

Course Title: Object - Oriented Programming II LAB

Course Code: CSE 2110

Submitted by Submitted to

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Problem 1:

Question:

Write a Java program to find the sum of all elements in an integer array.

Objective:

This code prompts the user to enter an array of integers, calculates the sum of the elements in the array, and prints the sum to the console.

Lab Work:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter number of elements: ");
     int n = scanner.nextInt();
     int[] array = new int[n];
     System.out.print("Enter elements: ");
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
     }
     int sum = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       sum += array[i];
     System.out.println("Sum of all elements: " + sum);
     scanner.close();
```

Enter number of elements: 5
Enter elements: 1 2 3 4 5
Sum of all elements: 15

Result analysis:

This program effectively reads an array from user input, calculates the sum of its elements, and prints the result.

Problem 2:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to check if a given number is even or odd.

Objective:

We can learn how to check if a given number is even or odd using modulus operator.

Lab work:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
        int number = scanner.nextInt();
        if (number % 2 == 0) {
            System.out.println( "even");
        } else {
            System.out.println( "odd");
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Enter a number: 7 odd
```

Result analysis:

This code successfully determines if the inputted number is odd or even.

Problem 3:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to find the largest of three numbers.

Object:

We can learn how to find the largest of three numbers using conditional statements.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter three numbers: ");
    int num1 = scanner.nextInt();
    int num2 = scanner.nextInt();
    int num3 = scanner.nextInt();
    int largest;
    if (num1 \ge num2 & num1 \ge num3) {
       largest = num1;
    } else if (num2 >= num1 && num2 >= num3) {
       largest = num2;
     } else {
       largest = num3;
    System.out.println("The largest number is: " + largest);
    scanner.close();
```

Enter three numbers: 5 9 3 The largest number is: 9

Result analysis:

This program effectively reads three integers from user input, compares them, and prints the largest value.

Problem 4:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to check if a given year is a leap year.

Objective:

We learn the algorithm to find out if a year is a leap year or not using if ladder.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main{
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
     int year = scanner.nextInt();
     boolean isLeapYear = false;
     if (year \% 4 == 0) {
       if (year \% 100 == 0) {
          if (year \% 400 == 0) {
            isLeapYear = true;
          }
       } else {
          isLeapYear = true;
     }
     if (isLeapYear) {
       System.out.println("leap year");
     } else {
       System.out.println("not a leap year");
scanner.close();
}}
```

Enter a year: 2024

leap year

Result analysis:

This code successfully determines if the year in leap year or not.

Problem 5:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to calculate the factorial of a number.

Objective:

We can calculate the factorial of a number using algorithm in a for loop.

Lab work:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
        int number = scanner.nextInt();
        long factorial = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= number; i++) {
            factorial *= i;
        }
        System.out.println("Factorial : " + factorial);
        scanner.close();
    }
}</pre>
```

Output:

```
Enter a number: 5
Factorial : 120
```

Result discussion:

This program successfully calculates the factorial of the number and prints it in the console.

Problem: 6

Question:

Write a Java program to check if a number is prime.

Objective:

We can learn how to calculate simple interest.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
     int number = scanner.nextInt();
     boolean isPrime = true;
     if (number \le 1) {
       isPrime = false;
     } else {
       for (int i = 2; i \le Math.sqrt(number); i++) {
          if (number \% i == 0) {
            isPrime = false;
            break; }}}
     if (isPrime) {
       System.out.println(" Prime ");
     } else {
       System.out.println(" not a prime number.");
     }
```

Enter a number: 11 Prime

Result discussion:

This program successfully checks and outputs if a number is prime or not.

Problem 7:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to find the sum of the digits of a number.

Objective:

We can calculate the sum of the digits of a number using while loop and algorithm.

Lab work:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main{
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
     int number = scanner.nextInt();
     int sum = 0;
     while (number != 0) {
       sum += number % 10;
       number = number / 10;
     }
     System.out.println("Sum of the digits: " + sum);
     scanner.close();
```

```
Enter a number: 1234
Sum of the digits: 10
```

Result discussion:

Th	is program successfull	v adds the sum	of the digits	of a number and	prints it to the console.
1 11	is program successium	y adds the sum	of the digita	or a mumber and	prints it to the console.

Problem 8:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to print the multiplication table of a given number

Objective:

We can find out the multiplication table of a number using for loop.

Lab work:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
        int number = scanner.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Multiplication table of " + number + ":");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
            System.out.println(number + " x " + i + " = " + (number * i));
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}</pre>
```

```
Enter a number: 3

Multiplication table of 3:

3 x 1 = 3

3 x 2 = 6

3 x 3 = 9

3 x 4 = 12

3 x 5 = 15

3 x 6 = 18

3 x 7 = 21

3 x 8 = 24

3 x 9 = 27

3 x 10 = 30
```

Result discussion:

The code successfully prints the multiplication table in a plausible manner.

Problem 9:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to count the number of vowels in a given string.

Objective:

This code uses iteration and conditional statement to count the number of vowels in a string.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter a string: ");
     String input = scanner.nextLine();
     input = input.toLowerCase();
     int vowelCount = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {
        char ch = input.charAt(i);
        if (ch == 'a' \parallel ch == 'e' \parallel ch == 'i' \parallel ch == 'o' \parallel ch == 'u') {
          vowelCount++;
     }
     System.out.println("Number of vowels : " + vowelCount);
     scanner.close();
```

```
Enter a string: Hello World
Number of vowels : 3
```

Result discussion:

This program successfully prints the number of vowels in a sentence. It uses a function to convert the given sentence to lower case to help the algorithm.

Problem 10:

Ouestion:

Write a Java program to perform basic calculations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division) based on user input.

Objective:

We can learn about the conditional statement switch case through this code.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter the first number: ");
    double num1 = scanner.nextDouble();
    System.out.print("Enter the second number: ");
    double num2 = scanner.nextDouble();
    System.out.print("Enter an operation (+, -, *, /): ");
    char operation = scanner.next().charAt(0);
    double result;
    switch (operation) {
       case '+':
         result = num1 + num2;
         System.out.println("Result: " + num1 + " + " + num2 + " = " + result);
         break;
```

```
case '-':
          result = num1 - num2;
          System.out.println("Result: " + num1 + " - " + num2 + " = " + result);
          break;
       case '*':
          result = num1 * num2;
          System.out.println("Result: " + num1 + " * " + num2 + " = " + result);
          break:
       case '/':
          if (num2 != 0) {
            result = num1 / num2;
            System.out.println("Result: " + num1 + " / " + num2 + " = " + result);
          } else {
            System.out.println("Error: Division by zero is not allowed.");
          }
          break;
       default:
          System.out.println("Error: Invalid operation.");
          break;
     }
    scanner.close();
```

```
Enter the first number: 8
Enter the second number: 5
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /): *
Result: 8.0 * 5.0 = 40.0
```

Result discussion:

This code successfully takes inputs and performs arithmetic operations and prints it to the console.