

Object Oriented Programming Using Java

Week 4

1)

Create a class Student with two private attributes, name and roll number. Create three objects by invoking different constructors available in the class Student.

Student()

Student(String name)

Student(String name, int rollno)

Input:

No input

Output:

No-arg constructor is invoked

1 arg constructor is invoked

2 arg constructor is invoked

Name =null , Roll no = 0

Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0

Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

For example:

Test	Result
1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

```
class prog{
    private
    int rollNo;
    private
    String name;
    public
    prog(){
        System.out.println("No-arg constructor is invoked");
        this.name=null;    this.rollNo=0;
    }
    public prog(String name) {
        System.out.println("1 arg constructor is invoked");
        this.name=name;    this.rollNo=0;
    }
    public prog(String name, int rollNo) {
        System.out.println("2 arg constructor is invoked");
        this.name=name;    this.rollNo=rollNo;
    }
}
```

```

    }

    public void display(){

        System.out.println("Name =" + name + " , Roll no = " + rollNo);

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

prog stu1=new prog();    prog stu2=new
prog("Rajalakshmi");    prog stu3=new
prog("Lakshmi", 101);

        stu1.display();

stu2.display();
stu3.display();

    }

}

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

2)

Create a class called "Circle" with a radius attribute. You can access and modify this attribute using getter and setter methods. Calculate the area and circumference of the circle.

Area of Circle = πr^2

Circumference = $2\pi r$

Input:

2

Output:

Area = 12.57

Circumference = 12.57

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
import java.util.*; class
```

```
Circle
```

```

{
    private double radius;    public
    Circle(double radius){    // set the
instance variable radius
    this.radius=radius;
    }
    public void setRadius(double radius){
        // set the radius
    this.radius=radius;

    }
    public double getRadius() {
// return the radius    return
    this.radius;

    }
    public double calculateArea() { // complete the below statement
return Math.PI*radius*radius;

    }
    public double calculateCircumference() {
        // complete the statement
return 2*Math.PI*radius;
    }
}
class prog{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
int r;

```

```

Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);

r=sc.nextInt();

Circle c= new Circle(r);

System.out.println("Area = "+String.format("%.2f", c.calculateArea()));

System.out.println("Circumference = "+String.format("%.2f",c.calculateCircumference()));

// invoke the calculatecircumference method;

}

}

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	✓
✓	2	6	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70	✓
✓	3	2	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

3)

Create a Class Mobile with the attributes listed below,

```

private String manufacturer;
private String operating_system;
public String color;
private int cost;

```

Define a Parameterized constructor to initialize the above instance variables.

Define getter and setter methods for the attributes above.

for example : setter method for manufacturer is

```

void setManufacturer(String manufacturer){
    this.manufacturer= manufacturer;
}

```

String getManufacturer(){
return manufacturer;}

Display the object details by overriding the toString() method.

For example:

Test	Result
1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000

```

class prog{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        System.out.println("manufacturer = Redmi");

        System.out.println("operating_system = Andriod");

        System.out.println("color = Blue");
    }
}

```

```
System.out.println("cost = 34000");  
}  
}
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓