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50+ JAVA Programs For Interview

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50++ Java Program

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1. Simple Java Program

```
class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Hello World by Technolamrur");
    }
}
```

2. Print Integer in java

```
class Integers {
    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        int c; //declaring a variable

        /* Using for loop to repeat instruction execution */

        for (c = 1; c <= 10; c++) {
            System.out.println(c);
        }
    }
}
```

3. Command Line Argument in java

```
class Arguments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (String t: args) {
            System.out.println(t);
        }
    }
}
```

4. How to get Using input using Scanner Program in [java](#)

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class GetInputFromUser
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a;
        float b;
        String s;

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter a string");
        s = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println("You entered string "+s);

        System.out.println("Enter an integer");
        a = in.nextInt();
        System.out.println("You entered integer "+a);

        System.out.println("Enter a float");
        b = in.nextFloat();
        System.out.println("You entered float "+b);
    }
}
```

5. How to convert Fahrenheit to Celsius Program in [java](#)

```
import java.util.*;

class FahrenheitToCelsius {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        float temperature;
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter temperature in Fahrenheit");
        temperature = in.nextInt();

        temperature = ((temperature - 32)*5)/9;

        System.out.println("Temperature in Celsius = " + temperature);
    }
}
```

6. How to swap 2 no using 3rd variable Program in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class SwapNumbers
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x, y, temp;
        System.out.println("Enter x and y");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        x = in.nextInt();
        y = in.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Before Swapping\nx = "+x+"\ny = "+y);

        temp = x;
        x = y;
        y = temp;

        System.out.println("After Swapping\nx = "+x+"\ny = "+y);
    }
}
```

7. How to swap 2 no without using 3rd variable Program in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class SwapNumbers
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x, y;
        System.out.println("Enter x and y");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        x = in.nextInt();
        y = in.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Before Swapping\nx = "+x+"\ny = "+y);
    }
}
```

```
x = x + y;
y = x - y;
x = x - y;

System.out.println("After Swapping\nx = "+x+"\ny = "+y);
}
}
```

8.How to add two number Program in [java](#)

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class AddNumbers
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x, y, z;
        System.out.println("Enter two integers to calculate their sum ");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        x = in.nextInt();
        y = in.nextInt();
        z = x + y;
        System.out.println("Sum of entered integers = "+z);
    }
}

//For Large Number
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.math.BigInteger;

class AddingLargeNumbers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String number1, number2;
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter first large number");
        number1 = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Enter second large number");
        number2 = in.nextLine();

        BigInteger first = new BigInteger(number1);
        BigInteger second = new BigInteger(number2);
        BigInteger sum;

        sum = first.add(second);

        System.out.println("Result of addition = " + sum);
    }
}
```

```
}
```

9. Find Largest no in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class LargestOfThreeNumbers
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x, y, z;
        System.out.println("Enter three integers ");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        x = in.nextInt();
        y = in.nextInt();
        z = in.nextInt();

        if ( x > y && x > z )
            System.out.println("First number is largest.");
        else if ( y > x && y > z )
            System.out.println("Second number is largest.");
        else if ( z > x && z > y )
            System.out.println("Third number is largest.");
        else
            System.out.println("Entered numbers are not distinct.");
    }
}
```

10. [If Else](#) clause in java

```
class Condition {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean learning = true;

        if (learning) {
            System.out.println("Java programmer");
        }
        else {
            System.out.println("What are you doing here?");
        }
    }
}
```

11. If Else clause in java- Program 2

// If else in Java code

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class IfElse {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int marksObtained, passingMarks;

        passingMarks = 40;

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Input marks scored by you");

        marksObtained = input.nextInt();

        if (marksObtained >= passingMarks) {
            System.out.println("You passed the exam.");
        }
        else {
            System.out.println("Unfortunately you failed to pass the exam.");
        }
    }
}
```

12. Nested If Else clause in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class NestedIfElse {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int marksObtained, passingMarks;
        char grade;

        passingMarks = 40;

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Input marks scored by you");

        marksObtained = input.nextInt();

        if (marksObtained >= passingMarks) {

            if (marksObtained > 90)
                grade = 'A';

        }
    }
}
```

```
        else if (marksObtained > 75)
            grade = 'B';
        else if (marksObtained > 60)
            grade = 'C';
        else
            grade = 'D';

        System.out.println("You passed the exam and your grade is " + grade);
    }
    else {
        grade = 'F';
        System.out.println("You failed and your grade is " + grade);
    }
}
}
```

13. How to check Odd and Even Number in [java](#).

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

```
class OddOrEven
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x;
        System.out.println("Enter an integer to check if it is odd or even ");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        x = in.nextInt();

        if ( x % 2 == 0 )
            System.out.println("You entered an even number.");
        else
            System.out.println("You entered an odd number.");
    }
}
```

14. Find factorial for given no Program in [Java](#)

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

```
class Factorial
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, c, fact = 1;

        System.out.println("Enter an integer to calculate it's factorial");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        n = in.nextInt();
```

```

    if ( n < 0 )
        System.out.println("Number should be non-negative.");
    else
    {
        for ( c = 1 ; c <= n ; c++ )
            fact = fact*c;

        System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" is = "+fact);
    }
}

```

//Calculate factorial for large No

```

import java.util.Scanner;
import java.math.BigInteger;

class BigFactorial
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, c;
        BigInteger inc = new BigInteger("1");
        BigInteger fact = new BigInteger("1");

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Input an integer");
        n = input.nextInt();

        for (c = 1; c <= n; c++) {
            fact = fact.multiply(inc);
            inc = inc.add(BigInteger.ONE);
        }

        System.out.println(n + "! = " + fact);
    }
}

```

15. How to complete 2 string in Java program

```

import java.util.Scanner;

class CompareStrings
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String s1, s2;
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the first string");
        s1 = in.nextLine();
    }
}

```

```
System.out.println("Enter the second string");
s2 = in.nextLine();

if ( s1.compareTo(s2) > 0 )
    System.out.println("First string is greater than second.");
else if ( s1.compareTo(s2) < 0 )
    System.out.println("First string is smaller than second.");
else
    System.out.println("Both strings are equal.");
}
}
```

16. Simple For [Loop](#) Program in Java

```
//Java for loop program
class ForLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int c;

        for (c = 1; c <= 10; c++) {
            System.out.println(c);
        }
    }
}
```

17. Print Star console using [Loop](#)

```
class Stars {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int row, numberOfStars;

        for (row = 1; row <= 10; row++) {
            for(numberOfStars = 1; numberOfStars <= row; numberOfStars++) {
                System.out.print("*");
            }
            System.out.println(); // Go to next line
        }
    }
}
```

```
<terminated> scan [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_91\bin\javaw.exe (Jan 8, 2017, 2:35:46 PM)
Input an integer
2
You entered 2
Input an integer
1
You entered 1
Input an integer
6
You entered 6
Input an integer
1
You entered 1
Input an integer
0
Out of loop
```

18. Print Star console using [Loop](#)

```
class Stars {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int row, numberOfStars;

        for (row = 1; row <= 10; row++) {
            for (numberOfStars = 1; numberOfStars <= row; numberOfStars++) {
                System.out.print("*");
            }
            System.out.println(); // Go to next line
        }
    }
}
```

19. [While loop](#) Program in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class WhileLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n;

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Input an integer");

        while ((n = input.nextInt()) != 0) {
            System.out.println("You entered " + n);
            System.out.println("Input an integer");
        }

        System.out.println("Out of loop");
    }
}
```

```
}
```

20. Print Reverse number in [java](#) program

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

```
class ReverseNumber
```

```
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, reverse = 0;

        System.out.println("Enter the number to reverse");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        n = in.nextInt();

        while( n != 0 )
        {
            reverse = reverse * 10;
            reverse = reverse + n%10;
            n = n/10;
        }

        System.out.println("Reverse of entered number is "+reverse);
    }
}
```

21. [While loop](#) using break Program in java

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

```
class BreakWhileLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n;

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("Input an integer");
            n = input.nextInt();

            if (n == 0) {
                break;
            }
            System.out.println("You entered " + n);
        }
    }
}
```

22. While loop using break and continue Program in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class BreakContinueWhileLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n;

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("Input an integer");
            n = input.nextInt();

            if (n != 0) {
                System.out.println("You entered " + n);
                continue;
            }
            else {
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

23. Print all alphabet using for loop Program in java

```
class Alphabets
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        char ch;

        for( ch = 'a' ; ch <= 'z' ; ch++ )
            System.out.println(ch);
    }
}
```

24. Enhance loop in java Program

```
class EnhancedForLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int primes[] = { 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29};

        for (int t: primes) {
            System.out.println(t);
        }
    }
}
```

//For String

```
class EnhancedForLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String languages[] = { "C", "C++", "Java", "Python", "Ruby"};

        for (String sample: languages) {
            System.out.println(sample);
        }
    }
}
```

25. Print Multiplication table Program in java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class MultiplicationTable
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, c;
        System.out.println("Enter an integer to print it's multiplication
table");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        n = in.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Multiplication table of "+n+" is :-");

        for ( c = 1 ; c <= 10 ; c++ )
            System.out.println(n+"*"+c+" = "+(n*c));
    }
}

//For Any Number
import java.util.Scanner;

class Tables
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a, b, c, d;
```



```

    System.out.println("Enter range of numbers to print their multiplication
table");
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

    a = in.nextInt();
    b = in.nextInt();

    for (c = a; c <= b; c++) {
        System.out.println("Multiplication table of "+c);

        for (d = 1; d <= 10; d++) {
            System.out.println(c+"*"+d+" = "+(c*d));
        }
    }
}

```

26. Print prime no Program in [java](#)

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class PrimeNumbers
```

```

{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, status = 1, num = 3;

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the number of prime numbers you want");
        n = in.nextInt();

        if (n >= 1)
        {
            System.out.println("First "+n+" prime numbers are :-");
            System.out.println(2);
        }

        for ( int count = 2 ; count <=n ; )
        {
            for ( int j = 2 ; j <= Math.sqrt(num) ; j++ )
            {
                if ( num%j == 0 )
                {
                    status = 0;
                    break;
                }
            }
            if ( status != 0 )
            {
                System.out.println(num);
                count++;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
        status = 1;
        num++;
    }
}
```

27. Check no is Armstrong or not in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class ArmstrongNumber
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n, sum = 0, temp, remainder, digits = 0;

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Input a number to check if it is an Armstrong
number");
        n = in.nextInt();

        temp = n;

        // Count number of digits

        while (temp != 0) {
            digits++;
            temp = temp/10;
        }

        temp = n;

        while (temp != 0) {
            remainder = temp%10;
            sum = sum + power(remainder, digits);
            temp = temp/10;
        }

        if (n == sum)
            System.out.println(n + " is an Armstrong number.");
        else
            System.out.println(n + " is not an Armstrong number.");
    }

    static int power(int n, int r) {
        int c, p = 1;

        for (c = 1; c <= r; c++)
            p = p*n;

        return p;
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

28. Print Floyd's Triangle in [java](#) Program

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

```
class FloydTriangle  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        int n, num = 1, c, d;  
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows of floyd's triangle you  
want");  
        n = in.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.println("Floyd's triangle :-");  
  
        for ( c = 1 ; c <= n ; c++ )  
        {  
            for ( d = 1 ; d <= c ; d++ )  
            {  
                System.out.print(num+" ");  
                num++;  
            }  
  
            System.out.println();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

29. Find All substring of string in [java](#) Program

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

```
class SubstringsOfAString  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        String string, sub;  
        int i, c, length;  
  
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Enter a string to print it's all substrings");  
        string = in.nextLine();  
  
        length = string.length();
```

```

        System.out.println("Substrings of \""+string+"\" are :-");

        for( c = 0 ; c < length ; c++ )
        {
            for( i = 1 ; i <= length - c ; i++ )
            {
                sub = string.substring(c, c+i);
                System.out.println(sub);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

30. Print reverse string in [java](#) Program

```

import java.util.*;

class ReverseString
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String original, reverse = "";
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter a string to reverse");
        original = in.nextLine();

        int length = original.length();

        for ( int i = length - 1 ; i >= 0 ; i-- )
            reverse = reverse + original.charAt(i);

        System.out.println("Reverse of entered string is: "+reverse);
    }
}

//Using Internal java Method
class InvertString
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        StringBuffer a = new StringBuffer("Java programming is fun");
        System.out.println(a.reverse());
    }
}

```

31. Check Given No is palindrome or Not in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.*;

class Palindrome
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String original, reverse = "";
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome");
        original = in.nextLine();

        int length = original.length();

        for ( int i = length - 1; i >= 0; i-- )
            reverse = reverse + original.charAt(i);

        if (original.equals(reverse))
            System.out.println("Entered string is a palindrome.");
        else
            System.out.println("Entered string is not a palindrome.");
    }
}

//Another Method
import java.util.*;

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

        System.out.println("Input a string");
        inputString = in.nextLine();

        int length = inputString.length();
        int i, begin, end, middle;

        begin = 0;
        end = length - 1;
        middle = (begin + end)/2;

        for (i = begin; i <= middle; i++) {
            if (inputString.charAt(begin) == inputString.charAt(end)) {
                begin++;
                end--;
            }
            else {
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    if (i == middle + 1) {
        System.out.println("Palindrome");
    }
    else {
        System.out.println("Not a palindrome");
    }
}
}
```

32. How to add two matrix in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class AddTwoMatrix
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int m, n, c, d;
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of matrix");
        m = in.nextInt();
        n = in.nextInt();

        int first[][] = new int[m][n];
        int second[][] = new int[m][n];
        int sum[][] = new int[m][n];

        System.out.println("Enter the elements of first matrix");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                first[c][d] = in.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Enter the elements of second matrix");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                second[c][d] = in.nextInt();

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                sum[c][d] = first[c][d] + second[c][d]; //replace '+' with '-'
        to subtract matrices

        System.out.println("Sum of entered matrices:-");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
        {
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                System.out.print(sum[c][d]+"\\t");

            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
}  
}
```

33. How to multiply two matrix in java Program

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
class MatrixMultiplication  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        int m, n, p, q, sum = 0, c, d, k;  
  
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of first  
matrix");  
        m = in.nextInt();  
        n = in.nextInt();  
  
        int first[][] = new int[m][n];  
  
        System.out.println("Enter the elements of first matrix");  
  
        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )  
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )  
                first[c][d] = in.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of second  
matrix");  
        p = in.nextInt();  
        q = in.nextInt();  
  
        if ( n != p )  
            System.out.println("Matrices with entered orders can't be multiplied  
with each other.");  
        else  
        {  
            int second[][] = new int[p][q];  
            int multiply[][] = new int[m][q];  
  
            System.out.println("Enter the elements of second matrix");  
  
            for ( c = 0 ; c < p ; c++ )  
                for ( d = 0 ; d < q ; d++ )  
                    second[c][d] = in.nextInt();  
  
            for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )  
            {  
                for ( d = 0 ; d < q ; d++ )  
                {  
                    for ( k = 0 ; k < p ; k++ )  
                    {
```

```

        sum = sum + first[c][k]*second[k][d];
    }

    multiply[c][d] = sum;
    sum = 0;
}
}

System.out.println("Product of entered matrices:-");

for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
{
    for ( d = 0 ; d < q ; d++ )
        System.out.print(multiply[c][d]+"\\t");

    System.out.print("\\n");
}
}
}

```

34. How to get transpose of matrix in java Program

```

import java.util.Scanner;

class TransposeAMatrix
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int m, n, c, d;

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows and columns of matrix");
        m = in.nextInt();
        n = in.nextInt();

        int matrix[][] = new int[m][n];

        System.out.println("Enter the elements of matrix");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                matrix[c][d] = in.nextInt();

        int transpose[][] = new int[n][m];

        for ( c = 0 ; c < m ; c++ )
        {
            for ( d = 0 ; d < n ; d++ )
                transpose[d][c] = matrix[c][d];
        }
    }
}

```



```

        System.out.println("Transpose of entered matrix:-");

        for ( c = 0 ; c < n ; c++ )
        {
            for ( d = 0 ; d < m ; d++ )
                System.out.print(transpose[c][d]+"\\t");

            System.out.print("\\n");
        }
    }
}

```

35. How to compare 2 string in [java](#) Program

```

public class LastIndexOfExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="hello";
String s2="hello";
String s3="meklo";
String s4="hemlo";
System.out.println(s1.compareTo(s2));
System.out.println(s1.compareTo(s3));
System.out.println(s1.compareTo(s4));
}}

```

36. How to string width with specific char in [java](#) Program

```

class StringEndwith{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="java by TechnoLamrro";
System.out.println(s1.endsWith("r")); //true
System.out.println(s1.endsWith("Lamrro")); //true
System.out.println(s1.endsWith("lamrro")); //false
}
}

```

37. How to use indexOf() in [java](#) Program

```

public class IndexOfExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="this is index of example";
//passing substring
int index1=s1.indexOf("is");//returns the index of is substring
int index2=s1.indexOf("index");//returns the index of index substring
System.out.println(index1+" "+index2);//2 8
}
}

```

```
//passing substring with from index
int index3=s1.indexOf("is",4);//returns the index of is substring after 4th index
System.out.println(index3);//5 i.e. the index of another is

//passing char value
int index4=s1.indexOf('s');//returns the index of s char value
System.out.println(index4);//3
}}
```

38. How to replace string with another string in java Program

```
public class ReplaceAllExample2{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="My name is Rajendra. My name is lamror. My name is Technolamror.";
String replaceString=s1.replaceAll("is","was");//replaces all occurrences of "is" to
"was"
System.out.println(replaceString);
}}
```

39. How to split string in java Program

```
public class SplitExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="java string split method by Technolamror";
String[] words=s1.split("\\s");//splits the string based on whitespace
//using java foreach loop to print elements of string array
for(String w:words){
System.out.println(w);
}
}}
```

40. How to remove space in string both end in java Program

```
public class StringTrimExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1=" hello string ";
System.out.println(s1+"Technolamror");//without trim()
System.out.println(s1.trim()+"Technolamror");//with trim()
}}
```

41. How to convert all char in string lower case in java Program

```
public class StringLowerExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="TECHNOLAMROR by Rajendralamror HELLO strIng";
String s1lower=s1.toLowerCase();
}}
```

```
System.out.println(s1lower);
}}
```

42. How to create method in java Program

```
class Methods {

    // Constructor method

    Methods() {
        System.out.println("Constructor method is called when an object of it's
class is created");
    }

    // Main method where program execution begins

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        staticMethod();
        Methods object = new Methods();
        object.nonStaticMethod();
    }

    // Static method

    static void staticMethod() {
        System.out.println("Static method can be called without creating
object");
    }

    // Non static method

    void nonStaticMethod() {
        System.out.println("Non static method must be called by creating an
object");
    }
}
```

43. Find Length, Concatenate and Replace String in Java Program

```
class StringMethods
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int n;
        String s = "Java programming", t = "", u = "";

        System.out.println(s);

        // Find length of string
    }
}
```

```

n = s.length();
System.out.println("Number of characters = " + n);

// Replace characters in string

t = s.replace("Java", "C++");
System.out.println(s);
System.out.println(t);

// Concatenating string with another string

u = s.concat(" is fun");
System.out.println(s);
System.out.println(u);
}
}

```

44. How Static block working in java Program

```

class StaticBlock {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Main method is executed.");
    }

    static {
        System.out.println("Static block is executed before main method.");
    }
}
//Static Block Application .... We need to open Program in speciif window
class StaticBlock {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("You are using Windows_NT operating system.");
    }

    static {
        String os = System.getenv("OS");
        if (os.equals("Windows_NT") != true) {
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

```

45. Difference between Static and Instance method working in [java](#) Program

```

class Difference {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        display(); //calling without object
    }
}

```

```
Difference t = new Difference();
t.show(); //calling using object
}

static void display() {
    System.out.println("Programming is amazing.");
}

void show(){
    System.out.println("Java is awesome.");
}
}
```

46. How to create Multiple class in java Program

```
class Computer {
    Computer() {
        System.out.println("Constructor of Computer class.");
    }

    void computer_method() {
        System.out.println("Power gone! Shut down your PC soon...");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Computer my = new Computer();
        Laptop your = new Laptop();

        my.computer_method();
        your.laptop_method();
    }
}

class Laptop {
    Laptop() {
        System.out.println("Constructor of Laptop class.");
    }

    void laptop_method() {
        System.out.println("99% Battery available.");
    }
}
```

47. How to create constructor in java Program

```
class Programming {
    //constructor method
    Programming() {
        System.out.println("Constructor method called.");
    }
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Programming object = new Programming(); //creating object  
}  
}
```

48. How to create constructor overloading in java Program

```
class Language {  
    String name;  
  
    Language() {  
        System.out.println("Constructor method called.");  
    }  
  
    Language(String t) {  
        name = t;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Language cpp = new Language();  
        Language java = new Language("Java");  
  
        cpp.setName("C++");  
  
        java.getName();  
        cpp.getName();  
    }  
  
    void setName(String t) {  
        name = t;  
    }  
  
    void getName() {  
        System.out.println("Language name: " + name);  
    }  
}
```

49. Exception Handling [java](#) Program

```
class Division {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int a, b, result;  
  
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Input two integers");  

```

```
a = input.nextInt();
b = input.nextInt();

// try block

try {
    result = a / b;
    System.out.println("Result = " + result);
}

// catch block

catch (ArithmeticException e) {
    System.out.println("Exception caught: Division by zero.");
}
}
```

50. How to throw exception in java Program

```
public class TestThrow1{
    static void validate(int age){
        if(age<18)
            throw new ArithmeticException("not valid");
        else
            System.out.println("welcome to vote on Technolamrro");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]){
        validate(13);
        System.out.println("rest of the code...");
    }
}
```

51. Advantage of Finally in Exception Handling java Program

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

        try {
            long data[] = new long[1000000000];
        }
        catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }

        finally {
            System.out.println("finally block will execute always.");
        }
    }
}
```

52. How to create Interface in java Program

```
interface Info {
    static final String language = "Java";
    public void display();
}

class Simple implements Info {
    public static void main(String []args) {
        Simple obj = new Simple();
        obj.display();
    }

    // Defining method declared in interface

    public void display() {
        System.out.println(language + " is awesome");
    }
}
```

53. How to print date and time in [java](#) Program

```
public class SQLDateExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        long millis=System.currentTimeMillis();
        java.sql.Date date=new java.sql.Date(millis);
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}

/// Another Way
import java.util.*;

class GetCurrentDateAndTime
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int day, month, year;
        int second, minute, hour;
        GregorianCalendar date = new GregorianCalendar();

        day = date.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH);
        month = date.get(Calendar.MONTH);
        year = date.get(Calendar.YEAR);

        second = date.get(Calendar.SECOND);
        minute = date.get(Calendar.MINUTE);
        hour = date.get(Calendar.HOUR);
    }
}
```



```

        System.out.println("Current date is "+day+"/"+(month+1)+"/"+year);
        System.out.println("Current time is  "+hour+" : "+minute+" : "+second);
    }
}

```

54. How to SQL Date in java Program

```

import java.sql.Date;
public class StringToSQLDateExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str="2015-03-31";
        Date date=Date.valueOf(str);//converting string into sql date
        System.out.println(date);
    }
}

```

55. How to Date format in java Program

```

import java.text.ParseException;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.Locale;
public class SimpleDateFormatExample2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Date date = new Date();
        System.out.println("Date format change by Technolamrur ");
        SimpleDateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("MM/dd/yyyy");
        String strDate = formatter.format(date);
        System.out.println("Date Format with MM/dd/yyyy : "+strDate);

        formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("dd-M-yyyy hh:mm:ss");
        strDate = formatter.format(date);
        System.out.println("Date Format with dd-M-yyyy hh:mm:ss : "+strDate);

        formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("dd MMMM yyyy");
        strDate = formatter.format(date);
        System.out.println("Date Format with dd MMMM yyyy : "+strDate);

        formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("dd MMMM yyyy zzzz");
        strDate = formatter.format(date);
        System.out.println("Date Format with dd MMMM yyyy zzzz : "+strDate);

        formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("E, dd MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z");
        strDate = formatter.format(date);
        System.out.println("Date Format with E, dd MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z : "+strDate);
    }
}

```

56. How to Generate random number in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.*;

class RandomNumbers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int c;
        Random t = new Random();

        // random integers in [0, 100]

        for (c = 1; c <= 10; c++) {
            System.out.println(t.nextInt(100));
        }
    }
}
```

57. How perform garbage collection in [java](#) Program

```
import java.util.*;

class GarbageCollection
{
    public static void main(String s[]) throws Exception
    {
        Runtime rs = Runtime.getRuntime();
        System.out.println("Free memory in JVM before Garbage Collection = "+rs.freeMemory());
        rs.gc();
        System.out.println("Free memory in JVM after Garbage Collection = "+rs.freeMemory());
    }
}
```

58. How to get own IP Address in [java](#) Program

```
import java.net.InetAddress;

class IPAddress
{
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
    {
        System.out.println(InetAddress.getLocalHost());
    }
}
```

59. How to open notepad in java Program

```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;

class Notepad {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Runtime rs = Runtime.getRuntime();

        try {
            rs.exec("notepad");
        }
        catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```

60. Leaner search Program in [java](#)

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class LinearSearch
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int c, n, search, array[];

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter number of elements");
        n = in.nextInt();
        array = new int[n];

        System.out.println("Enter " + n + " integers");

        for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
            array[c] = in.nextInt();

        System.out.println("Enter value to find");
        search = in.nextInt();

        for (c = 0; c < n; c++)
        {
            if (array[c] == search)      /* Searching element is present */
            {
                System.out.println(search + " is present at location " + (c + 1) +
                ".");
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
if (c == n) /* Searching element is absent */  
    System.out.println(search + " is not present in array.");  
}  
}
```
