

UE19CS353 : OBJECT ORIENTED ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

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Section : E

SRN : PES2UG19CS301

Lab Work- Week-1 :

Q1. WAP to demonstrate the working of the access specifier(4).

```
class DemoAccess{
    private int age=21; // Private variable
    String srn; // Default variable
    public int marks; // public variable

    // Protected method
    protected void display()
    {
        System.out.println("Marks are:"+marks);
    }
}

class DemoProtect extends DemoAccess{
    Run | Debug
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        DemoProtect obj1=new DemoProtect();

        // Demonstrating public access modifier
        obj1.marks=98;

        //System.out.println("Age:"+obj1.age);
        System.out.println("Marks:"+obj1.marks);

        // Demonstrating default access modifier
        obj1.srn="PES2UG19CS301";
        System.out.println("SRN:"+obj1.srn);

        // Demonstrating protected access modifier
        obj1.display();
    }
}
```

O/P :

```

1 error
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % javac program1.java
program1.java:16: error: age has private access in DemoAccess
    System.out.println("Age:"+obj1.age);
                        ^
1 error
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % javac program1.java
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % java DemoProtect
Marks:98
SRN:PES2UG19CS301
Marks are:98
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % █

```

**Q.2 Write a class named Car that has the following fields:----draw a class diagram**

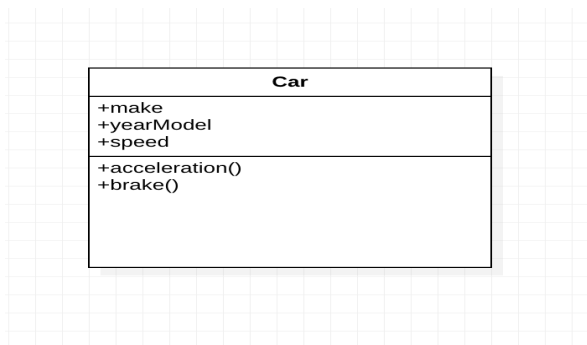
- **yearModel.** The yearModel is an int that holds the car's year model. For example, 2010.
- **make.** The make field references a String object that holds the make of the car. For example, Ford.
- **speed.** The speed field is an int that holds the car's current speed.

In addition the class should have the following

- Appropriate accessor methods should get the values stored in an object's yearModel, make, and speed fields.
- **accelerate.** The accelerate method should add 5 to the speed field each time it is called.
- **brake.** The brake method should subtract 5 from the speed field each time it is called.

Demonstrate the class in a program that creates a Car object, and then calls the accelerate method **five times**. After each call to the accelerate method, get the current speed of the car and display it. Then call the **brake method five times**. After each call to the brake method, get the current speed of the car and display it.

### Class Diagram :



### Program :

```
class Car{
    int yearModel;
    String make;
    int speed;

    int limit_accelerate=5;
    int limit_brake=5;

    void acceleration()
    {
        speed=speed+5;
        limit_accelerate--;
        if(limit_accelerate<0){
            System.out.println("You have reached the limit!");
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println("Speed is:"+speed);
        }
    }

    void brake()
    {
        speed=speed-5;
        limit_brake--;
        if(limit_brake<0){
            System.out.println("You have reached the limit!");
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println("Speed is:"+speed);
        }
    }
}
```

```
class Sample{
    Run | Debug
    public static void main(String args[]){
        // Creation of the object
        Car car=new Car();
        car.yearModel=2021;
        car.make="Volvo";
        car.speed=80;

        // Calling function 3 times first

        int count=0;
        System.out.println("-----Accelerating----");
        while(count<=5)
        {
            car.acceleration();
            count++;
        }

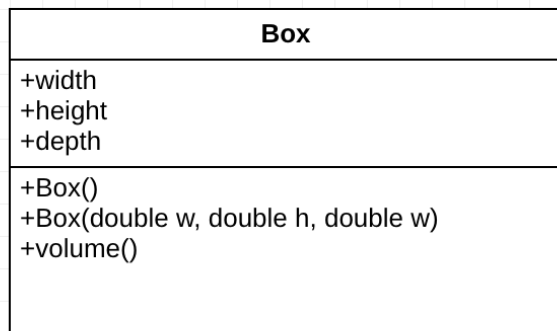
        System.out.println("-----Applying brake----");
        count=0;
        while(count<=5)
        {
            car.brake();
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

O/P:

```
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % javac program2.java
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % java Sample
-----Accelerating-----
Speed is:85
Speed is:90
Speed is:95
Speed is:100
Speed is:105
You have reached the limit!
-----Applying brake-----
Speed is:105
Speed is:100
Speed is:95
Speed is:90
Speed is:85
You have reached the limit!
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % █
```

Q3) Demonstrate the use of constructor by creating a Box class to compute volume.

Class Diagram :



Program :

```
class Box{
    double width;
    double height;
    double depth;

    // Default constructor – user defined

    Box(){
        width=0.0;
        height=0.0;
        depth=0.0;
    }

    // Parameterized constructor

    Box(double w,double h,double d){
        width=w;
        height=h;
        depth=d;
    }

    // Calculating the volume

    void volume(){
        System.out.println("The volume is :"+(width*height*depth));
    }
}
```

```
class Main{  
    Run | Debug  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        // Initializing the default constructor  
        Box b1=new Box();  
        Box b2=new Box(10.0,20.0,15.0);  
  
        b1.volume();  
  
        b2.volume();  
        // Initializing the parameterized constructor  
    }  
}
```

O/P :

```
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % javac program3.java  
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 % java Main  
The volume is :0.0  
The volume is :3000.0  
apple@Apples-MacBook-Air Week1 %
```