----CORE JAVA ASSIGNMENT----

DATE-15/06/2023

```
1 .//Write an application that sums the integers from
//1 to n. Save the file as SumofIntegers.java.
package DucatAssignments;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SumofIntegers {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Enter the number:")
Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
int n=sc.nextInt();
int sum = calculateSum(n);
System.out.println("The sum of integers from 1
to " + n + " is: " + sum);
}
public static int calculateSum(int n) {
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
{
sum += i;
```

```
return sum;
OUTPUT
Enter the number:
100
The sum of integers from 1 to 100 is: 5050
2 .//Write an application to calculate how many days it is from
today
until the end of the current year. Save the file as YearEnd. java.
package DucatAssignments;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
public class YearEnd {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// Get the current date
LocalDate currentDate = LocalDate.now();
// Get the last day of the current year
LocalDate endOfYear = LocalDate.of(currentDate.getYear(), 12, 31);
// Calculate the number of days until the end of the year
```

```
long daysUntilYearEnd = ChronoUnit.DAYS.between(currentDate,
endOfYear);
System.out.println("Number of days until the end of the year: " +
daysUntilYearEnd);
}
```

Number of days until the end of the year: 200

3 .//Write an application that throws and catches an ArithmeticException when you attempt to take the //square root of a negative value .Prompt the user for an input value and try the math.sqrt() method //on it. The application either display the square root or catches the thrown Exception and displays an //appropriate message. Save the file a //SqrtException.java. package DucatAssignments; import java.util.Scanner; public class SqrtException {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
double number = scanner.nextDouble();
try {
double result = Math.sqrt(number);
System.out.println("Square root: " +
result);
} catch (ArithmeticException e) {
System.out.println("Error: " +
e.getMessage());
OUTPUT
Enter a number: 144
Square root: 12.0
```

4 .//Write an application that concatenates three strings that hold one of your favorite quotations, the

```
//Name of the person who said it , and the dates the
person lived. Display each String and the
//concatenated string. Save the file as JoinString.java.
package DucatAssignments;
public class JoinStrings {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String quotation = "Be the change you wish to
see in the world.";
String author = "Mahatma Gandhi";
String dates = "1869-1948";
String concatenatedString = quotation +
author + " (" + dates + ")";
System.out.println("Quotation: " + quotation);
System.out.println("Author: " + author);
System.out.println("Dates: " + dates);
System.out.println("Concatenated String: " +
concatenatedString);
}
```

Quotation: Be the change you wish to see in the world.

Author: Mahatma Gandhi

Dates: 1869-1948

Concatenated String: Be the change you wish to see in

the world. - Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)

```
5 .//Write an application that can hold five integers
in an array. Display the integers from first to last
//and then display the integers from last to first. Save
the file as IntArray.java.
package DucatAssignments;
public class IntArray {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// Create an array to hold five integers
int[] numbers = new int[5];
// Assign values to the array elements
numbers[0] = 10;
numbers[1] = 20;
numbers[2] = 30;
numbers[3] = 40;
```

```
numbers[4] = 50;
// Display the integers from first to last
System.out.println("Integers from first to
last:");
for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {</pre>
System.out.println(numbers[i]);
}
// Display the integers from last to first
System.out.println("Integers from last to
first:");
for (int i = numbers.length - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
System.out.println(numbers[i]);
OUTPUT
Integers from first to last:
10
20
30
40
```

```
Integers from last to first:

50

40

8

30

20

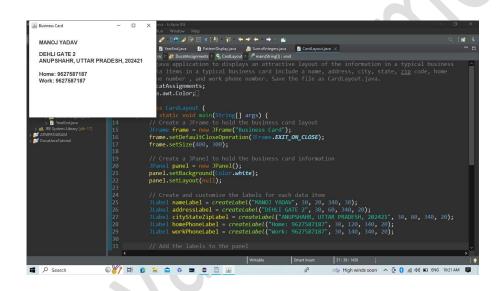
10
```

```
6 .//Write a java application to displays an attractive
//layout of the information in a typical business
//card. Data items in a typical business card include a
//name, address, city, state, zip code, home
//home phone number , and work phone number. Save the
//file as CardLayout.java.
package DucatAssignments;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Font;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JLabel;
```

```
import javax.swing.JPanel;
public class CardLayout {
public static void main(String[] args) {
// Create a JFrame to hold the business card
layout
JFrame frame = new JFrame("Business Card");
frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
frame.setSize(400, 300);
// Create a JPanel to hold the business card
information
JPanel panel = new JPanel();
panel.setBackground(Color.white);
panel.setLayout(null);
// Create and customize the labels for each data
item
JLabel nameLabel = createLabel("MANOJ YADAV",
30, 20, 340, 30);
JLabel addressLabel = createLabel("DEHLI GATE
2", 30, 60, 340, 20);
JLabel cityStateZipLabel =
```

```
createLabel("ANUPSHAHR, UTTAR PRADESH, 202421", 30, 80,
340, 20);
JLabel homePhoneLabel = createLabel("Home:
9627587187", 30, 120, 340, 20);
JLabel workPhoneLabel = createLabel("Work:
9627587187", 30, 140, 340, 20);
// Add the labels to the panel
panel.add(nameLabel);
panel.add(addressLabel);
panel.add(cityStateZipLabel);
panel.add(homePhoneLabel);
panel.add(workPhoneLabel);
// Add the panel to the frame and make it
visible
frame.add(panel);
frame.setVisible(true);
}
// Helper method to create and customize a JLabel
private static JLabel createLabel(String text, int
x, int y, int width, int height) {
```

```
JLabel label = new JLabel(text);
label.setBounds(x, y, width, height);
label.setFont(new Font("Arial", Font.BOLD, 16));
return label;
}
```



7 .//Write a program that accepts a temperature in Fahrenheit from a user and convert it to Celsius by //subtracting 32 from the Fahrenheit value and multiplying the result by 5/9. Display both values. //save the class as FahrenheitToCelsius.java.

```
package DucatAssignments;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class FahrenheitToCelsius {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter temperature in
Fahrenheit: ");
double fahrenheit = scanner.nextDouble();
double celsius = (fahrenheit - 32) * 5 / 9;
System.out.println("Temperature in Fahrenheit: "
+ fahrenheit);
System.out.println("Temperature in Celsius: " +
celsius);
```

Enter temperature in Fahrenheit: 100

Temperature in Fahrenheit: 100.0

Temperature in Celsius: 37.77777777778

```
8 .//Create an application named TestMethodswhose
main() //method holds two integers variables.
// Assign values to the variables. In turn, pass each
//value to methods named displayIt(),
//displayItTimesTwo(), and displayItPlusOneHundred()
//Create each method to perform the task
//its name implies . save the application as
//TestMethods.java.
package DucatAssignments;
public class TestMethods {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int num1 = 5;
int num2 = 10;
displayIt(num1);
displayIt(num2);
displayItTimesTwo(num1);
displayItTimesTwo(num2);
displayItPlusOneHundred(num1);
```

```
displayItPlusOneHundred(num2);
}
public static void displayIt(int num) {
System.out.println("Displaying: " + num);
}
public static void displayItTimesTwo(int num) {
int result = num * 2;
System.out.println("Displaying " + num + " times
two: " + result);
public static void displayItPlusOneHundred(int num)
int result = num + 100;
System.out.println("Displaying " + num + " plus
one hundred: " + result);
OUTPUT
Displaying: 5
Displaying: 10
Displaying 5 times two: 10
```

Displaying 10 times two: 20

Displaying 5 plus one hundred: 105

Displaying 10 plus one hundred: 110

9 .//Write an application that calculates and displays the amount of money a user would have if his or //her money could be invested at 5% interest for one year. Create a method that prompts the user for //the starting value of the investment and returns it to the calling program. Call a separate method //to do the calculation and return the result to be displayed. save the program as interest.java.

```
package DucatAssignments;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Interest {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   double startingValue = getStartingValue();
  double finalAmount =
```

```
calculateInterest(startingValue);
displayResult(startingValue, finalAmount);
public static double getStartingValue() {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter the starting value of
the investment: ");
return scanner.nextDouble();
}
public static double calculateInterest(double
startingValue) {
double interestRate = 0.05; // 5% interest rate
double interest = startingValue * interestRate;
return startingValue + interest;
}
public static void displayResult(double
startingValue, double finalAmount) {
System.out.println("Starting value: ₹" +
startingValue);
System.out.println("Interest earned: ₹" +
(finalAmount - startingValue));
```

```
System.out.println("Final amount after one year:

₹" + finalAmount);
}
```

Enter the starting value of the investment: 1000

Starting value: ₹1000.0

Interest earned: ₹50.0

Final amount after one year: ₹1050.0

10 (a).//Create a class named Invoice that contains fields for an item number, name, quantity, price, and //total cost. Create instance methods that set the item name, quantity, and price. Whenever the price //or quantity is set, recalculate the total(price times quantity). Also include a displayLine() method //that displays the item number, name, quantity, price, and total cost. Save the class as Invoice.java package DucatAssignments;

```
public class Invoice {
private int itemNumber;
private String itemName;
private int quantity;
private double price;
private double totalCost;
public void setItemName(String name) {
this.itemName = name;
}
public void setQuantity(int quantity)
this.quantity = quantity;
calculateTotalCost();
public void setPrice(double price) {
this.price = price;
calculateTotalCost();
private void calculateTotalCost() {
this.totalCost = this.quantity * this.price;
}
public void displayLine() {
```

```
System.out.println("Item Number: " +
itemNumber);
System.out.println("Item Name: " + itemName);
System.out.println("Quantity: " + quantity);
System.out.println("Price: ₹" + price);
System.out.println("Total Cost: ₹" + totalCost);
}
(b). Create a class named TestInvoicewhose main() method
declares three Invoice items. Create a method that
prompts the user for and accepts values for the item
number, name, quantity, and price for each Invoice. Then
display each completed object. Save the application as
TestInvoice.java.
package DucatAssignments;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TestInvoice {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
// Declare three Invoice objects
Invoice invoice1 = new Invoice();
```

```
Invoice invoice2 = new Invoice();
Invoice invoice3 = new Invoice();
// Prompt the user for input and set values for
invoice1
System.out.println("Enter details for Invoice
1:");
System.out.print("Item Number: ");
int itemNumber1 = scanner.nextInt();
scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline
character
System.out.print("Item Name: ");
String itemName1 = scanner.nextLine();
System.out.print("Quantity: ");
int quantity1 = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("Price: ");
double price1 = scanner.nextDouble();
invoice1.setItemName(itemName1);
invoice1.setQuantity(quantity1);
invoice1.setPrice(price1);
// Prompt the user for input and set values for
invoice2
```

```
System.out.println("\nEnter details for Invoice
2:");
System.out.print("Item Number: ");
int itemNumber2 = scanner.nextInt();
scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline
character
System.out.print("Item Name: ");
String itemName2 = scanner.nextLine();
System.out.print("Quantity: ");
int quantity2 = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("Price: ");
double price2 = scanner.nextDouble();
invoice2.setItemName(itemName2);
invoice2.setQuantity(quantity2);
invoice2.setPrice(price2);
// Prompt the user for input and set values for
invoice3
System.out.println("\nEnter details for Invoice
3:");
System.out.print("Item Number: ");
int itemNumber3 = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline
character
System.out.print("Item Name: ");
String itemName3 = scanner.nextLine();
System.out.print("Quantity: ");
int quantity3 = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("Price: ");
double price3 = scanner.nextDouble();
invoice3.setItemName(itemName3);
invoice3.setQuantity(quantity3);
invoice3.setPrice(price3);
// Display each completed object
System.out.println("\nInvoice 1:");
invoice1.displayLine();
System.out.println("\nInvoice 2:");
invoice2.displayLine();
System.out.println("\nInvoice 3:");
invoice3.displayLine();
OUTPUT
```

Enter details for Invoice 1:

Item Number: 1

Item Name: PIZZA

Quantity: 2

Price: 120

Enter details for Invoice 2:

Item Number: 2

Item Name: BURGER

Quantity: 2

Price: 80

Enter details for Invoice 3:

Item Number: 3

Item Name: DOSA

Quantity: 2

Price: 100

Invoice 1:

Item Number: 0

Item Name: PIZZA

Quantity: 2

Price: ₹120.0

Total Cost: ₹240.0

Invoice 2:

Item Number: 0

Item Name: BURGER

Quantity: 2

Price: ₹80.0

Total Cost: ₹160.0

Invoice 3:

Item Number: 0

Item Name: DOSA

Quantity: 2

Price: ₹100.0

Total Cost: ₹200.0