Week 10 - S10 - Advanced OOP - UML Diagram - Practice Problem

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QNO1>

Problem Statement: Design a simple Library Management System that tracks books and Members.

- A Library contains multiple Books.
- A Member can borrow multiple Books.
- If the Library is deleted, all its Books are also removed (Composition relationship).

LibraryDemo.java

```
import java.util.*;
     class Book {
         // TODO: Declare private attributes: title, author, isbn
         private String title;
         private String author;
         private String isbn;
         // TODO: Create a parameterized constructor to initialize all attributes
         public Book(String title, String author, String isbn) {
             // TODO: Initialize fields
             this.title = title;
             this.author = author;
             this.isbn = isbn;
         // TODO: Create a method to show details of the book
18 🗸
         public void showDetails() {
             // TODO: Print book information in format:
             // "Title: <title>, Author: <author>, ISBN: <isbn>"
System.out.println("Title: " + title + ", Author: " + author + ", ISBN: " + isbn);
         // TODO: Create a getter method to return the book title
         public String getTitle() {
            // TODO: Return title
             return title;
```

```
TODO: Declare private attributes: name (String), books (List<Book>)
  private String name;
  private List<Book> books;
  // TODO: Create a constructor to initialize the library name and list
  public Library(String name) {
      // TODO: Initialize fields
      this.name = name;
      this.books = new ArrayList<>();
  // TODO: Add a book to the library
  public void addBook(Book book) {
         TODO: Add the book to the list
      books.add(book);
      // Print: "Added book '<title>' to braryName> Library"
      System.out.println("Added book '" + book.getTitle() + "' to " + name + " Library");
  // <mark>TODO</mark>: Display all books in the library
  public void showBooks() {
      // TODO: Print "Books in raryName> Library:"
      System.out.println("Books in " + name + " Library:");
      // Loop through books and call showDetails() for each Book
      for (Book b : books) {
         b.showDetails();
class Member {
    // <mark>TODO</mark>: Declare private attributes: name (String), borrowedBooks (List<Book)
    private String name;
    private List<Book> borrowedBooks;
    // TODO: Create a constructor to initialize the member name and list
    public Member(String name) {
        // TODO: Initialize fields
        this.name = name;
        this.borrowedBooks = new ArrayList<>();
    // TODO: Borrow a book from the library
    public void borrowBook(Book book) {
        // TODO: Add the book to the borrowedBooks list
        borrowedBooks.add(book);
        System.out.println(name + " borrowed book: " + book.getTitle());
    // TODO: Show all borrowed books
    public void showBorrowedBooks() {
        // TODO: Print "Books borrowed by <memberName>:"
        System.out.println("Books borrowed by " + name + ":");
        // Loop through borrowedBooks and call showDetails() for each
        for (Book b : borrowedBooks) {
            b.showDetails();
```

```
public class LibraryDemo {
          public static void main(String[] args) {
               // TODO: Step 1 - Create a Library object
               // Example: Library lib = new Library("Central City");
              Library lib = new Library("Central City");
              // TODO: Step 2 - Create 3 Book objects with sample data
100
              Book b1 = new Book("The Alchemist", "Paulo Coelho", "9780061122415");
              Book b2 = new Book("To Kill a Mockingbird", "Harper Lee", "9780060935467");
Book b3 = new Book("1984", "George Orwell", "9780451524935");
101
102
103
               // TODO: Step 3 - Add books to library using addBook()
104
105
              lib.addBook(b1);
106
              lib.addBook(b2);
107
              lib.addBook(b3);
108
109
               // TODO: Step 4 - Display all books in the library using showBooks()
110
              lib.showBooks();
111
               // TODO: Step 5 - Create a Member object (e.g., new Member("Ravi"))
              Member member = new Member("Ravi");
              // TODO: Step 6 - Borrow 2 books using borrowBook()
              member.borrowBook(b1);
              member.borrowBook(b3);
               // TODO: Step 7 - Display borrowed books using showBorrowedBooks()
              member.showBorrowedBooks();
```

OUTPUT→

```
PS C:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\Weeks\Week 10\Practise Problems\Problem 1> cd "c:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\Weeks\Week 10\Practise Problems\Problem 1\"; if ($?) { javac LibraryDemo.java }; if ($?) { java LibraryDemo
```

QNO2→

Design a simple Online Shopping System that represents the relationship between Customer, Order, and Product objects.

- A Customer can place multiple Orders.
- Each Order contains multiple Products.
- Each Product has a name and price.
- A Customer object has personal details like name and email.

ShopingDemo.java

```
import java.util.*;

// Product class
class Product {
    // Declare private attributes: name, price
    private String name;
    private double price;

// Create a parameterized constructor to initialize all attributes

public Product(String name, double price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }

// Create showDetails() to display product info

public void showDetails() {
        System.out.println("Product: " + name + ", Price: ₹" + price);
    }

// Getter for product name

public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

```
// Order class
class Order {
    // Declare private attributes: orderId (String), products (List<Product>)
   private String orderId;
   private List<Product> products;
   // Constructor to initialize orderId and list
   public Order(String orderId) {
        this.orderId = orderId;
       this.products = new ArrayList<>();
    public void addProduct(Product product) {
       products.add(product);
       System.out.println("Added product '" + product.getName() + "' to Order " + orderId);
   // Show order details
   public void showOrderDetails() {
        // Print "Order <orderId> contains:"
       System.out.println("Order " + orderId + " contains:");
        for (Product product : products) {
            product.showDetails();
    // Getter for orderId
    public String getOrderId() {
        return orderId;
class Customer {
    // Declare private attributes: name, email, orders (List<Order>)
    private String name;
    private String email;
    private List<Order> orders;
    public Customer(String name, String email) {
        this.name = name;
        this.email = email;
        this.orders = new ArrayList<>();
    // Place an order
    public void placeOrder(Order order) {
        orders.add(order);
        System.out.println(name + " placed Order " + order.getOrderId());
    // Display all orders for this customer
    public void showCustomerOrders() {
```

```
for (Order order : orders) {
           order.showOrderDetails();
public class ShoppingDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Customer customer = new Customer("Amit", "amit@gmail.com");
       Product laptop = new Product("Laptop", 75000);
       Product mobile = new Product("Mobile", 25000);
       Product mouse = new Product("Mouse", 800);
       Order order1 = new Order("ORD001");
       order1.addProduct(laptop);
       order1.addProduct(mouse);
       Order order2 = new Order("ORD002");
       order2.addProduct(mobile);
       // Step 4 - Associate orders with customer using placeOrder()
       customer.placeOrder(order1);
       customer.placeOrder(order2);
         // Step 5 - Display all orders and their products using showCustomerOrders()
          customer.showCustomerOrders();
         // NOTE: This demo represents Object Diagram runtime objects and links.
```

OUTPUT→

```
PS C:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\Weeks\Week 10\Practise
Problems\Problem 2> cd "c:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\
Weeks\Week 10\Practise Problems\Problem 2\" ; if ($?) { javac ShoppingDemo.java } ; if ($?) { java ShoppingDemo }

Added product 'Laptop' to Order ORD001
Added product 'Mouse' to Order ORD001
Added product 'Mobile' to Order ORD002
Amit placed Order ORD001
Amit placed Order ORD002
Orders placed by Amit:
Order ORD001 contains:
Product: Laptop, Price: ?75000.0
Order ORD002 contains:
Product: Mouse, Price: ?800.0
Order ORD002 contains:
Product: Mobile, Price: ?25000.0
```

QNO3→

Design a Sequence Diagram that models an ATM withdrawal process between a

Customer, ATM, and BankAccount.

When a customer inserts a card and requests withdrawal:

- 1. The Customer sends a request to the ATM.
- 2. The ATM verifies the PIN with the BankAccount.
- 3. If successful, the BankAccount processes the withdrawal.
- 4. The ATM dispenses the cash.
- 5. The Customer receives confirmation.

ATMDemo.java

```
class BankAccount {
         // TODO: Declare private attributes: accountNumber, balance, pin
        private String accountNumber;
        private double balance;
        private int pin;
        // TODO: Constructor to initialize all fields
        public BankAccount(String accountNumber, double balance, int pin) {
            this.accountNumber = accountNumber;
             this.balance = balance;
             this.pin = pin;
        // TODO: Validate PIN
        public boolean validatePin(int enteredPin) {
            return enteredPin == pin;
        // TODO: Debit amount from account
         public void debit(double amount) {
             if (amount <= balance) {</pre>
                balance -= amount;
                System.out.println("INR." + amount + " withdrawn. Remaining balance: INR." + balance);
24
             } else {
                 System.out.println("Insufficient balance.");
```

```
class ATM {
   private BankAccount linkedAccount;
   public ATM(BankAccount linkedAccount) {
       this.linkedAccount = linkedAccount;
   public void withdraw(int enteredPin, double amount) {
       if (linkedAccount.validatePin(enteredPin)) {
           linkedAccount.debit(amount);
           System.out.println("Transaction successful.");
       } else {
           System.out.println("Invalid PIN. Transaction failed.");
class Customer {
   private String name;
   private ATM atm;
   public Customer(String name, ATM atm) {
       this.name = name;
       this.atm = atm;
   public void performWithdrawal(int pin, double amount) {
       System.out.println(name + " is requesting withdrawal...");
       atm.withdraw(pin, amount);
public class ATMDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Step 1 - Create BankAccount object
        BankAccount account = new BankAccount("1234567890", 5000.0, 1234);
        // Step 2 - Create ATM object linked to BankAccount
        ATM atm = new ATM(account);
        // Step 3 - Create Customer object associated with ATM
        Customer customer = new Customer("Ramesh", atm);
        customer.performWithdrawal(1234, 1500.0);
        // Step 5 - Call performWithdrawal() with incorrect PIN
        customer.performWithdrawal(9999, 1000.0);
        // NOTE: Sequence flow: Customer → ATM → BankAccount
```

OUTPUT→

```
PS C:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\Weeks\Week 10\Pr actise Problems\Problem 3> cd "c:\Users\Ramesh\Personal Folders\MISCELLANEOUS\ENTRANCE EXAMS\SRM\SEMESTER-3\JAVA-STEP\Weeks\Week 10\Practise Problems\Problem 3\"; if ($?) { javac ATMDemo.java }; if ($?) { java ATMDemo } Ramesh is requesting withdrawal...
INR.1500.0 withdrawn. Remaining balance: INR.3500.0
Transaction successful.
Ramesh is requesting withdrawal...
Invalid PIN. Transaction failed.
```