

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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Branch: REC

Department: CSE - Section 5

Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - CSE

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q1

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Elsa subscribes to a premium service with a base monthly cost, a service tax and an extra feature cost. Assist her in writing an inheritance program that takes input for these values and calculates the total monthly cost.

Refer to the below class diagram:

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value, representing the base monthly cost.

The second line consists of a double value, representing the service tax.

The third line consists of a double value, representing the extra feature cost.

Output Format

The output prints "Rs. X" where X is a double value, rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10.0

2.5

5.0

Output: Rs. 17.50

Answer

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

```
class subscription{
    protected double basemonthlycost;
    protected double servicetax;

    public subscription(double basemonthlycost, double servicetax){
        this.basemonthlycost = basemonthlycost;
        this.servicetax = servicetax;
    }

    public double calculateMonthlyCost(){
        return basemonthlycost + servicetax;
    }
}
```

```
class PremiumSubscription extends subscription{
    private double extrafeaturecost;

    public PremiumSubscription(double basemonthlycost, double servicetax,
double extrafeaturecost){
        super(basemonthlycost, servicetax);
        this.extrafeaturecost = extrafeaturecost;
    }

    public double calculateMonthlyCost(){
```

```
        return super.calculateMonthlyCost() + extrafeaturecost;
    }
}

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

        double baseMonthlyCost = scanner.nextDouble();
        double serviceTax = scanner.nextDouble();
        double extraFeatureCost = scanner.nextDouble();

        PremiumSubscription premiumSubscription = new
        PremiumSubscription(baseMonthlyCost, serviceTax, extraFeatureCost);

        double totalMonthlyCost = premiumSubscription.calculateMonthlyCost();

        System.out.printf("Rs. %.2f%n", totalMonthlyCost);

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q2

Attempt : 2

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Alice is managing an online store and wants to implement a program using inheritance to calculate the selling price of products after applying discounts.

Guide her by following the instructions:

Create a base class called Product with a public double attribute price. Create a subclass called DiscountedProduct, which extends Product and includes a private double attribute discount rate. This subclass has a method called calculateSellingPrice() to determine the final selling price after applying the discount.

Formula: Discounted selling price = price * (1 - discount rate)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value p, the initial price of the product.

The second line consists of a double value d, the discount rate.

Output Format

The output prints "Rs. X", where X is a double value, representing the calculated discounted selling price, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the discount rate is greater than 1, print "Not applicable".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 50.00

0.20

Output: Rs. 40.00

Answer

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

```
class Product{  
    public double price;  
}
```

```
class DiscountedProduct extends Product{  
    private double discountRate;
```

```
    public DiscountedProduct(double price,double discountRate){  
        this.price = price;  
        this.discountRate = discountRate;  
    }
```

```
    public double calculateSellingPrice(){  
        double discountedPrice = price * (1 - discountRate);  
        return discountedPrice;  
    }  
}
```

```
class ProductPricing {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

double initialPrice = scanner.nextDouble();
double discountRate = scanner.nextDouble();
DiscountedProduct discountedProduct = new
DiscountedProduct(initialPrice, discountRate);
double sellingPrice = discountedProduct.calculateSellingPrice();

if (sellingPrice >= 0) {
    System.out.printf("Rs. %.2f%n", sellingPrice);
} else {
    System.out.println("Not applicable");
}
scanner.close();
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q3

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Preethi is working on a project to automate sales tax calculations for items in a store. She wants to create a program that takes the price of an item and the sales tax rate as input and calculates the final price of the item after applying the sales tax.

Write a program using the class SalesTaxCalculator, which contains an overloaded method named calculateFinalPrice to handle both integer and double inputs. The program should also include a Main class that takes user input, calls the appropriate method from SalesTaxCalculator, and prints the final price of the item.

Formula Used: Final price = price + ((price * sales tax rate) / 100)

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer price (the price of the item for integer inputs).

The second line of input consists of an integer taxRate (the sales tax rate for integer inputs).

The third line of input consists of a double price (the price of the item for double inputs).

The fourth line of input consists of a double taxRate (the sales tax rate for double inputs).

Output Format

The first line of output prints an integer, representing the final price of the item after applying the sales tax for integer inputs (a and b).

The second line prints a double value, representing the final price of the item after applying the sales tax for double-value inputs (m and n), rounded to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 100

10

100.0

5.0

Output: 110

105.00

Answer

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

```
class SalesTaxCalculator{
```

```
    public static int calculateFinalPrice(int price, int taxRate){
```

```
        return price + (price * taxRate) / 100;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public static double calculateFinalPrice(double price, double taxRate){  
        return (price + (price * taxRate) / 100.0);  
    }  
}  
  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
        int intPrice = scanner.nextInt();  
        int intTaxRate = scanner.nextInt();  
        double doublePrice = scanner.nextDouble();  
        double doubleTaxRate = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        int finalPriceInt = SalesTaxCalculator.calculateFinalPrice(intPrice,  
intTaxRate);  
        double finalPriceDouble =  
SalesTaxCalculator.calculateFinalPrice(doublePrice, doubleTaxRate);  
  
        System.out.println(finalPriceInt);  
        System.out.format("%.2f", finalPriceDouble);  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q4

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Mr.Kapoor wants to create a program to calculate the volume of a Cuboid and a Cube using method overriding.

Implements a base class Cuboid with attributes for length, width, and height. Include a method calculateVolume() that computes the volume of the cuboid.

Extends the base class with a subclass Cube representing a cube, where all sides are equal. Override the calculateVolume() method in the Cube class to compute the volume of the cube.

The program should take user input for the dimensions of the cuboid and the side length of the cube and display the calculated volumes with two decimal places.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of 3 space-separated double values, representing the cuboid length, width, and height, respectively.

The second line consists of a double value, representing the side length of the cube.

Output Format

The first line of output prints the volume of the cuboid, rounded off to two decimal places.

The second line prints the volume of the cube, rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 60.0 60.0 60.0
50.0

Output: Volume of Cuboid: 216000.00
Volume of Cube: 125000.00

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Cuboid{
    protected double length;
    protected double width;
    protected double height;

    public Cuboid(double length, double width, double height){
        this.length = length;
        this.width = width;
        this.height = height;
    }

    public double calculateVolume(){
        return length*width*height;
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

class Cube extends Cuboid{
    public Cube(double side){
        super(side,side,side);
    }
    public double calculateVolume(){
        return length*length*length;
    }
}

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

        double cuboidLength = scanner.nextDouble();
        double cuboidWidth = scanner.nextDouble();
        double cuboidHeight = scanner.nextDouble();

        // Regular object instantiation for Cuboid
        Cuboid cuboid = new Cuboid(cuboidLength, cuboidWidth, cuboidHeight);
        System.out.printf("Volume of Cuboid: %.2f\n", cuboid.calculateVolume());

        double cubeSide = scanner.nextDouble();

        // Upcasting - Using superclass reference for subclass object (DMD)
        Cuboid cube = new Cube(cubeSide); // Upcasting
        System.out.printf("Volume of Cube: %.2f", cube.calculateVolume()); // Calls
        Cube's method dynamically

        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

2028_REC_OOPS using Java_Week 6_Q5

Attempt : 1

Total Mark : 10

Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem statement:

Tim was tasked with developing a grocery shopping app. You have a class hierarchy that includes Item, Produce, and OrganicProduce. Your goal is to calculate the total cost of a shopping list, which may contain a mix of regular produce and organic produce items. Additionally, you need to apply discounts to organic items. Apply a 10% discount on organic produce items

Class Hierarchy:

Item: Base class for all items.

Produce: Subclass of Item for regular produce items.

OrganicProduce: Subclass of Produce for organic produce items.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer, 'n'.

For each 'n' item, the user will provide:

- A string 'type' representing the item type ('Regular' or 'Organic').
- A string 'name' represents the item name.
- A double 'price' represents the item price.

Output Format

The output will display the total cost of the shopping list, including discounts on organic items.

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1

Regular Banana 1.99

Output: 1.99

Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;

abstract class Item {
    protected String name;
    protected double price;

    public Item(String name, double price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }

    public double calculateCost() {
        return price;
    }
}

class Produce extends Item {
```

```
    public Produce(String name, double price) {
        super(name, price);
    }
    @Override
    public double calculateCost() {
        return price;
    }
}
```

```
class OrganicProduce extends Produce {
    public OrganicProduce(String name, double price) {
        super(name, price);
    }
    @Override
    public double calculateCost() {
        return price * 0.90;
    }
}
```

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

        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine(); // Consume newline

        double totalCost = 0.0;

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            String type = sc.next();
            String name = sc.next();
            double price = sc.nextDouble();

            if (type.equals("Regular")) {
                Item item = new Produce(name, price);
                totalCost += item.calculateCost();
            } else if (type.equals("Organic")) {
                Item item = new OrganicProduce(name, price);
                totalCost += item.calculateCost();
            }
        }

        System.out.printf("%.2f%n", totalCost);
    }
}
```

}
}
Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10