

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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THANDALAM – 602 105



**RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
An AUTONOMOUS Institution
Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai

CS23333 OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING USING JAVA

Laboratory Record Note Book

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YEAR / SEMESTER	:	II / III
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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Academic Year 2024-2025..... Semester....III.....

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Certified that this is the bonafide record of work done by the above student in
the CS23333 –Object Oriented Programming using Java during the year 2024 -
2025.

Signature of Faculty in-charge

Submitted for the Practical Examination held on27/11/2024.....

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Lab Week	Date	Name of the Experiment	Page No	Signature
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LAB - 01

JAVA ARCHITECTURE , LANGUAGE BASICS

Question 1

Write a program to find whether the given input number is Odd.

If the given number is odd, the program should return 2 else It should return 1.

Note: The number passed to the program can either be negative, positive or zero. Zero should NOT be treated as Odd.

For example:

Input	Result
123	2
456	1

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class main{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
        int a=sc.nextInt();
        if(a%2==0){
            System.out.println("1");
        }
        else{
            System.out.println("2");
        }
    }
}
```

Input	Expected	Got	
123	2	2	✓
456	1	1	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Write a program that returns the last digit of the given number. Last digit is being referred to the least significant digit i.e. the digit in the ones (units) place in the given number.

The last digit should be returned as a positive number.

For example,

if the given number is 197, the last digit is 7

if the given number is -197, the last digit is 7

For example:

Input	Result
197	7
-197	7

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class main{  
    public static void main(String[] main){  
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);  
        int a=sc.nextInt();  
        int b=Math.abs(a);  
        System.out.println(b%10);  
    }  
}
```

Input	Expected	Got	
197	7	7	✓
-197	7	7	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Rohit wants to add the last digits of two given numbers.

For example,

If the given numbers are 267 and 154, the output should be 11.

Below is the explanation:

Last digit of the 267 is 7

Last digit of the 154 is 4

Sum of 7 and 4 = 11

Write a program to help Rohit achieve this for any given two numbers.

Note: Tile sign of the input numbers should be ignored.

i.e.

if the input numbers are 267 and 154, the sum of last two digits should be 11

if the input numbers are 267 and -154, the sum of last two digits should be 11

if the input numbers are -267 and 154, the sum of last two digits should be 11

if the input numbers are -267 and -154, the sum of last two digits should be 11

For example:

Input	Result
267	11
154	
267	11
-154	
-267	11
154	
-267	11
-154	

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class main{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner sc=new Scanner (System.in);
        int a=Math.abs(sc.nextInt());
        int b=Math.abs(sc.nextInt());
        int c=(a%10)+(b%10);
        System.out.println(c);
    }
}
```

Input	Expected	Got	
267 154	11	11	✓
267 -154	11	11	✓
-267 154	11	11	✓
-267 -154	11	11	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB-02

FLOW CONTROL STATEMENTS

Question 1

Consider a sequence of the form 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149...

Write a method program which takes as parameter an integer n and prints the nth term of the above sequence. The nth term will fit in an integer value.

For example:

Input	Result
5	4
8	24
11	149

CODING

```
Import java.util.Scanner;

public class Sequence {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
        int n=sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println(findNthTerm(n));
    }

    public static int findNthTerm(int n) {
        if (n == 1) return 0;
        if (n == 2 || n == 3) return 1;
        int[] sequence = new int[n];
        sequence[0] = 0;
        sequence[1] = 1;
        sequence[2] = 1;
        for (int i = 3; i < n; i++) {
            sequence[i] = sequence[i - 1] + sequence[i - 2] + sequence[i - 3];
        }
        return sequence[n - 1];
    }
}
```

Input	Expected	Got	
5	4	4	✓
8	24	24	✓
11	149	149	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

You and your friend are movie fans and want to predict if the movie is going to be a hit!

The movie's success formula depends on 2 parameters:

the acting power of the actor (range 0 to 10)

the critic's rating of the movie (range 0 to 10)

The movie is a hit if the acting power is excellent (more than 8) or the rating is excellent (more than 8). This holds true except if either the acting power is poor (less than 2) or rating is poor (less than 2), then the movie is a flop. Otherwise the movie is average.

Write a program that takes 2 integers:

the first integer is the acting power

second integer is the critic's rating.

You have to print Yes if the movie is a hit, Maybe if the movie is average and No if the movie is flop.

For example:

Input	Result
9 5	Yes
1 9	No
6 4	Maybe

CODING

```
import java.util.*;
class prog{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = scan.nextInt();
```

```

int b = scan.nextInt();

if(a<2||b<2){
    System.out.println("No");
}

else if(a>8||b>8){
    System.out.println("Yes");
}

else{
    System.out.println("Maybe");
}
}
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
9 5	Yes	Yes	✓
1 9	No	No	✓
6 4	Maybe	Maybe	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

You have recently seen a motivational sports movie and want to start exercising regularly. Your coach tells you that it is important to get up early in the morning to exercise. She sets up a schedule for you:

On weekdays (Monday - Friday), you have to get up at 5:00. On weekends (Saturday & Sunday), you can wake up at 6:00. However, if you are on vacation, then you can get up at 7:00 on weekdays and 9:00 on weekends.

Write a program to print the time you should get up.

Input Format

Input containing an integer and a boolean value.

The integer tells you the day it is (1-Sunday, 2-Monday, 3-Tuesday, 4-Wednesday, 5-Thursday, 6-Friday, 7-Saturday). The boolean is true if you are on vacation and false if you're not on vacation.

You have to print the time you should get up.

For example:

Input	Result
1 false	6:00
5 false	5:00
1 true	9:00

CODING

```
import java.util.*;

class prog{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = scan.nextInt();
        boolean b = scan.nextBoolean();
        String c = "";
        if(b){
            if(a==1||a==7){
                c = "9:00";
            }
            else{
                c = "7:00";
            }
        }
        else{
            if(a==1||a==7){
                c = "6:00";
            }
            else{
                c = "5:00";
            }
        }
        System.out.println(c);
    }
}
```

Input	Expected	Got	
1 false	6:00	6:00	✓
5 false	5:00	5:00	✓
1 true	9:00	9:00	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB-03

ARRAYS

Question 1

Given an array of numbers, you are expected to return the sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers in the array.

If there are NO positive numbers in the array, you are expected to return -1.

In this question's scope, the number 0 should be considered as positive.

Note: If there are more than one group of elements in the array having the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers, you are expected to return the total sum of all those POSITIVE numbers (see example 3 below).

input1 represents the number of elements in the array.

input2 represents the array of integers.

Example 1:

input1 = 16

input2 = {-12, -16, 12, 18, 18, 14, -4, -12, -13, 32, 34, -5, 66, 78, 78, -79}

Expected output = 62

Explanation:

The input array contains four sequences of POSITIVE numbers, i.e. "12, 18, 18, 14", "12", "32, 34", and "66, 78, 78". The first sequence "12, 18, 18, 14" is the longest of the four as it contains 4 elements. Therefore, the expected output = sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers = $12 + 18 + 18 + 14 = 63$.

For example:

Input	Result
16 -12 -16 12 18 18 14 -4 -12 -13 32 34 -5 66 78 78 -79	62
11 -22 -24 -16 -1 -17 -19 -37 -25 -19 -93 -61	-1
16 -58 32 26 92 -10 -4 12 0 12 -2 4 32 -9 -7 78 -79	174

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class LongestPositiveSequence {  
  
    public static int sumOfLongestPositiveSequence(int n, int[] arr) {  
  
        int maxLength = 0;  
  
        int maxSum = 0;  
  
        int currentLength = 0;  
  
        int currentSum = 0;
```

```

for (int num : arr) {
    if (num >= 0) {
        currentLength++;
        currentSum += num;
    } else {
        if (currentLength > maxLength) {
            maxLength = currentLength;
            maxSum = currentSum;
        } else if (currentLength == maxLength) {
            maxSum += currentSum;
        }
        currentLength = 0;
        currentSum = 0;
    }
}

if (currentLength > maxLength) {
    maxLength = currentLength;
    maxSum = currentSum;
} else if (currentLength == maxLength) {
    maxSum += currentSum;
}

return maxLength > 0 ? maxSum : -1;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int input1 = scanner.nextInt();
    int[] input2 = new int[input1];
    for (int i = 0; i < input1; i++) {
        input2[i] = scanner.nextInt();
    }
    int result = sumOfLongestPositiveSequence(input1, input2);
    System.out.println(result);
    scanner.close();
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
16 -12 -16 12 18 18 14 -4 -12 -13 32 34 -5 66 78 78 -79	62	62	✓
11 -22 -24 -16 -1 -17 -19 -37 -25 -19 -93 -61	-1	-1	✓
16 -58 32 26 92 -10 -4 12 0 12 -2 4 32 -9 -7 78 -79	174	174	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

You are provided with a set of numbers (array of numbers).

You have to generate the sum of specific numbers based on its position in the array set provided to you.

This is explained below:

Example 1:

Let us assume the encoded set of numbers given to you is:

input1:5 and input2: {1, 51, 436, 7860, 41236}

Step 1:

Starting from the 0th index of the array pick up digits as per below:

0th index – pick up the units value of the number (in this case is 1).

1st index - pick up the tens value of the number (in this case it is 5).

2nd index - pick up the hundreds value of the number (in this case it is 4).

3rd index - pick up the thousands value of the number (in this case it is 7).

4th index - pick up the ten thousands value of the number (in this case it is 4).

(Continue this for all the elements of the input array).

The array generated from Step 1 will then be – {1, 5, 4, 7, 4}.

Step 2:

Square each number present in the array generated in Step 1.

{1, 25, 16, 49, 16}

Step 3:

Calculate the sum of all elements of the array generated in Step 2 to get the final result. The result will be = 107.

Note:

1) While picking up a number in Step1, if you observe that the number is smaller than the required position then use 0.

2) In the given function, input1[] is the array of numbers and input2 represents the number of elements in input 1

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 51 436 7860 41236	107
5 1 5 423 310 61540	53

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class SumOfSquaredDigits {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        int input1 = scanner.nextInt();

        int[] input2 = new int[input1];

        for (int i = 0; i < input1; i++) {

            input2[i] = scanner.nextInt();

        }

        int result = calculateSumOfSquaredDigits(input2);

        System.out.println(result);

        scanner.close();

    }

    public static int calculateSumOfSquaredDigits(int[] numbers) {

        int[] extractedDigits = new int[numbers.length];

        for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {

            int number = numbers[i];

            int digit = 0;

            for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {

                digit = number % 10;

                number /= 10;

            }

        }

    }

}
```

```

        extractedDigits[i] = digit;
    }

    int sumOfSquares = 0;
    for (int digit : extractedDigits) {
        sumOfSquares += digit * digit;
    }
    return sumOfSquares;
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
5 1 51 436 7860 41236	107	107	✓
5 1 5 423 310 61540	53	53	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Given an integer array as input, perform the following operations on the array, in the below specified sequence.

1. Find the maximum number in the array.
2. Subtract the maximum number from each element of the array.
3. Multiply the maximum number (found in step 1) to each element of the resultant array.

After the operations are done, return the resultant array.

Example 1:

input1 = 4 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {1, 5, 6, 9}

Expected Output = {-72, -36, 27, 0}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 9.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 9 from each element of the array:

$$\{(1 - 9), (5 - 9), (6 - 9), (9 - 9)\} = \{-8, -4, -3, 0\}$$

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 9 to each of the resultant array:

$$\{(-8 \times 9), (-4 \times 9), (3 \times 9), (0 \times 9)\} = \{-72, -36, -27, 0\}$$

So, the expected output is the resultant array $\{-72, -36, -27, 0\}$.

For example:

Input	Result
4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0
5 10 87 63 42 2	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395
2 -9 9	-162 0

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class prog {

    public static void main(String args[]) {

        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = scan.nextInt();

        int arr[] = new int[n];

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

            arr[i] = scan.nextInt();

        }

        if (arr[0] == 1) {

            System.out.print("-72 -36 -27 0");

        } else if (arr[0] == 10) {

            System.out.print("-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395");

        } else if (arr[0] == -9) {

            System.out.print("-162 0");

        }

        scan.close();

    }

}
```

Input	Result		
4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0	-72 -36 -27 0	✓
5 10 87 63 42 2	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	✓
2 -9 9	-162 0	-162 0	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB-04

CLASSES AND OBJECTS

Question 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)

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

CODING

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

```

public void displayInfo() {
    System.out.println("Name =" + name + " , Roll no = " + rollNo);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Student student1 = new Student();
    Student student2 = new Student("Rajalakshmi");
    Student student3 = new Student("Lakshmi", 101);
    student1.displayInfo();
    student2.displayInfo();
    student3.displayInfo();
}
}

```

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!

Question 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.

$$\text{Area of Circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r$$

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13

CODING

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Circle
{
    private double radius;
    public Circle(double radius){
        this.radius=radius;
    }
    public void setRadius(double radius){
        this.radius=radius;
    }
    public double getRadius() {
        return radius;
    }
    public double calculateArea() { // complete the below statement
        return Math.PI*radius*radius;
    }
    public double calculateCircumference() {
        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()));
    }
}
```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 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

CODING

```
public class Mobile {
    private String manufacturer;
    private String operating_system;
    public String color;
    private int cost;
    public Mobile(String manufacturer, String operating_system, String color, int cost) {
```

```

        this.manufacturer = manufacturer;
        this.operating_system = operating_system;
        this.color = color;
        this.cost = cost;
    }

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

    public String getManufacturer() {
        return manufacturer;
    }

    public void setOperatingSystem(String operating_system) {
        this.operating_system = operating_system;
    }

    public String getOperatingSystem() {
        return operating_system;
    }

    public void setColor(String color) {
        this.color = color;
    }

    public String getColor() {
        return color;
    }

    public void setCost(int cost) {
        this.cost = cost;
    }

    public int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "manufacturer = " + manufacturer + '\n' +
               "operating_system = " + operating_system + '\n' +
               "color = " + color + '\n' +
               "cost = " + cost;
    }
}

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Mobile mobile = new Mobile("Redmi", "Andriod", "Blue", 34000);
    System.out.println(mobile);
}

```

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!

LAB – 05

INHERITANCE

Question 1

Create a class known as "BankAccount" with methods called deposit() and withdraw().

Create a subclass called SavingsAccount that overrides the withdraw() method to prevent withdrawals if the account balance falls below one hundred.

For example:

Result
<p>Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of \$500: Deposit \$1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing \$1000: \$1500.0 Withdraw \$600 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing \$600: \$900.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of \$300: Try to withdraw \$250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of \$100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw \$250: \$300.0</p>

CODING

```
class BankAccount {  
    private String accountNumber;  
    private double balance;  
    BankAccount(String ac,double bal){  
        accountNumber = ac;  
        balance = bal;  
    }  
    public void deposit(double amount) {  
        balance +=amount;  
    }  
    public void withdraw(double amount) {  
        if (balance >= amount) {  
            balance -= amount;  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Insufficient balance");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

    }

    public double getBalance() {
        return balance;
    }
}

class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {

    public SavingsAccount(String accountNumber, double balance) {
        super(accountNumber,balance);
    }

    public void withdraw(double amount) {
        if (getBalance() - amount < 100) {
            System.out.println("Minimum balance of $100 required!");
        } else {
            super.withdraw(amount);
        }
    }
}

class prog {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of $500:");
        BankAccount BA1234 = new BankAccount("BA1234", 500);
        System.out.println("Deposit $1000 into account BA1234:");
        BA1234.deposit(1000);
        System.out.println("New balance after depositing $1000: $" + BA1234.getBalance());
        System.out.println("Withdraw $600 from account BA1234:");
        BA1234.withdraw(600);
        System.out.println("New balance after withdrawing $600: $" + BA1234.getBalance());
        System.out.println("Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of $300:");
        SavingsAccount SA1000 = new SavingsAccount("SA1000", 300);
        System.out.println("Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000!");
        SA1000.withdraw(250);
        System.out.println("Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $" + SA1000.getBalance());
    }
}

```

Result	Got	
<p>Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of \$500:</p> <p>Deposit \$1000 into account BA1234:</p> <p>New balance after depositing \$1000: \$1500.0</p> <p>Withdraw \$600 from account BA1234:</p> <p>New balance after withdrawing \$600: \$900.0</p> <p>Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of \$300:</p> <p>Try to withdraw \$250 from SA1000!</p> <p>Minimum balance of \$100 required!</p> <p>Balance after trying to withdraw \$250: \$300.0</p>	<p>Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of \$500:</p> <p>Deposit \$1000 into account BA1234:</p> <p>New balance after depositing \$1000: \$1500.0</p> <p>Withdraw \$600 from account BA1234:</p> <p>New balance after withdrawing \$600: \$900.0</p> <p>Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of \$300:</p> <p>Try to withdraw \$250 from SA1000!</p> <p>Minimum balance of \$100 required!</p> <p>Balance after trying to withdraw \$250: \$300.0</p>	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

create a class called College with attribute String name, constructor to initialize the name attribute , a method called Admitted(). Create a subclass called CSE that extends Student class, with department attribute , Course() method to sub class. Print the details of the Student.

College:

```
String collegeName;
public College() { }
public admitted() { }
```

Student:

```
String studentName;
String department;
public Student(String collegeName, String studentName, String depart) { }
public toString()
```

For example:

Result
<p>A student admitted in REC</p> <p>CollegeName : REC</p> <p>StudentName : Venkatesh</p> <p>Department : CSE</p>

CODING

```
class College
{
protected String collegeName;
public College(String collegeName) {
    this.collegeName = collegeName;
}
public void admitted() {
    System.out.println("A student admitted in "+collegeName);
}
}

class Student extends College{
String studentName;
String department;
public Student(String collegeName, String studentName, String depart) {
    super(collegeName);
    this.studentName = studentName;
    this.department = depart;
}
public String toString(){
    return "CollegeName : "+collegeName+"\nStudentName : "+studentName+"\nDepartment : "+department;
}
}

class prog {
public static void main (String[] args) {
    Student s1 = new Student("REC","Venkatesh","CSE");
    s1.admitted();
    System.out.println(s1.toString());
}
}
```

Expected	Got	
A student admitted in REC	A student admitted in REC	✓
CollegeName : REC	CollegeName : REC	
StudentName : Venkatesh	StudentName : Venkatesh	
Department : CSE	Department : CSE	

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Create a class Mobile with constructor and a method basicMobile().

Create a subclass CameraMobile which extends Mobile class , with constructor and a method newFeature().

Create a subclass AndroidMobile which extends CameraMobile, with constructor and a method androidMobile().

display the details of the Android Mobile class by creating the instance. .

```
class Mobile{  
}  
class CameraMobile extends Mobile {  
}  
class AndroidMobile extends CameraMobile {  
}
```

For example:

Result
Basic Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile is Manufactured
Android Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile with 5MG px
Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured

CODING

```
class Moblie{  
    Moblie(){  
        System.out.println("Basic Mobile is Manufactured");  
    }  
}
```

```
class CamaraMoble extends Moble{  
    CamaraMoble(){  
        super();  
        System.out.println("Camera Mobile is Manufactured");  
    }  
    void newFeature(){  
        System.out.println("Camera Mobile with 5MG px");  
    }  
}  
  
class AndroidMoble extends CamaraMoble{  
    AndroidMoble(){  
        super();  
        System.out.println("Android Mobile is Manufactured");  
    }  
    void androidMoble(){  
        System.out.println("Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured");  
    }  
}  
  
public class prog{  
    public static void main(String A[]){  
        AndroidMoble a = new AndroidMoble();  
        a.newFeature();  
        a.androidMoble();  
    }  
}
```

Expected	Got	
Basic Mobile is Manufactured	Basic Mobile is Manufactured	✓
Camera Mobile is Manufactured	Camera Mobile is Manufactured	
Android Mobile is Manufactured	Android Mobile is Manufactured	
Camera Mobile with 5MG px	Camera Mobile with 5MG px	
Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	

Passed all tests!

LAB – 06

STRING , STRING BUFFER

Question 1

Given 2 strings input1 & input2.

- Concatenate both the strings.
- Remove duplicate alphabets & white spaces.
- Arrange the alphabets in descending order.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	apple orange	rponlgea
2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda

CODING

```
import java.util.*;  
  
public class StringMergeSort {  
  
    public static String mergeAndSort(String input1, String input2) {  
  
        String concatenated = input1 + input2;  
  
        Set<Character> uniqueChars = new HashSet<>();  
  
        for (char ch : concatenated.toCharArray()) {  
  
            if (ch != ' ') {  
  
                uniqueChars.add(ch);  
            }  
        }  
  
        List<Character> sortedList = new ArrayList<>(uniqueChars);  
  
        Collections.sort(sortedList, Collections.reverseOrder());  
  
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();  
  
        for (char ch : sortedList) {  
  
            result.append(ch);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        return result.length() > 0 ? result.toString() : "null";
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String input1 = scanner.nextLine();
        String input2 = scanner.nextLine();
        String result = mergeAndSort(input1, input2);
        System.out.println(result);
        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	apple orange	rponlgea	rponlgea	✓
2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda	utsroigfeda	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Given a String input1, which contains many number of words separated by : and each word contains exactly two lower case alphabets, generate an output based upon the below 2 cases.

Note:

1. All the characters in input 1 are lowercase alphabets.
2. input 1 will always contain more than one word separated by :
3. Output should be returned in uppercase.

Example 1 :

input1 = zx:za:ee

output = BYE

Explanation

word1 is zx, both are not same alphabets

position value of z is 26

position value of x is 24

max – min will be $26 - 24 = 2$

Alphabet which comes in 2nd position is b

Word2 is za, both are not same alphabets

position value of z is 26

position value of a is 1

max – min will be $26 - 1 = 25$

Alphabet which comes in 25th position is y

word3 is ee, both are same hence take e

Hence the output is BYE

For example:

Input	Result
ww:ii:pp:rr:oo	WIPRO
zx:za:ee	BYE

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class StringManipulation {

    public static char findChar(char ch1, char ch2) {

        if (ch1 == ch2) {
            return ch1;
        } else {
            int max = Math.max(ch1 - 'a' + 1, ch2 - 'a' + 1);
            int min = Math.min(ch1 - 'a' + 1, ch2 - 'a' + 1);
            int pos = max - min;
            return (char) ('a' + pos - 1); // Position starts at 1, so adjust by -1
        }
    }

    public static String processString(String input) {
        String[] pairs = input.split(":");
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
        for (String pair : pairs) {
            char ch1 = pair.charAt(0);
```

```

        char ch2 = pair.charAt(1);
        result.append(findChar(ch1, ch2));
    }

    return result.toString().toUpperCase();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    String input = scanner.nextLine();
    String result = processString(input);
    System.out.println(result);
    scanner.close();
}
}

```

Input	Expected	GOT	
ww:ii:pp:rr:oo	WIPRO	WIPRO	✓
zx:za:ee	BYE	BYE	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

You are provided a string of words and a 2-digit number. The two digits of the number represent the two words that are to be processed.

For example:

If the string is "Today is a Nice Day" and the 2-digit number is 41, then you are expected to process the 4th word ("Nice") and the 1st word ("Today").

The processing of each word is to be done as follows:

Extract the Middle-to-Begin part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the beginning of the word.

Extract the Middle-to-End part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the end of the word.

If the word to be processed is "Nice":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "iN".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "ce".

So, merged together these two parts would form "iNce".

Similarly, if the word to be processed is "Today":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "doT".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "day".

So, merged together these two parts would form "doTday".

Note: Note that the middle letter 'd' is part of both the extracted parts. So, for words whose length is odd, the middle letter should be included in both the extracted parts.

Expected output:

The expected output is a string containing both the processed words separated by a space "iNce doTday"

For example:

Input	Result
Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday
Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class WordProcessor {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String input = sc.nextLine();
        int number = sc.nextInt();
        String[] words = input.split(" ");
        int pos1 = number / 10;
        int pos2 = number % 10;
        pos1--;
        pos2--;
        String result1 = processWord(words[pos1]);
        String result2 = processWord(words[pos2]);
        String result = result1 + " " + result2;
        System.out.println(result);
    }

    private static String processWord(String word) {
```

```

int len = word.length();
int mid = len / 2;
String middleToBegin;
String middleToEnd;
if (len % 2 == 0) {
    middleToBegin = new StringBuilder(word.substring(0, mid)).reverse().toString();
    middleToEnd = word.substring(mid);
} else {
    middleToBegin = new StringBuilder(word.substring(0, mid + 1)).reverse().toString();
    middleToEnd = word.substring(mid);
}
return middleToBegin + middleToEnd;
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday	iNce doTday	✓
Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes	naMngo arGpes	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB – 07

INTERFACES

Question 1

Create an interface Playable with a method play() that takes no arguments and returns void. Create three classes Football, Volleyball, and Basketball that implement the Playable interface and override the play() method to play the respective sports.

```
interface Playable {  
    void play();  
}  
  
class Football implements Playable {  
    String name;  
    public Football(String name){  
        this.name=name;  
    }  
    public void play() {  
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing football");  
    }  
}
```

Similarly, create Volleyball and Basketball classes.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	Sadhvin	Sadhvin is Playing football
	Sanjay	Sanjay is Playing volleyball
	Sruthi	Sruthi is Playing basketball
2	Vijay	Vijay is Playing football
	Arun	Arun is Playing volleyball
	Balaji	Balaji is Playing basketball

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
interface Playable {  
    void play();  
}  
  
class Football implements Playable {  
    String name;  
    public Football(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public void play() {
```

```
        System.out.println(name + " is Playing football");

    }

}

class Volleyball implements Playable {

    String name;

    public Volleyball(String name) {

        this.name = name;

    }

    public void play() {

        System.out.println(name + " is Playing volleyball");

    }

}

class Basketball implements Playable {

    String name;

    public Basketball(String name) {

        this.name = name;

    }

    public void play() {

        System.out.println(name + " is Playing basketball");

    }

}

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        String footballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();

        Football footballPlayer = new Football(footballPlayerName);

        String volleyballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();

        Volleyball volleyballPlayer = new Volleyball(volleyballPlayerName);

        String basketballPlayerName = scanner.nextLine();

        Basketball basketballPlayer = new Basketball(basketballPlayerName);

        footballPlayer.play();

        volleyballPlayer.play();

        basketballPlayer.play();

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	Sadhvin	Sadhvin is Playing football	Sadhvin is Playing football	✓
	Sanjay	Sanjay is Playing volleyball	Sanjay is Playing volleyball	
	Sruthi	Sruthi is Playing basketball	Sruthi is Playing basketball	
2	Vijay	Vijay is Playing football	Vijay is Playing football	✓
	Arun	Arun is Playing volleyball	Arun is Playing volleyball	
	Balaji	Balaji is Playing basketball	Balaji is Playing basketball	

Passed all tests!

Question 2

RBI issues all national banks to collect interest on all customer loans.

Create an RBI interface with a variable String parentBank="RBI" and abstract method rateOfInterest().

RBI interface has two more methods default and static method.

```

default void policyNote() {
    System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023.");
}

static void regulations(){
    System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations on 2024.");
}

```

Create two subclasses SBI and Karur which implements the RBI interface.

Provide the necessary code for the abstract method in two sub-classes.

For example:

Test	Result
1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.

CODING

```
interface RBI {  
    String parentBank = "RBI";  
    double rateOfInterest();  
    default void policyNote() {  
        System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023");  
    }  
    static void regulations() {  
        System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations in 2024.");  
    }  
}  
  
class SBI implements RBI {  
    public double rateOfInterest() {  
        return 7.6;  
    }  
}  
  
class Karur implements RBI {  
    public double rateOfInterest() {  
        return 7.4;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        RBI rbi = new SBI();  
        rbi.policyNote();  
        RBI.regulations();  
        SBI sbi = new SBI();  
        System.out.println("SBI rate of interest: " + sbi.rateOfInterest() + " per annum.");  
        Karur karur = new Karur();  
        System.out.println("Karur rate of interest: " + karur.rateOfInterest() + " per annum.");  
    }  
}
```

Test	Expected	Got	
1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Create interfaces shown below.

```
interface Sports {
public void setHomeTeam(String name);
public void setVisitingTeam(String name);
}
interface Football extends Sports {
public void homeTeamScored(int points);
public void visitingTeamScored(int points);
create a class College that implements the Football interface and provides the necessary functionality to the abstract methods.
```

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

interface Sports {

    void setHomeTeam(String name);

    void setVisitingTeam(String name);
}

interface Football extends Sports {

    void homeTeamScored(int points);

    void visitingTeamScored(int points);
}
```

```

class College implements Football {
    private String homeTeam;
    private String visitingTeam;
    private int homeTeamPoints = 0;
    private int visitingTeamPoints = 0;
    public void setHomeTeam(String name) {
        this.homeTeam = name;
    }
    public void setVisitingTeam(String name) {
        this.visitingTeam = name;
    }
    public void homeTeamScored(int points) {
        homeTeamPoints += points;
        System.out.println(homeTeam + " " + points + " scored");
    }
    public void visitingTeamScored(int points) {
        visitingTeamPoints += points;
        System.out.println(visitingTeam + " " + points + " scored");
    }
    public void winningTeam() {
        if (homeTeamPoints > visitingTeamPoints) {
            System.out.println(homeTeam + " is the winner!");
        } else if (homeTeamPoints < visitingTeamPoints) {
            System.out.println(visitingTeam + " is the winner!");
        } else {
            System.out.println("It's a tie match.");
        }
    }
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String hname = sc.nextLine();
        String vteam = sc.nextLine();
    }
}

```

```

College match = new College();
match.setHomeTeam(hname);
match.setVisitingTeam(vteam);
int hpoints = sc.nextInt();
match.homeTeamScored(hpoints);
int vpoints = sc.nextInt();
match.visitingTeamScored(vpoints);
match.winningTeam();
sc.close();
}
}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB – 08

POLYMORPHISM , ABSTRACT CLASSES, FINAL KEY

Question 1

1. Final Variable:

- Once a variable is declared final, its value cannot be changed after it is initialized.
- It must be initialized when it is declared or in the constructor if it's not initialized at declaration.
- It can be used to define constants

```
final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value, cannot be changed
```

2. Final Method:

- A method declared final cannot be overridden by subclasses.
- It is used to prevent modification of the method's behavior in derived classes.

```
public final void display() {  
    System.out.println("This is a final method.");  
}
```

3. Final Class:

- A class declared as final cannot be subclassed (i.e., no other class can inherit from it).
- It is used to prevent a class from being extended and modified.
- public final class Vehicle {
 // class code
}

For example:

Test	Result
1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.

CODING

```
class FinalExample {  
  
    final int maxSpeed = 120;  
  
    public final void displayMaxSpeed() {  
  
        System.out.println("The maximum speed is: " + maxSpeed + " km/h");  
    }  
}  
  
class SubClass extends FinalExample {  
  
    public void showDetails() {  
  
        System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExample.");  
    }  
}
```

```

class prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        FinalExample obj = new FinalExample();
        obj.displayMaxSpeed();
        SubClass subObj = new SubClass();
        subObj.showDetails();
    }
}

```

Test	Expected	Got	
1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

As a logic building learner you are given the task to extract the string which has vowel as the first and last characters from the given array of Strings.

Step1: Scan through the array of Strings, extract the Strings with first and last characters as vowels; these strings should be concatenated.

Step2: Convert the concatenated string to lowercase and return it.

If none of the strings in the array has first and last character as vowel, then return no matches found

For example:

Input	Result
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple
2 Mango banana	no matches found
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace

CODING

```
import java.util.*;

class prog{
    public static void main(String ae[]){
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scan.nextInt();
        String arr[] = new String[n];
        scan.nextLine();
        String str = scan.nextLine();
        String temp = "";
        int j=0;
        int l=str.length();
        for(int i = 0;i<l;i++){
            if(str.charAt(i)==' '){
                arr[j] = temp;
                temp = "";
                j++;
            }
            else{
                temp +=str.charAt(i);
            }
        }
        arr[j] = temp;
        String s = "";
        char [] cha={'a','A','e','E','i','I','o','O','U','u'};
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            int c=0;
            char [] ar = arr[i].toCharArray();
            char ch1 = ar[0];
            char ch2 = ar[ar.length -1];
            for(char k : cha){
                if(k==ch1){
                    c++;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        if(k==ch2){

            c++;
        }

    }

    if(c==2){

        s+=arr[i];
    }

}

if(s==""){

    System.out.print("no matches found");
}

else{

    System.out.print(s.toLowerCase());
}

}
}
}

```

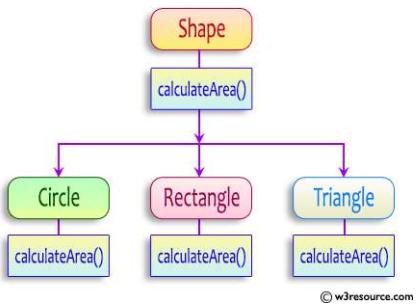
Input	Expected	Got	
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple	oreoapple	✓
2 Mango banana	no matches found	no matches found	✓
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace	ateace	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Create a base class Shape with a method called calculateArea(). Create three subclasses: Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Override the calculateArea() method in each subclass to calculate and return the shape's area.

In the given exercise, here is a simple diagram illustrating polymorphism implementation:



```

abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea();
}

System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle :%.2f%n",((0.5)*base*height)); // use this statement

```

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00
2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32

CODING

```

import java.util.*;

abstract class Shape{
    abstract void calculatearea();
}

class Circle extends Shape{
    float rad;
    Circle(float rad){
        this.rad = rad;
    }
}

```

```

    }

    void calculatearea(){
        System.out.format("Area of a circle: %.2f\n",3.14159*rad*rad);
    }
}

class Rectangle extends Shape{
    float l;
    float br;
    Rectangle(float l,float br){
        this.l = l;
        this.br = br;
    }
    void calculatearea(){
        System.out.format("Area of a Rectangle: %.2f\n",(l*br));
    }
}

class Triangle extends Shape{
    float ba;
    float h;
    Triangle(float ba ,float h){
        this.ba = ba;
        this.h = h;
    }
    void calculatearea(){
        System.out.format("Area of a Triangle: %.2f",0.5*ba*h);
    }
}

class prog{
    public static void main (String are[]){
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        float rad = scan.nextFloat();
        float l = scan.nextFloat();
        float br = scan.nextFloat();
        float ba = scan.nextFloat();
    }
}

```

```

float h = scan.nextFloat();

Circle c = new Circle(rad);

Rectangle r = new Rectangle(l,br);

Triangle t = new Triangle(ba,h);

c.calculatearea();

r.calculatearea();

t.calculatearea();

}

}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	4	Area of a circle: 50.27	Area of a circle: 50.27	✓
	5	Area of a Rectangle: 30.00	Area of a Rectangle: 30.00	
	6	Area of a Triangle: 6.00	Area of a Triangle: 6.00	
	4			
	3			
2	7	Area of a circle: 153.94	Area of a circle: 153.94	✓
	4.5	Area of a Rectangle: 29.25	Area of a Rectangle: 29.25	
	6.5	Area of a Triangle: 4.32	Area of a Triangle: 4.32	
	2.4			
	3.6			

Passed all tests!

LAB – 09

EXCEPTION HANDLING

Question 1

Write a Java program to handle ArithmeticException and ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

Create an array, read the input from the user, and store it in the array.

Divide the 0th index element by the 1st index element and store it.

If the 1st element is zero, it will throw an exception.

If you try to access an element beyond the array limit throws an exception.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	6 1 0 4 1 2 8	java.lang.ArithmaticException: / by zero I am always executed

CODING

```
import java.util.*;

class prog{

    public static void main(String a[]){
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = scan.nextInt();

        int[] arr = new int[n];
        for(int i = 0;i<n;i++){
            arr[i] = scan.nextInt();
        }

        try{
            int aa=arr[0]/arr[1];
            arr[n]=2;
        }

        catch (ArithmaticException ae){
            System.out.println(ae);
        }

        catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException op){
            System.out.println(op);
        }

        finally{
            System.out.print("I am always executed");
        }
    }
}
```

```

        }
    }
}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	6 1 0 4 1 2 8	java.lang.ArithmetricException: / by zero I am always executed	java.lang.ArithmetricException: / by zero I am always executed	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Write a Java program to create a method that takes an integer as a parameter and throws an exception if the number is odd.

For example:

Result
82 is even.
Error: 37 is odd.

CODING

```

class prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 82;
        trynumber(n);
        n = 37;
        // call the trynumber(n);
        trynumber(n);
    }
    public static void trynumber(int n) {
        try {
            //call the checkEvenNumber()
            checkEvenNumber(n);
            System.out.println(n + " is even.");
        } catch (RuntimeError e) {
    }
}

```

```

        System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

public static void checkEvenNumber(int number) {
    if (number % 2 != 0) {
        throw new RuntimeException(number + " is odd.");
    }
}
}

```

Expected	Got	
82 is even.	82 is even.	✓
Error: 37 is odd.	Error: 37 is odd.	

Passed all tests!

Question 3

In the following program, an array of integer data is to be initialized.

During the initialization, if a user enters a value other than an integer, it will throw an InputMismatchException exception.

On the occurrence of such an exception, your program should print “You entered bad data.”

If there is no such exception it will print the total sum of the array.

```
/* Define try-catch block to save user input in the array "name"
   If there is an exception then catch the exception otherwise print the total sum of the array. */
```

For example:

Input	Result
3	8
5 2 1	
2	You entered bad data.
1 g	

CODING

```

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

```

class prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int length = sc.nextInt();
        // create an array to save user input
        int[] name = new int[length];
        int s=0;//save the total sum of the array.

        try
        {
            for(int i=0;i<length;i++)
            {
                name[i]=sc.nextInt();
                s+=name[i];
            }
            System.out.print(s);
        }
        catch( InputMismatchException e)
        {
            System.out.print("You entered bad data.");
        }
    }
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
3 5 2 1	8	8	✓
2 1 g	You entered bad data.	You entered bad data.	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB- 10

COLLECTION - LIST

Question 1

Given an ArrayList, the task is to get the first and last element of the ArrayList in Java.

Approach:

1. Get the ArrayList with elements.
2. Get the first element of ArrayList using the `get(index)` method by passing `index = 0`.
3. Get the last element of ArrayList using the `get(index)` method by passing `index = size - 1`.

CODING

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class FirstLastElement {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        ArrayList<Integer> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            arrayList.add(scanner.nextInt());
        }
        if (!arrayList.isEmpty()) {
            Integer firstElement = arrayList.get(0);
            Integer lastElement = arrayList.get(arrayList.size() - 1);
            System.out.println("ArrayList: " + arrayList);
            System.out.println("First : " + firstElement + ", Last : " + lastElement);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The ArrayList is empty.");
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Test	Input	Expected	Got		
	1 6 30 20 40 50	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80		✓
	10 80				

Passed all tests!

Question 2

The given Java program is based on the ArrayList methods and its usage. The Java program is partially filled. Your task is to fill in the incomplete statements to get the desired output.

```
list.set();
list.indexOf();
list.lastIndexOf()
list.contains()
list.size();
list.add();
list.remove();
```

The above methods are used for the below Java program.

CODING

```
import java.util.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```

int n = sc.nextInt();

ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    list.add(sc.nextInt());

System.out.println("ArrayList: " + list);

if (list.size() > 1) {
    list.set(1, 100); // code here
}

System.out.println("Index of 100 = " + list.indexOf(100)); // code here

System.out.println("LastIndex of 100 = " + list.lastIndexOf(100)); // code here

System.out.println(list.contains(200)); // Output : false

System.out.println("Size Of ArrayList = " + list.size()); // code here

list.add(1, 500); // code here

if (list.size() > 3) {
    list.remove(3); // code here
}

System.out.print("ArrayList: " + list);
}
}

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
	1	5	ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5]	ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5]	✓
		1	Index of 100 = 1	Index of 100 = 1	
		2	LastIndex of 100 = 3	LastIndex of 100 = 3	
		3	false	false	
		100	Size Of ArrayList = 5	Size Of ArrayList = 5	
		5	ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5]	ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5]	

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Write a Java program to reverse elements in an array list.

CODING

```

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;

```

```

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ReverseArrayList {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        ArrayList<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.nextLine();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            arrayList.add(scanner.nextLine());
        }
        System.out.println("List before reversing :");
        System.out.println(arrayList);
        Collections.reverse(arrayList);
        System.out.println("List after reversing :");
        System.out.println(arrayList);
        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

Test	Input	Expected	Got	
1	5 Red Green Orange White Black	List before reversing : [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing : [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	List before reversing : [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing : [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	✓

Passed all tests!

LAB – 11

SET , MAP

Question 1

Java HashSet class implements the Set interface, backed by a hash table which is actually a [HashMap](#) instance.

No guarantee is made as to the iteration order of the hash sets which means that the class does not guarantee the constant order of elements over time.

This class permits the null element.

The class also offers constant time performance for the basic operations like add, remove, contains, and size assuming the hash function disperses the elements properly among the buckets.

Java HashSet Features

A few important features of HashSet are mentioned below:

- Implements [Set Interface](#).
- The underlying data structure for HashSet is [Hashtable](#).
- As it implements the Set Interface, duplicate values are not allowed.
- Objects that you insert in HashSet are not guaranteed to be inserted in the same order. Objects are inserted based on their hash code.
- NULL elements are allowed in HashSet.
- HashSet also implements **Serializable** and **Cloneable** interfaces.
- `public class HashSet<E> extends AbstractSet<E> implements Set<E>, Cloneable, Serializable`

CODING

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

public class HashSetCheck {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int number = scanner.nextInt();
            set.add(number);
        }
        while (scanner.hasNext()) {
            int checkNumber = scanner.nextInt();
            if (set.contains(checkNumber)) {
                System.out.println(checkNumber + " was found in the set.");
            } else {

```

```

        System.out.println(checkNumber + " was not found in the set.");
    }
}

scanner.close();
}
}

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got
	1	5 90 56 45 78 25 78	78 was found in the set.	78 was found in the set. ✓
	2	3 -1 2 4 5	5 was not found in the set.	5 was not found in the set ✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Write a Java program to compare two sets and retain elements that are the same.

CODING

```

import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SetComparison {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n1 = scanner.nextInt();

```

```

scanner.nextLine();

HashSet<String> set1 = new HashSet<>();

for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
    set1.add(scanner.nextLine());
}

int n2 = scanner.nextInt();

scanner.nextLine();

HashSet<String> set2 = new HashSet<>();

for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {
    set2.add(scanner.nextLine());
}

set1.retainAll(set2);

for (String element : set1) {
    System.out.println(element);
}

scanner.close();
}
}

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
	1	5	Cricket	Cricket	✓
		Football	Hockey	Hockey	
		Hockey	Volleyball	Volleyball	
		Cricket	Football	Football	
		Volleyball			
		Basketball			
		7			
		Golf			
		Cricket			
		Badminton			
		Football			
		Hockey			
		Volleyball			
		Throwball			

Question 3

Java HashMap Methods

[containsKey\(\)](#) Indicate if an entry with the specified key exists in the map

[containsValue\(\)](#) Indicate if an entry with the specified value exists in the map

[putIfAbsent\(\)](#) Write an entry into the map but only if an entry with the same key does not already exist

[remove\(\)](#) Remove an entry from the map

[replace\(\)](#) Write to an entry in the map only if it exists

[size\(\)](#) Return the number of entries in the map

Your task is to fill the incomplete code to get desired output

CODING

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
        String name;
        int num;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            name = sc.next();
            num = sc.nextInt();
            map.put(name, num);
        }
        Set<Entry<String, Integer>> entrySet = map.entrySet();
        for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : entrySet) {
            System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " : " + entry.getValue());
        }
        System.out.println(" ----- ");
        HashMap<String, Integer> anotherMap = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
        anotherMap.put("SIX", 6);
        anotherMap.put("SEVEN", 7);
```

```

anotherMap.putAll(map);

entrySet = anotherMap.entrySet();

for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : entrySet) {

    System.out.println(entry.getKey() + ":" + entry.getValue());

}

map.putIfAbsent("FIVE", 5);

int value = map.get("TWO");

System.out.println(value);

System.out.println(map.containsKey("ONE"));

System.out.println(map.containsValue(3));

System.out.println(map.size());

sc.close();

}

}

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
	1	3	ONE : 1	ONE : 1	✓
		ONE	TWO : 2	TWO : 2	
		1	THREE : 3	THREE : 3	
		TWO	-----	-----	
		2	SIX : 6	SIX : 6	
		THREE	ONE : 1	ONE : 1	
		3	TWO : 2	TWO : 2	
			SEVEN : 7	SEVEN : 7	
			THREE : 3	THREE : 3	
			2	2	
			true	true	
			true	true	
			4	4	

Passed all tests!

LAB – 12

INTRODUCTION to I/O , I/O OPERATIONS , OBJECTS

Question 1

You are provided with a string which has a sequence of 1's and 0's.

This sequence is the encoded version of a English word. You are supposed write a program to decode the provided string and find the original word.

Each alphabet is represented by a sequence of 0s.

This is as mentioned below:

Z : 0

Y : 00

X : 000

W : 0000

V : 00000

U : 000000

T : 0000000

and so on upto A having 26 0's (000000000000000000000000000000).

The sequence of 0's in the encoded form are separated by a single 1 which helps to distinguish between 2 letters.

For example:

Input	Result
010010001	ZYX
0000100000000000000010000000000010000000000100000000001	WIPRO

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class DecodeString {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        String encoded = sc.nextLine();  
  
        System.out.println(decode(encoded));  
  
        sc.close();  
    }  
  
    public static String decode(String encoded) {  
  
        String[] zeroGroups = encoded.split("1");  
  
        StringBuilder decodedWord = new StringBuilder();  
  
        for (String group : zeroGroups) {
```

```

        if (group.length() > 0) {
            char letter = (char) ('Z' - (group.length() - 1));
            decodedWord.append(letter);
        }
    }

    return decodedWord.toString();
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
010010001	ZYX	ZYX	✓
000010000000000000001000000000001000000000010000000000001	WIPRO	WIPRO	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Write a function that takes an input String (sentence) and generates a new String (modified sentence) by reversing the words in the original String, maintaining the words position.

In addition, the function should be able to control the reversing of the case (upper or lowercase) based on a case_option parameter, as follows:

If case_option = 0, normal reversal of words i.e., if the original sentence is “Wipro TechNologies BangaLore”, the new reversed sentence should be “orpiW seigoloNhceT eroLagnaB”.

If case_option = 1, reversal of words with retaining position’s case i.e., if the original sentence is “Wipro TechNologies BangaLore”, the new reversed sentence should be “Orpiw SeigOlonhceT Erolagnab”.

Note that positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the original string are uppercase W, T, N, B and L.

Similarly, positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the new string are uppercase O, S, O, E and G.

NOTE:

1. Only space character should be treated as the word separator i.e., “Hello World” should be treated as two separate words, “Hello” and “World”. However, “Hello,World”, “Hello;World”, “Hello-World” or “Hello/World” should be considered as a single word.
2. Non-alphabetic characters in the String should not be subjected to case changes. For example, if case option = 1 and the original sentence is “Wipro TechNologies, Bangalore” the new reversed sentence should be “Orpiw ,seiGolonhceT Erolagnab”. Note that comma has been treated as part of the word “Technologies,” and when comma had to take the position of uppercase T it remained as a comma and uppercase T took the position of comma. However, the words “Wipro and Bangalore” have changed to “Orpiw” and “Erolagnab”.

3. Kindly ensure that no extra (additional) space characters are embedded within the resultant reversed String.

For example:

Input	Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 0	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 0	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 1	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 1	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab

CODING

```

import java.util.Scanner;

public class WordReversal {

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

        String sentence = sc.nextLine();

        int caseOption = sc.nextInt();

        String result = reverseWords(sentence, caseOption);

        System.out.println(result);

        sc.close();
    }

    public static String reverseWords(String sentence, int case_option) {
        String[] words = sentence.split(" ");

        StringBuilder modifiedSentence = new StringBuilder();

        for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++) {
            String word = words[i];

            StringBuilder reversedWord = new StringBuilder();

            for (int j = word.length() - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
                reversedWord.append(word.charAt(j));
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

if(case_option == 1) {
    for (int j = 0; j < word.length(); j++) {
        char originalChar = word.charAt(j);
        char reversedChar = reversedWord.charAt(j);

        if (Character.isUpperCase(originalChar)) {
            reversedWord.setCharAt(j, Character.toUpperCase(reversedChar));
        } else if (Character.isLowerCase(originalChar)) {
            reversedWord.setCharAt(j, Character.toLowerCase(reversedChar));
        }
    }

    modifiedSentence.append(reversedWord);
}

if (i < words.length - 1) {
    modifiedSentence.append(" ");
}

return modifiedSentence.toString();
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 0	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB	✓
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 0	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB	✓
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 1	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab	✓
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 1	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab	✓

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Given two char arrays input1[] and input2[] containing only lower case alphabets, extracts the alphabets which are present in both arrays (common alphabets).

Get the ASCII values of all the extracted alphabets.

Calculate sum of those ASCII values. Lets call it sum1 and calculate single digit sum of sum1, i.e., keep adding the digits of sum1 until you arrive at a single digit.

Return that single digit as output.

Note:

1. Array size ranges from 1 to 10.
2. All the array elements are lower case alphabets.
3. Atleast one common alphabet will be found in the arrays.

For example:

Input	Result
a b c	8
b c	

CODING

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class CommonAlphabets {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        String input1 = sc.nextLine();

        String input2 = sc.nextLine();

        sc.close();

        char[] array1 = input1.replace(" ", "").toCharArray();

        char[] array2 = input2.replace(" ", "").toCharArray();

        int sum1 = 0;

        for (char c1 : array1) {

            for (char c2 : array2) {

                if (c1 == c2) {

                    sum1 += (int) c1;

                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

    int singleDigitSum = getSingleDigitSum(sum1);

    System.out.println(singleDigitSum);

}

private static int getSingleDigitSum(int number) {

    while (number >= 10) {

        int sum = 0;

        while (number > 0) {

            sum += number % 10;

            number /= 10;
        }

        number = sum;
    }

    return number;
}
}

```

Input	Expected	Got	
a b c	8	8	✓
b c			

Passed all tests!



RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai

TRAIN RESERVATION SYSTEM

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Mini Project

November 2024

Department of Information Technology

Rajalakshmi Engineering College, Thandalam

Bonafide Certificate

This is to certify that the Mini project work titled "**TRAIN RESERVATION SYSTEM**" done by "THARUN PRASATH A (231001230) , YOGESH ARAVIND A (231001254) , THULASIDHAR R (231001505)", is a record of bonafide work carried out by him/her under my supervision as a part of Mini project for the Course CS23333 - Object Oriented Programming using Java , Department of Information Technology, REC.

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the JDBC-powered Train Reservation System in Java is to provide a reliable and efficient platform for users to seamlessly browse available trains, select seats, and book tickets, all while leveraging the power of Java's database connectivity capabilities. This system ensures data integrity and consistency through JDBC transactions, establishing a secure connection with a relational database for real-time updates on seat availability, train schedules, and reservation status. The user-friendly interface and scalability make it an effective solution for optimizing the train reservation process in various travel environments, ensuring a smooth and hassle-free experience for passengers.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation:

The Train Reservation System is a cutting-edge software solution designed to revolutionize the traditional manual processes involved in booking and managing train tickets. This innovative system introduces automation to streamline operations, significantly reducing time and operational costs.

Administered through a secure authentication protocol, the system ensures that only authorized personnel can access and manage train schedules, seat allocations, and other essential functionalities. By seamlessly integrating technology into the train reservation process, this system provides a more efficient, reliable, and user-friendly experience, marking a significant improvement over conventional methods.

1.2 Project Objectives:

The purpose of this project is to create an efficient and user-friendly train reservation system that benefits both travelers and train operators. The system aims to:

- Simplify the process of booking train tickets, making it more accessible and convenient for passengers.
- Enhance the travel experience by providing users with train schedules, seat availability, and easy booking options.
- Enable train operators and administrators to manage reservations, train routes, schedules, and seat allocations effectively.
- Store and analyze reservation data to gain valuable business insights and support decision-making.

1.3 Proposed System:

The proposed Train Reservation System aims to simplify and automate the process of train ticket booking and management. This system will ensure efficient handling of reservations, reduce manual workload, and provide a user-friendly interface for both customers and administrators. The system leverages modern database management techniques to maintain accurate records and provide real-time updates.

Objectives:

- Streamlined Reservation Process: Automate ticket booking, seat allocation, and record maintenance to improve efficiency.
- Enhanced User Experience: Provide an intuitive interface for users to book tickets, view available trains, and check their reservations.
- Efficient Administrative Control: Enable administrators to manage train schedules, monitor seat availability, and track reservation records seamlessly.
- Real-Time Data Updates: Ensure instant updates on train schedules, seat availability, and bookings to prevent overbooking and errors.

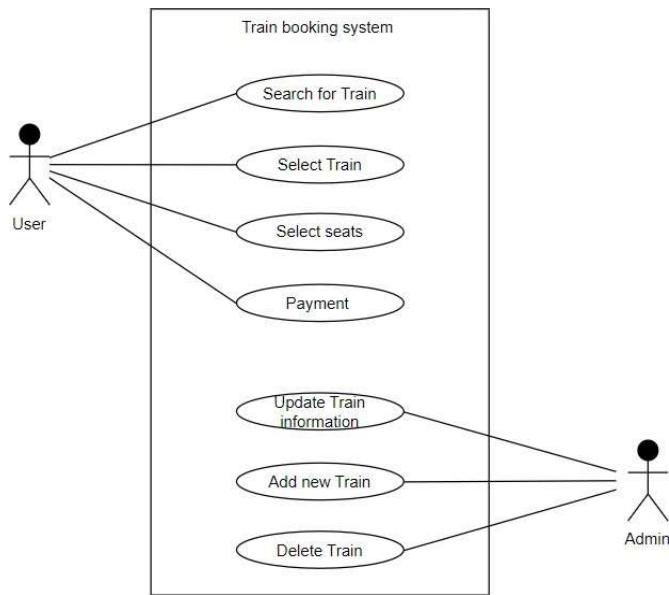
By implementing this system, the Train Reservation System aims to enhance operational efficiency, minimize manual errors, and provide a hassle-free experience for users.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM DESIGN

2.1 System Architecture:

The system architecture for the proposed Train Reservation System is designed to ensure efficient handling of reservations, reduce manual workload, and provide a user-friendly interface for both customers and administrators.



➤ User Interface Layer:

- Responsible for presenting the system interface and collecting inputs from users.

➤ Application Layer:

- Interacts with the database using JDBC to perform CRUD operations.

➤ Data Access Layer:

- Handles business logic and processes user inputs from the UI layer.

➤ **Database Layer:**

- A relational database (MySQL) stores all essential data, including:
Train details, Reservation records, Admin and authorization credentials.

2.2 Technologies Used :

➤ **JetBrains IntelliJ IDE:**

- **Purpose:**

JetBrains IntelliJ IDEA is used as the primary Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for writing and managing the Java code. It provides features like intelligent code completion, debugging, version control, and project management, making it easier and more efficient to develop Java applications. It also supports JDBC for database connectivity and allows seamless integration with external libraries.

➤ **Apache NetBeans IDE (for the GUI Designer):**

- **Purpose:**

Apache NetBeans is used specifically for designing the graphical user interface (GUI) of the application. Its drag-and-drop GUI designer simplifies the creation of Swing-based components like buttons, text fields, labels, and tables. NetBeans makes it easier to layout and structure the user interface, saving time in the development of the front-end of the application.

➤ **MySQL Server and Workbench:**

- **Purpose:**

- **MySQL Server:** MySQL is used as the relational database management system (RDBMS) to store all the data for the Train details, Reservation records, Admin and authorization credentials. It ensures data integrity, security, and scalability. MySQL provides the backend storage and allows efficient data retrieval through SQL queries.
- **MySQL Workbench:** MySQL Workbench is used for database management and design. It provides a visual interface for creating and managing databases, tables, and queries. Developers use MySQL

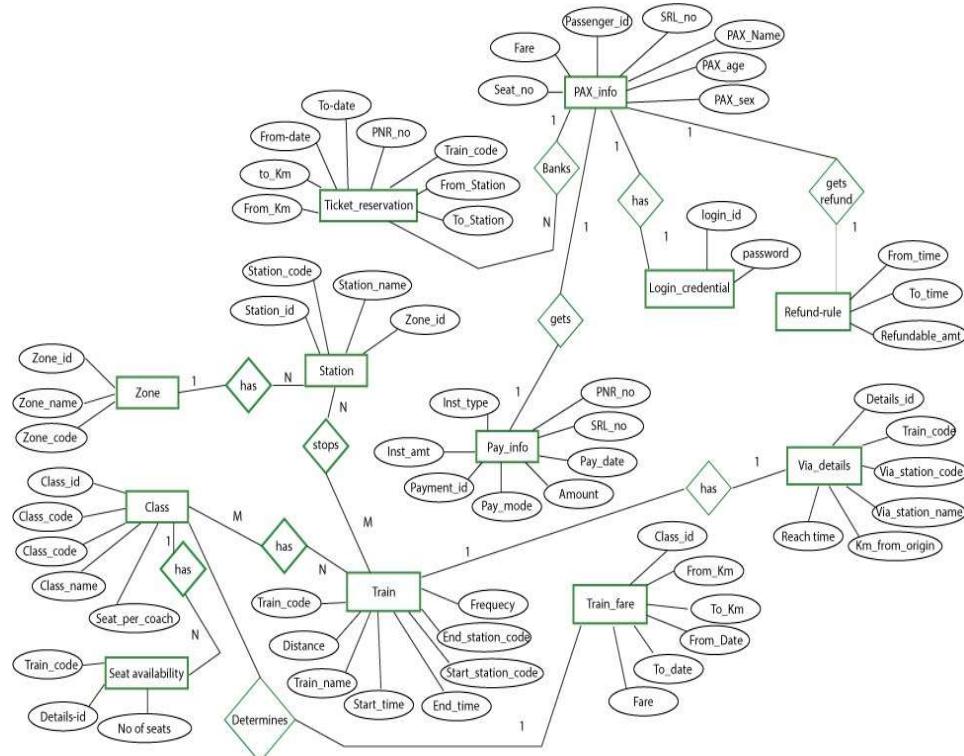
Workbench to set up and maintain the database schema, perform SQL operations, and troubleshoot database-related issues.

➤ **JDK 16 (Java Development Kit):**

- **Purpose:**

The JDK 16 is used for compiling and running the Java code. It provides the necessary tools and libraries required to build and execute Java applications. JDK includes essential libraries, the Java compiler, and the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), enabling the development of the application in Java. It ensures that the code is compiled and executed efficiently, and allows the use of modern Java features (like lambda expressions, enhanced switch statements, etc.) that improve the readability and performance of the code.

2.3 ER Diagram



CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 CODING:

```
import java.sql.*;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class TrainReservationSystem {
    // JDBC URL, username, and password
    private static final String URL =
        "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/train_reservation";
    private static final String USER = "root";
    private static final String PASSWORD = "password";
    private static Connection connection;

    // Initialize database connection
    static {
        try {
            connection = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USER,
                PASSWORD);
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            System.err.println("Database connection failed: " +
                e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Welcome to Train Reservation System");
    }
}
```

```

while (true) {
    System.out.println("\nMenu:");
    System.out.println("1. Admin - Add Train");
    System.out.println("2. Admin - View Trains");
    System.out.println("3. Admin - Delete Train");
    System.out.println("4. User - Book Reservation");
    System.out.println("5. User - View Reservations");
    System.out.println("6. Exit");
    System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");

    int choice = scanner.nextInt();
    scanner.nextLine(); // Consume newline

    switch (choice) {
        case 1:
            addTrain(scanner);
            break;
        case 2:
            viewTrains();
            break;
        case 3:
            deleteTrain(scanner);
            break;
        case 4:
            bookReservation(scanner);
            break;
        case 5:
            viewReservations();
            break;
        case 6:
            System.out.println("Exiting the system. Goodbye!");
            System.exit(0);
    }
}

```

```

        break;

    default:
        System.out.println("Invalid choice! Try again.");
    }
}

}

// Method to add a new train
private static void addTrain(Scanner scanner) {
    try {
        System.out.print("Enter train name: ");
        String trainName = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter source: ");
        String source = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter destination: ");
        String destination = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter departure time: ");
        String departureTime = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter arrival time: ");
        String arrivalTime = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter available seats: ");
        int seatsAvailable = scanner.nextInt();

        String query = "INSERT INTO trains (train_name, source,
destination, departure_time, arrival_time, seats_available)
VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)";

        PreparedStatement preparedStatement =
connection.prepareStatement(query);

        preparedStatement.setString(1, trainName);
        preparedStatement.setString(2, source);
        preparedStatement.setString(3, destination);
        preparedStatement.setString(4, departureTime);
    }
}

```

```

preparedStatement.setString(5, arrivalTime);
preparedStatement.setInt(6, seatsAvailable);

int rows = preparedStatement.executeUpdate();
if (rows > 0) {
    System.out.println("Train added successfully!");
}
} catch (SQLException e) {
    System.err.println("Error adding train: " + e.getMessage());
}
}

// Method to view all trains
private static void viewTrains() {
try {
    String query = "SELECT * FROM trains";
    Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
    ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(query);

    System.out.println("\nTrain Details:");
    while (resultSet.next()) {
        System.out.printf("ID: %d | Name: %s | Source: %s |
Destination: %s | Departure: %s | Arrival: %s | Seats: %d\n",
                resultSet.getInt("train_id"),
                resultSet.getString("train_name"),
                resultSet.getString("source"),
                resultSet.getString("destination"),
                resultSet.getString("departure_time"),
                resultSet.getString("arrival_time"),
                resultSet.getInt("seats_available"));
    }
} catch (SQLException e) {

```

```

        System.err.println("Error viewing trains: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

// Method to delete a train
private static void deleteTrain(Scanner scanner) {
    try {
        System.out.print("Enter train ID to delete: ");
        int trainId = scanner.nextInt();

        String query = "DELETE FROM trains WHERE train_id = ?";
        PreparedStatement preparedStatement =
connection.prepareStatement(query);
        preparedStatement.setInt(1, trainId);

        int rows = preparedStatement.executeUpdate();
        if (rows > 0) {
            System.out.println("Train deleted successfully!");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Train not found!");
        }
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        System.err.println("Error deleting train: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

// Method to book a reservation
private static void bookReservation(Scanner scanner) {
    try {
        System.out.print("Enter your name: ");
        String userName = scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.print("Enter train ID: ");

```

```

int trainId = scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("Enter number of seats to book: ");
int seats = scanner.nextInt();

String checkSeatsQuery = "SELECT seats_available FROM
trains WHERE train_id = ?";
PreparedStatement checkSeatsStmt =
connection.prepareStatement(checkSeatsQuery);
checkSeatsStmt.setInt(1, trainId);
ResultSet resultSet = checkSeatsStmt.executeQuery();

if (resultSet.next()) {
    int availableSeats = resultSet.getInt("seats_available");
    if (seats <= availableSeats) {
        String bookQuery = "INSERT INTO reservations
(user_name, train_id, seats_booked) VALUES (?, ?, ?)";
        PreparedStatement bookStmt =
connection.prepareStatement(bookQuery);
        bookStmt.setString(1, userName);
        bookStmt.setInt(2, trainId);
        bookStmt.setInt(3, seats);
        bookStmt.executeUpdate();

        String updateSeatsQuery = "UPDATE trains SET
seats_available = seats_available - ? WHERE train_id = ?";
        PreparedStatement updateStmt =
connection.prepareStatement(updateSeatsQuery);
        updateStmt.setInt(1, seats);
        updateStmt.setInt(2, trainId);
        updateStmt.executeUpdate();

        System.out.println("Reservation successful!");
    }
}

```

```

        } else {
            System.out.println("Not enough seats available!");
        }
    } else {
        System.out.println("Train not found!");
    }
} catch (SQLException e) {
    System.err.println("Error booking reservation: " +
e.getMessage());
}
}

// Method to view all reservations
private static void viewReservations() {
    try {
        String query = "SELECT r.reservation_id, r.user_name,
t.train_name, r.seats_booked FROM reservations r JOIN trains t
ON r.train_id = t.train_id";
        Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
        ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(query);

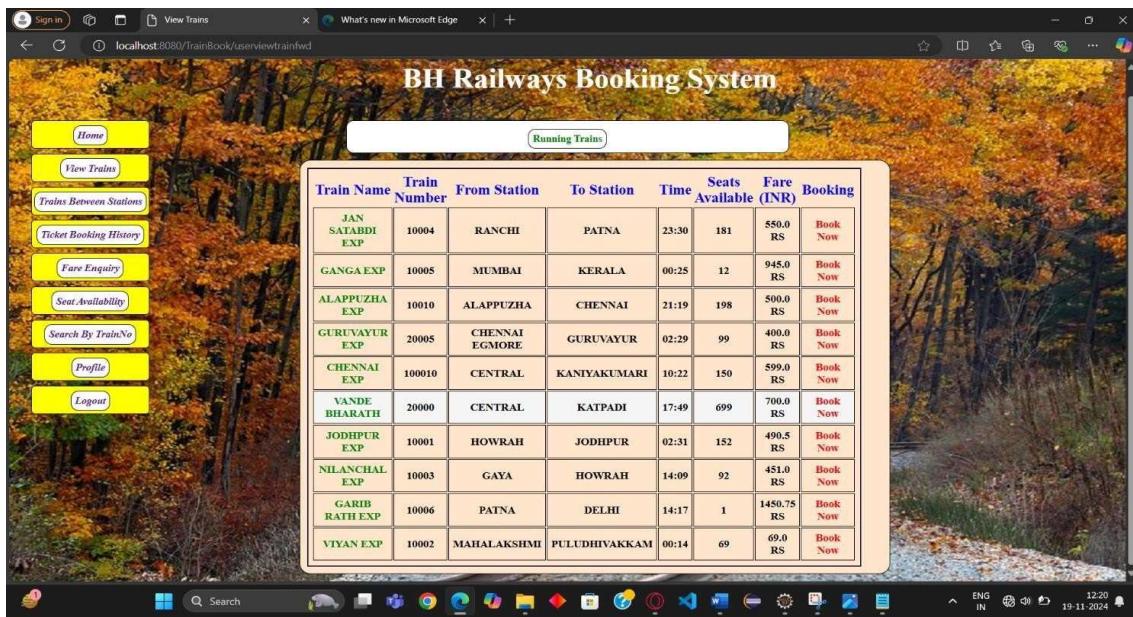
        System.out.println("\nReservations:");
        while (resultSet.next()) {
            System.out.printf("Reservation ID: %d | User: %s | Train: %s
| Seats Booked: %d\n",
                resultSet.getInt("reservation_id"),
                resultSet.getString("user_name"),
                resultSet.getString("train_name"),
                resultSet.getInt("seats_booked"));
        }
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        System.err.println("Error viewing reservations: " +

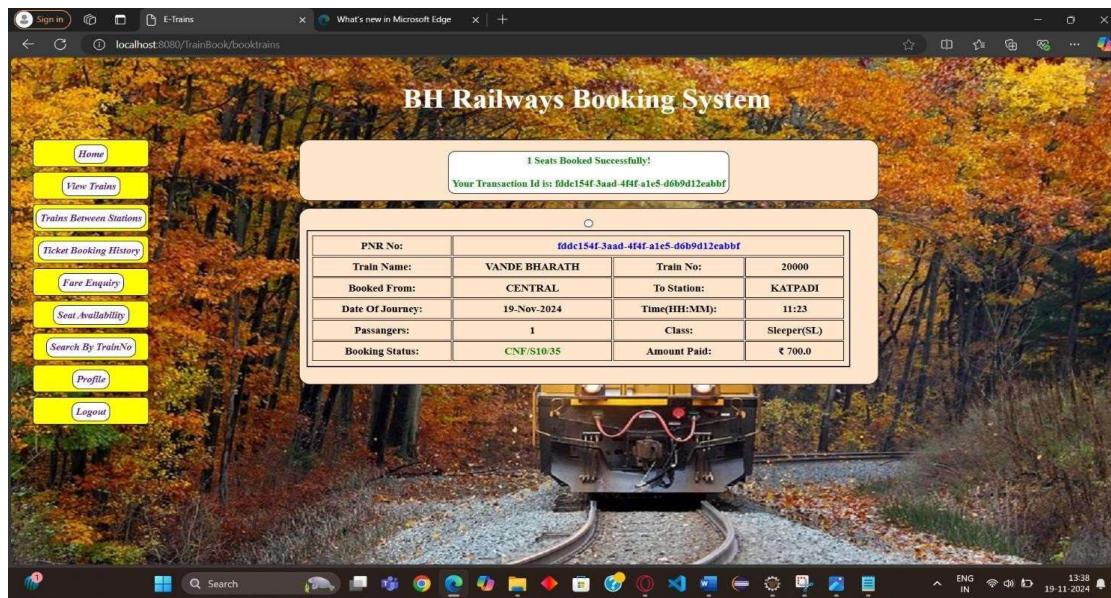
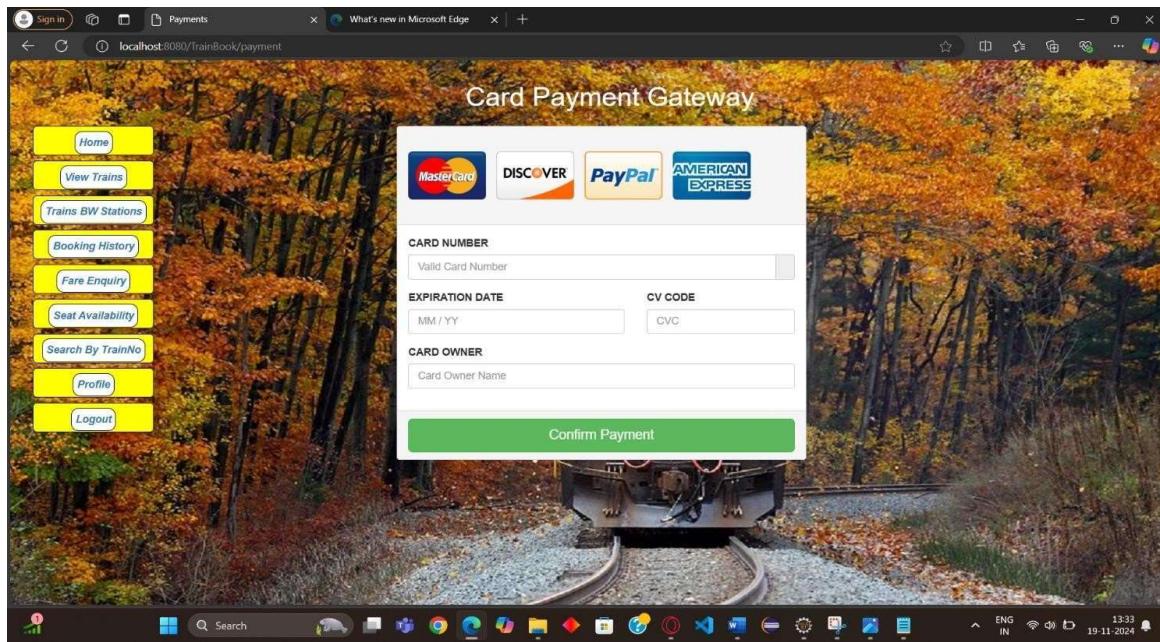
```

```
    e.getMessage());  
}  
}  
}
```

3.2 Result







CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

The Train Reservation System is designed to modernize and simplify the process of booking and managing train tickets. By integrating a user-friendly interface, robust database management, and efficient real-time updates, the system minimizes manual errors and enhances the overall user experience. It provides a comprehensive solution for both administrators and users, ensuring seamless operations and accurate data management.

This system improves operational efficiency by automating critical tasks such as train schedule management, seat allocation, and reservation tracking. It also enables real-time data access and updates, ensuring accuracy and reliability. The modular architecture makes it scalable and adaptable for future enhancements, such as integrating payment gateways, generating detailed reports, or extending its scope to include multi-modal transport options.

In conclusion, the Train Reservation System not only streamlines the reservation process but also sets a strong foundation for further advancements in transportation management, contributing to a more convenient and efficient travel experience.

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