

Inspiring Excellence

Course Code:	CSE111
Course Title:	Programming Language II
Topic:	OOP (Encapsulation+Multi class)
Number of tasks:	6

Write a class called Circle with the required constructor and methods to get the following output.

Subtasks:

- 1. Create a class called Circle.
- 2. Create the required **constructor**. Use **Encapsulation** to protect the variables. [**Hint**: Assign the variables in **private**]
- 3. Create **getRadius()** and **setRadius()** method to access variables.
- 4. Create a **method** called area to calculate the area of circles.

[You are not allowed to change the code below]

Write your code here for subtasks 1-5

c1 = Circle(4)

print("First circle radius:", c1.getRadius())

print("First circle area:" , c1.area())

c2 = Circle(5)

print("Second circle radius:", c2.getRadius())

print("Second circle area:" , c2.area())

Output:

First circle radius: 4

First circle area: 50.26548245743669

Second circle radius: 5

Second circle area: 78.53981633974483

Write a class called Triangle with the required constructor and methods to get the following output.

Subtasks:

- 1. Create a **class** called Triangle.
- 2. Create the required **constructor**. Use **Encapsulation** to protect the variables. [**Hint**: Assign the variables in **private**]
- 3. Create **getBase()**, **getHeight()**, **setBase()** and **setHeight()** methods to access variables.
- 4. Create a **method** called area to calculate the area of triangles.

[You are not allowed to change the code below]

Write your code here for subtasks 1-5 **Output:** First Triangle Base: 10 t1 = Triangle(10, 5)First Triangle Height: 5 print("First Triangle Base:" , t1.getBase()) First Triangle area: 25.0 print("First Triangle Height:" , t1.getHeight()) Second Triangle Base: 5 print("First Triangle area:" ,t1.area()) Second Triangle Height: 3 Second Triangle area: 7.5 t2 = Triangle(5, 3)print("Second Triangle Base:" , t2.getBase()) print("Second Triangle Height:" , t2.getHeight()) print("Second Triangle area:" ,t2.area())

Design the program to get the output as shown.

Subtasks:

- 1. You will need to create 2 classes: Team and Player
- 2. Make all the variables in the Team class private.
- 3. Make all the variables in the Player class public.
- 4. Write the required codes in the Team and Player classes

Hints:

- Create a list in team class to store the player's name in that list
- Use constructor overloading technique for Team class

[You are not allowed to change the code below]

# Write your code here for subtasks 1-4	Output:
b = Team() b.setName('Bangladesh')	Team: Bangladesh List of Players: ['Mashrafi', 'Tamim'] ====================================
mashrafi = Player("Mashrafi")	
b.addPlayer(mashrafi) tamim = Player("Tamim")	Team: Australia List of Players:
b.addPlayer(tamim)	['Ponting', 'Lee'] ====================================
b.printDetail() a = Team("Australia")	
ponting = Player("Ponting")	
a.addPlayer(ponting) lee = Player("Lee")	
a.addPlayer(lee)	
a.printDetail()	

Class Description:

Spaceship: This class represents a spaceship. Each spaceship has a **name** and a **capacity** (the maximum weight it can carry).

Cargo: This class represents a piece of cargo. Each cargo item has a **name** and a **weight**. Both attributes should be **private** which means they cannot be accessed directly from outside of the class.

A Spaceship contains (HAS) Cargo. That means each spaceship can carry multiple cargo items, but the total weight of the cargo cannot exceed the spaceship's capacity.

Your task is to design the **Spaceship** and **Cargo** class with necessary properties so that the given output is produced for the provided driver code.

Driver Code	Output
<pre># Creating spaceships falcon = Spaceship("Falcon", 50000) apollo = Spaceship("Apollo", 100000) enterprise = Spaceship("Enterprise", 220000) print("1.========="") # Creating cargo gold = Cargo("Gold", 20000) platinum = Cargo("Platinum", 25000) dilithium = Cargo("Dilithium", 50000) trilithium = Cargo("Trilithium", 70000) neutronium = Cargo("Neutronium", 80000) print("2.====================================</pre>	1.====================================

```
print("5.============")
enterprise.load_cargo(dilithium)
enterprise.load_cargo(trilithium)
enterprise.load_cargo(neutronium) # This
should not exceed Enterprise's capacity
enterprise.display_details()
```

Design the required class/es so that the following output is generated. Read the following description:

- 1. You may assume that to board a bus, a student must have the bus pass, and his/her destination must match the route of the bus.
- 2. Additionally, the default maximum capacity of the bus is 2.

Driver Code	Output
st1 = BracuStudent("Afif", "Mirpur") print("1===============") st2 = BracuStudent("Shanto", "Motijheel") st3 = BracuStudent("Taskin", "Mirpur") st1.show_details() st2.show_details() print("2==============") st3.show_details() print("3==============") bus1 = BracuBus("Mirpur") bus2 = BracuBus("Azimpur", 5) bus1.show_details() print("4=============") st2.get_pass() st3.get_pass() print("5===========") st2.show_details()	1=====================================

Have Bus Pass? True st3.show details() 6=============== print("6======="") No passengers! bus1.board() print("7======="") You don't have a bus pass! You got on the wrong bus! bus1.board(st1, st2) print("8======="") Student Name: Afif Lives in Mirpur st1.get pass() Have Bus Pass? True st2.home = "Mirpur" Student Name: Shanto st1.show details() Lives in Mirpur Have Bus Pass? True st2.show details() 9============== print("9======="") Afif boarded the bus. bus1.board(st1, st2, st3) Shanto boarded the bus. Bus is full! print("10======="") 10========== bus1.show_details() Bus Route: Mirpur Passengers Count: 2 (Max: 2) Passengers On Board: ['Afif', 'Shanto']

Task 6

Design the required class/es so that the following output is generated.

Read the following description:

- The Library class has two dictionaries: one contains borrower information(the name of borrowers and the number of books they borrowed) and the other contains book availability information (book type and their remaining number)
- A reader cannot borrow more than 5 books.
- If a book's availability is 0 in the Library, then the reader cannot borrow that book.
- The readerInfo method in the Reader class prints the type and the number of all books borrowed if no parameter is passed, else it prints the number of books borrowed of the specific type mentioned in the parameter. You may use the default argument for this.

Driver Code	Output
L1=Library('Dhaka',{'Arts':15,'Fiction':135,'Politics':2,'Science':11,'Poetry':15}) L1.details() print("1")	Dhaka Library details Borrower details: {} Books availability: {'Arts': 15, 'Fiction': 135, 'Politics': 2, 'Science': 11, 'Poetry': 15} 1

r1=Reader('Aladdin') r1.borrow(L1,'Arts','Fiction','Fiction','Politics') print("2") r1.borrow(L1,'Politics','Fiction') print("3") r1.readerInfo() print("4") r1.readerInfo('Fiction') print("5") L1.details() print("6") r2=Reader('Jasmine') r2.borrow(L1,'Politics','Poetry') print("7") r2.preaderInfo() print("8") L1.details()	Arts book is borrowed successfully. Fiction book is borrowed successfully. Politics book is borrowed successfully. Politics book is borrowed successfully. 2
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