Experiment-4

StudentName: AKASH DEEP

Branch: BE-CSE

Semester: 6th

Subject Name: PBLJ Lab

UID:22BCS10195

Section/Group: DL-902-A
Date of Performance:07/02/25
Subject Code: 22CSH-359

- 1. Aim:Write a Java program to implement an ArrayList that stores employee details (ID, Name, and Salary). Allow users to add, update, remove, and search employees.
- 2. Algorithm:

}

}

@Override

public String toString() {

3.

- 1. Initialize an ArrayList to store employees.
- 2. Display a menu for adding, updating, removing, searching, and displaying employees.
- 3. Perform operations based on user input using loops and conditions.

return "ID: " + id + ", Name: " + name + ", Salary: " + salary;

4. Exit when the user chooses to quit.

Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Employee {
   int id;
   String name;
   double salary;
   Employee(int id, String name, double salary) { this.id = id;
   this.name = name;
   this.salary = salary;
```

Discover. Learn. Empower.

```
public class EmployeeManagement {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<Employee> employees = new
    ArrayList<>(); Scanner scanner = new
    Scanner(System.in); int choice;
    do {
      System.out.println("\n1. Add Employee");
      System.out.println("2. Update Employee");
      System.out.println("3. Remove Employee");
      System.out.println("4. Search Employee");
      System.out.println("5. Display All
      Employees"); System.out.println("6. Exit");
      System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
      choice = scanner.nextInt(); switch (choice) {
        case 1:
          System.out.print("Enter ID: ");
          int id = scanner.nextInt();
          scanner.nextLine(); // consume newline
          System.out.print("Enter Name: ");
          String name = scanner.nextLine();
          System.out.print("Enter Salary: ");
          double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
          employees.add(new Employee(id, name, salary));
          System.out.println("Employee added successfully!");
          break:
        case 2:
          System.out.print("Enter ID to update: ");
          int updateId = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.
```

```
for (Employee emp : employees) {
    if (emp.id == updateId) {
      scanner.nextLine(); // consume newline
      System.out.print("Enter New Name: ");
      emp.name = scanner.nextLine();
      System.out.print("Enter New Salary: ");
      emp.salary = scanner.nextDouble();
      System.out.println("Employee updated successfully!");
      break;
    }
  }
  break;
case 3:
  System.out.print("Enter ID to remove: "); int
  removeld = scanner.nextInt();
  employees.removelf(emp -> emp.id ==
  removeld); System.out.println("Employee
  removed successfully!"); break;
case 4:
  System.out.print("Enter ID to search: ");
  int searchId = scanner.nextInt();
  for (Employee emp : employees) {
    if (emp.id == searchId) {
      System.out.println(emp);
      break;
    }
  }
  break;
case 5:
  System.out.println("All Employees:");
```

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.

for (Employee emp : employees) {

    System.out.println(emp);
}

break;

case 6:

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

break;

default:

System.out.println("Invalid choice! Please try again.");
}

} while (choice !=

6); scanner.close();
}

}
```

4. OUTPUT:

```
    Add Employee

2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display All Employees
Enter your choice: 1
Enter ID: 1
Enter Name: sd
Enter Salary: 1233
Employee added successfully!
1. Add Employee
2. Update Employee
3. Remove Employee
4. Search Employee
5. Display All Employees
6. Exit
Enter your choice:
```

Question2:

1. Aim: Create a program to collect and store all the cards to assist the users in finding all the cards in a given symbol using Collection interface.

2. Algorithm:

Discover. Learn. Empower.

Create a List of cards with symbols and values.

Accept user input for the symbol to search.

Loop through the list and display cards matching the symbol.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
class Card {
  String symbol;
  String value;
  Card(String symbol, String value) {
    this.symbol = symbol;
    this.value = value;
  }
  public String toString() {
    return symbol + "-" + value;
  }
}public class CardCollection {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Card> cards = new ArrayList<>();
```

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

Discover. Learn. Empower.

```
cards.add(new Card("Hearts", "A"));
       cards.add(new Card("Spades", "K"));
       cards.add(new Card("Hearts", "10"));
       cards.add(new Card("Diamonds", "Q"));
       cards.add(new Card("Clubs", "J"));
       System.out.println("Enter the symbol to search (e.g., Hearts): ");
       String symbol = scanner.nextLine();
       System.out.println("Cards with symbol \"" + symbol + "\":");
       for (Card card : cards) {
         if (card.symbol.equalsIgnoreCase(symbol))
           { System.out.println(card);
         }
       }
       scanner.close();
     }
4. Output:
      Enter the symbol to search (e.g., Hearts):
      hearts
      Cards with symbol "hearts":
      Hearts-A
      Hearts-10
       ...Program finished with exit code 0
      Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Discover. Learn. Empower.

Question3:

1. Aim:Develop a ticket booking system with synchronized threads to ensure no double booking of seats. Use thread priorities to simulate VIP bookings being processed first.

2. Algorithm:

Initialize a boolean[] for seats and a ReentrantLock for synchronization. Create threads with priorities representing users booking seats.

Lock the seat array while booking to prevent double bookings. Run threads; higher priority threads book first.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
class TicketBookingSystem {
  private final boolean[] seats;
  private final ReentrantLock lock;
  TicketBookingSystem(int totalSeats) {
    this.seats = new boolean[totalSeats];
    this.lock = new ReentrantLock();
  }
  public void bookSeat(String user, int
    seatNumber) { lock.lock();
    try {
      if (seatNumber < 0 || seatNumber >=
        seats.length) { System.out.println(user + ":
        Invalid seat number!"); return;
      }
      if (!seats[seatNumber]) {
        seats[seatNumber] = true;
        System.out.println(user + " successfully booked seat " +
      seatNumber); } else {
        System.out.println(user + ": Seat " + seatNumber + " is
already booked!");
    } finally {
      lock.unlock();
    }
```

CU CHANDIGARH

DEPARTMENT OF

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

```
Discover. Learn. Empower.
   class User extends Thread {
      private final TicketBookingSystem
      bookingSystem; private final int seatNumber;
     User(String name, TicketBookingSystem bookingSystem, int
   seatNumber, int priority) {
        super(name);
       this.bookingSystem = bookingSystem;
       this.seatNumber = seatNumber;
       setPriority(priority);
     @Override
      public void run() {
       bookingSystem.bookSeat(getName(), seatNumber);
     }
   }
   public class TicketBookingDemo {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
       TicketBookingSystem bookingSystem = new TicketBookingSystem(10);
       User user1 = new User("VIP User1", bookingSystem, 3,
   Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
       User user2 = new User("Normal User1", bookingSystem, 3,
   Thread.MIN PRIORITY);
       User user3 = new User("Normal User2", bookingSystem, 5,
   Thread.NORM PRIORITY);
        User user4 = new User("VIP User2", bookingSystem, 5,
   Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
        user1.start();
        user2.start();
       user3.start();
       user4.start();
     }
   }
```

4. OUTPUT:

```
VIP_User1 successfully booked seat 3
Normal_User1: Seat 3 is already booked!
Normal_User2 successfully booked seat 5
VIP_User2: Seat 5 is already booked!

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

5. Learning Outcome:

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP): Applied encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism to design modular and reusable code (e.g., Employee, Card, User classes).

Collections Framework: Utilized ArrayList and Collection for data storage, retrieval, and filtering operations, showcasing dynamic data management.

Multithreading and Synchronization: Designed a thread-safe system using ReentrantLock and thread priorities to handle concurrency and ensure data consistency (e.g., ticket booking).

User Interaction: Built interactive, menu-driven programs for CRUD operations, validating user inputs for robust functionality.

Real-world Problem Solving: Implemented practical systems like employee management, card searching, and seat booking, reflecting real-world scenarios and scalable design.