

EXPERIMENT NO. 01

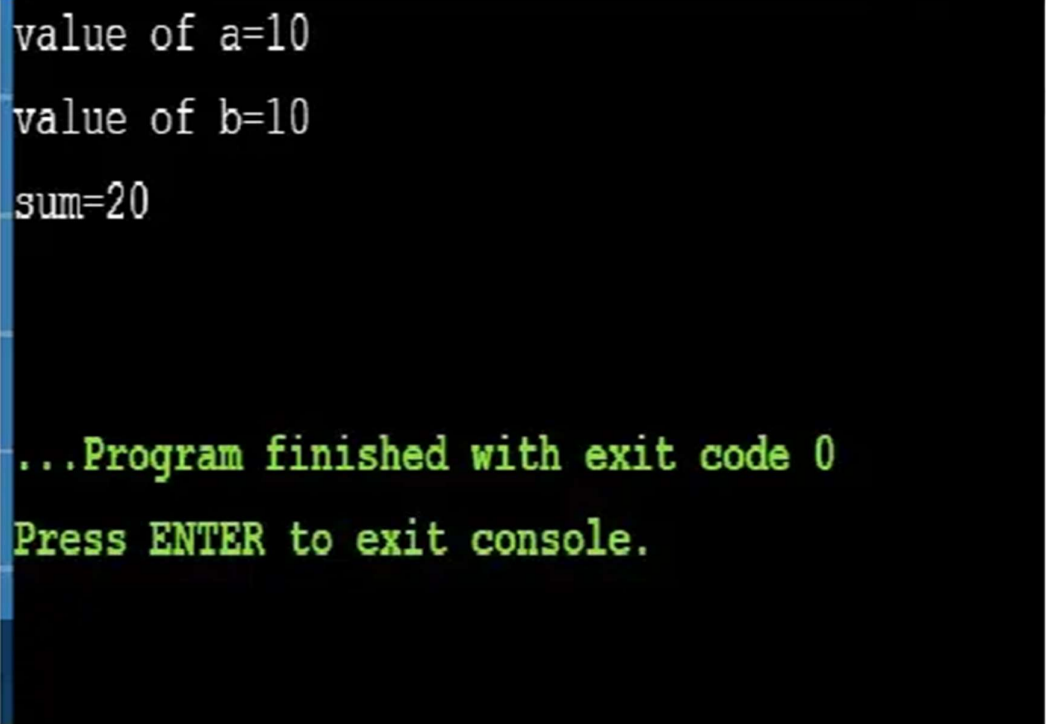
AIM: Write a program to show to show scope of variables in JAVA.

PROGRAM:

```
class Main
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int a=10;
int b=10;
int c=a+b;

System.out.println("value of a="+a);
System.out.println("value of b="+b);
System.out.println("sum="+c);

}
}
```

A screenshot of a Java program's output in a console window. The background is black, and the text is white. The output shows the values of variables a, b, and their sum c. The text is: value of a=10, value of b=10, sum=20. Below this, there is a green text message: "...Program finished with exit code 0" and another green text message: "Press ENTER to exit console." The console window has a blue vertical bar on the left side.

value of a=10

value of b=10

sum=20

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.

EXPERIMENT NO.02

AIM: Write a program to show Concept of CLASS in JAVA.

PROGRAM:

```
class Student{  
  
    int rollno;  
  
    String name;  
  
    void insertRecord(int r, String n){  
  
        rollno=r;  
  
        name=n;  
  
    }  
    void displayInformation(){System.out.println(rollno+" "+name);}  
  
}  
  
class TestStudent4{  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        Student s1=new Student();  
  
        Student s2=new Student();  
  
        s1.insertRecord(111,"Karan");  
  
        s2.insertRecord(222,"Aryan");  
  
        s1.displayInformation();  
  
        s2.displayInformation();  
  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT:

Compile by: `javac TestStudent4.java`

Run by: `java TestStudent4`

111 Karan

222 Aryan

EXPERIMENT NO.03

AIM: Write a program to show typecasting in java

PROGRAM:

Converting double into an int

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // create double type variable  
        double num = 10.99;  
        System.out.println("The double value: " + num);  
  
        // convert into int type  
        int data = (int)num;  
        System.out.println("The integer value: " + data);  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
The double value: 10.99  
The integer value: 10
```

conversion from int to String

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // create int type variable  
        int num = 10;  
        System.out.println("The integer value is: " + num);  
  
        // converts int to string type  
        String data = String.valueOf(num);  
        System.out.println("The string value is: " + data);  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
The integer value is: 10  
The string value is: 10
```

EXPERIMENT NO. 4

AIM: Write A Program To Perform Connectivity in JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)

PROGRAM:

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.sql.*;

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

        try { String str0="Drop table student";
String str1="create table student"+" (c_id integer ,"+ "c_name varchar(20))";

String str2="insert into student(c_id,c_name)values (1,'aaa')";
String str3="insert into student(c_id,c_name)values (2,'bbb')";
String str4="insert into student(c_id,c_name)values (3,'ccc')";
String str5="select * from student";
String str6="update student set c_id=5 where c_name='bbb'";
String str7="delete from student where c_id=5";
Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
Connection con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:odbc:test","hb","");
Statement stmt=con.createStatement();

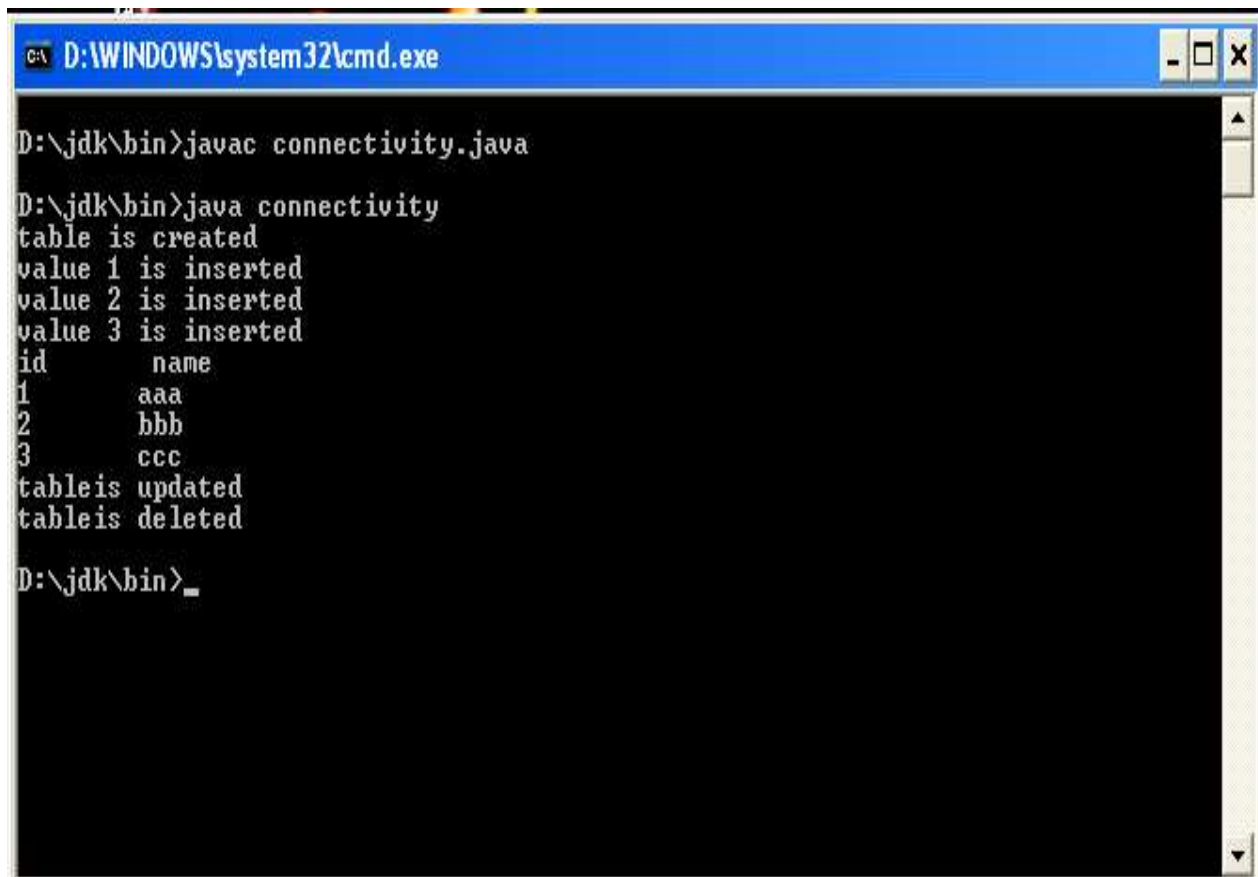
        Stmt.execute(str0);
        stmt.execute(str1);
        System.out.println("table is created");
        int count1=stmt.executeUpdate(str2);
```

```
System.out.println("value 1 is inserted");
int count2=stmt.executeUpdate(str3);
System.out.println("value 2 is inserted");
int count3=stmt.executeUpdate(str4);
System.out.println("value 3 is inserted");
ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery(str5);
System.out.println("id \t name");
while(rs.next())
{
String id=rs.getString("c_id");
String name=rs.getString("c_name");
System.out.print(id+"\t");
System.out.print(name+"\n");
System.out.print();
}
int count4=stmt.executeUpdate(str6);
System.out.println("table is updated");
int count5=stmt.executeUpdate(str7);
System.out.println("table is deleted");
con.close();

}
catch(Exception ex)
{
System.out.println("error occurred"+ ex);

}
```

OUTPUT:



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar at the top is blue and contains the text "D:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe" along with standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The command prompt itself has a black background with white text. The user has entered the command "javac connectivity.java" and then "java connectivity". The program's output is displayed line by line: "table is created", "value 1 is inserted", "value 2 is inserted", "value 3 is inserted", followed by a table with two columns, "id" and "name", containing three rows of data. After the table, the program outputs "table is updated" and "table is deleted". The prompt "D:\jdk\bin>" is visible at the bottom, indicating the program has finished execution.

```
D:\jdk\bin>javac connectivity.java

D:\jdk\bin>java connectivity
table is created
value 1 is inserted
value 2 is inserted
value 3 is inserted
id      name
1       aaa
2       bbb
3       ccc
table is updated
table is deleted

D:\jdk\bin>_
```

EXPERIMENT NO. 5

AIM: Write A Program To Perform Multithreading Operation

```
import java.io
*;
import java.net
.;
class NewThread implements Runnable
{
    String
    name;

    Thread t;

    NewThread(String threadname)
    {
        name=threadname;

        t=new
        Thread(this,name);

        System.out.println("new
        thread:"+t);t.start();

    }

    public void run()
    {
        try
        {
            for(int i=5;i>0;i--)
```



```
        {  
            System.out.println(name  
                +":"+i);  
            Thread.sleep(1000);  
        }  
    }  
    catch(InterruptedException e)  
    {  
        System.out.println(name+"Intrrupted");  
    }  
    System.out.println(name+"existing");  
    }  
}  
  
class MultithreadDemo  
{  
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception  
    {  
        new  
        NewThread("one");  
        new  
        NewThread("two");  
        new  
        NewThread("three")  
        ;try
```

```

{

Thread.sleep(1000);

}

catch(InterruptedException e)

{

System.out.println("mainthread interrupted");

}

System.out.println("mainthread Exiting");

}

}

```

OUTPUT:



```

D:\j\jdk\bin>edit NewThread.java
D:\j\jdk\bin>javac NewThread.java
D:\j\jdk\bin>java MultithreadDemo
new thread:Thread[one,5,main]
new thread:Thread[two,5,main]
one:5
new thread:Thread[three,5,main]
two:5
three:5
one:4
two:4
mainthread Exiting
three:4
one:3
two:3
three:3
one:2
two:2
three:2
one:1
two:1
three:1
oneexisting
twoexisting
threeexisting
D:\j\jdk\bin>

```

EXPERIMENT NO. 6

AIM: Write a Program to show Inheritance .

```
class Animal {  
    // field and method of the parent class  
    String name;  
    public void eat() {  
        System.out.println("I can eat");  
    }  
}  
  
// inherit from Animal  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    // new method in subclass  
    public void display() {  
        System.out.println("My name is " + name);  
    }  
}  
  
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // create an object of the subclass  
        Dog labrador = new Dog();  
  
        // access field of superclass  
        labrador.name = "Rohu";  
        labrador.display();  
  
        // call method of superclass  
        // using object of subclass  
        labrador.eat();  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Output: My name is Rohu  
        I can eat
```

EXPERIMENT NO. 7

AIM: Write a program to show Access Specifiers (Public, Private, Protected) in JAVA.

Public -

```
//Animal.java
// public class
public class Animal {
// public variable
public int legCount;

// public method
public void display() {
System.out.println("I am an animal.");
System.out.println("I have " + legCount + " legs.");
}
}

// Main.java
public class Main {
public static void main( String[] args ) {
// accessing the public class
Animal animal = new Animal();

// accessing the public variable
animal.legCount = 4;
// accessing the public method
animal.display();
}
}
```

OUTPUT: I AM AN ANIMAL

Protected

```
class Animal {
    // protected method
    protected void display() {
        System.out.println("I am an animal");
    }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // create an object of Dog class
        Dog dog = new Dog();
        // access protected method
        dog.display();
    }
}
```

Output:: I am an animal

Private

```
class Data {
    private String name;

    // getter method
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }
    // setter method
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name= name;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] main){
        Data d = new Data();

        // access the private variable using the getter and setter
        d.setName("Programiz");
        System.out.println(d.getName());
    }
}
```

EXPERIMENT NO. 8

AIM: Write a program to Hide a Class.

```
//Java program to demonstrate
// method Hiding in java

// Base Class
class Complex {
    public static void f1()
    {
        System.out.println(
            "f1 method of the Complex class is executed.");
    }
}

// class child extend Demo class
class Sample extends Complex {
    public static void f1()
    {
        System.out.println(
            "f1 of the Sample class is executed.");
    }
}

public class Main {

    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Complex d1 = new Complex();
    }
}
```

```
// d2 is reference variable of class Demo that  
// points to object of class Sample  
Complex d2 = new Sample();
```

```
// But here method will be call using type of  
// reference  
d1.f1();  
d2.f1();  
}  
}
```

Output

f1 method of the Complex class is executed.

EXPERIMENT NO. 9

AIM: Write a program to show Polymorphism

```
class Polygon {  
  
    // method to render a shape  
    public void render() {  
        System.out.println("Rendering Polygon...");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Square extends Polygon {  
  
    // renders Square  
    public void render() {  
        System.out.println("Rendering Square...");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Circle extends Polygon {  
  
    // renders circle  
    public void render() {  
        System.out.println("Rendering Circle...");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Main {
```

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

```
    // create an object of Square
```

```
    Square s1 = new Square();
```

```
    s1.render();
```

```
    // create an object of Circle
```

```
    Circle c1 = new Circle();
```

```
    c1.render();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Output

```
Rendering Square...
```

```
Rendering Circle...
```

EXPERIMENT NO. 10

AIM: Write a program to demonstrate AWT.

```
1. import java.awt.*;
2.
3.
4. public class AwtProgram1 {
5.     public AwtProgram1()
6.     {
7.         Frame f = new Frame();
8.         Button btn=new Button("Hello World");
9.         btn.setBounds(80, 80, 100, 50);
10.        f.add(btn);    //adding a new Button.
11.        f.setSize(300, 250);    //setting size.
12.        f.setTitle("JavaTPoint"); //setting title.
13.        f.setLayout(null); //set default layout for frame.
14.        f.setVisible(true);    //set frame visibility true.
15.    }
16.
17.
18. public static void main(String[] args) {
19.     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
20.
21.     AwtProgram1 awt = new AwtProgram1(); //creating a frame.
22. }
23. }
```

Output:

