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Experiment No.	7

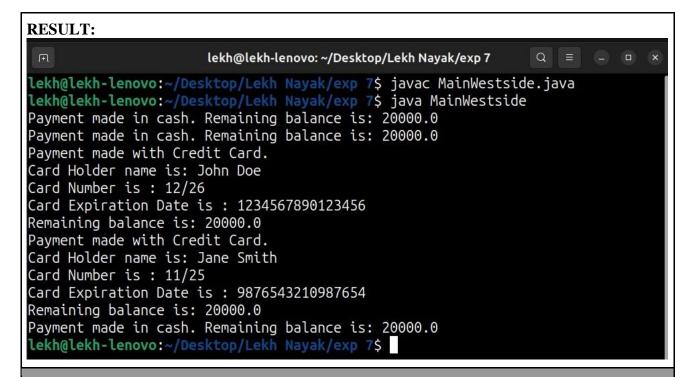
AIM:	Implement a Program to demonstrate abstraction using abstract classes	
Program 1		
PROBLEM STATEMENT:	Create a Shape class which is abstract with data color and abstract method area() and derive two classes Rectangle and Circle derived from shape, override area() method and complete the classes. Create a class called Diagram which contains and array of shape class. Each Diagram can be a composition of rectangle or circle shapes. Diagram class has method called totalArea() which computes the totalArea() of both shapes. Add setters, getters and constructors wherever required. Design a Tester class with main() to create different diagram objects and print the total areas and details of each diagram.	
PROGRAM:	import java.util.*; // Class representing a store named Westside class Westside { private int clothesAvailable; // Number of clothes available in the store private int accessoriesAvailable; // Number of accessories available in the store public static final int PRICE_ITEM = 5000; // Price of each item // Constructor to initialize the availability of clothes and accessories public Westside() { this.clothesAvailable = 10; this.accessoriesAvailable = 10; } // Method to purchase clothes public boolean purchaseClothes() { if (clothesAvailable > 0) { clothesAvailable; }	

```
return true; // Clothes purchased successfully
     } else {
       return false; // Clothes out of stock
   }
  // Method to purchase accessories
  public boolean purchaseAccessories() {
     if (accessoriesAvailable > 0) {
       accessoriesAvailable--;
       return true; // Accessories purchased successfully
     } else {
       return false; // Accessories out of stock
   }
  // Getter method to retrieve the number of clothes available
  public int getClothesAvailable() {
     return clothesAvailable;
   }
  // Getter method to retrieve the number of accessories available
  public int getAccessoriesAvailable() {
     return accessories Available;
// Abstract class representing a payment
abstract class Payment {
  protected double amount; // Total amount
  // Constructor to initialize the total amount
  public Payment() {
     amount = 25000; // Initial amount set to 25000
   }
  // Abstract method to provide payment details
  public abstract void paymentDetails(double price);
```

```
// Class representing cash payment
class CashPayment extends Payment {
  // Constructor to initialize cash payment
  public CashPayment() {
     super();
  }
  // Method to provide payment details for cash payment
  public void paymentDetails(double price) {
     amount -= price; // Deducting the price from the total amount
    System.out.println("Payment made in cash. Remaining balance is: " +
amount);
  }
// Class representing credit card payment
class CreditCardPayment extends Payment {
  private String cardNumber; // Credit card number
  private String cardExpirationDate; // Credit card expiration date
  private String cardName; // Name on the credit card
  // Constructor to initialize credit card payment details
  public CreditCardPayment(String cardName, String cardNumber, String
cardExpirationDate) {
    super();
    this.cardName = cardName:
    this.cardNumber = cardNumber:
    this.cardExpirationDate = cardExpirationDate;
  }
  // Method to provide payment details for credit card payment
  public void paymentDetails(double price) {
     amount -= price; // Deducting the price from the total amount
    System.out.println("Payment made with Credit Card.");
    System.out.println("Card Holder name is: " + cardName);
    System.out.println("Card Number is: " + cardNumber);
    System.out.println("Card Expiration Date is: " + cardExpirationDate);
    System.out.println("Remaining balance is: " + amount);
```

```
// Class representing a person
class Person {
  private String personName; // Person's name
  private String personPhoneNumber; // Person's phone number
  // Constructor to initialize person's name and phone number
  public Person(String personName, String personPhoneNumber) {
     this.personName = personName;
    this.personPhoneNumber = personPhoneNumber;
  }
  // Method for a person to buy an item
  public void buyItem(Payment paymentMethod, String item, Westside
westside) {
     if (item.equals("clothes")) { // If the item to buy is clothes
       if (westside.purchaseClothes()) { // If clothes are available for
purchase
         paymentMethod.paymentDetails(Westside.PRICE_ITEM); //
Make payment
       } else {
         System.out.println("Clothes out of stock!"); // Print message if
clothes are out of stock
     } else if (item.equals("accessories")) { // If the item to buy is
accessories
       if (westside.purchaseAccessories()) { // If accessories are available
for purchase
          paymentMethod.paymentDetails(Westside.PRICE_ITEM); //
Make payment
       } else {
          System.out.println("Accessories out of stock!"); // Print message
if accessories are out of stock
     } else {
       System.out.println("Invalid item type!"); // Print message for invalid
item type
     }
  }
```

```
// Main class to test the functionality
public class MainWestside {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Westside westside = new Westside(); // Creating an instance of the
Westside store
    Person[] persons = { // Creating an array of Person objects
         new Person("Alice", "123-456-7890"),
         new Person("Bob", "987-654-3210"),
         new Person("Charlie", "111-222-3333"),
         new Person("David", "444-555-6666"),
         new Person("Eve", "777-888-9999")
    };
    // Person 1 buys clothes with cash
    CashPayment cashPayment1 = new CashPayment();
    persons[0].buyItem(cashPayment1, "clothes", westside);
    // Person 2 buys accessories with cash
    CashPayment cashPayment();
    persons[1].buyItem(cashPayment2, "accessories", westside);
    // Person 3 buys clothes with credit card
    CreditCardPayment creditCardPayment1 = new
CreditCardPayment("John Doe", "12/26", "1234567890123456");
    persons[2].buyItem(creditCardPayment1, "clothes", westside);
    // Person 4 buys accessories with credit card
    CreditCardPayment creditCardPayment2 = new
CreditCardPayment("Jane Smith", "11/25", "9876543210987654");
    persons[3].buyItem(creditCardPayment2, "accessories", westside);
    // Person 5 tries to buy clothes, but they are out of stock
    CashPayment cashPayment3 = new CashPayment();
    persons[4].buyItem(cashPayment3, "clothes", westside);
```



Program 2

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Define a Westside class that has sales in clothes and accessories. Let us say 10 clothes and 10 accessories each cost 5000. Clothes and accessories are limited and updated as soon as purchase is done. Define a class named Payment (abstract class) that contains an instance variable of type double that stores the amount of the payment. Amount is initialized 25,000 and updated with each purchase. Also create a method named (abstract) paymentDetails that updates the amount of the payment. Next, define a class named CashPayment that is derived from Payment. This class should redefine the paymentDetails method to indicate that the payment is in cash. Include appropriate constructor(s)/methods. Define class named CreditCardPayment that is derived from Payment. This class should contain instance variables for the name on the card, expiration date, and credit card number. Include appropriate constructor(s)/methods. Finally, redefine the paymentDetails method to include all credit card information in the printout. Define a class Person that contains person_name and P_phone_no. Create a main method that creates at least five persons who will be given random chances payment method CashPayment buying using any /CreditCardPayment. Once a person buys clothes/ accessories, the amount gets debited.

Note that both CashPayment and CreditCardPayment will be derived from the Payment class.

PROGRAM:

import java.util.*;

```
// Abstract class representing a geometric shape
abstract class Shape {
  String color;
  // Constructor to initialize the color of the shape
  public Shape(String color) {
     this.color = color;
  }
  // Getter method to retrieve the color of the shape
  public String getColor() {
     return color;
  }
  // Setter method to set the color of the shape
  public void setColor(String color) {
     this.color = color;
  }
  // Abstract method to calculate the area of the shape
  public abstract double area();
// Class representing a rectangle, a subclass of Shape
class Rectangle extends Shape {
  private double length;
  private double width;
  // Constructor to initialize the color, length, and width of the rectangle
  public Rectangle(String color, double length, double width) {
     super(color);
     this.length = length;
     this.width = width;
  }
  // Getter method to retrieve the length of the rectangle
  public double getLength() {
     return length;
  }
```

```
// Setter method to set the length of the rectangle
  public void setLength(double length) {
     this.length = length;
   }
  // Getter method to retrieve the width of the rectangle
  public double getWidth() {
     return width;
  }
  // Setter method to set the width of the rectangle
  public void setWidth(double width) {
     this.width = width;
  }
  // Method to calculate the area of the rectangle
  public double area() {
     return length * width;
  }
}
// Class representing a circle, a subclass of Shape
class Circle extends Shape {
  private double radius;
  // Constructor to initialize the color and radius of the circle
  public Circle(String color, double radius) {
     super(color);
     this.radius = radius;
   }
  // Getter method to retrieve the radius of the circle
  public double getRadius() {
     return radius;
   }
  // Setter method to set the radius of the circle
  public void setRadius(double radius) {
     this.radius = radius;
```

```
}
  // Method to calculate the area of the circle
  public double area() {
     return Math.PI * radius * radius;
  }
}
// Class representing a diagram containing multiple shapes
class Diagram {
  private Shape[] shapes;
  // Constructor to initialize the diagram with a specified number of shapes
  public Diagram(int num) {
     shapes = new Shape[num]; // Create an array to store the shapes
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
     for (int i = 0; i < shapes.length; i++) { // Iterate through each shape
       System.out.println("Enter 1 for Rectangle, Enter 2 for Circle, Enter
0 to exit program");
       int choice = sc.nextInt(); // Prompt user for choice
       if (choice == 1) { // If choice is to create a rectangle
          System.out.print("Enter color, length, and width for Rectangle " +
(i+1) + ":");
          String color = sc.next(); // Read color input
          double length = sc.nextDouble(); // Read length input
          double width = sc.nextDouble(); // Read width input
          shapes[i] = new Rectangle(color, length, width); // Create a new
Rectangle object and add to the array
       else if (choice == 2) { // If choice is to create a circle
          System.out.print("Enter color and radius for Circle " + (i+1) + ":
");
          String color = sc.next(); // Read color input
          double radius = sc.nextDouble(); // Read radius input
          shapes[i] = new Circle(color, radius); // Create a new Circle
object and add to the array
       else if (choice == 0) { // If choice is to exit the program
         System.exit(0);
```

```
else { // If an invalid choice is made
          System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter 1 for Rectangle
or 2 for Circle.");
          i--; // Decrement i to repeat the loop for the current shape.
   }
  // Method to calculate the total area of all shapes in the diagram
  public double totalArea() {
     double total Area = 0;
     for (Shape shape: shapes) { // Iterate through each shape in the array
       totalArea += shape.area(); // Calculate the area of the shape and add
to totalArea
     return totalArea; // Return the total area
// Main class to test the functionality of the Shape hierarchy and Diagram
public class TestShapes {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Diagram d1 = new Diagram(3); // Create a diagram with 3 shapes
     System.out.println(d1.totalArea()); // Print the total area of all shapes
in the diagram
  }
```

RESULT:

```
lekh@lekh-lenovo: ~/Desktop/Lekh Nayak/exp 7
lekh@lekh-lenovo:~/Desktop/Lekh Nayak/exp 7$ javac TestShapes.java
lekh@lekh-lenovo:~/Desktop/Lekh Nayak/exp 7$ java TestShapes
Enter 1 for Rectangle , Enter 2 for Circle , Enter 0 to exit program
Enter color, length, and width for Rectangle 1:
Orange
Enter 1 for Rectangle , Enter 2 for Circle , Enter 0 to exit program
Enter color and radius for Circle 2:
Blue
Enter 1 for Rectangle , Enter 2 for Circle , Enter 0 to exit program
Enter color, length, and width for Rectangle 3:
green
164.53981633974485
lekh@lekh-lenovo:~/Desktop/Lekh Nayak/exp 7$ java TestShapes
Enter 1 for Rectangle , Enter 2 for Circle , Enter 0 to exit program
lekh@lekh-lenovo:~/Desktop/Lekh Nayak/exp 7$
```

CONCLUSION:

In this experiment I learnt about using abstract classes to implement abstraction