

Java PROGRAMMING LAB

BCA-DS-402

Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies

School of Computer Applications

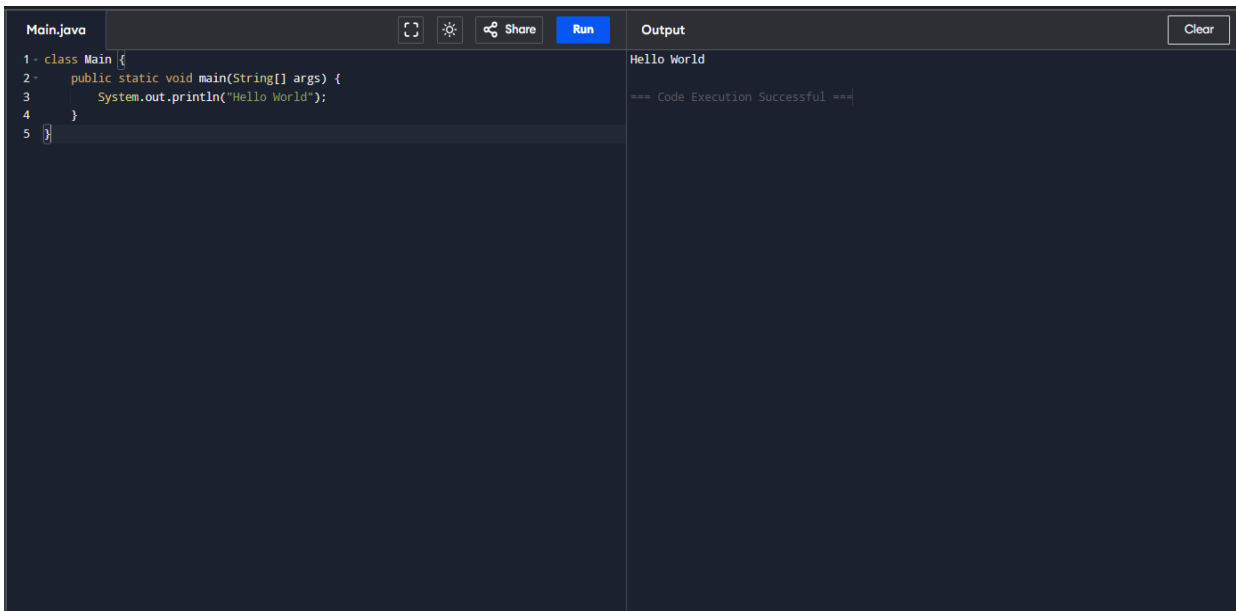
Department of Computer Applications

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Section/Group	4C
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S.No	Program name	date
	LAB SESSION 1	
1.	Write java program to print hello world	
2.	Java Program to take input from user and print the sum of two numbers	
3.	Create a java program to check whether a number entered by user is even or odd	
4.	Create a java program to print the average and sum of 5 numbers entered by user.	
5.	Program to calculate the factorial of a number	
6.	Program to print Fibonacci series up to n terms	
	LAB SESSION 2	
1.	Program to reverse a number	
2.	Write a program to find the average and sum of the N numbers using Command line argument.	
3.	Program to check if a number is a palindrome	
4.	Program for a simple calculator	
5.	Program to check if a number is prime	
6.	Program to check if a number is an Armstrong number	
	LAB SESSION 3	
1.	Print Multiplication Table	
2.	Calculate Sum and Average of Array Elements	
3.	Reverse a String	
4.	Find Factorial of a Number Using Recursion	
5.	Sort an Array in Ascending Order	
	LAB SESSION 4	
1.	Check Palindrome for a String	
2.	Count Vowels and Consonants in a String	
3.	Implement a Simple Banking System	
4.	Write a program to demonstrate type casting.	
5.	Write a program to generate prime numbers between 1 & given number	
	LAB SESSION 5	
1	Program to Demonstrate a Simple Class with Methods	
2	Program for Class with Parameterized Constructor	
3	Program to Find the Area of a Rectangle Using Methods	
4	Program for Bank Account Class with Deposit and Withdraw Methods	
5	Program to Demonstrate Method Overloading	
	LAB SESSION 6	
1	Program to Demonstrate Static Methods	
2	Program to Demonstrate Method Overriding	
3	Program to Demonstrate Getters and Setters	

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

- **Write java program to print hello world**



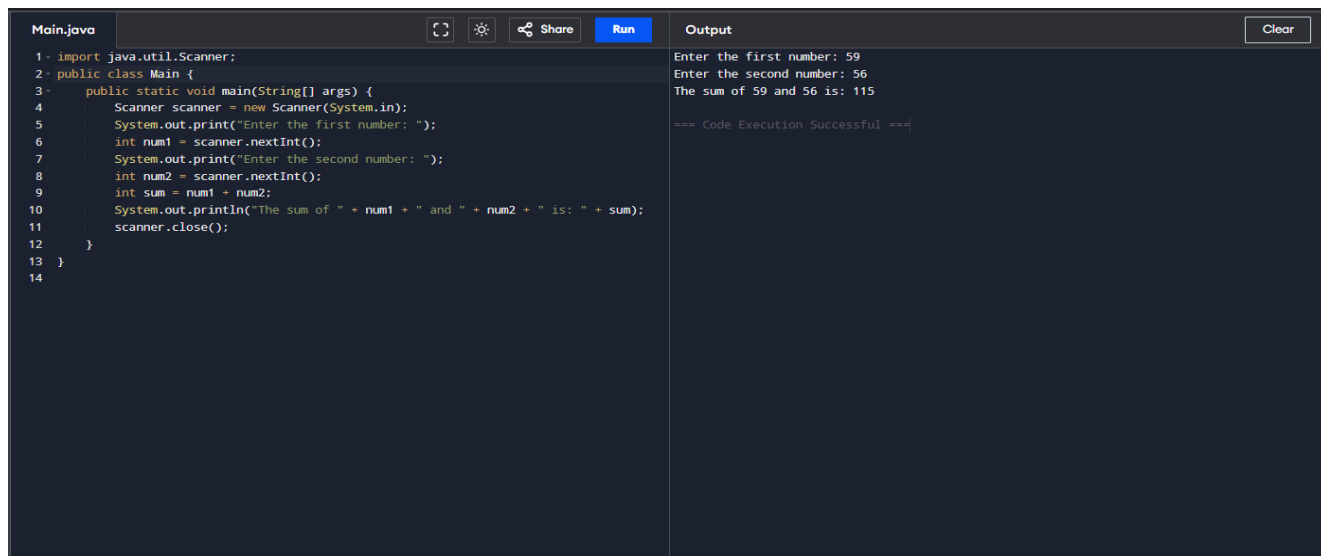
The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1- class Main {  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3-         System.out.println("Hello World");  
4-     }  
5- }
```

The 'Output' pane on the right shows the result of running the program:

```
Hello World  
  
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

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



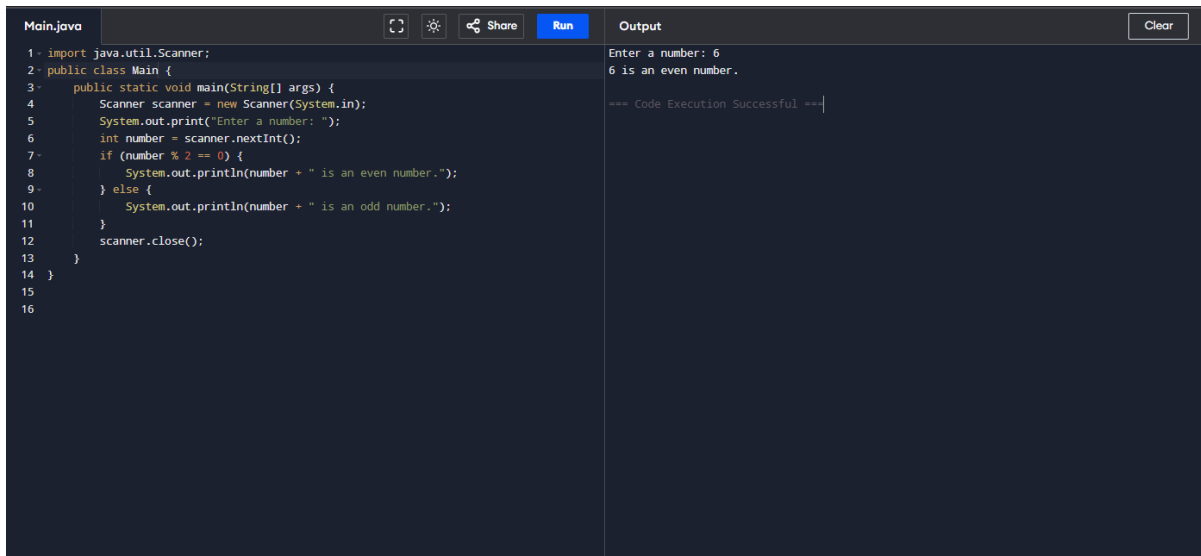
The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1- import java.util.Scanner;  
2- public class Main {  
3-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4-         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
5-         System.out.print("Enter the first number: ");  
6-         int num1 = scanner.nextInt();  
7-         System.out.print("Enter the second number: ");  
8-         int num2 = scanner.nextInt();  
9-         int sum = num1 + num2;  
10-        System.out.println("The sum of " + num1 + " and " + num2 + " is: " + sum);  
11-        scanner.close();  
12-    }  
13- }  
14-
```

The 'Output' pane on the right shows the result of running the program with inputs 59 and 56:

```
Enter the first number: 59  
Enter the second number: 56  
The sum of 59 and 56 is: 115  
  
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

- **Create a java program to check whether a number entered by user is even or Odd**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

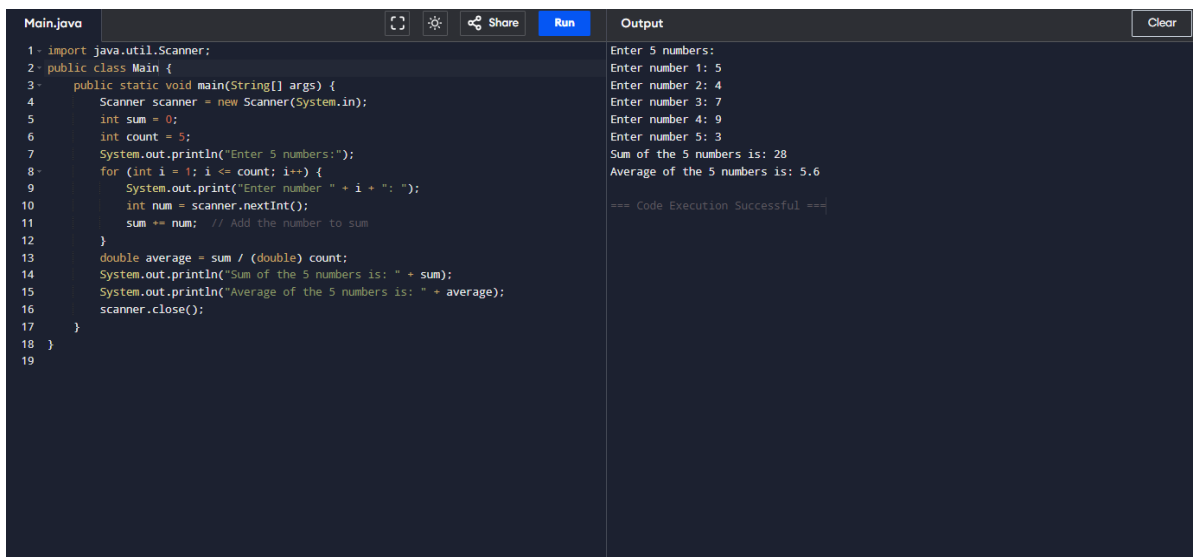
```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2- public class Main {
3-     public static void main(String[] args) {
4-         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
5-         System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
6-         int number = scanner.nextInt();
7-         if (number % 2 == 0) {
8-             System.out.println(number + " is an even number.");
9-         } else {
10            System.out.println(number + " is an odd number.");
11        }
12        scanner.close();
13    }
14 }
15
16
```

The 'Output' pane on the right shows the execution results:

```
Enter a number: 6
6 is an even number.

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

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



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2- public class Main {
3-     public static void main(String[] args) {
4-         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
5-         int sum = 0;
6-         int count = 5;
7-         System.out.println("Enter 5 numbers:");
8-         for (int i = 1; i <= count; i++) {
9-             System.out.print("Enter number " + i + ": ");
10            int num = scanner.nextInt();
11            sum += num; // Add the number to sum
12        }
13        double average = sum / (double) count;
14        System.out.println("Sum of the 5 numbers is: " + sum);
15        System.out.println("Average of the 5 numbers is: " + average);
16        scanner.close();
17    }
18 }
19
```

The 'Output' pane on the right shows the execution results:

```
Enter 5 numbers:
Enter number 1: 5
Enter number 2: 4
Enter number 3: 7
Enter number 4: 9
Enter number 5: 3
Sum of the 5 numbers is: 28
Average of the 5 numbers is: 5.6

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

- **Program to calculate the factorial of a number**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- import java.util.Scanner; 2- public class Main { 3- public static void main(String[] args) { 4- 5- Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); 6- System.out.print("Enter a number to calculate its factorial: "); 7- int number = scanner.nextInt(); 8- long factorial = 1; 9- if (number < 0) { 10- System.out.println("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers."); 11- } else { 12- for (int i = 1; i <= number; i++) { 13- factorial *= i; 14- } 15- 16- System.out.println("The factorial of " + number + " is: " + factorial); 17- } 18- scanner.close(); 19- } 20- } 21 22</pre>	<pre>Enter a number to calculate its factorial: 9 The factorial of 9 is: 362880 === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Program to print Fibonacci series up to n terms**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- import java.util.Scanner; 2- public class Main { 3- public static void main(String[] args) { 4- Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); 5- System.out.print("Enter the number of terms for Fibonacci series: "); 6- int n = scanner.nextInt(); 7- int firstTerm = 0, secondTerm = 1; 8- System.out.println("Fibonacci Series up to " + n + " terms:"); 9- for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { 10- System.out.print(firstTerm + " "); 11- int nextTerm = firstTerm + secondTerm; 12- firstTerm = secondTerm; 13- secondTerm = nextTerm; 14- } 15- scanner.close(); 16- } 17- } 18 19</pre>	<pre>Enter the number of terms for Fibonacci series: 9 Fibonacci Series up to 9 terms: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Program to reverse a number**

Main.java

Share

Run

```
1- public class Main{
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-         int num = 12345, reversed = 0;
4-         while(num != 0) {
5-             reversed = reversed * 10 + num % 10;
6-             num /= 10;
7-         }
8-         System.out.println("Reversed Number: " + reversed);
9-     }
10 }
11
```

Output

Clear

Reversed Number: 54321
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program to check if a number is a palindrome**

Main.java

Share

Run

```
1- public class Main {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-         int num = 121, original = num, reversed = 0;
4-         while(num != 0) {
5-             reversed = reversed * 10 + num % 10;
6-             num /= 10;
7-         }
8-         if(original == reversed) {
9-             System.out.println("Palindrome");
10-        } else {
11-            System.out.println("Not Palindrome");
12-        }
13-     }
14 }
15
```

Output

Clear

Palindrome
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program for a simple calculator**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- import java.util.Scanner; 2- public class Main{ 3- public static void main(String[] args) { 4- Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); 5- System.out.println("Enter first number:"); 6- double num1 = sc.nextDouble(); 7- System.out.println("Enter second number:"); 8- double num2 = sc.nextDouble(); 9- System.out.println("Enter operator (+, -, *, /):"); 10- char operator = sc.next().charAt(0); 11- double result = 0; 12- 13- switch(operator) { 14- case '+': result = num1 + num2; break; 15- case '-': result = num1 - num2; break; 16- case '*': result = num1 * num2; break; 17- case '/': result = num1 / num2; break; 18- default: System.out.println("Invalid operator"); return; 19- } 20- System.out.println("Result: " + result); 21- } 22- } 23- }</pre>	<pre>Enter first number: 9 Enter second number: 4 Enter operator (+, -, *, /): + Result: 13.0 === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Program to check if a number is prime**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- public class Main { 2- public static void main(String[] args) { 3- int num = 7; 4- boolean isPrime = true; 5- 6- for(int i = 2; i <= num / 2; ++i) { 7- if(num % i == 0) { 8- isPrime = false; 9- break; 10- } 11- } 12- if(isPrime) { 13- System.out.println(num + " is a Prime Number"); 14- } else { 15- System.out.println(num + " is not a Prime Number"); 16- } 17- } 18- } 19- 20- }</pre>	<pre>7 is a Prime Number === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

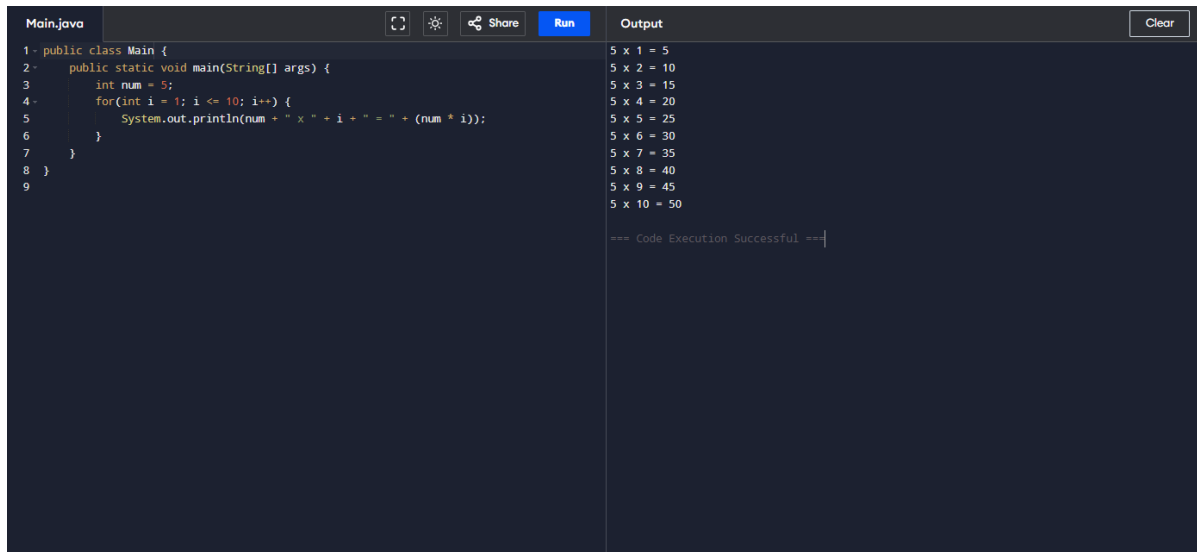
- **Program to check if a number is an Armstrong number**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- public class Main { 2- public static void main(String[] args) { 3- int num = 153, sum = 0, original = num; 4- while(num != 0) { 5- int remainder = num % 10; 6- sum += Math.pow(remainder, 3); 7- num /= 10; 8- } 9- if(sum == original) { 10- System.out.println(original + " is an Armstrong Number"); 11- } else { 12- System.out.println(original + " is not an Armstrong Number"); 13- } 14- } 15- } 16- 17- 18-</pre>	<pre>153 is an Armstrong Number === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Find the Largest of Three Numbers using ternary operator**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- public class Main { 2- public static void main(String[] args) { 3- int a = 10, b = 20, c = 15; 4- int largest = (a > b) ? (a > c ? a : c) : (b > c ? b : c); 5- System.out.println("Largest Number: " + largest); 6- } 7- } 8-</pre>	<pre>Largest Number: 20 === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Print Multiplication Table**



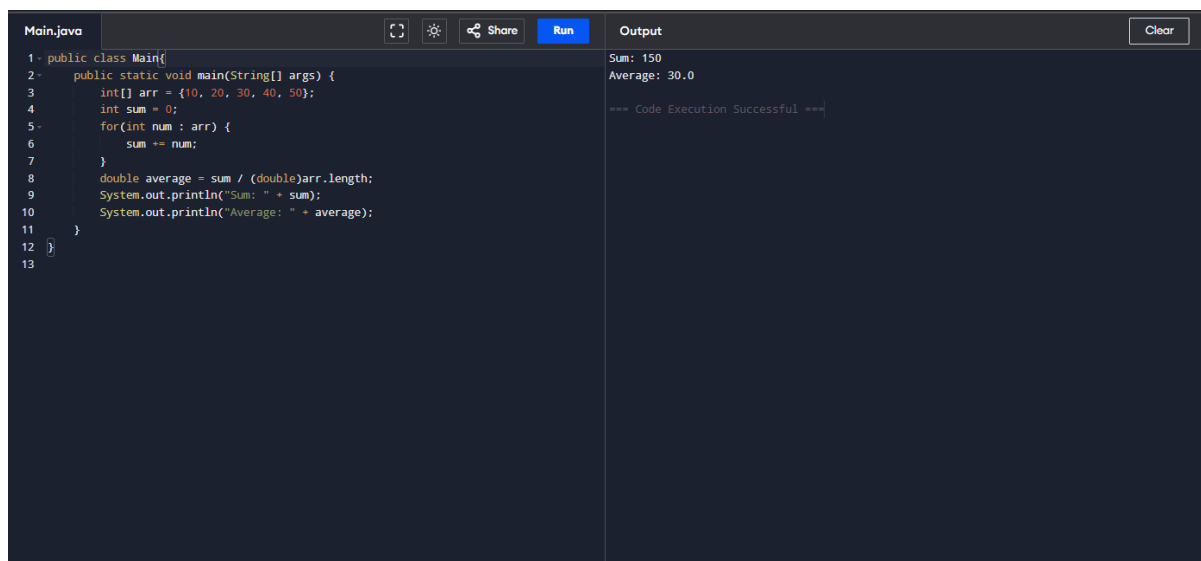
The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1- public class Main {  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3-         int num = 5;  
4-         for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {  
5-             System.out.println(num + " x " + i + " = " + (num * i));  
6-         }  
7-     }  
8- }  
9
```

The 'Output' pane on the right displays the following results:

```
5 x 1 = 5  
5 x 2 = 10  
5 x 3 = 15  
5 x 4 = 20  
5 x 5 = 25  
5 x 6 = 30  
5 x 7 = 35  
5 x 8 = 40  
5 x 9 = 45  
5 x 10 = 50  
  
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

- **Calculate Sum and Average of Array Elements**



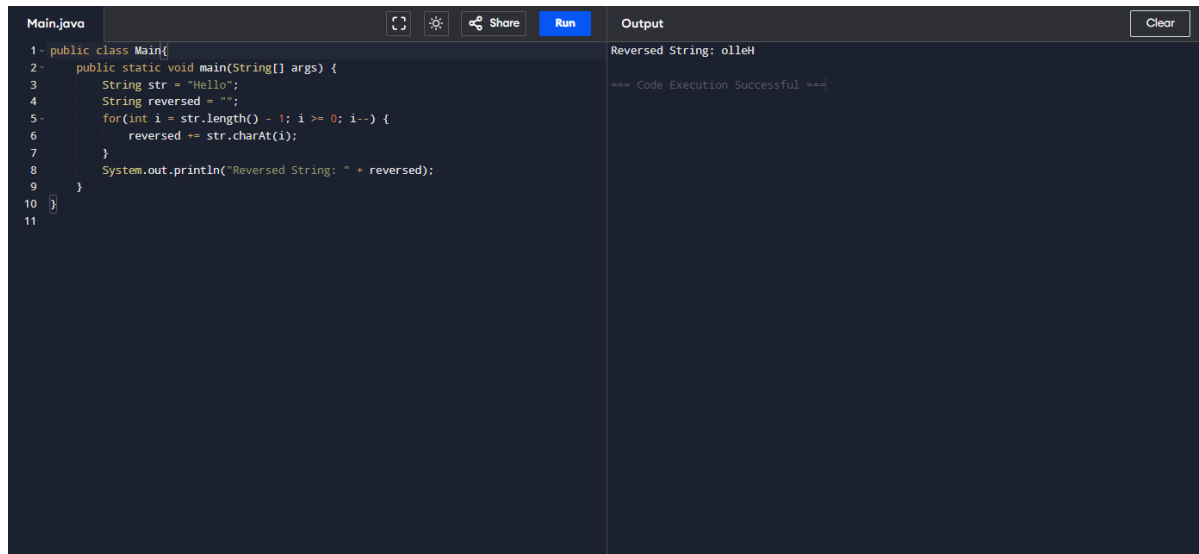
The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```
1- public class Main{  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3-         int[] arr = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};  
4-         int sum = 0;  
5-         for(int num : arr) {  
6-             sum += num;  
7-         }  
8-         double average = sum / (double)arr.length;  
9-         System.out.println("Sum: " + sum);  
10-        System.out.println("Average: " + average);  
11-    }  
12- }  
13
```

The 'Output' pane on the right displays the following results:

```
Sum: 150  
Average: 30.0  
  
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

- **Reverse a String**

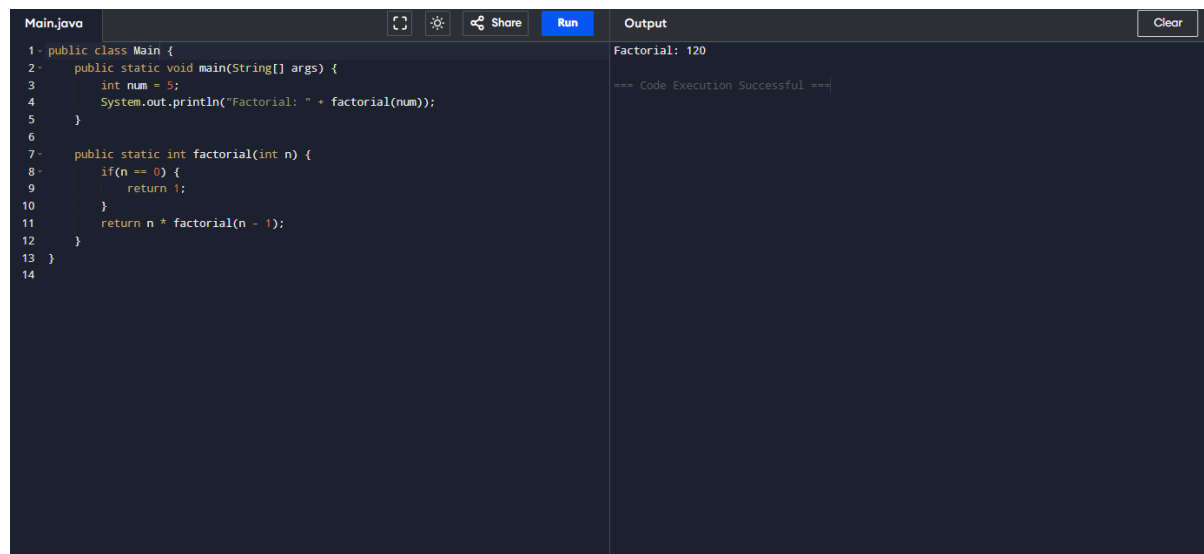


The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code defines a 'Main' class with a 'main' method. Inside the 'main' method, a string 'Hello' is assigned to 'str', an empty string is assigned to 'reversed', and a for loop iterates from the end of the string to the beginning, appending each character to 'reversed'. The final output is printed as 'Reversed String: olleH'. The 'Run' button is highlighted in blue, and the 'Output' pane on the right shows the execution result.

```
1- public class Main{
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-         String str = "Hello";
4-         String reversed = "";
5-         for(int i = str.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
6-             reversed += str.charAt(i);
7-         }
8-         System.out.println("Reversed String: " + reversed);
9-     }
10- }
11
```

Output: Reversed String: olleH
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Find Factorial of a Number Using Recursion**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a file named 'Main.java'. The code defines a 'Main' class with a 'main' method and a 'factorial' method. The 'main' method calls 'factorial(5)' and prints the result. The 'factorial' method is recursive, returning 1 for 0 and n * factorial(n - 1) for n > 0. The 'Run' button is highlighted in blue, and the 'Output' pane on the right shows the execution result.

```
1- public class Main {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-         int num = 5;
4-         System.out.println("Factorial: " + factorial(num));
5-     }
6-
7-     public static int factorial(int n) {
8-         if(n == 0) {
9-             return 1;
10-        }
11-        return n * factorial(n - 1);
12-    }
13- }
14
```

Output: Factorial: 120
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Sort an Array in Ascending Order:**

Main.java	Output
<pre>1- import java.util.Arrays; 2- public class Main{ 3- public static void main(String[] args) { 4- int[] arr = {5, 2, 8, 1, 3}; 5- Arrays.sort(arr); 6- System.out.println("Sorted Array: " + Arrays.toString(arr)); 7- } 8- } 9</pre>	<pre>Sorted Array: [1, 2, 3, 5, 8] === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>

- **Check Palindrome for a String**

<pre>1- import java.util.Scanner; 2- class Main { 3- public static void main(String[] args) { 4- Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); 5- System.out.print("Enter a string: "); 6- String str = sc.nextLine(); 7- String rev = ""; 8- for (int i = str.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) { 9- rev = rev + str.charAt(i); 10- } 11- if (str.equals(rev)) { 12- System.out.println(str + " is a palindrome."); 13- } else { 14- System.out.println(str + " is not a palindrome."); 15- } 16- } 17 }</pre>	<pre>Enter a string: 5 5 is a palindrome. === Code Execution Successful ===</pre>
--	---

- **Count Vowels and Consonants in a String**

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

Enter a string: abcd
Vowels: 1
Consonants: 3
--- Code Execution Successful ---

- **Program to Demonstrate Type Casting**

```
1- import java.util.Scanner;
2- class Main {
3- public static void main(String[] args) {
4-     int a = 100;
5-     double b = a; // Implicit casting
6-     System.out.println("Integer: " + a);
7-     System.out.println("Double: " + b);
8-
9-     double c = 99.99;
10-    int d = (int) c; // Explicit casting
11-    System.out.println("Double: " + c);
12-    System.out.println("Integer: " + d);
13- }
14 }
```

Integer: 100
Double: 100.0
Double: 99.99
Integer: 99
--- Code Execution Successful ---

- **Generate Prime Numbers Between 1 and Given Number**

```

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

```

```

Enter a number: 5
Prime numbers between 1 and 5:
2
3
5
=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

• Program to Demonstrate a Simple Class with Methods

```

1- class SimpleClass {
2-     void displayMessage() {
3-         System.out.println("Hello from SimpleClass!");
4-     }
5- }
6-
7- public class Main {
8-     public static void main(String[] args) {
9-         SimpleClass obj = new SimpleClass();
10-        obj.displayMessage();
11-    }
12- }
13-

```

```

Hello from SimpleClass!
=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

• Program for Class with Parameterized Constructor

```
1 class Person {
2     String name;
3     int age;
4
5     Person(String name, int age) {
6         this.name = name;
7         this.age = age;
8     }
9
10    void display() {
11        System.out.println("Name: " + name + ", Age: " + age);
12    }
13 }
14
15 public class Main {
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17         Person p1 = new Person("Alice", 25);
18         p1.display();
19     }
20 }
```

Name: Alice, Age: 25

=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program to Find the Area of a Rectangle Using Methods**

```
1 class Rectangle {
2     int length, width;
3
4     Rectangle(int length, int width) {
5         this.length = length;
6         this.width = width;
7     }
8
9     int area() {
10        return length * width;
11    }
12 }
13
14 public class Main {
15     public static void main(String[] args) {
16         Rectangle r = new Rectangle(5, 8);
17         System.out.println("Area of rectangle: " + r.area());
18     }
19 }
```

Area of rectangle: 40

=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program for Bank Account Class with Deposit and Withdraw Methods**

```
1- class BankAccount {
2-     String accountHolder;
3-     double balance;
4-
5-     BankAccount(String accountHolder, double balance) {
6-         this.accountHolder = accountHolder;
7-         this.balance = balance;
8-     }
9-
10-    void deposit(double amount) {
11-        balance += amount;
12-    }
13-
14-    void withdraw(double amount) {
15-        if (amount <= balance) {
16-            balance -= amount;
17-        } else {
18-            System.out.println("Insufficient funds");
19-        }
20-    }
21-
22-    void displayBalance() {
23-        System.out.println("Balance: " + balance);
24-    }
25- }
26-
27- public class Main {
28-     public static void main(String[] args) {
29-         BankAccount account = new BankAccount("John Doe", 1000);
30-         account.deposit(500);
31-         account.withdraw(200);
32-         account.displayBalance();
33-     }
34- }
```

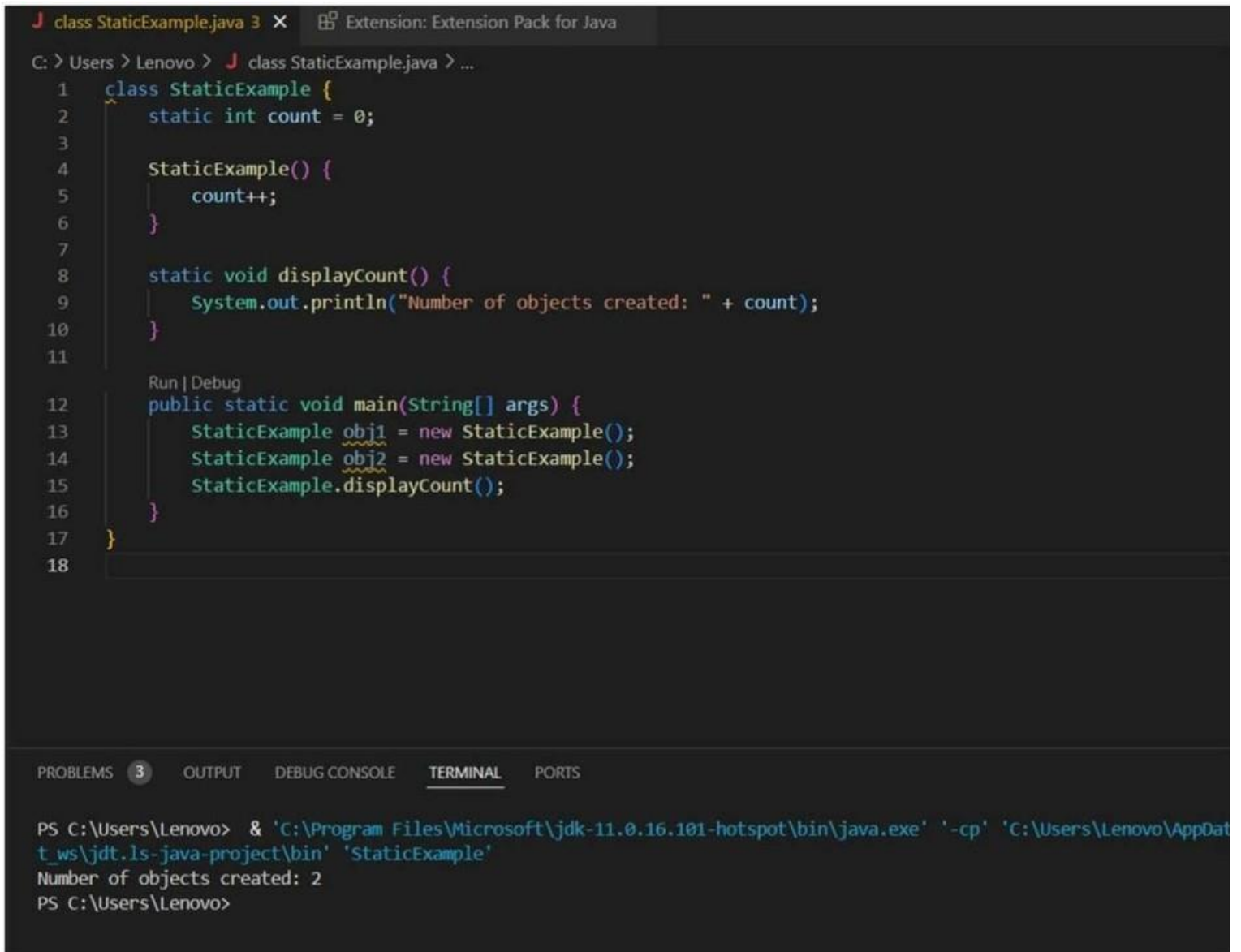
Balance: 1300.0
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program to Demonstrate Method Overloading**

```
1- class Calculator {
2-     int add(int a, int b) {
3-         return a + b;
4-     }
5-
6-     double add(double a, double b) {
7-         return a + b;
8-     }
9- }
10-
11- public class Main {
12-     public static void main(String[] args) {
13-         Calculator calc = new Calculator();
14-         System.out.println("Sum of integers: " + calc.add(5, 10));
15-         System.out.println("Sum of doubles: " + calc.add(5.5, 10.5));
16-     }
17- }
```

Sum of integers: 15
Sum of doubles: 16.0
=== Code Execution Successful ===

- **Program to Demonstrate static methods**



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

PROBLEMS 3 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'StaticExample'
Number of objects created: 2
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

- **Program To Demonstrate Method Overriding**

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

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Le
t_ws\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'Dog'
Animal makes a sound
Dog barks
PS C:\Users\Lenovo>
```

- **Program to Demonstrate Getters and Setters**

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

Run | Debug

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

hit

t_ws\jdt.ls-java-project\bin' 'Person'

Name: John

Age: 30

PS C:\Users\Lenovo> ^C

PS C:\Users\Lenovo>

PS C:\Users\Lenovo> & 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\jdk-11.0.16.101-hotspot\bin\java.exe' '-cp' 'C:\Users\Lenovo\Ap
project\bin' 'Person'

Name: Harshit

Age: 20

PS C:\Users\Lenovo>

- **Write a Java program demonstrating a class with multiple methods**

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

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINALS PORTS

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

- **Create a custom exception AgeException that checks if a person age is valid (above 18) in java**

```
1 class AgeException extends Exception {  
2     public AgeException(String message) {  
3         super(message);  
4     }  
5 }  
6  
7 public class AgeCheck {  
8     public static void checkAge(int age) throws AgeException {  
9         if (age <= 18) {  
10             throw new AgeException("Age must be above 18.");  
11         } else {  
12             System.out.println("Age is valid.");  
13         }  
14     }  
15  
16     public static void main(String[] args) {  
17         try {  
18             checkAge(16);  
19         } catch (AgeException e) {  
20             System.out.println("Exception caught: " + e.getMessage());  
21         }  
22     }  
23 }  
24 // Yash Raj Yadav
```

Output:

Exception caught: Age must be above 18.

- **Create a Java program that demonstrates various string functions and string handling techniques in Java. This program includes common operations like: Length of a string, Concatenation, Character extraction, Substring, Searching, String comparison, Changing case, Trimming, Replacing, Splitting**

```
1- public class StringFunctionsDemo {  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         String str1 = " Hello Java World ";  
4         String str2 = "Programming";  
5  
6         int length = str1.length();  
7         System.out.println("Length: " + length);  
8  
9         String concat = str1.concat(str2);  
10        System.out.println("Concatenated: " + concat);  
11  
12        char ch = str1.charAt(6);  
13        System.out.println("Character at index 6: " + ch);  
14  
15        String sub = str1.substring(2, 7);  
16        System.out.println("Substring (2,7): " + sub);  
17  
18        int index = str1.indexOf("Java");  
19        System.out.println("Index of 'Java': " + index);  
20  
21        boolean isEqual = str1.trim().equals("Hello Java World");  
22        System.out.println("Equals 'Hello Java World': " + isEqual);  
23  
24        String upper = str1.toUpperCase();  
25        System.out.println("Uppercase: " + upper);  
26  
27        String lower = str1.toLowerCase();  
28        System.out.println("Lowercase: " + lower);  
29  
30        String trimmed = str1.trim();  
31        System.out.println("Trimmed: '" + trimmed + "'");  
32  
33        String replaced = str1.replace("Java", "Python");  
34        System.out.println("Replaced: " + replaced);  
35  
36        String[] words = str1.trim().split(" ");  
37        System.out.println("Split words:");  
38        for (String word : words) {  
39            System.out.println(word);  
40        }  
41    }  
42 }
```

Output:

```
Length: 20
Concatenated:  Hello Java World  Programming
Character at index 6: o
Substring (2,7): Hello
Index of 'Java': 8
Equals 'Hello Java World': true
Uppercase:  HELLO JAVA WORLD
Lowercase:  hello java world
Trimmed: 'Hello Java World'
Replaced:  Hello Python World
Split words:
Hello
Java
World
```