

## Assignment : 1

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1) Scenario 1: student Grading System

Scenario :- A Teacher needs a simple Program to Calculate student's Grades based on their scores. The grading criteria are as follows.

- \* score  $\geq 90$  : Grade A
- \* score  $\geq 80$  and  $< 90$  : Grade B
- \* score  $\geq 70$  and  $< 80$  : Grade C
- \* score  $\geq 60$  and  $< 70$  : Grade D
- \* score  $\geq 60$  : Grade F

1. Design a Java Program : That Takes a student's Score as input and output the corresponding grade using an if-else control structure.

2. Test Case :- \* Input : 85

\* Expected output : Grade B

3. Additional Requirement : implement a loop that allows the teacher the grades for each one until teacher decides to stop

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

```
public class studentGradingSystem {
```

```
    public static void Main (String[] args) {
```

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        String continuesGrading;
```

```
        do {
```

```
            System.out.print("Enter student score:");
```

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

```

Char grade;
if (score >= 90) {
    grade = 'A';
} else if (score >= 80) {
    grade = 'B';
} else if (score >= 70) {
    grade = 'C';
} else if (score >= 60) {
    grade = 'D';
} else {
    grade = 'F';
}

```

```

System.out.print ("Grade" + grade);
System.out.print ("Do you want to enter another score (Yes/No:);
Continue Grading = scanner.next ();
} while (Continue Grading . equalsIgnoreCase ("Yes"));
Scanner close ();
}
}

```

2) Scenario :- 2 Number Guessing Game

Scenario :- A simple number guessing game where the program randomly selects a number between 1 and 10 and gives the player has to guess it. The player has three attempts to guess the number correctly.



Question: Implementation a Java Program After each incorrect guess the program should provide a hint (eg. too high "correct" or too low).

- 2) Test case: 1) Random Number: 7 2) Player input: 5, 8, 9  
3) expected output: "too low", "too high", "correct".
- 3) Additional Requirement: if the player fail to guess the Number in three attempts. The program should need the offer to play again using a while loop.

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

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

        String playAgain;

        do {
            int number = rand.nextInt(10)+1;
            int i=0;

            for (i<3; i++) {
                System.out.print ("Guess (1-10):");
                int guess = sc.nextInt();

                if (guess == number) {
                    System.out.println ("Correct! Guessed in "+ (i+1) + " attempts");
                    break;
                }
            }
        } while (true);
    }
}
```

```

System.out.println(guess < number ? "too low" : "too high");
}
if (i == 3) System.out.println("correct number: " + number);
System.out.println("Play again? (yes/no):");
playAgain = sc.next();
} while (playAgain.equals("yes"));
sc.close();
}
}

```

### 3) Scenario: 3 Multiplication Table Generator

Scenario: A school requires a program to generate and display multiplication table for any number entered.

Question:-  
1) Create a Java Program: That takes a number as input and uses a for loop to generate and print the multiplication table for that number (from 1 to 10).

#### 2) Test case

1) Input: 5

2) Expected output

$5 \times 1 = 5$ ,  $5 \times 2 = 10$ ,  $5 \times 3 = 15$ ,  $5 \times 10 = 50$

3) Addition Requirement: Modify the program to allow the user to specify the range of multiplication table (eg. from 1 to 10).

Sol: import java.util.Scanner;

```

public class MultiplicationTable {

```



```

public static void main (String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
    System.out.print ("Enter a number:");
    int number = sc.nextInt();
    System.out.print ("Enter a number:");
    int range = sc.nextInt();
    for (int i=1; i<=range; i++) {
        System.out.print (number + " x " + i + " = " + (number*i));
    }
    sc.close();
}
}

```

4) Scenario ! Even and odd number context

Scenario :- A simple utility program is needed to count how many even and odd number are in a given set of integers

Questions

1) Develop a Java Program even and odd numbers in an array.  
We are if else statement to determine if a number is even or odd

2) Test Case \* Input {2,3,4,6}

Expected output :- even count :- 4 odd count :- 2

3) Additional Requirement :- Modify the program to also calculate  
The sum of the even number and the sum of odd numbers.

```

public class EvenoddCount {
    public static void Main (String[] args) {
        int[] numbers = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
        int evenCount = 0, oddCount = 0, evenSum = 0, oddSum = 0;
        for (int number : numbers) {
            if (number % 2 == 0) {
                evenCount++; evenSum += number;
            } else {
                oddCount++; oddSum += number;
            }
        }
        System.out.print("evenCount " + evenCount + " sum: " + evenSum);
        System.out.print("oddCount " + oddCount + " sum: " + oddSum);
    }
}

```

#### 5) Scenario 5:- SIMPLE ATM SIMULATOR

Scenario:- simulate a basic ATM system where the user can choose from three options:- check balance, deposit money, set to \$1000  
 questions:-

1) write a Java program to perform the appropriate action: check balance, deposit money or withdraw money. Use a loop to allow the user to exist.

#### 2) Test case:-

\* Initial Balance: \$1000

\* user actions:- deposit \$200, withdraw \$150, check balance



Expected output Balance : \$100

3) Additional Requirements :- Ensure the program prevents the user from withdrawing more money than the current balance by displaying an error message.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class SimpleATM {

    public static void main (String [] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);

        int balance = 100;

        while (true) {

            System.out.println ("Check balance " + 2. deposit + 3. withdraw");

            switch (sc.nextInt()) {

                Case 1 -> System.out.println ("Balance : $" + balance);

                Case 2 -> balance += sc.nextInt();

                Case 3 -> {

                    int amount = sc.nextInt();

                    if (amount <= balance) balance = amount;

                    else System.out.println ("Insufficient balance");

                }

                Case -> { sc.close(); return; }

            }

        }

    }

}
```