Write a java program to create a generic class stack which holds 5 integer and 5 double values

```
class GenericStack <T> {
    private Object[] stackArray;
    private int top=-1;
    private static final int N=5;

    public GenericStack()
    {
        stackArray = new object[N];
    }

    public void push(T value)
    {
        if (top <N-1)
            stackArray[T+top] = value
        else
            System.out.println("Stack is full");
    }
    public T pop()
    {
        if (top >=0)
            return (T) stackArray[top--];
        else
        {
            System.out.println("Stack is empty");
            return null;
        }
    }
    public boolean isEmpty()
    { return top == -1; }
    public boolean isFull()
    { return top == N-1; }
}
```

```
class main
{
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        GenericStack<Integer> integerstack = new GenericStack<>();
        GenericStack<Double> doublestack = new GenericStack<>();

        for (int i=1; i<=5; i++){
            integerStack.push(i);
        }
        for (double i=1.0; i<=5.0; i++){
            doubleStack.push(i);
        }

        System.out.println("Popped integers from the stack:");
        while (!integerstack.isEmpty()){
            System.out.println(integerstack.pop());
        }

        System.out.println("Popped double from the stack:");
        while (!double.isEmpty()){
            System.out.println(*doublestack.pop());
        }

    }
}
```

Output

```
Popped integers from the stack:
5
4
3
2
1
```

Popped doubles from the stack:
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0

String

Demonstrate string length, string literal, string concat

```
public class string1{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Demonstrating string length:")
        String a = "Hello";
        System.out.println(a.length());

        System.out.println("Str concat:");
        String age = "9";
        String msg = "He is " + age + " years old.";
        System.out.println(msg);

        System.out.println("Demonstrate literals");
        System.out.println("abc".length());
    }
}
```

Output:
Demonstrating string length:
5

Str concat:
He is 9 years old
Demonstrate literals
3

Use getchars() to extract Bmsce from "Welcome to Bmsce college"

```
public class string2 {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        String s = "Welcome to BMSCE college";
        int start = 10;
        int end = 16;
          char buf[] = new char[end - start];
        s.getChars(strart, end, buf, 0);
        System.out.println(buf);
}
}
```

Output

BMSCE

Write a Java program to create an abstract class Shape with abstract methods calculateArea() and calculatePerimeter. Create subclasses Circle and Triangle that extend the Shape class.

```
import java.lang.Math;

abstract class Shape {
    double a;
    double b;
    double c;

    abstract void calculateArea();
    abstract void calculatePerimeter();
}

class Triangle extends Shape {
    Triangle(double x, double y, double z)
    {
        a=x;
        b=y;
        c=z;
    }

    void calculateArea()
    {
        double s = (a+b+c)/2;
        System.out.println("Area = "+(Math.sqrt(s*(s-a)*
                                    (s-b)*(s-c))));
    }
    void calculatePerimeter()
    {
        System.out.println("Perimeter = "+(a+b+c));
    }
}
```

```
class Circle extends Shape{
    Circle(double r)
    {
        a=r;
    }
    void calculateArea()
    {
        System.out.println("Area =" + (Math.PI * a * a));
    }
    void calculatePerimeter()
    {
        System.out.println("Perimeter =" + (2 * Math.PI * a));
    }
}

class ShapeEM{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Triangle t = new Triangle(3.0,3.0,5.0);
        Circle c = new Circle(5.0);
        t.calculateArea();
        t.calculatePerimeter();
        c.calculateArea();
        c.calculatePerimeter();
    }
}
```

Output:

Area = 4.14528098794425
Perimeter = 11.0
Area = 78.53981633974483
Perimeter = 31.41592653589793

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