

Dt : 27/7/2023

wap to read employee bSal and calculate totSal?

I/p : bSal,hra,da

calculation : totSal = bSal+((float)(hra/100)*bSal)+((float)(da/100)*bSal);

Conditions :

bSal mut be min 12000/-

hra and da must be in b/w 1 to 100

Program : DemoMethods4.java

import java.util.Scanner;

class Salary

{

float cal(int bSal,int hra,int da)

{

float tSal = bSal+((float)(hra*bSal)/100)+((float)(da*bSal)/100);

return tSal;

}

}

class DemoMethods4

{

public static void main(String[] args)

```
{  
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
System.out.println("Enter Employee-bSal:");  
  
int bS = s.nextInt();  
  
if(bS>=12000)  
{  
    System.out.println("Enter HRA:(1 to 100)");  
  
    int hra = s.nextInt();  
  
    System.out.println("Enter DA:(1 to 100)");  
  
    int da = s.nextInt();  
  
    if((hra>=1 && hra<=100) && (da>=1 && da<=100))  
    {  
        Salary ob = new Salary();  
  
        float totSal = ob.cal(bS,hra,da);  
  
        System.out.println("Employee-TotSal="+totSal);  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        System.out.println("Invalid hra or da...");  
    }  
}  
else
```

```

        {
            System.out.println("Invalid bSal...");
        }
    }
}

```

o/p:

Enter Employee-bSal:

18000

Enter HRA:(1 to 100)

51

Enter DA:(1 to 100)

93

Employee-TotSal=43920.0

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Assignment:

wap to read Six sub marks of a Student and calculate "totMarks and Per"

I/p : 6 Sub marks

Calculation : totMarks and per

Condition:

All SubMarks must be in b/w 0 to 100,then calculate "totMarks" and "per"

SubClass : Percentage

=>float per(totMarks)

MainClass : StuMainClass

=>main()

=>read 6 sub marks

=>calculate totMarks

o/p:

totMarks =

per =

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Ex-program:

wap to read two integer values and display the following based on user choice:

1.GreaterValue

2.SmallerValue

Program : DemoMethods5.java

import java.util.Scanner;

class GreaterValue

{

```
int greater(int x,int y)  
{  
    if(x>y)  
    {  
        return x;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        return y;  
    }  
}  
}
```

```
class SmallerValue  
{  
    int smaller(int x,int y)  
    {  
        if(x<y)  
        {  
            return x;  
        }  
        else  
        {
```

```
        return y;
    }
}

class DemoMethods5
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter int value-1:");
        int v1 = s.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Enter int value-2:");
        int v2 = s.nextInt();
        if(v1==v2)
        {
            System.out.println("The values are equal...");
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println("****Choice****");
            System.out.println("1.GreaterValue\n2.SmallerValue");
            System.out.println("Enter the Choice:");
        }
    }
}
```

```
int choice = s.nextInt();

switch(choice)
{
    case 1:
        GreaterValue gv = new GreaterValue();
        int r1 = gv.greater(v1,v2);
        System.out.println("GreaterValue:"+r1);
        break;
    case 2:
        SmallerValue sm = new SmallerValue();
        int r2 = sm.smaller(v1,v2);
        System.out.println("SmallerValue:"+r2);
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid Choice....");
}
}
```

o/p:

Enter int value-1:

12

Enter int value-2:

13

******Choice******

1.GreaterValue

2.SmallerValue

Enter the Choice:

1

GreaterValue:13

=====

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faq:

define switch-case statement?

**=>switch-case statement is used to select one from multiple available options
or**

cases.

syntax:

switch(value)

{

case 1 : statements;

break;

case 2 : statements;

break;

...

case n : statements;

break;

default : default_statements;

}

Execution behaviour:

=>The switch-value is compared with available cases and,if match occurs the statements are executed and switch-case is stopped using 'break'

=>If the switch-value is not compared with any available cases then 'default' is executed.

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