

SHERAL SIMON WASKAR

20BCE1182

1) Assume that there is a part in a machine having three side measurements s_1 , s_2 , s_3 . Its inner and outer volumes are found using the following formulae: inner volume = $\frac{1}{3} \pi s_1 s_2 s_3$ outer volume = $\frac{4}{3} \pi s_1 s_2 s_3$. Define an interface volume which has two methods innerVolume and outerVolume. Define a class Part which implements this interface, having required attributes and methods, with suitable constructor. The show() method is used to display all the attributes of the Part class.

Code :

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

```
interface volume
```

```
{  
    public void innervolume();  
    public void outervolume();  
}
```

```
class Part implements volume
```

```
{  
  
    double s1 ;  
    double s2;  
    double s3;  
    double v1;  
    double v2;
```

```
    Part()
```

```
{  
    s1=0.0;  
    s2=0.0;  
    s3=0.0;  
    v1 = 0.0;  
    v2 = 0.0;
```

```
}

public void innervolume()
{

    v1 = 1/3.0*3.14*s1*s2*s3;
}

public void outervolume()
{

    v2 = 4/3.0 * 3.14 * s1 * s2 * s3;
}

public void display1()
{
    System.out.println("innervolume is : " + v1 );
}

public void display2()
{
    System.out.println(" outervolume is " + v2);
}

public void get()
{
    System.out.println("Enter 3 sides : " );
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    s1 = sc.nextDouble();
    s2 = sc.nextDouble();
    s3 = sc.nextDouble();
}
}
```

```
public class TestPart
{

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Part p = new Part();
        p.get();
        p.innervolume();
        p.display1();
        p.get();
        p.outervolume();
        p.display2();
    }
}
```

Output :

```
D:\SEM 4\CSE1007_LAB>javac TestPart.java

D:\SEM 4\CSE1007_LAB>java -classpath .;yourjar.jar TestPart
Enter 3 sides :
3.6
2.6
1.4
innervolume is :13.715519999999998
Enter 3 sides :
5.6
7.8
2.5
outervolume is 457.18399999999997
```