTONOMOUS Institution  
Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai

**CS23333 OBJECT ORIENTED  
PROGRAMMING USING JAVA**

**Laboratory Record Notebook**

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Semester : 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER

Academic Year : 2024-2025

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Write a program to find whether the given input number is Odd.

If the given number is odd, the program should return 2 else It should return 1.

Note: The number passed to the program can either be negative, positive or zero. Zero should NOT be treated as Odd.

For example:

Input	Result
123	2
456	1

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class oddorEven{
    public static void
    main(String[]args){ Scanner s=new
    Scanner(System.in); int number =
    s.nextInt(); if(number %2==0){
        System.out.println(1);
    } else
    {
        System.out.println(2);
    }
    }
}
```

### OUTPUT :

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	123	2	2	✓
✓	456	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

Write a program that returns the last digit of the given number. Last digit is being referred to the least significant digit i.e. the digit in the ones (units) place in the given number.

The last digit should be returned as a positive number.

For example,

if the given number is 197, the last digit is 7

if the given number is -197, the last digit is 7

For example:

Input	Result
197	7
-197	7

### SOLUTION :

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner; import
java.lang.Math; public class LastDigit{
public static void main(String[]args){
Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
    int a = s.nextInt(); int
    lastDigit=Math.abs(a% 10);
    System.out.println(lastDigit);
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	197	7	7	✓
✓	-197	7	7	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

Rohit wants to add the last digits of two given numbers.  
For example,  
If the given numbers are 267 and 154, the output should be 11.  
Below is the explanation:  
Last digit of the 267 is 7  
Last digit of the 154 is 4  
Sum of 7 and 4 = 11  
Write a program to help Rohit achieve this for any given two numbers.  
Note: The sign of the input numbers should be ignored.  
i.e.  
if the input numbers are 267 and 154, the sum of last two digits should be 11  
if the input numbers are 267 and -154, the sum of last two digits should be 11  
if the input numbers are -267 and 154, the sum of last two digits should be 11  
if the input numbers are -267 and -154, the sum of last two digits should be 11

**For example:**

Input	Result
267 154	11
267 -154	11
-267 154	11
-267 -154	11

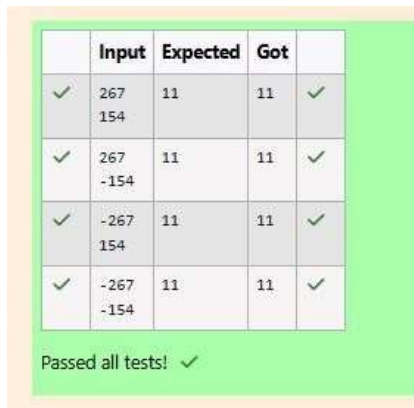
**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.lang.Math;
public class number{ public static void
    main(String[]args){ Scanner s= new
        Scanner(System.in);
        int a = s.nextInt();
        int b = s.nextInt();
        System.out.println(Math.abs(a)%10+Math.abs(b)%10);
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT:**



	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	267 154	11	11	✓
✓	267 -154	11	11	✓
✓	-267 154	11	11	✓
✓	-267 -154	11	11	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-02-Flow Control Statements

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Consider the following sequence:

1st term: 1

2nd term: 1 2 1

3rd term: 1 2 1 3 1 2 1

4th term: 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1

And so on. Write a program that takes as parameter an integer n and prints the nth terms of this sequence.

Example Input:

1

Output:

1

Example Input:

4

Output:

1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1

**For example:**

Input	Result
1	1
2	1 2 1
3	1 2 1 3 1 2 1
4	1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1

### **SOLUTION :**

```
import java.util.Scanner; public class
SequenceGenerator{ public static void
main(String[]args){ Scanner S = new
Scanner(System.in);
    int n = S.nextInt();
    String term = generateTerm(n);
    System.out.print(term);
}
private static String generateTerm(int n){
    if (n==1){ return "1";
    }
    String prevTerm = generateTerm (n-1);
    StringBuilder currentTerm = new StringBuilder(prevTerm);
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
currentTerm.append(" " + n + " ");  
currentTerm.append(prevTerm);  
return currentTerm.toString();  
}  
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	1	1	✓
✓	2	1 2 1	1 2 1	✓
✓	3	1 2 1 3 1 2 1	1 2 1 3 1 2 1	✓
✓	4	1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1	1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

Write a program that takes as parameter an integer n.  
You have to print the number of zeros at the end of the factorial of n.  
For example,  $3! = 6$ . The number of zeros are 0,  $5! = 120$ . The number of zeros at the end are 1.  
Note:  $n! \leq 10^5$

Example Input:

3

Output:

0

Example Input:

60

Output:

14

Example Input:

100

Output:

24

Example Input:

1024

Output:

253

**For example:**

Input	Result
3	0
60	14
100	24
1024	253

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
// Java program to count trailing 0s in n!
import java.io.*; import
java.util.Scanner;
class prog {
    // Function to return trailing
    // 0s in factorial of n
    static int findTrailingZeros(int n)
    { if (n < 0) // Negative Number Edge Case
        return -1;
```

```
        // Initialize result

        int count=0;
        // Keep dividing n by powers //
        of 5 and update count for (int i =
        5; n / i >= 1; i*=5      ){ count
        += n / i;
    } return count;
    }

    // Driver Code
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        int n=sc.nextInt();
        int res=findTrailingZeros(n);
        System.out.println(res);
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	0	0	✓
✓	60	14	14	✓
✓	100	24	24	✓
✓	1024	253	253	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Consider a sequence of the form 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149...

Write a method program which takes as parameter an integer n and prints the nth term of the above sequence. The nth term will fit in an integer value.

Example Input:

5

Output:

4

Example Input:

8

Output:

24

Example Input:

11

Output:

149

For example:

Input	Result
5	4
8	24
11	149

**SOLUTION :**



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class fibo3{ int a; int b;
int c;
    fibo3(int a,int b,int c){
        this.a = a; this.b =
        b; this.c = c;
    }
    int nth(int x){
        if (x == 1){
            return 0;
        }
        else if(x == 2 && x == 3)
            return 1;
        else{ int temp1,temp2,temp; int
            count = 4; while(x >=
            count){ temp =
            this.a+this.b+this.c;
                temp1 = this.c;
                this.c = temp;
                temp2 = this.b;
                this.b = temp1;
                this.a = temp2;
                count++;
            }
            return this.c;
        }
    }
}
public class Main{ public static void
main(String[] args){ Scanner s = new
Scanner(System.in);
    int t = s.nextInt(); fibo3 r
    = new fibo3(0,1,1);
    System.out.print(r.nth(t));
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	4	4	✓
✓	8	24	24	✓
✓	11	149	149	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-03-Arrays

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

You are provided with a set of numbers (array of numbers).

You have to generate the sum of specific numbers based on its position in the array set provided to you.

This is explained below:

Example 1:

Let us assume the encoded set of numbers given to you is:

input1:5 and input2: {1, 51, 436, 7860, 41236}

Step 1:

Starting from the 0<sup>th</sup> index of the array pick up digits as per below:

0<sup>th</sup> index - pick up the units value of the number (in this case is 1).

1<sup>st</sup> index - pick up the tens value of the number (in this case it is 5).

2<sup>nd</sup> index - pick up the hundreds value of the number (in this case it is 4).

3<sup>rd</sup> index - pick up the thousands value of the number (in this case it is 7).

4<sup>th</sup> index - pick up the ten thousands value of the number (in this case it is 4).

(Continue this for all the elements of the input array).

The array generated from Step 1 will then be - {1, 5, 4, 7, 4}.

Step 2:

Square each number present in the array generated in Step 1.

{1, 25, 16, 49, 16}

Step 3:

Calculate the sum of all elements of the array generated in Step 2 to get the final result. The result will be = 107.

Note:

- 1) While picking up a number in Step1, if you observe that the number is smaller than the required position then use 0.
- 2) In the given function, input1[] is the array of numbers and input2 represents the number of elements in input1.

Example 2:

input1: 5 and input1: {1, 5, 423, 310, 61540}

Step 1:

Generating the new array based on position, we get the below array:

{1, 0, 4, 0, 6}

In this case, the value in input1 at index 1 and 3 is less than the value required to be picked up based on position, so we use a 0.

Step 2:

{1, 0, 16, 0, 36}

Step 3:

The final result = 53.

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 51 436 7860 41236	107
5 1 5 423 310 61540	53

### **SOLUTION :**

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

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
int size = scanner.nextInt();
int[] inpar = new int[size];
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    inpar[i] = scanner.nextInt();
}
int[] dig = new int[size];
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    int num = inpar[i];
    if (i == 0) {
        dig[i] = num % 10;
    }
    else if (i == 1) {
        dig[i] = (num / 10) % 10;
    }
    else if (i == 2) {
        dig[i] = (num / 100) % 10;
    }
    else if (i == 3) {
        dig[i] = (num / 1000) % 10;
    }
    else if (i == 4) {
        dig[i] = (num / 10000) % 10;
    }
    else {
        dig[i] = 0;
    }
}
int fin = 0;
for (int digi : dig) {
    fin += digi * digi;
}
System.out.print(fin);
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 51 436 7868 41236	187	187	✓
✓	5 1 5 423 318 61548	53	53	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Given an array of numbers, you are expected to return the sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers in the array.  
If there are NO positive numbers in the array, you are expected to return -1.  
In this question, 0 is not a positive number, it should be considered as positive.  
Note: If there are more than one group of elements in the array having the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers, you are expected to return the total sum of all these POSITIVE numbers (as example 3 below).  
input1 represents the number of elements in the array.  
input2 represents the array of integers.

**Example 1:**  
input1 = 10  
input2 = 1 15 -10 12 10 10 10 14 -4 -15 -15 33 34 -5 60 75 70 -70  
Expected output = 85  
**Explanation:**  
The input array contains four sequences of POSITIVE numbers, i.e. "15, 10, 10, 14", "12", "33, 34" and "60, 75, 70". The first sequence "15, 10, 10, 14" is the longest of the four as it contains 4 elements. Therefore, the expected output = sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers = 15 + 10 + 10 + 14 = 85.

**Example 2:**  
input1 = 11  
input2 = 1 10 -10 18 -1 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10  
Expected output = -1  
**Explanation:**  
There are NO positive numbers in the input array. Therefore, the expected output for such cases = -1.

**Example 3:**  
input1 = 10  
input2 = 1 10 11 10 10 -10 -4 12 5 12 -2 4 32 4 -1 10 -70  
Expected output = 118  
**Explanation:**  
The input array contains four sequences of POSITIVE numbers, i.e. "10, 10, 10", "12, 5, 12", "4, 32" and "10". The first and second sequences "10, 10, 10" and "12, 5, 12" are the longest of the four as they contain 3 elements each. Therefore, the expected output = sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers = 30 + 20 + 10 + 10 = 118.

**For example:**

Input	Result
10 1 15 -10 12 10 10 14 -4 -15 -15 33 34 -5 60 75 70 -70	85
11 1 10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	-1
10 1 10 11 10 10 -10 -4 12 5 12 -2 4 32 4 -1 10 -70	118

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.Scanner; public class
longdig{ public static void
main(String[]args){ Scanner sc=new
Scanner(System.in);

    int n=sc.nextInt();
    int c = 1,v,seqtemp = 0,seq = 0,countmax = 0;
    int count = 0; while(c <= n){ v = sc.nextInt();
    if(v >= 0){ countmax= countmax + v;
        seqtemp++;
    }
    else{
        seqtemp = 0;
        countmax = 0;
    }
    if(seqtemp > seq ){
        seq = seqtemp;
        count = countmax;
    }
    else if (seq == seqtemp){
        count = count + countmax;
    }
    c++; }
    if (count == 0)
        System.out.print(-1);
    else
        System.out.print(count);
```

# Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

}

}

OUTPUT :

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	16 -12 -16 12 18 18 14 -4 -12 -13 32 34 -5 66 78 78 -79	62	62	✓
✓	11 -22 -24 -16 -1 -17 -19 -37 -25 -19 -93 -61	-1	-1	✓
✓	16 -58 -32 26 92 -10 -4 12 0 12 -2 4 32 -9 -7 78 -79	174	174	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

Given an integer array as input, perform the following operations on the array, in the below specified sequence.

- Find the maximum number in the array.
- Subtract the maximum number from each element of the array.
- Multiply the maximum number (found in step 1) to each element of the resultant array.

After the operations are done, return the resultant array.

Example 1:

input1 = 4 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {1, 5, 6, 9}

Expected Output = {-72, -36, 27, 0}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 9.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 9 from each element of the array:

{{1 - 9}, {5 - 9}, {6 - 9}, {9 - 9}} = {-8, -4, -3, 0}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 9 to each of the resultant array:

{{-8 x 9}, {-4 x 9}, {3 x 9}, {0 x 9}} = {-72, -36, 27, 0}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-72, -36, 27, 0}.

Example 2:

input1 = 5 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {10, 87, 63, 42, 2}

Expected Output = {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 87.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 87 from each element of the array:

{{10 - 87}, {87 - 87}, {63 - 87}, {42 - 87}, {2 - 87}} = {-77, 0, -24, -45, -85}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 87 to each of the resultant array:

{{-77 x 87}, {0 x 87}, {-24 x 87}, {-45 x 87}, {-85 x 87}} = {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}.

Example 3:

input1 = 2 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {-9, 9}

Expected Output = {-162, 0}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 9.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 9 from each element of the array:

{{-9 - 9}, {9 - 9}} = {-18, 0}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 9 to each of the resultant array:

{{-18 x 9}, {0 x 9}} = {-162, 0}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-162, 0}.

Note: The input array will contain not more than 100 elements

For example:

Input	Result
4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0
5 10 87 63 42 2	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395

SOLUTION :

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner; public
class res{ public static
int[]pa(int[]arr){
    int maxs=Integer.MIN_VALUE;
    for (int num:arr){
        if(num>maxs){
            maxs=num;
        }
    }
    for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){ arr[i]=(arr[i]-
        maxs)*maxs;
    }
    return arr;
}
public static void main(String[]args){
    Scanner scanner =new Scanner (System.in);
    int n=scanner.nextInt();
    int[]arr=new int[n]; for(int
    i=0;i<n;i++){
        arr[i]=scanner.nextInt();
    }
    int[]res=pa(arr);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        System.out.print(res[i]+" ");
    }
    scanner.close();
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0	-72 -36 -27 0	✓
✓	5 10 87 63 42 1	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	✓
✓	2 -9 9	-162 0	-162 0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-04-Classes and Objects

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

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 =  $\pi r^2$   
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

**SOLUTION :**



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.io.*; import
java.util.Scanner; 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
    return 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()));

    sc.close();
  }
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Test	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! ✓

2.

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
1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000

**SOLUTION :**

```
public class mobile{
    private String man;
    private String os;
    public String clr;
    private int cost;
    public mobile(String man,String os,String clr,int cost){
        this.man=man; this.os=os; this.clr=clr;
        this.cost=cost;
    }
    public String toString(){ return "manufacturer = "+man+"\n"+"operating_system = "+os+"\n"+"color = "+ clr+"\n"+"cost = "+cost;
    }
    public static void main(String[]args){
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
mobile mobile=new mobile("Redmi","Andriod","Blue",34000);
System.out.println(mobile);
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

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

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
public class stud{ private String name; private int roll;
    public stud(){
        System.out.println("No-arg constructor is invoked"); name=null; roll=0;
    }
    public stud(String name){
        System.out.println("1 arg constructor is invoked"); this.name=name; roll=0;
    }
}

public stud(String name,int roll){
    System.out.println("2 arg constructor is invoked"); this.name=name;
    this.roll=roll;
}

public static void main (String[]args){
    stud s1=new stud(); stud s2=new
    stud("Rajalakshmi"); stud s3=new
    stud("Lakshmi",101);
    System.out.println("Name =" +s1.name+" , Roll no = "+s2.roll);
    System.out.println("Name =" +s2.name+" , Roll no = "+s2.roll);
    System.out.println("Name =" +s3.name+" , Roll no = "+s3.roll);
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	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! ✓				

## Lab-05-Inheritance

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Create a class known as "BankAccount" with methods called deposit() and withdraw().

Create a subclass called SavingsAccount that overrides the withdraw() method to prevent withdrawals if the account balance falls below one hundred.

**For example:**

### Result

```
Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of $500:
Deposit $1000 into account BA1234:
New balance after depositing $1000: $1500.0
Withdraw $600 from account BA1234:
New balance after withdrawing $600: $900.0
Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of $300:
Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000!
Minimum balance of $100 required!
Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $300.0
```

## SOLUTION :

```
class BankAccount {
// Private field to store the account number
private String accountNumber;

// Private field to store the balance
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
private double balance;

// Constructor to initialize account number and balance
public BankAccount(String accountNumber,double balance){
    this.accountNumber=accountNumber;
    this.balance=balance;
}

// Method to deposit an amount into the account
public void deposit(double amount) {
    // Increase the balance by the deposit amount
    balance+=amount;
}

// Method to withdraw an amount from the account
public void withdraw(double amount) {
    // Check if the balance is sufficient for the withdrawal
    if (balance >= amount) {
        // Decrease the balance by the withdrawal amount
        balance -= amount;
    } else {
        // Print a message if the balance is
        insufficient System.out.println("Insufficient
        balance"); }
}

// Method to get the current balance
public double getBalance() { //
    Return the current balance
    return balance;
}
public String getAccountNumber(){
    return accountNumber;
}
}
class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {
    // Constructor to initialize account number and balance
    public SavingsAccount(String accountNumber, double balance) {
        // Call the parent class constructor
        super(accountNumber,balance);
    }

    // Override the withdraw method from the parent class
```

## **Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics**

1.

```
@Override  
public void withdraw(double amount) {  
    // Check if the withdrawal would cause the balance to drop below $100
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        if (getBalance() - amount < 100) {
            // Print a message if the minimum balance requirement is not met
            System.out.println("Minimum balance of $100 required!");
        } else {
            // Call the parent class withdraw method
            super.withdraw(amount);
        }
    }
}
} public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Print message to indicate creation of a BankAccount object
        System.out.println("Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial
balance of $500:");
        // Create a BankAccount object (A/c No. "BA1234") with initial balance of $500
        BankAccount BA1234 = new BankAccount("BA1234", 500);
        // Print message to indicate deposit action
        System.out.println("Deposit $1000 into account BA1234:");
        // Deposit $1000 into account BA1234
        BA1234.deposit(1000);
        // Print the new balance after deposit
        System.out.println("New balance after depositing $1000: $" + BA1234.getBalance());

        // Print message to indicate withdrawal action
        System.out.println("Withdraw $600 from account BA1234:");
        // Withdraw $600 from account BA1234
        BA1234.withdraw(600);
        // Print the new balance after withdrawal
        System.out.println("New balance after withdrawing $600: $" +
BA1234.getBalance());

        // Print message to indicate creation of another SavingsAccount object
        System.out.println("Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial
balance of $300:");
        // Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. "SA1000") with initial balance of $300
        SavingsAccount SA1000 = new SavingsAccount("SA1000", 300);

        // Print message to indicate withdrawal action
        System.out.println("Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000!");
        // Withdraw $250 from SA1000 (balance falls below $100)
        SA1000.withdraw(250);
        // Print the balance after attempting to withdraw $250
        System.out.println("Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $" +
SA1000.getBalance()); }
    }
```



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

### OUTPUT :

Expected	Got
<div>✓</div> <div>create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of \$500: Deposit \$1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing \$1000: \$1500.0 Withdraw \$500 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing \$500: \$1000.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of \$300: Try to withdraw \$250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of \$100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw \$250: \$300.0</div>	<div>✓</div> <div>create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of \$500: Deposit \$1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing \$1000: \$1500.0 Withdraw \$500 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing \$500: \$1000.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of \$300: Try to withdraw \$250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of \$100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw \$250: \$300.0</div>

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

Create a class called College with attribute String name, constructor to initialize the name attribute, a method called Admitted(). Create a subclass called CSE that extends Student class, with department attribute, Course() method to sub class. Print the details of the Student.

```
College:
String collegeName;
public College() {}
public admitted() {}

Student:
String studentName;
String department;
public Student(String collegeName, String studentName, String depart) {}
public toString()

Expected Output:
A student admitted in REC
CollegeName : REC
StudentName : Venkatesh
Department : CSE

For example:
```

**Result:**  
A student admitted in REC  
CollegeName : REC  
StudentName : Venkatesh  
Department : CSE

### SOLUTION :

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
class College
{
    public String collegeName;

    public College(String collegeName)
    { // initialize the instance variables
        this.collegeName=collegeName; }

    public void admitted() {
        System.out.println("A student admitted in "+collegeName);
    } } class Student extends
    College{

    String studentName;
    String department;

    public Student(String collegeName, String studentName,String department) {
        // initialize the instance variables
        super(collegeName);
        this.studentName=studentName;
        this.department=department;

    }

    public String toString(){
        // return the details of the student return "CollegeName :
        "+collegeName+"\n"+"StudentName :
        "+studentName+"\n"+"Department : "+department;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Student s1 = new Student("REC","Venkatesh","CSE");
        s1.admitted(); // invoke the admitted() method
        System.out.println(s1.toString());
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

	Expected	Got	
✓	A student admitted in REC CollegeName : REC StudentName : Venkatesh Department : CSE	A student admitted in REC CollegeName : REC StudentName : Venkatesh Department : CSE	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

```
Create a class Mobile with constructor and a method basicMobile().
Create a subclass CameraMobile which extends Mobile class, with constructor and a method newFeature().
Create a subclass AndroidMobile which extends CameraMobile, with constructor and a method androidMobile().
display the details of the Android Mobile class by creating the instance.

class Mobile{
}
class CameraMobile extends Mobile {
}
class AndroidMobile extends CameraMobile {
}

expected output:
Basic Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile is Manufactured
Android Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile with 5MG px
Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured

For example:
```

Result
Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured

**SOLUTION :**

```
class mob{
    mob(){
        System.out.println("Basic Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
}
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
}
void basmob(){
    System.out.println("Basic Mobile is Manufactured");
}
}
class cam extends
mob{ cam(){
    super();
    System.out.println("Camera Mobile is Manufactured");
}
void newm(){
    System.out.println("Camera Mobile with 5MG px");
}
}
}
class and extends
cam{ and(){
    super();
    System.out.println("Android Mobile is Manufactured");
}
void andmob(){
    System.out.println("Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured");
}
} public class Main{ public static
void main(String[]args){ and
andmob=new and(); andmob.newm();
andmob.andmob();
}
}
```

### OUTPUT :

	Expected	Got	
✓	Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	✓
Passed all tests! ✓			

## Lab-06-String, StringBuffer

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

You are provided a string of words and a 2-digit number. The two digits of the number represent the two words that are to be processed.

For example:

If the string is "Today is a Nice Day" and the 2-digit number is 41, then you are expected to process the 4th word ("Nice") and the 1st word ("Today").

The processing of each word is to be done as follows:

Extract the Middle-to-Begin part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the beginning of the word.

Extract the Middle-to-End part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the end of the word.

If the word to be processed is "Nice":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "iN".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "ce".

So, merged together these two parts would form "iNce".

Similarly, if the word to be processed is "Today":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "doT".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "day".

So, merged together these two parts would form "doTday".

Note: Note that the middle letter 'd' is part of both the extracted parts. So, for words whose length is odd, the middle letter should be included in both the extracted parts.

Expected output:

The expected output is a string containing both the processed words separated by a space "iNce doTday"

Example 1:

input1 = "Today is a Nice Day"

input2 = 41

output = "iNce doTday"

Example 2:

input1 = "Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare"

input2 = 39

output = "naMngo arGpes"

Note: The input string input1 will contain only alphabets and a single space character separating each word in the string.

Note: The input string input1 will NOT contain any other special characters.

Note: The input number input2 will always be a 2-digit number ( $\geq 11$  and  $\leq 99$ ). One of its digits will never be 0. Both the digits of the number will always point to a valid word in the input1 string.

For example:

Input	Result
Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday
Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.*; public class mix{
public static void main(String[] args){
    Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
    String g = scan.nextLine(); int n =
    scan.nextInt(),ones,flag = 0; StringBuffer
    temp = new StringBuffer(); StringBuffer
    temp1 = new StringBuffer(); int space =
    0; while (n > 0){ ones = (n % 10) - 1;
        for(int i = 0; i < g.length();i++){
            if (g.charAt(i) == ' '){ space
                = space + 1;
            }
            else if(space == ones && flag == 0){
                temp.append(Character.toString(g.charAt(i)));
            }
            else if(space == ones && flag == 1){
                temp1.append(Character.toString(g.charAt(i)));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        } space =  
        0 ; flag =  
        1; n = n  
        /10;  
    }  
    rew m = new rew();  
    System.out.println(m.r(temp1.toString()) + " " + m.r(temp.toString()));  
    }  
}  
class rew{  
    String r(String a){ int le  
        = a.length(),n,q;  
    StringBuffer temp3 = new StringBuffer();  
    if(le % 2 == 1){  
        n = ((int)(le/2));  
        q = ((int)(le/2));  
    } else{ n =  
        ((int)(le/2)) - 1;  
        q = ((int)(le/2));  
    }  
    for(int i = n;i >= 0;i--){ temp3.append(Character.toString(a.charAt(i)));  
        } for(int i = q;i < le;i++){  
        temp3.append(Character.toString(a.charAt(i)));  
        }  
    return temp3.toString();  
    }  
}
```

### OUTPUT :

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday	iNce doTday	✓
✓	Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes	naMngo arGpes	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

# Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Given a String input 1, which contains many number of words separated by - and each word contains exactly two lower case alphabets, generate an output based upon the below 2 cases.

Note:

1. All the characters in input 1 are lowercase alphabets.
2. Input 1 will always contain more than one word separated by -.
3. Output should be returned in uppercase.

Case 1:

Check whether the two alphabets are same.

If yes, then take one alphabet from it and add it to the output.

Example 1:

Input1 = wordppmoo

Output = WIPRO

Explanation:

word1 is ww, both are same hence take w

word2 is ii, both are same hence take i

word3 is pp, both are same hence take p

word4 is oo, both are same hence take o

word5 is oo, both are same hence take o

Hence the output is WIPRO

Case 2:

If the two alphabets are not same, then find the position value of them and find maximum value - minimum value.

Take the alphabet which comes at this (maximum value - minimum value) position in the alphabet series.

Example 2:

Input1 = zicdaee

Output = EPE

Explanation:

word1 is zi, both are not same alphabets

position value of z is 26

position value of i is 9

max - min will be  $26 - 9 = 17$

Alphabet which comes in 17<sup>th</sup> position is r

Word2 is cd, both are not same alphabets

position value of c is 3

position value of d is 4

max - min will be  $4 - 3 = 1$

Alphabet which comes in 1<sup>st</sup> position is a

word3 is ee, both are same hence take e

Hence the output is EPE

For example:

Input	Result
ww-ii-pp-oo-oo	WIPRO
zx-cd-aa	EPE

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.*; class diff{ char different(char
a, char b){ if ((int)a != (int)b) return
(char)((int)'a' + ((int)a-(int)b) - 1);
    return a;
}
}
public class Main{ public static void
main(String[] args){ Scanner scan = new
Scanner(System.in);
    diff z = new diff();
    String q = scan.nextLine();
    StringBuffer ans = new StringBuffer();
    StringBuffer temp = new
StringBuffer(); for(int i = 0;i <
q.length();i++){ if(q.charAt(i) == ':'){
temp.append(" ");
    } else{
temp.append(Character.toString(q.charAt(i))); }
}
String h = temp.toString(); for(int i
= 0;i < temp.length();i++){ if(i%3
== 0){
    ans.append(Character.toString(z.different(h.charAt(i),h.charAt(i+1))));
    }
}
System.out.print(ans.toString().toUpperCase());
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	ww:ii:pp:rr:oo	WIPRO	WIPRO	✓
✓	xx:zz:ee	BYE	BYE	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Given 2 strings input1 & input2.

- Concatenate both the strings.
- Remove duplicate alphabets & white spaces.
- Arrange the alphabets in descending order.

Assumption 1:

There will either be alphabets, white spaces or null in both the inputs.

Assumption 2:

Both inputs will be in lower case.

Example 1:

Input 1: apple

Input 2: orange

Output: rponlgea

Example 2:

Input 1: fruits

Input 2: are good

Output: utsroigfeda

Example 3:

Input 1: ""

Input 2: ""

Output: null

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	apple orange	rponlgea
2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.*;

public class HelloWorld { public static
    void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        String a = scan.nextLine();
        String b = scan.nextLine();
        StringBuffer ab = new StringBuffer();
        if(a.trim().isEmpty() && b.trim().isEmpty()){
            System.out.print("null");
        }
        else{
            for(int i = 0;i < a.length();i++){ if (a.charAt(i)
                != ' ') {
                    ab.append(Character.toString(a.charAt(i))); }
            }
            for(int i = 0;i < b.length();i++){ if (b.charAt(i)
                != ' '){
                    ab.append(Character.toString(b.charAt(i))); }
            }
            char[] d = ab.toString().toCharArray();
            Arrays.sort(d);
            for(int i = d.length - 1;i >= 1;i--){
                if(d[i] != d[i-1])
                    System.out.print(d[i]);
            }
            System.out.print(d[0]);
        }
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	apple orange	rponlgea	rponlgea	✓
✓	2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda	utsroigfeda	✓
✓	3		null	null	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-07-Interfaces

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

RBI issues all national banks to collect interest on all customer loans.  
Create an RBI interface with a variable String parentBank="RBI" and abstract method rateOfInterest().  
RBI interface has two more methods default and static method.  
default void policyNote() {  
System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023.");  
}  
static void regulations(){  
System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations on 2024.");  
}  
Create two subclasses SBI and Karur which implements the RBI interface.  
Provide the necessary code for the abstract method in two sub-classes.  
**Sample Input/Output:**  
RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023  
RBI has updated new regulations in 2024.  
SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum.  
Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.  
**For example:**

Test	Result
1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.

### **SOLUTION :**

```
// Define the RBI interface
interface RBI {
    // Variable declaration
    String parentBank = "RBI";

    // Abstract method
    double rateOfInterest();

    // Default method
    default void policyNote() {
        System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023");
    }

    // Static method
    static void regulations() {
        System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations in 2024.");
    }
}

// SBI class implementing RBI interface
class SBI implements RBI {
    // Implementing the abstract method
    public double rateOfInterest() {
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        return 7.6;
    }
}

// Karur class implementing RBI
interface class Karur implements RBI { //
Implementing the abstract method public
double rateOfInterest() { return 7.4;
    }
}

// Main class to test the functionality
public class Main { public static void
main(String[] args) {
    // RBI policies and regulations
    RBI rbi = new SBI(); // Can be any class implementing RBI
    rbi.policyNote(); // Default method RBI.regulations();
    // Static method

    // SBI bank details
    SBI sbi = new SBI();
    System.out.println("SBI rate of interest: " + sbi.rateOfInterest() + " per annum.");

    // Karur bank details
    Karur karur = new Karur();
    System.out.println("Karur rate of interest: " + karur.rateOfInterest() + " per annum.");
}
}
```

### OUTPUT :

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	✓
Passed all tests! ✓				

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

2.

Create interfaces shown below:

```
interface Sports {  
    public void setHomeTeam(String name);  
    public void setVisitingTeam(String name);  
}
```

```
interface Football extends Sports {  
    public void homeTeamScored(int points);  
    public void visitingTeamScored(int points);  
}
```

create a class College that implements the Football interface and provides the necessary functionality to the abstract methods.

sample Input:

Rajalakshmi

Saveetha

22

21

Output:

Rajalakshmi 22 scored

Saveetha 21 scored

Rajalakshmi is the Winner!

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

interface Sports { void
    setHomeTeam(String name); void
    setVisitingTeam(String name);
}

interface Football extends Sports {
    void homeTeamScored(int points);
    void visitingTeamScored(int points);
}

class College implements Football {
    private String homeTeam; private
    String visitingTeam; private int
    homeTeamPoints = 0; private int
    visitingTeamPoints = 0;

    public void setHomeTeam(String name) {
        this.homeTeam = name;
    }

    public void setVisitingTeam(String name) {
        this.visitingTeam = name;
    } public void homeTeamScored(int points)
    {

```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        homeTeamPoints += points;
        System.out.println(homeTeam + " " + points + " scored");
    }

    public void visitingTeamScored(int points) {
        visitingTeamPoints += points;
        System.out.println(visitingTeam + " " + points + " scored");
    }

    public void winningTeam() { if
        (homeTeamPoints > visitingTeamPoints) {
            System.out.println(homeTeam + " is the winner!");
        } else if (homeTeamPoints < visitingTeamPoints) {
            System.out.println(visitingTeam + " is the winner!");
        } else {
            System.out.println("It's a tie match.");
        }
    }
}

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

        // Get home team name
        String hname = sc.nextLine();

        // Get visiting team name
        String vteam = sc.nextLine();

        // Create College object College
        match = new College();
        match.setHomeTeam(hname);
        match.setVisitingTeam(vteam);

        // Get points scored by home team
        int htpoints = sc.nextInt();
        match.homeTeamScored(htpoints);

        // Get points scored by visiting team
        int vtpoints = sc.nextInt();
        match.visitingTeamScored(vtpoints);

        // Determine and print the winning team
        match.winningTeam();
    }
}
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
    sc.close();  
  }  
}
```



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

**OUTPUT :**

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	✓
✓	2	Anna Balaji 21 21	Anna 21 scored Balaji 21 scored It's a tie match.	Anna 21 scored Balaji 21 scored It's a tie match.	✓
✓	3	SRM VIT 20 21	SRM 20 scored VIT 21 scored VIT is the winner!	SRM 20 scored VIT 21 scored VIT is the winner!	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

Create an interface Playable with a method play() that takes no arguments and returns void. Create three classes Football, Volleyball, and Basketball that implement the Playable interface and override the play() method to play the respective sports.

```
interface Playable {  
    void play();  
}  
  
class Football implements Playable {  
    String name;  
    public Football(String name){  
        this.name=name;  
    }  
    public void play() {  
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing football");  
    }  
}  
  
Similarly, create Volleyball and Basketball classes.
```

**Sample output:**

```
Radhika is Playing football  
Sergey is Playing volleyball  
Bruno is Playing basketball
```

**For example:**

Test	Input	Result
1	Radhika Sergey Bruno	Radhika is Playing football Sergey is Playing volleyball Bruno is Playing basketball
2	Vijay Arun Balaaji	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaaji is Playing basketball

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// Define the Playable interface
interface Playable {
    // Abstract method to play the respective sport
    void play();
}

// Football class implementing Playable interface
class Football implements Playable {
    String name;

    // Constructor
    public Football(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    // Override the play method
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
    public void play() {
        System.out.println(name + " is Playing football");
    }
}

// Volleyball class implementing Playable interface
class Volleyball implements Playable {
    String name;

    // Constructor
    public Volleyball(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    // Override the play method
    public void play() {
        System.out.println(name + " is Playing volleyball");
    }
}

// Basketball class implementing Playable interface
class Basketball implements Playable {
    String name;

    // Constructor
    public Basketball(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    // Override the play method
    public void play() {
        System.out.println(name + " is Playing basketball");
    }
}

// Main class to test the functionality
public class Main { public static void
main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    // Input for Football player

    String footballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();
    Football footballPlayer = new Football(footballPlayerName);
```

## **Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics**

1.

```
// Input for Volleyball player

String volleyballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();
Volleyball volleyballPlayer = new Volleyball(volleyballPlayerName);
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
// Input for Basketball player

String basketballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();
Basketball basketballPlayer = new Basketball(basketballPlayerName);

// Call the play method for each player
footballPlayer.play();
volleyballPlayer.play();
basketballPlayer.play();

scanner.close();
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	Sadhvin Sanjay Sruthi	Sadhvin is Playing football Sanjay is Playing volleyball Sruthi is Playing basketball	Sadhvin is Playing football Sanjay is Playing volleyball Sruthi is Playing basketball	✓
✓	2	Vijay Arun Balaji	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaji is Playing basketball	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaji is Playing basketball	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-08 - Polymorphism, Abstract Classes, final Keyword

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

1.

As a logic building learner you are given the task to extract the string which has vowel as the first and last characters from the given array of Strings.

Step1: Scan through the array of Strings, extract the Strings with first and last characters as vowels; these strings should be concatenated.

Step2: Convert the concatenated string to lowercase and return it.

If none of the strings in the array has first and last character as vowel, then return no matches found

input1: an integer representing the number of elements in the array.

input2: String array.

Example 1:

input1: 3

input2: {"oreo", "sirish", "apple"}

output: oreoapple

Example 2:

input1: 2

input2: {"Mango", "banana"}

output: no matches found

Explanation:

None of the strings has first and last character as vowel.

Hence the output is no matches found.

Example 3:

input1: 3

input2: {"Ate", "Ace", "Girl"}

output: ateace

For example:

Input	Result
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple
2 Mango banana	no matches found
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner; public

class VowelStringExtractor {

    // Method to extract strings with vowels as first and last characters
    public static String extractVowelStrings(String[] stringArray) {
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
        String vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"; // String containing all vowels

        // Iterate through the array of strings
        for (String s : stringArray) {
            // Check if the string is not empty and if both the first and last characters are vowels
            if (s.length() > 0 && vowels.indexOf(s.charAt(0)) != -1 &&
                vowels.indexOf(s.charAt(s.length() - 1)) != -1) { result.append(s); // Append matching
                string to the result }
            }

            // Return the concatenated string in lowercase or "no matches found"
            return result.length() > 0 ? result.toString().toLowerCase() : "no matches found"; }

}

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

    // Input for the number of strings

    int n = scanner.nextInt();
    scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline character

    // Input for the strings in one line

    String input = scanner.nextLine();
    String[] strings = input.split(" "); // Split input into an array

    // Process and output the result
    String result = extractVowelStrings(strings);
    System.out.println(result);

    scanner.close(); // Close the scanner
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple	oreoapple	✓
✓	2 Mango banana	no matches found	no matches found	✓
✓	3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace	ateace	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

### 1. Final Variable:

- Once a variable is declared **final**, its value cannot be changed after it is initialized.
- It must be initialized when it is declared or in the constructor if it's not initialized at declaration.
- It can be used to define constants

```
final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value, cannot be changed
```

### 2. Final Method:

- A method declared **final** cannot be overridden by subclasses.
- It is used to prevent modification of the method's behavior in derived classes.

```
public final void display() {  
    System.out.println("This is a final method.");  
}
```

### 3. Final Class:

- A class declared as **final** cannot be subclassed (i.e., no other class can inherit from it).
  - It is used to prevent a class from being extended and modified.
- ```
public final class Vehicle {  
    // class code  
}
```

Given a Java Program that contains the bug in it, your task is to clear the bug to the output.  
you should delete any piece of code.

For example:

| Test | Result                                                                |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | The maximum speed is: 120 km/h<br>This is a subclass of FinalExample. |

**SOLUTION :**



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
// Final class definition
final class FinalExample {
    // Final variable
    final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value

    // Final method
    public final void display() {
        System.out.println("The maximum speed is: " + MAX_SPEED + " km/h");
    }
}

// Main class to test the final class public
class Test { public static void
main(String[] args) {
    // Create an instance of FinalExample
    FinalExample example = new FinalExample();
    example.display();

    // Uncommenting the following line will result in a compile-time error
    // because FinalExample is a final class and cannot be subclassed. //
    class SubclassExample extends FinalExample { }

    System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExample.");
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|   | Test | Expected                                                              | Got                                                                   |   |
|---|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | The maximum speed is: 120 km/h<br>This is a subclass of FinalExample. | The maximum speed is: 120 km/h<br>This is a subclass of FinalExample. | ✓ |

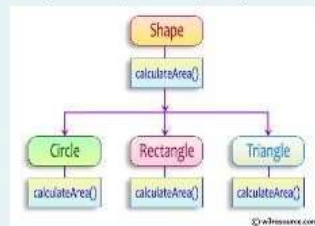
Passed all tests! ✓

3.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Create a base class Shape with a method called calculateArea(). Create three subclasses: Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Override the calculateArea() method in each subclass to calculate and return the shape's area. In the given exercise, here is a simple diagram illustrating polymorphism implementation:



```
abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea();
}
```

```
System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle :%.2f\n", ((0.5)*base*height)); // use this statement
```

sample Input :

```
4 // radius of the circle to calculate area P*r*r
5 // length of the rectangle
6 // breadth of the rectangle to calculate the area of a rectangle
4 // base of the triangle
3 // height of the triangle
```

OUTPUT:

```
Area of a circle :50.27
Area of a Rectangle :30.00
Area of a Triangle :6.00
```

For example:

| Test | Input | Result                     |
|------|-------|----------------------------|
| 1    | 4     | Area of a circle: 50.27    |
|      | 5     | Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 |
|      | 6     | Area of a Triangle: 6.00   |
|      | 4     |                            |
|      | 3     |                            |
| 2    | 7     | Area of a circle: 153.94   |
|      | 4.5   | Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 |
|      | 6.5   | Area of a Triangle: 4.32   |
|      | 2.4   |                            |
|      | 3.6   |                            |

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.Scanner;

// Abstract class Shape abstract class
Shape { public abstract double
calculateArea();
}

// Circle class
class Circle extends Shape {
    private double radius;

    public Circle(double radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }

    @Override
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
public double calculateArea() { return Math.PI * radius
* radius; // Area of circle:  $\pi r^2$  }
}

// Rectangle class
class Rectangle extends Shape {
    private double length; private
    double breadth;

    public Rectangle(double length, double breadth) {
        this.length = length; this.breadth = breadth;
    }

    @Override
    public double calculateArea() { return length * breadth; // Area
    of rectangle: length * breadth
    }
}

// Triangle class
class Triangle extends Shape {
    private double base; private
    double height;

    public Triangle(double base, double height) {
        this.base = base; this.height = height;
    }

    @Override
    public double calculateArea() { return 0.5 * base * height; // Area
    of triangle: 0.5 * base * height
    }
}

// Main class to test the shapes public
class ShapeTest { public static void
main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    // Input for Circle

    double radius = scanner.nextDouble();
    Circle circle = new Circle(radius);
    System.out.printf("Area of a circle: %.2f%n", circle.calculateArea());

    // Input for Rectangle
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
double length = scanner.nextDouble();

double breadth = scanner.nextDouble();

Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(length, breadth);
System.out.printf("Area of a Rectangle: %.2f%n", rectangle.calculateArea());

// Input for Triangle double base =

scanner.nextDouble();

double height = scanner.nextDouble();
Triangle triangle = new Triangle(base, height);
System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle: %.2f%n", triangle.calculateArea());

scanner.close();
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|   | Test | Input                         | Expected                                                                           | Got                                                                                |   |
|---|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 4<br>5<br>6<br>4<br>3         | Area of a circle: 50.27<br>Area of a Rectangle: 30.00<br>Area of a Triangle: 6.00  | Area of a circle: 50.27<br>Area of a Rectangle: 30.00<br>Area of a Triangle: 6.00  | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 7<br>4.5<br>6.5<br>2.4<br>3.6 | Area of a circle: 153.94<br>Area of a Rectangle: 29.25<br>Area of a Triangle: 4.32 | Area of a circle: 153.94<br>Area of a Rectangle: 29.25<br>Area of a Triangle: 4.32 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-09-Exception Handling

1.

Write a Java program to create a method that takes an integer as a parameter and throws an exception if the number is odd.

**Sample input and Output:**

82 is even.  
Error: 37 is odd.

Fill the preloaded answer to get the expected output.

**For example:**

| Result                           |
|----------------------------------|
| 82 is even.<br>Error: 37 is odd. |

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
class prog {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int n = 82;  
        trynumber(n);  
        n = 37;  
        trynumber(n); // Call the trynumber(n);  
    }  
  
    public static void trynumber(int n) { try {  
        checkEvenNumber(n); // Call the checkEvenNumber()  
        System.out.println(n + " is even.");  
    } catch (Exception e) { // Catch the exception  
        System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());  
    }  
}  
  
    public static void checkEvenNumber(int number) { if (number % 2 != 0) { throw new  
        RuntimeException(number + " is odd."); // Throw a RuntimeException }  
    }  
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|   | Expected                         | Got                              |   |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 82 is even.<br>Error: 37 is odd. | 82 is even.<br>Error: 37 is odd. | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

In the following program, an array of integer data is to be initialized.  
During the initialization, if a user enters a value other than an integer, it will throw an InputMismatchException exception.  
On the occurrence of such an exception, your program should print "You entered bad data."  
If there is no such exception it will print the total sum of the array.

```
/* Define try-catch block to save user input in the array "name"  
If there is an exception then catch the exception otherwise print the total sum of the array; */
```

**Sample Input:**

3  
5 2 1

**Sample Output:**

8

**Sample Input:**

2  
1 g

**Sample Output:**

You entered bad data.

**For example:**

| Input      | Result                |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 3<br>5 2 1 | 8                     |
| 2<br>1 g   | You entered bad data. |

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.InputMismatchException;

class prog { public static void
    main(String[] args) { Scanner sc = new
    Scanner(System.in); int length =
    sc.nextInt();
        // create an array to save user input int[]
        name = new int[length]; int sum = 0; // save
        the total sum of the array.

        /* Define try-catch block to save user input in the array "name"
        If there is an exception then catch the exception otherwise print
        the total sum of the array. */
        try { for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) { name[i] =
            sc.nextInt(); // save user input in the array
            }

            // Calculate the total sum
            for (int num : name) {
                sum += num;
            }

            // Print the total sum
            System.out.println(sum);
        } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
            System.out.println("You entered bad data.");
        }

        sc.close(); // Close the scanner
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|                     | Input      | Expected              | Got                   |   |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ✓                   | 3<br>5 2 1 | 8                     | 8                     | ✓ |
| ✓                   | 2<br>1 g   | You entered bad data. | You entered bad data. | ✓ |
| Passed all tests! ✓ |            |                       |                       |   |

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

3.

Write a Java program to handle `ArithmeticException` and `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`.

Create an array, read the input from the user, and store it in the array.

Divide the 0th index element by the 1st index element and store it.

If the 1st element is zero, it will throw an exception.

If you try to access an element beyond the array limit, it throws an exception.

**Input:**

5

10 0 20 30 40

**Output:**

`java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero`

I am always executed

**Input:**

3

10 20 30

**Output**

`java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3`

I am always executed

**For example:**

| Test | Input            | Result                                                                        |
|------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | 6<br>1 8 4 1 2 8 | <code>java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero</code><br>I am always executed |

**SOLUTION :**



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        // Read the size of the array
        int size = scanner.nextInt();

        // Initialize the array int[]
        numbers = new int[size];

        // Read the elements into the array
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            numbers[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        try {
            // Attempt to perform division
            int result = numbers[0] / numbers[1]; // This may cause an ArithmeticException
        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.println(e); // Catch division by zero
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
            System.out.println(e); // Catch accessing out of bounds
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e); // Catch any other exceptions
        } finally {
            // This block is always executed
        }

        try {
            // Attempt to access an out-of-bounds index
            int outOfBoundsValue = numbers[3]; // This will trigger
            // ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException if size < 4
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        } finally {
            // This block is always executed for the second try
            System.out.println("I am always executed");
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

|   | Test | Input            | Expected                                                                                             | Got                                                                                                  |   |
|---|------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 6<br>1 0 4 1 2 8 | java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero<br>I am always executed                                     | java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero<br>I am always executed                                     | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 3<br>10 20 30    | java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3<br>I am always executed | java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3<br>I am always executed | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-10- Collection- List

1.

Given an ArrayList the task is to get the first and last element of the ArrayList in Java.

Input: ArrayList = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
Output: First = 1, Last = 4

Input: ArrayList = [11, 23, 34, 45, 57, 67, 89]  
Output: First = 11, Last = 89

### Approach:

1. Get the ArrayList with elements.
2. Get the first element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = 0.
3. Get the last element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = size - 1.

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        // Create an ArrayList
        ArrayList<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
int numElements = scanner.nextInt();

for (int i = 0; i < numElements; i++) {
    int number = scanner.nextInt();
    numbers.add(number);
}
System.out.println("ArrayList: " + numbers);

// Get the first element int
firstElement = numbers.get(0);

// Get the last element
int lastElement = numbers.get(numbers.size() - 1);

// Print the results
System.out.print("First : " + firstElement);
System.out.println(", Last : " + lastElement);
}
```

### OUTPUT :

|   | Test | Input                                 | Expected                                                     | Got                                                          |   |
|---|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 6<br>30<br>20<br>40<br>50<br>10<br>80 | ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80]<br>First : 30, Last : 80 | ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80]<br>First : 30, Last : 80 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 4<br>5<br>15<br>25<br>35              | ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35]<br>First : 5, Last : 35           | ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35]<br>First : 5, Last : 35           | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

2.

The given Java program is based on the ArrayList methods and its usage. The Java program is partially filled. Your task is to fill in the incomplete statements to get the desired output.

```
list.set();
list.indexOf();
list.lastIndexOf()
list.contains()
list.size();
list.add();
list.remove();
```

The above methods are used for the below Java program.

### SOLUTION :

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Prog {

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();

        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

        for(int i = 0; i<n;i++)
            list.add(sc.nextInt());

        // printing initial value ArrayList
        System.out.println("ArrayList: " + list);

        //Replacing the element at index 1 with 100
        list.set(1,100);

        //Getting the index of first occurrence of 100
        System.out.println("Index of 100 = "+ list.indexOf(100) );

        //Getting the index of last occurrence of 100
        System.out.println("LastIndex of 100 = "+ list.lastIndexOf(100));
        // Check whether 200 is in the list or not
        System.out.println(list.contains(200)); //Output : false
        // Print ArrayList size
        System.out.println("Size Of ArrayList = "+list.size() );
        //Inserting 500 at index 1
        list.add(1,500); // code here
        //Removing an element from position 3
        list.remove(3); // code here
        System.out.print("ArrayList: " + list);
    }
}
```

### OUTPUT :

|   | Test | Input | Expected                         | Got                              |   |
|---|------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 5     | ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5]     | ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5]     | ✓ |
|   |      | 1     | Index of 100 = 1                 | Index of 100 = 1                 |   |
|   |      | 2     | LastIndex of 100 = 3             | LastIndex of 100 = 3             |   |
|   |      | 3     | false                            | false                            |   |
|   |      | 100   | Size Of ArrayList = 5            | Size Of ArrayList = 5            |   |
|   |      | 5     | ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5] | ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5] |   |

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

3.

Write a Java program to reverse elements in an array list.

Sample input and Output:

```
Red
Green
Orange
White
Black
```

Sample output

```
List before reversing :
[Red, Green, Orange, White, Black]
List after reversing :
[Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]
```

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String element = scanner.next();
            list.add(element);
        }

        System.out.println("List before reversing : ");
        System.out.println(list);

        Collections.reverse(list);

        System.out.println("List after reversing : ");
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

### OUTPUT :

|   | Test | Input                                         | Expected                                                                                                                      | Got                                                                                                                           |   |
|---|------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 5<br>Red<br>Green<br>Orange<br>White<br>Black | List before reversing :<br>[Red, Green, Orange, White, Black]<br>List after reversing :<br>[Black, White, Orange, Green, Red] | List before reversing :<br>[Red, Green, Orange, White, Black]<br>List after reversing :<br>[Black, White, Orange, Green, Red] | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 4<br>CSE<br>AIML<br>AIDS<br>CYBER             | List before reversing :<br>[CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER]<br>List after reversing :<br>[CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]                     | List before reversing :<br>[CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER]<br>List after reversing :<br>[CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]                     | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-11-Set, Map

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

**Java HashSet** class implements the Set interface, backed by a hash table which is actually a `HashMap` instance.

No guarantee is made as to the iteration order of the hash sets which means that the class does not guarantee the constant order of elements over time.

This class permits the null element.

The class also offers constant time performance for the basic operations like add, remove, contains, and size assuming the hash function disperses the elements properly among the buckets.

### Java HashSet Features

A few important features of HashSet are mentioned below:

- Implements **Set** interface.
- The underlying data structure for HashSet is **Hashtable**.
- As it implements the Set Interface, duplicate values are not allowed.
- Objects that you insert in HashSet are not guaranteed to be inserted in the same order. Objects are inserted based on their hash code.
- NULL elements are allowed in HashSet.
- HashSet also implements **Serializable** and **Cloneable** interfaces.

`public class HashSet<E> extends AbstractSet<E> implements Set<E>, Cloneable, Serializable`  
Sample Input and Output:

```
5
90
56
45
78
25
78
Sample Output:
78 was found in the set.
Sample Input and output:
3
2
7
8
5
Sample Input and output:
5 was not found in the set.
```

### SOLUTION :

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        // Read the number of elements
        int n = sc.nextInt();
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
// Create a HashSet object to store numbers
HashSet<Integer> numbers = new HashSet<>();

//Add numbers to the HashSet
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    numbers.add(sc.nextInt());
}

// Read the search key
int skey = sc.nextInt();

// Check if skey is present in the HashSet
if (numbers.contains(skey)) {
    System.out.println(skey + " was found in the set.");
} else {
    System.out.println(skey + " was not found in the set.");
}

// Close the scanner
sc.close();
}
```

OUTPUT :

|   | Test | Input                                 | Expected                    | Got                         |   |
|---|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 5<br>90<br>56<br>45<br>78<br>25<br>78 | 78 was found in the set.    | 78 was found in the set.    | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 3<br>-1<br>2<br>4<br>5                | 5 was not found in the set. | 5 was not found in the set. | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

2.

Write a Java program to compare two sets and retain elements that are the same.

**Sample Input and Output:**

5

Football

Hockey

Cricket

Volleyball

Basketball

7 // **HashSet 2:**

Golf

Cricket

Badminton

Football

Hockey

Volleyball

Handball

**SAMPLE OUTPUT:**

Football

Hockey

Cricket

Volleyball

Basketball

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Set;

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

        // Read the size of the first set
        int size1 = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

        // Create a HashSet to store the first set of elements
        Set<String> set1 = new HashSet<>();

        // Read elements for the first set
        for (int i = 0; i < size1; i++) {
            set1.add(scanner.nextLine());
        }

        // Read the size of the second set
        int size2 = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

        // Create a HashSet to store the second set of elements
        Set<String> set2 = new HashSet<>();

        // Read elements for the second set
        for (int i = 0; i < size2; i++) {
            set2.add(scanner.nextLine());
        }

        // Retain common elements using the retainAll() method
        set1.retainAll(set2);

        // Print the common elements
        for (String element : set1) {
            System.out.println(element);
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

|   | Test | Input                                                                                                                                                | Expected                                    | Got                                         |   |
|---|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 5<br>Football<br>Hockey<br>Cricket<br>Volleyball<br>Basketball<br>7<br>Golf<br>Cricket<br>Badminton<br>Football<br>Hockey<br>Volleyball<br>Throwball | Cricket<br>Hockey<br>Volleyball<br>Football | Cricket<br>Hockey<br>Volleyball<br>Football | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2    | 4<br>Toy<br>Bus<br>Car<br>Auto<br>3<br>Car<br>Bus<br>Lorry                                                                                           | Bus<br>Car                                  | Bus<br>Car                                  | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

3.

### Java HashMap Methods

`containsKey()` Indicate if an entry with the specified key exists in the map

`containsValue()` Indicate if an entry with the specified value exists in the map

`putIfAbsent()` Write an entry into the map but only if an entry with the same key does not already exist

`remove()` Remove an entry from the map

`replace()` Write to an entry in the map only if it exists

`size()` Return the number of entries in the map

Your task is to fill the incomplete code to get desired output

**SOLUTION :**

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import
java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Set; public
class Prog {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating HashMap with default initial capacity and load factor
        HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<String, Integer>();

        String name;
        int num;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            name = sc.next(); num
            = sc.nextInt();
            map.put(name, num);
        }

        // Printing key-value pairs
        Set<Entry<String, Integer>> entrySet = map.entrySet();

        for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : entrySet) {
            System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " : " + entry.getValue());
        }
        System.out.println("-----");

        // Creating another HashMap
        HashMap<String, Integer> anotherMap = new HashMap<String, Integer>();

        // Inserting key-value pairs to anotherMap using put() method
        anotherMap.put("SIX", 6);
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
anotherMap.put("SEVEN", 7);

// Inserting key-value pairs of map to anotherMap using putAll() method
anotherMap.putAll(map); // This line fills in the missing code

// Printing key-value pairs of anotherMap entrySet
= anotherMap.entrySet();

for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : entrySet) {
    System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " : " + entry.getValue());
}

// Adds key-value pair 'FIVE-5' only if it is not present in map
map.putIfAbsent("FIVE", 5);

// Retrieving a value associated with key 'TWO'
int value = map.get("TWO");
System.out.println(value); // Prints the value associated with key "TWO" (if it
exists)

// Checking whether key 'ONE' exists in map
System.out.println(map.containsKey("ONE")); // Prints true if "ONE" is a key,
false otherwise

// Checking whether value '3' exists in map
boolean valueExists = map.containsValue(3); // You can use a variable to store
the result
System.out.println(valueExists); // Prints true if value 3 exists in the map, false
otherwise

// Retrieving the number of key-value pairs present in map
System.out.println(map.size()); // Prints the number of entries in the map
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|   | Test | Input                                   | Expected                                                                                                                         | Got                                                                                                                              |   |
|---|------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 1    | 3<br>ONE<br>1<br>TWO<br>2<br>THREE<br>3 | ONE : 1<br>TWO : 2<br>THREE : 3<br>FOUR : 4<br>SIX : 6<br>ONE : 1<br>TWO : 2<br>SEVEN : 7<br>THREE : 3<br>2<br>true<br>true<br>4 | ONE : 1<br>TWO : 2<br>THREE : 3<br>FOUR : 4<br>SIX : 6<br>ONE : 1<br>TWO : 2<br>SEVEN : 7<br>THREE : 3<br>2<br>true<br>true<br>4 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

## Lab-12-Introduction to I/O, I/O Operations, Object

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

### Serialization

1.

You are provided with a string which has a sequence of 1's and 0's.

This sequence is the encoded version of a English word. You are supposed write a program to decode the provided string and find the original word.

Each alphabet is represented by a sequence of 0s.

This is as mentioned below:

Z : 0

Y : 00

X : 000

W : 0000

V : 00000

U : 000000

T : 0000000

and so on upto A having 26 0's (000000000000000000000000).

The sequence of 0's in the encoded form are separated by a single 1 which helps to distinguish between 2 letters.

Example 1:

input1: 010010001

The decoded string (original word) will be: ZYX

Example 2:

input1: 00001000000000000000000001000000000001000000000100000000000001

The decoded string (original word) will be: WIPRO

Note: The decoded string must always be in UPPER case.

### **SOLUTION :**

```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        StringBuilder decodedString = new StringBuilder();
        int count = 0;

        for (int i = 0; i < encodedString.length(); i++) {
            if (encodedString.charAt(i) == '0') {
                count++;
            } else { char decodedChar = (char) ('Z' - count
                + 1); decodedString.append(decodedChar);
                count = 0;
            }
        }

        System.out.println(decodedString.toString());
    }
}
```

1.

[illegible]

Given two char arrays input1[] and input2[] containing only lower case alphabets, extracts the alphabets which are present in both arrays (common alphabets).  
Get the ASCII values of all the extracted alphabets.  
Calculate sum of those ASCII values. Lets call it sum1 and calculate single digit sum of sum1, i.e., keep adding the digits of sum1 until you arrive at a single digit.  
Return that single digit as output.

Note:

1. Array size ranges from 1 to 10.
2. All the array elements are lower case alphabets.
3. Atleast one common alphabet will be found in the arrays.

Example 1:

input1: {'a', 'b', 'c'}

input2: {'b', 'c'}

output: 8

Explanation:

'b' and 'c' are present in both the arrays.  
ASCII value of 'b' is 98 and 'c' is 99.  
 $98 + 99 = 197$   
 $1 + 9 + 7 = 17$   
 $1 + 7 = 8$

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| a b c | 8      |
| b c   |        |

```
import java.util.HashSet; import
java.util.Set; public class
CommonAlphabetSum {

    public static int singleDigitSum(int num) {
        int sum = 0;
        while (num > 0) {
            sum += num % 10;
            num /= 10;
        }
        if (sum > 9) { return
            singleDigitSum(sum); }
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        return sum;
    }

    public static int calculateCommonAlphabetSum(char[] input1, char[] input2) {
        Set<Character> set1 = new HashSet<>(); for (char c : input1) { set1.add(c);
        }

        int sum = 0; for
        (char c : input2) {
            if (set1.contains(c)) {
                sum += c;
            }
        }

        return singleDigitSum(sum);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    { char[] input1 = {'a', 'b', 'c'};
      char[] input2 = {'b', 'c', 'd'};

      int result = calculateCommonAlphabetSum(input1, input2);
      System.out.println(result); }
}
```

OUTPUT :

|   | Input        | Expected | Got |   |
|---|--------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | a b c<br>b c | 8        | 8   | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

3.



## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

Write a function that takes an input String (sentence) and generates a new String (modified sentence) by reversing the words in the original String, maintaining the words position. In addition, the function should be able to control the reversing of the case (upper or lowercase) based on a case\_option parameter, as follows:

If case\_option = 0, normal reversal of words i.e., if the original sentence is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore", the new reversed sentence should be "orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB".

If case\_option = 1, reversal of words with retaining position's case i.e., if the original sentence is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore", the new reversed sentence should be "Orpiw SeigolonhceT Erolagnab".

Note that positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the original string are uppercase W, T, N, B and L.

Similarly, positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the new string are uppercase O, S, O, E and G.

NOTE:

1. Only space character should be treated as the word separator i.e., "Hello World" should be treated as two separate words, "Hello" and "World". However, "Hello,World", "Hello(World", "Hello-World" or "Hello/World" should be considered as a single word.

2. Non-alphabetic characters in the String should not be subjected to case changes. For example, if case option = 1 and the original sentence is "Wipro Technologies, Bangalore" the new reversed sentence should be "Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab". Note that comma has been treated as part of the word "Technologies," and when comma had to take the position of uppercase T it remained as a comma and uppercase T took the position of comma. However, the words "Wipro" and "Bangalore" have changed to "Orpiw" and "Erolagnab".

3. Kindly ensure that no extra (additional) space characters are embedded within the resultant reversed String.

Examples:

| S. No. | input1                        | input2 | output                        |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | Wipro Technologies Bangalore  | 0      | orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB  |
| 2      | Wipro Technologies, Bangalore | 0      | orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB |
| 3      | Wipro Technologies Bangalore  | 1      | Orpiw SeigolonhceT Erolagnab  |
| 4      | Wipro Technologies, Bangalore | 1      | Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab |

For example:

| Input                              | Result                        |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wipro Technologies Bangalore<br>0  | orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB  |
| Wipro Technologies, Bangalore<br>0 | orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB |
| Wipro Technologies Bangalore<br>1  | Orpiw SeigolonhceT Erolagnab  |
| Wipro Technologies, Bangalore<br>1 | Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab |

**SOLUTION :**

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class WordReverser {
```

```
    public static String reverseWordsWithCase(String sentence, int caseOption) {
```

```
        // Split the sentence into words based on spaces
```

```
        String[] words = sentence.split(" ");
```

```
        // StringBuilder to store the result
```

```
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
```

```
        // Process each word for
```

```
        (String word : words) {
```

```
            // Reverse the word
```

```
            String reversedWord = new StringBuilder(word).reverse().toString();
```

```
            if (caseOption == 0) {
```

```
                // If caseOption is 0, no case conversion, just reverse the word
```

```
                result.append(reversedWord).append(" ");
```

```
            } else if (caseOption == 1) {
```

```
                // If caseOption is 1, adjust the case while maintaining original letter
```

```
positions
```

## **Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics**

1.

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        result.append(applyCaseConversion(reversedWord, word)).append(" ");
    }
}

// Remove the trailing space and return the result return
result.toString().trim();
}

private static String applyCaseConversion(String reversedWord, String
originalWord) {
    // StringBuilder to store the adjusted word
    StringBuilder adjustedWord = new StringBuilder();

    // Iterate over each character in the reversed word
    for (int i = 0; i < reversedWord.length(); i++) { char
reversedChar = reversedWord.charAt(i); char
originalChar = originalWord.charAt(i);

        if (Character.isLowerCase(originalChar)) {
            // If the original character was lowercase, the reversed character should be
uppercase adjustedWord.append(Character.toLowerCase(reversedChar));
        } else if (Character.isUpperCase(originalChar)) {
            // If the original character was uppercase, the reversed character should be
lowercase adjustedWord.append(Character.toUpperCase(reversedChar));
        } else {
            // Non-alphabetic characters remain unchanged
            adjustedWord.append(reversedChar); }
    }

    return adjustedWord.toString();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Create a Scanner object to get input from the user Scanner
    scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    // Get sentence input from the user

    String sentence = scanner.nextLine(); //

    Get case option input from the user int

    caseOption = scanner.nextInt();

    // Validate the case option
    if (caseOption != 0 && caseOption != 1) {
```

## Lab-01-Java Architecture, Language Basics

1.

```
        System.out.println("Invalid case option. Please enter 0 or 1.");
    } else {
        // Call the function and print the result
        String result = reverseWordsWithCase(sentence, caseOption);
        System.out.println(result);
    }

    // Close the scanner
    scanner.close();
}
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

|   | Input                              | Expected                      | Got                           |   |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | Wipro Technologies Bangalore<br>0  | orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB  | orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB  | ✓ |
| ✓ | Wipro Technologies, Bangalore<br>0 | orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB | orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB | ✓ |
| ✓ | Wipro Technologies Bangalore<br>1  | OrpiW SeigolonhceT Erolagnab  | OrpiW SeigolonhceT Erolagnab  | ✓ |
| ✓ | Wipro Technologies, Bangalore<br>1 | OrpiW ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab | OrpiW ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓