

- 1) Develop a Java program that prints all real solutions to the quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ . Read in  $a, b, c$  & use the quadratic formula. If the discriminant  $b^2 - 4ac$  is negative, display a message stating that there are no real solutions.

```
import java.util.*;
class Quadratic
{
    public static void main (String arg[])
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println ("Enter the co-efficient of a:");
        double a = sc.nextDouble();
        System.out.println ("Enter the co-efficient of b:");
        double b = sc.nextDouble();
        System.out.println ("Enter the co-efficient of c:");
        double c = sc.nextDouble();
        double d = b*b - 4*a*c;
        if (d > 0)
        {
            double r1 = (-b + Math.sqrt(d)) / 2*a;
            double r2 = (-b - Math.sqrt(d)) / 2*a;
            System.out.println ("Roots are " + r1 + " and " + r2);
        }
        else if (d == 0)
        {
            double r1 = -b / 2*a;
            double r2 = -b / 2*a;
            System.out.println ("Roots are " + r1 + " and " + r2);
        }
        else if (d < 0)
        {
            System.out.println ("There are no real solution");
        }
    }
}
```

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```
else
{ System.out.println("INVALID INPUT");
}
```

?

Output :

Enter the co-efficient a : 1

Enter the co-efficient b : -3

Enter the co-efficient c : 2

The equation has roots 2.0 and 1.0

2) Develop a Java class with members marks. Include a method to calculate total marks.

import java.util.\*;  
class Student

{  
 int id;  
 String name;  
 int marks;  
 int total;

public void calculateTotal()

{  
 Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
 System.out.print("Enter student id : ");  
 id = sc.nextInt();

System.out.print("Enter student name : ");  
 name = sc.nextLine();

System.out.print("Enter student marks : ");  
 marks = sc.nextInt();

total = id + name + marks;  
System.out.println("Total marks : " + total);

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
 System.out.println(" ");

Q.T "):

- 2) Develop a Java program to create a class Student with members usn, an array credits & an array marks. Include methods to accept & display details & a method to calculate SGPA of a student.

Import java.util.Scanner;

class Student  
{

String usn;

String name;

int[] credits;

int[] marks;

int numsubs;

public void acceptDetails()

{ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Enter USN: ");

usn = sc.nextLine();

System.out.println("Enter name: ");

name = sc.nextLine();

System.out.println("Enter the number of subjects: ");

numsubs = sc.nextInt();

credits = new int[numsubs];

marks = new int[numsubs];

for (int i=0; i < numsubs; i++)

{

System.out.println("Enter credits: ");

credits[i] = sc.nextInt();

System.out.println("Enter marks: ");

marks[i] = sc.nextInt();

}

?

public void display()

{

System.out.println("USN : " + usn);

System.out.println("Name : " + name);

System.out.println("No. of subjects : " + numsubs);

for (int i=0 ; i<numsubs ; i++)

{ System.out.println("Subject " +(i+1) +

"credits : " + credits[i] + "Marks : "  
+ marks[i]);

}

}

public double SGPA()

{ int totalcred = 0;

int totalgradepts = 0;

for (int i=0 ; i<numsubs ; i++)

{ int gradepoint = getgradepoint(marks[i]);

totalgradepts += gradepoint \* credit[i];

totalcred += credits[i];

}

if (totalcred > 0)

{ return double totalgradepts / totalcred; }

}

else

{ return 0.0; }

}

}

public int getgradepoint (int marks)

{ if (marks >= 90)

return 10;

```
else if (marks >= 80)  
    return 9;  
else if (marks >= 70)  
    return 8;  
else if (marks >= 60)  
    return 7;  
else if (marks >= 50)  
    return 6;  
else if (marks >= 40)  
    return 5;  
else  
    return 0;
```

?

```
public class Main  
{ public static void main (String args[])  
{ Student s = new Student();  
    s.acceptDetails();  
    s.display();  
    double sgpa = s.SGPA();  
    System.out.println ("SGPA: " + sgpa);  
}
```

?

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Output:

Enter USN: 1BM23ETD45

Enter name: Saahya K.S

Enter number of subjects: 3

Enter credits for subject 1: 4

Enter marks for subject 1: 85

Enter credits for subject 2: 3

Enter marks for subject 2: 75

Enter credits for subject 3: 3

Enter marks for subject 3: 66

Student Details:

USN: 1BM23ETD45

Name: Saahya K.S

Number of subjects: 3

Subject 1: credits = 4, Marks = 85

Subject 2: credits = 3, Marks = 75

Subject 3: credits = 3, Marks = 66

SGPA: 8.1

- 3) Create a class Book which contains four members: name, author, price, num-pages. Include a constructor to set the values for the members. Include methods to set & get the details of the objects. Include a toString() method that could display the complete details of the book. Develop a Java program to create n book objects.

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

```
class Book
```

```
{
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    String author;
```

```
    double price;
```

```
    int num-pages;
```

```
    Book (String n, String a, double pr, int pg)
```

```
    { name = n;
```

```
        author = a;
```

```
        price = pr;
```

```
        num-pages = pg;
```

```
}
```

```
public String toString()
```

```
{ return "Book Details : \nName : " + name +  
        "\nAuthor : " + author + "\n"  
        "Price : " + price + "\nNumber of  
        pages : " + num-pages;
```

```
}
```

```
?
```

```
public class Main
{
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println ("Enter number of books : ");
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        Book books [] = new Book [n];
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        {
            System.out.println ("Enter Name : ");
            String name = sc.nextLine();
            System.out.println ("Enter Author : ");
            String author = sc.nextLine();
            System.out.println ("Enter the price : ");
            double price = sc.nextDouble();
            System.out.println ("Enter the Number of
                pages : ");
            int num-pages = sc.nextInt();
            books [i] = new Book (name, author, price,
                num-pages);
        }
    }
}
```

~~for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
 {
 System.out.println (books[i].toString());
 }~~

Output:

Enter number of books : 2

Enter details for Book 1

Enter name : A Good Girl's Guide To Murder.

Enter Author : Holly Jackson

Enter Price : 499 rupees.

Enter number of pages : 365

Enter details for Book 2

Enter name : Five Survive.

Enter Author : Holly Jackson.

Enter Price : 300 rupees

Enter number of pages : 250

-- Book List --

Book 1

Book Details :

Name : A Good Girl's Guide To Murder

Author : Holly Jackson

Price : 499 rupees

Number of pages : 365

Book 2

Book Details :

Name : Five Survive

Author : Holly Jackson

Price : 300 rupees

Number of pages : 250

- A) Develop a Java program to create an abstract class named Shape that contains two integers and an empty method named printArea(). Provide three classes named printArea() Rectangle, Triangle & Circle such that each one of the classes contain only the method printArea() that prints the area of the given shape.

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
abstract class Shape {  
    int dim1;  
    int dim2;  
    abstract void print(creat); printArea();  
}
```

```
class Rectangle extends Shape {  
    Rectangle (int length, int breadth)  
    {  
        this.dim1 = length;  
        this.dim2 = breadth;  
    }
```

```
void print(creat) printArea()  
{  
    int area = dim1 * dim2;  
    System.out.println ("Area of the Rectangle :"  
        + area);  
}
```

```
class Triangle extends Shape {  
    Triangle (int base, int height)  
    {  
        this.dim1 = base;  
        this.dim2 = height;  
    }
```

Void printArea()

{ double area = 0.5 \* dim1 \* dim2;

System.out.println ("Area of triangle : "  
+ area);

}

}

class Circle extends Shape

{ Circle (int radius)

{ this.dim1 = radius;

}

void printArea()

{ double area = 3.14 \* dim1 \* dim1;

System.out.println ("Area of the circle : "  
+ area);

}

}

public class Main

{ public static void main (String args [])

{ Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);

System.out.println ("Enter length & breadth of the  
Rectangle : ");

int l = sc.nextInt();

int b = sc.nextInt();

Rectangle rect = new Rectangle (l, b);

rect.printArea();

System.out.println ("Enter base & height of the  
triangle : ");

int ba = sc.nextInt();

int h = sc.nextInt();

Triangle tr = new Triangle (ba, h);

tr.printArea();

```
System.out.println ("Enter radius of the circle :")  
int r = sc.nextInt();  
Circle c = new Circle (r);  
c.printArea();
```

?  
?

Output:

Enter length of Rectangle : 5

Enter breadth of Rectangle : 4

area of Rectangle = 20

Enter base of triangle : 6

Enter height of triangle = 3

area of Triangle = 9

Enter radius of circle : 7

area of circle : 153.9380400

~~X~~

5) Develop a Java program to create a class Bank that maintains two kinds of account for its customers, one called savings account & the other account called current account. The savings account provides compound interest & withdrawal facilities but no cheque book facilities. The current account provides cheque book facility but no interest. Current account holders should also maintain a minimum balance & if the balance falls below this level, a service charge is imposed.

Create a class Account that stores customer name, account number & type of account. From this derive the classes cur-acct & sav-acct to make them more specific to their requirements. Include the necessary methods in order to achieve the following tasks

- (a) Accept deposit from customer & update the balance
- (b) Display the balance
- (c) Compute & deposit interest.
- (d) Permit withdrawal & update the balance.

Check for the minimum balance, impose penalty if necessary & update the balance.

import java.util.Scanner;

class Account {

{ String customerName;

String AccNo;

String acctype;

double balance;

Account (String cname, String anum, String atype)

{ customerName = cname;

AccNo = anum;

acctype = atype;

5) Develop a Java program to create a class Bank that maintains two kinds of account for its 10 customers, one called savings account & the other account called current account. The savings account provides compound interest & withdrawal facilities but no cheque book facilities. The current account provides cheque book facility but no interest. Current account holders should also maintain a minimum balance & if the balance falls below this level, a service charge is imposed.

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- (b) Display the balance.
- (c) Compute & deposit interest.
- (d) Permit withdrawal & update the balance.

Check for the minimum balance, impose penalty if necessary & update the balance.

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class Account {  
    String customerName;  
    String A.accNo;  
    String acctype;  
    double balance;  
    Account (String cname, String anum, String  
            atype)  
    { customerName = cname;  
      accNo = anum;  
      acctype = atype;
```

balance = 0.0;

}

public void deposit (double amount)

{ if (amount > 0)

{ balance += amount;

System.out.println ("Deposited: " + amount);

}

else

{ System.out.println ("Invalid amount");

}

}

public void displayBalance ()

{ System.out.println ("Balance : " + balance);

}

public void updateBalance (double amount)

{ balance = amount;

}

}

class SavAcct extends Account

{ double interestrate;

public SavAcct (String customerName, String accNo, double interest)

{ super (customerName, accNo, "savings");

this.interestrate = interest;

}

public void <sup>use</sup>computeInterest (int years)

{ double balance = getBalance();

double interest = balance \* Math.pow ((1 + interestrate)  
years) - balance;

deposit (interest);

System.out.println ("Interest of rupees " +  
interest + " artied.");

}

```
public void withdraw (double amount)
{
    double balance = getBalance ();
    if (amount > 0 & & amount <= balance)
        updateBalance (balance - amount);
    System.out.println ("Withdrawn : " + amount);
}
else
{
    System.out.println ("Insufficient balance");
}
```

class CurrAcct extends Account

```
{
    double minBalance;
    double penalty;
```

~~CurrAcct (String customerName, String accNumber,  
double minBalance, double penalty)~~

```

    Super (CustomerName, Account Number, "Current");
    this.minBalance = minBalance;
    this.penalty = penalty;
}
```

```
public void withdraw (double amount)
{
    double balance = getBalance ();
    if (amount > 0 & & amount <= balance)
        updateBalance (balance - amount);
    System.out.println ("Withdrawn : " + amount);
    if (getBalance () < minBalance)
        updateBalance (getBalance () - penalty);
    System.out.println ("Balance below minimum  
penalty of " + penalty);
}
```

else

{ System.out.println("Insufficient balance") ; } ; or  
invalid amount ");

}

public class Main

{ public static void main (String args[])

{ Scanner sc = new Scanner (System. In);

System.out.println ("Enter name for savings  
account");

String savName = sc.nextLine();

System.out.println ("Enter the amount for  
savings account = ");

String savAccNum = sc.nextLine();

SavAcct sa = new SavAcct (savName, savAccNum,  
9.0);

sa.deposit (1000);

sa.computeInterest (2);

sa.displayBalance ();

sa.withdraw (500);

sa.displayBalance ();

System.out.println ("Enter customer name for  
current account : ");

String curName = sc.nextLine();

System.out.println ("Enter account number for  
current account : ");

String curAccNum = sc.nextLine();

CurrAcct ca = new CurrAcct (curName, curAccNum  
500, 50);

ca.deposit (1500);

ca.displayBalance ();

ca.withdraw (1200);

ca.displayBalance ();

ca. withdraw(500);

ca. displayBalance();

q  
~~q~~

Another program for saving information and

process various deposit and withdraw requests as per

specified amount, withdraw

amount greater than zero

and less than or equal to

account balance.

deposit and withdraw amounts must be

positive

balance

cannot be less than zero

and account cannot be

closed if account balance is zero

After displaying account details

user can choose to

deposit or withdraw

amount from account

and user can choose to

deposit or withdraw

amount from account

and user can choose to

deposit or withdraw

amount from account

and user can choose to

deposit or withdraw

amount from account

Output:

Enter customer name for Savings Account : Anne

Enter account number for Savings Account : 5123

Deposit of = 1000.0 Rupees

Interest of Rupees 81.599 added to your account

Balance : 1081.6 Rupees

Withdrawn : 500.0 Rupees

Balance : 581.6 Rupees.

Enter customer name for Current Account : Noah

Enter account number for Current Account : 7862

Deposited : 1500.0 Rupees

Balance : 1500.0 Rupees

Withdrawn : 1200.0 Rupees

Balance : 300.0 Rupees

Balance below minimum Penalty of 50.0 Rupees imposed

Balance : 250.0 Rupees.

Withdrawn : 500.0 Rupees

In sufficient balance or invalid amount

Balance : 250.0 Rupees

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6) Create a package CIE which has two classes - Student & Internals. The class Internals has an array that stores the internal marks scored in five courses of the current semester of the student. Create another package SEE marks scored in five courses of the current semester of the student. Import the two packages in a file that declares the final marks of 9 students in all five courses.

```
package CIE ;
public class Student
{
    public String usn;
    public String name;
    public int sem;

    public Student (String usn, String name, int sem)
    {
        this.usn = usn;
        this.name = name;
        this.sem = sem;
    }

    public void displayStudentDetails ()
    {
        System.out.println ("USN: " + usn);
        System.out.println ("Name: " + name);
        System.out.println ("Sem: " + sem);
    }
}

public class Internals
{
    public int[] internalMarks = new int [5]
```

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```
public void displaySEEMarks ()  
{ System.out.print ("SEEMarks: ");  
for (int i=0; i < seeMarks.length(); i++)  
{ System.out.print (marks[i] + " ");  
}  
System.out.println ();  
}
```

student[i] = new E  
internals[i] = new

```
System.out.println (  
int [] internalMa  
for (int j=0 ; j <  
{ internalMark  
}  
internals[i].set
```

```
import CIE.*;  
import SEE.*;  
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
System.out.printt  
int [] seeMarks.  
for (int j=0 ; j <  
{ seeMarks[  
}  
student[i].set
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main (String args[]){  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);  
        System.out.println ("Enter number of  
        students: ");  
        int n = sc.nextInt();  
        External [] students = new External [n];  
        Internals [] internals = new Internals [n];  
    }
```

~~System.out.print  
for (int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)  
{ System.out.println (student[i].getStudentName () + " " + student[i].getInternalMark ())  
}~~

```
for (int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)  
{ System.out.println ("\nEnter details of  
student: ");  
    System.out.println ("Enter USN: ");  
    String usn = sc.next();  
    System.out.println ("Enter Name: ");  
    String name = sc.nextLine();  
    System.out.println ("Enter SEM: ");  
    int sem = sc.nextInt();  
}
```

~~System.out.println  
for (int j=0 ; j < n ; j++)  
{ int f = 0;  
 for (int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)  
 { if (students[i].getUSN () == usn)  
 f++;  
 }  
 if (f == 1)  
 System.out.println (student[i].getStudentName () + " " + student[i].getInternalMark ())  
 else  
 System.out.println ("USN already exists")  
}~~

~~System.out.println  
for (int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)  
{ System.out.println (student[i].getStudentName () + " " + student[i].getInternalMark ())  
}~~

students[i] = new External (us, name, sem);  
internals[i] = new Internal();

System.out.println ("Enter 5 internal marks : ");  
int[] internalMarks = new int[5];  
for (int j=0; j<5; j++)  
{ internalMarks[j] = sc.nextInt();  
}

internals[i].setInternalMarks (internalMarks)

System.out.println ("Enter 5 SEE Marks : ");  
int[] seeMarks = new int[5];  
for (int j=0; j<5; j++)  
{ seeMarks[j] = sc.nextInt();  
}

student[i].setSEEMarks (seeMarks);

System.out.println ("Final Marks of Student");  
for (int i=0; i<10; i++)  
{ System.out.println ("Student" + (i+1) + ":" );  
students[i].displayStudentDetails ();  
internals[i].displayInternalMarks ();  
student[i].displaySEEMarks ();

System.out.print ("Final Marks : ");

for (int j=0; j<5; j++)  
{ int finalMarks = internals[i].internalMarks  
+ (students[i].seeMarks[j]/2);  
System.out.print ("finalMarks" + " ");  
}

System.out.println();

Output:

Enter number of students : 1

Enter USN : IBM23ETD45

Enter Name : Saahya K S

Enter Sem : 3

Enter 5 internal marks :

20 25 18 23 20

Enter 5 SEE marks :

50 55 40 45 35

Student 1 :

USN : IBM23ETD45

Name : Saahya K S

Semester : 3

Internal Marks : 20, 25, 18, 23, 20

SEE Marks : 50, 55, 40, 45, 35

Final Marks : 45, 52, 38, 45, 37

7) Write a exception class named "Son" which implements & throws the I/P constraints age and  
 $\geq$  = for

import  
class  
{ pu

3

class  
{ pu

3

3

7) Write a program that demonstrates handling of exceptions in inheritance tree. Create a base class called "Father" & derived class called "Son" which extends the base class. In Father class, implement a constructor which takes the age & throws the exception WrongAge() when the i/p age < 0. In Son class, implement a constructor that uses both Father & son's age and throws an exception if son's age is  $\geq$  father's age.

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
class WrongAgeException extends Exception  
{ public WrongAgeException (String message)  
{ super (message); } }
```

?

```
class Father
```

```
{ public int age;
```

```
public Father (int age) throws WrongAgeException
```

```
{
```

```
if (age < 0)
```

```
throw new WrongAgeException ("father age  
cannot be negative.");
```

```
this.age = age;
```

```
System.out.println ("Age set to " + this.age);
```

```
?
```

```
class Son extends Father
{
    private int Sonage;
    public Son (int FatherAge, int Sonage) throws
        WrongAgeException
    {
        super (FatherAge);
        if (Sonage < 0)
            throw new WrongAgeException ("son age can't
                be negative");
        if (Sonage >= FatherAge)
            throw new WrongAgeException ("Son age cannot
                be greater than or equal to Father age");
        this.Sonage = Sonage;
    }
}
```

```
System.out.println ("Son's age is set to: " + this.
    Sonage);
```

```
public class Main
{
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        try
        {
            System.out.print ("Enter father age: ");
            int FatherAge = sc.nextInt ();
            System.out.print ("Enter son age: ");
            int Sonage = sc.nextInt ();
            Son son = new Son (FatherAge, Sonage);
        }
    }
}
```

```
catch (WrongAgeException e)
{
    System.out.println ("Exception: " + e.getMessage ());
}
```

```
catch (Exception e)
{
    System.out.println ("Error" + e.getMessage ());
}
```

Output:

Enter Father's age : 50

Enter son's age = 25

Exception Father's age cannot be negative!

- 8) Write a program which creates 2 threads  
 one thread displays "BMS college of  
 Engineering" once every ten seconds & another  
 displays "CSE" every 2 sec.

```

class CollegeThread extends Thread {
    public CollegeThread (String message, int interval) {
        new Thread () ->
            try {
                while (true) {
                    System.out.println (message);
                    Thread.sleep (interval);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                System.out.println ("Thread interrupted");
            }
        }. start ();
    }

public class MultiThreadingExample {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        new CollegeThread ("BMS Engineering College", 10000);
        new CollegeThread ("CSE", 2000);
    }
}
  
```

Output:

BMS College of Engineering

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

~~BMS College of Engineering~~

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

CSE

ted."

20.)