United International University (UIU)



Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

FINAL EXAM :: FALL 2018

Course Code: CSI 211 Course Title: Object-Oriented Programming
Date: 09/01/19 Total Marks: 40 Time: 2 Hours

- 1. a) Declare a static nested class **Inner1** of an outer class **Outer1** and a nested class **Inner2** of an outer class **Outer2.** Now, create object of **Inner1** and **Inner2** class respectively inside **NestedDemo** class's main method.
 - b) Rewrite this program using anonymous inner class.

public interface Fruit {

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

[4]

```
int quantity=10;
  void isRipe();
}
public class Apple implements Fruit{
  public void isRipe() {
      System.out.println("Apples are ripe");
   }
}
```

args)
{
 Apple a=new Apple();
 a.isRipe();
}

2. The records of Chikungunya victims are stored in a txt file name **victims.txt**. Each record contains name followed by age followed by district; the record are stored in ascending order of district name. Write a program that will read the records from the file, find the district with highest Chikungunya victims, and display the district name with victim count in console.

victims.txt	Expected Output
Bari-45-Barishal	Dhaka-3
Hasan-50-Barishal	
Kayes-25-Dhaka	
Rawnak-35-Dhaka	
Jabed-43-Dhaka	
Sumi-48-Rajshahi	
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3. You are required to complete a Java GUI application like below that has the functionality of converting **US Dollar** to **Euro** after pressing the **Convert** Button. Formula: 1 USD = 0.88 Euro. [8]



- 4. a) Suppose you have a class named **Employee**. The **Employee** class has three members: employeeName, employeeId and salary. Now: [4]
 - i) Create an ArrayList of type **Employee**
 - ii) Create three objects of **Employee** class and add those to the ArrayList
 - iii) Sort the ArrayList according to **Employee** salary
 - iv) Print the sorted ArrayList

[2]

[3]

```
public class MyThread extends Thread{
                                                    public class Application {
    MyThread() {
                                                        public static void main (String []
        System.out.print("MyThread");
                                                    args) {
                                                            Thread t = new MyThread() {
   public void run() {
                                                                public void run() {
      for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                                                                 System.out.println(" are you
            System.out.println(" running");
                                                    running?");
            try {sleep(1000);}
            catch (InterruptedException e) {}
                                                            };
                                                             ((MyThread)t).run("MyThread");
    }
                                                            t.start();
    public void run(String s) {
      System.out.print(s + " is running again");
                                                        }
                                                    }
```

5. a) Fix the errors in the following code. You cannot add or remove any functions.

```
public class Test {
    static String str = "+";
    public static void main(String[] args) {f1(); }
    static void f1() {
        try{
            f2();
            throws Exception();
        }
        catch (Exception e) { str += "-"; }
    }
    static void throws Exception f2() {
        throw new Exception();
    }
}
```

b) Write the output of the given code.

```
public class Main {
    static String str = "a";
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            str += "b";
            System.out.println(str);
            throw new Exception("Whatever");
        }
        catch (Exception e) {str += "c"; }
        finally {
            str += "d";
            System.out.println(str);
            str += "e";
        }
        System.out.println(str);
}
```

c) Identify the type of Exception in the given code. Use appropriate catch block(s) to handle it. [3]

```
public class MyException {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a[]=new int[5];
        a[5]=10;
        Integer.parseInt("abc");
        Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
        int x=scan.nextInt();
    }
}
```