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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 7_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 37.5

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

A developer aims to create a budget management system using two interfaces, ExpenseRecorder for recording expenses and BudgetCalculator for calculating remaining budgets.

The ExpenseTracker class implements these interfaces, allowing users to input an initial budget and record expenses iteratively until entering 0.0 as a sentinel value.

The program then computes and displays the remaining budget or notifies of budget exceedance.

Example

Input

100.0

20.0 30.0 10.0 0.0

Output

Remaining budget: Rs. 40.00

Explanation

The initial budget is 100.0. Expenses of 20.0, 30.0, and 10.0 are recorded.

Remaining budget is calculated (100.0 - 20.0 - 30.0 - 10.0 = 40.0).

Input Format

The first line of input is the initial budget as a double-point number (double type). The budget is a positive number.

The second line of input consists of individual expenses as double-point numbers. Each expense is separated by space.

To end the input, an expense of 0.0 is used.

Output Format

The output displays the remaining budget, formatted to two decimal places, in the following format:

If the remaining budget (double type) is non-negative, it prints "Remaining budget: Rs. [remainingBudget]".

If the remaining budget is negative, it prints "No remaining budget, You've exceeded your budget!".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 100.0

20.0 30.0 10.0 0.0
Output: Remaining budget: Rs. 40.00

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

// You are using Java
interface ExpenseRecorder {
    void recordExpense(double expense);
}

interface BudgetCalculator {
    double calculateRemainingBudget();
}

class ExpenseTracker implements ExpenseRecorder, BudgetCalculator {
    private double initialBudget;
    private double totalExpenses;

    public ExpenseTracker(double initialBudget) {
        this.initialBudget = initialBudget;
        this.totalExpenses = 0.0;
    }

    public void recordExpense(double expense) {
        if (expense != 0.0) {
            totalExpenses += expense;
        }
    }

    public double calculateRemainingBudget() {
        return initialBudget - totalExpenses;
    }
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        double budget = scanner.nextDouble();


        ExpenseTracker tracker = new ExpenseTracker(budget);
```

```java
        double expense;
        do {
            expense = scanner.nextDouble();
            tracker.recordExpense(expense);
        } while (expense != 0.0);

        double remainingBudget = tracker.calculateRemainingBudget();
        if (remainingBudget >= 0) {
            System.out.printf("Remaining budget: Rs. %.2f", remainingBudget);
        } else {
            System.out.println("No remaining budget, You've exceeded your
budget!");
        }
    }
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

2.   Problem Statement:

Ray is developing a tax calculation program in Java. The program includes an interface named TaxCalculator with a method to calculate tax based on salary. The SimpleTaxCalculator class implements this interface and determines the tax to be paid based on the salary amount using progressive tax slabs.

Your task is to implement this system. The program first takes an integer T representing the number of test cases, followed by T salary values. For each salary, calculate the total tax to be paid based on the following progressive tax rules:

For the first   50,000 of salary, the tax rate is 5%.For the next   50,000 (i.e., from   50,001 to   1,00,000), the tax rate is 10%.For any amount above   1,00,000, the tax rate is 20%. (That is, only the amount above   1,00,000 is taxed at 20%.)

Example

Input

3

78000

110000

23000

Output

5300

9500

1150

Explanation

For Salary Rs. 78,000

Tax = 0.1 * (78,000 - 50,000) + 0.05 * 50,000 = 5,300

For Salary Rs. 1,10,000

Tax = 0.2 * (110000 - 100000)+ 0.1 * 50,000 + 0.05 * 50,000 = 9,500

For Salary Rs. 23,000

Tax = 0.05 * 23,000 = 1,150

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer, T, representing the number of test cases.

The next T lines of the input consist of a single integer, representing the annual salary of an individual, separated by a line.

Output Format

The output displays the calculated tax as an integer for each test case, separated by a line.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2
100
300

Output: 5
15

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

// You are using Java
interface TaxCalculator {
    int calculateTax(int salary);
}

class SimpleTaxCalculator implements TaxCalculator {
    public int calculateTax(int salary) {
        double tax = 0.0;

        if (salary <= 50000) {
            tax = salary * 0.05;
        } else if (salary <= 100000) {
            tax = 50000 * 0.05 + (salary - 50000) * 0.10;
        } else {
            tax = 50000 * 0.05 + 50000 * 0.10 + (salary - 100000) * 0.20;
        }

        return (int) Math.round(tax);
    }
}
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int T = scanner.nextInt();

        TaxCalculator taxCalculator = new SimpleTaxCalculator();

        for (int i = 0; i < T; i++) {
            int salary = scanner.nextInt();
            int tax = taxCalculator.calculateTax(salary);
            System.out.println(tax);
```

```
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Status : Partially correct   *Marks : 7.5/10*

3. Problem Statement:

Sam is developing a geometry application and needs a class for trapezoid calculations. Create a "Trapezoid" class implementing a "ShapeInput" interface with a method to input trapezoid dimensions.

Also, implement a "ShapeCalculator" interface with methods to compute area and perimeter. In the "Main" class, instantiate Trapezoid, gather user input, and display the calculated area and perimeter with two decimal places.

Note

Area of Trapezoid = (1/2) * (base1 + base2) * height

Perimeter of Trapezoid = base1 + base2 + side1 + side2

Input Format

The first line of input is a double-point value representing base1 of the trapezoid.

The second line of input is a double-point value representing base2 of the trapezoid.

The third line of input is a double-point value representing the height of the trapezoid.

The fourth line of input is a double-point value representing side1 of the trapezoid.

The fifth line of input is a double-point value representing side2 of the trapezoid.

Output Format

The output displays the two lines of the calculated area (double type) and perimeter (double type) of the trapezoid, each rounded to two decimal places in the following format:

"Area of the Trapezoid: <<calculated area>>".

Perimeter of the Trapezoid: <<calculated perimeter>>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1.0
2.0
1.0
3.0
1.0
Output: Area of the Trapezoid: 1.50
Perimeter of the Trapezoid: 7.00

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

// You are using Java
import java.util.Scanner;

interface ShapeInput {
    void getInput();
}

interface ShapeCalculator {
    double calculateArea();
    double calculatePerimeter();
}

class Trapezoid implements ShapeInput, ShapeCalculator {
    private double base1;
```

```java
    private double base2;
    private double height;
    private double side1;
    private double side2;

    public void getInput() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        base1 = scanner.nextDouble();
        base2 = scanner.nextDouble();
        height = scanner.nextDouble();
        side1 = scanner.nextDouble();
        side2 = scanner.nextDouble();
    }

    public double calculateArea() {
        return 0.5 * (base1 + base2) * height;
    }

    public double calculatePerimeter() {
        return base1 + base2 + side1 + side2;
    }
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Trapezoid trapezoid = new Trapezoid();
        trapezoid.getInput();

        double area = trapezoid.calculateArea();
        double perimeter = trapezoid.calculatePerimeter();

        System.out.println("Area of the Trapezoid: " + String.format("%.2f", area));
        System.out.println("Perimeter of the Trapezoid: " + String.format("%.2f",
perimeter));
    }
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

4. Problem Statement

John is developing a car loan calculator and has structured his program using two interfaces, Principal and InterestRate, defining methods for principal and interest rate retrieval.

The Loan class implements these interfaces, taking principal and annual interest rates as parameters. User input is solicited for these values, and the program ensures their validity before performing calculations. If input values are invalid (less than or equal to zero), an error message is displayed.

Note: Total interest = principal * interest rate * years

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value P, representing the principal.

The second line consists of a double value R, representing the annual interest rate.

The third line consists of an integer value N, representing the loan duration in years.

Output Format

If the input values are valid, print "Total interest paid: Rs. " followed by a double value, representing the total interest paid, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the input values are invalid (negative or zero values for principal, annual interest rate, or loan duration), print "Invalid input values!".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 20000.00
0.05
5
Output: Total interest paid: Rs.5000.00

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

interface Principal {
    double getPrincipal();
}

interface InterestRate {
    double getInterestRate();
}

class Loan implements Principal, InterestRate {
    private double principal;
    private double interestRate;

    public Loan(double principal, double interestRate) {
        this.principal = principal;
        this.interestRate = interestRate;
    }

    public double getPrincipal() {
        return principal;
    }

    public double getInterestRate() {
        return interestRate;
    }

    public double calculateTotalInterest(int years) {
        return getPrincipal() * getInterestRate() * years;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        double carPrice = scanner.nextDouble();

        double annualInterestRate = scanner.nextDouble();

        int loanDuration = scanner.nextInt();

        if (carPrice <= 0 || annualInterestRate <= 0 || loanDuration <= 0) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Invalid input values!");
            return;
        }

        Loan carLoan = new Loan(carPrice, annualInterestRate);
        double totalInterest = carLoan.calculateTotalInterest(loanDuration);

        System.out.printf("Total interest paid: Rs.%.2f%n", totalInterest);
    }
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*