



Fundamentals of Object Oriented Programming

CSN- 103

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Write a JAVA program to generate Hemachandra series, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21..

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= 1 \\ H_0 &+ H_1 = 2 \\ H_1 &+ H_2 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Hemachandra {
3
4     public static void main(String args[]) {
5         int H0= 1;
6         int H1= 2;
7         int H2;
8         int n;
9
10        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
11        System.out.print("Enter the number\n");
12        n = in.nextInt();
13        System.out.print(" " +H0);
14        System.out.print(" " +H1);
15
16        for(int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
17            H2=H0+H1;
18            if (i==n)
19                System.out.println(" " +H2);
20            else
21                System.out.print(" " +H2);
22            H0=H1;
23            H1=H2;
24        }
25    }
26 }
```

Terminal

```
sh-4.3$ javac Hemachandra.java
sh-4.3$ java Hemachandra
Enter the number
12
1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
sh-4.3$
```



To generate first ten Prime numbers

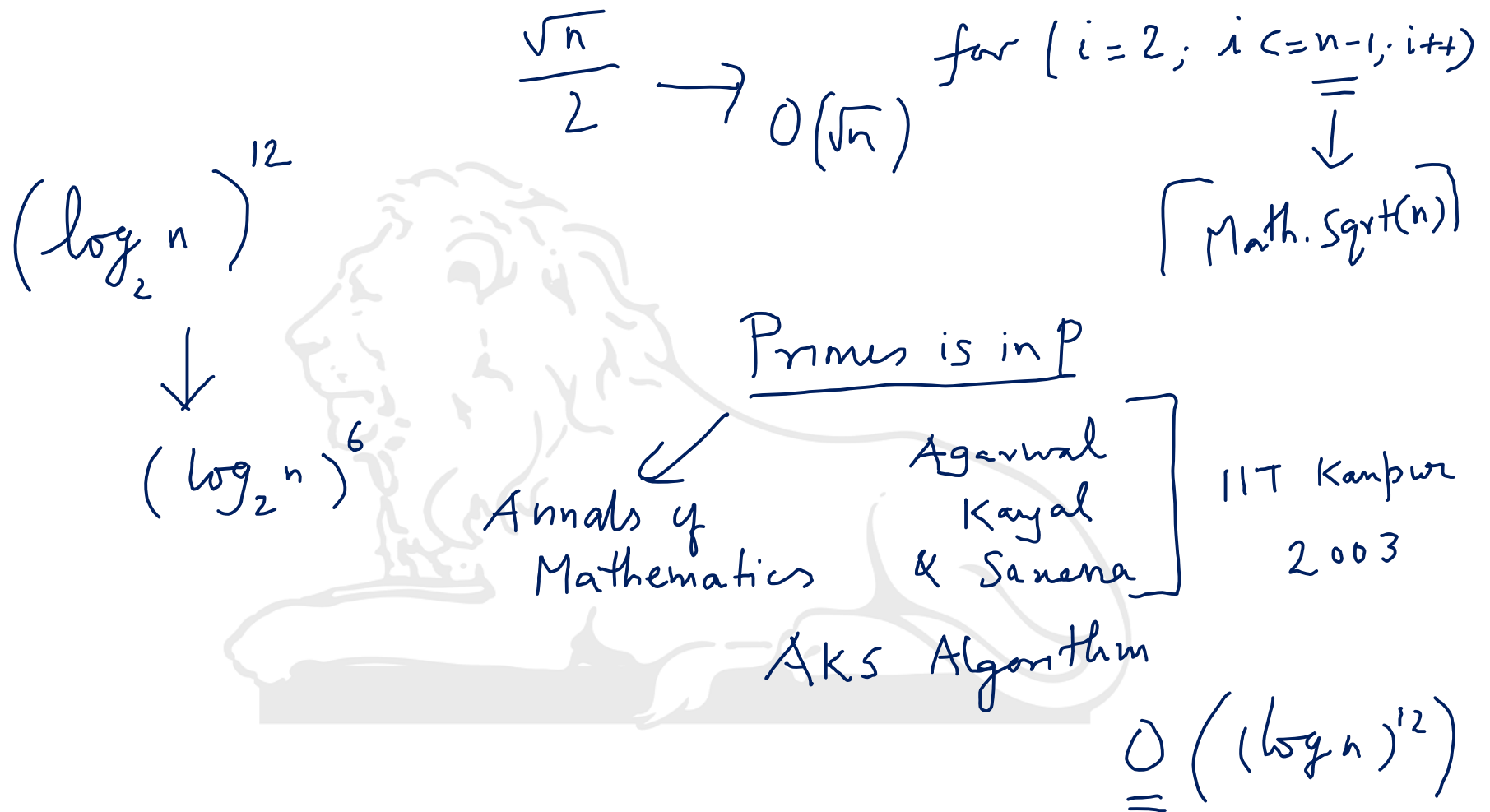
```
1 public class Primev1{
2     public static void main(String []args){
3         int N = 10;
4         int count = 0;
5         int num = 2;
6         while(count != N) { // while count!= number of prime numbers entered keep searching..
7             boolean prime = true; // to determine whether the number is prime or not
8             for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(num); i++) { //efficiency matters
9                 if (num % i == 0) {
10                     prime = false; // if number divides any other number its not a prime so set prime to false and break the loop.
11                     break;
12                 }
13             }
14             if (prime) {
15                 count++;
16                 System.out.println(num);
17             }
18             num++; //see if next number is prime or not.
19         }
20     }
21 }
22
```

2, 3, 5

num → 4
num → 5

```
sh-4.4$ javac Primev1.java
sh-4.4$ java Primev1
2
3
5
7
11
13
17
19
23
29
sh-4.4$
```

<https://ideone.com/InS70B>



Write a Java Program to find the maximum of n numbers using do-while loop

```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Maxfind{
3
4     public static void main(String []args){
5         int max;
6         int n;
7         int a;
8
9         System.out.println("enter the number");
10
11         Scanner input=new Scanner(System.in);
12
13         n=input.nextInt(); //number of numbers
14         a=input.nextInt(); →
15         max=a;
16         int i=1;
17         do{
18             a=input.nextInt(); ←
19             if (a>max)
20                 max=a;
21             i++;
22         }
23         while (i<n);
24         System.out.println("Maximum is " + max);
25     }
26 }

```

n=5

max=150

50 *150* *75*

25

i=1 *i=5*

```

sh-4.3$ javac Maxfind.java
sh-4.3$ java Maxfind
enter the number
5
10
20
70
40
30
Maximum is 70
sh-4.3$

```


for loop



int i=10;
for(; i<100; i++)
{

```
1 public class HelloWorld{  
2  
3     public static void main(String []args){  
4         for(;;)  
5             System.out.println("Hello World");  
6     }  
7 }  
8
```

Terminal

```
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World  
Hello World
```

^ 2

Books to develop algorithms

- How to solve it by Computer by [R. J. Dromey](#), Prentice-Hall India EEE Series
- Introduction to Algorithms by [CLRS](#) ([C](#)ormen, [L](#)eiserson, [R](#)ivest, [S](#)tein), MIT Press



The Enhanced for loop

```
for (Type Identifier : Expression)
{
// statements;
}
```



The Enhanced for loop

$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_9$

```
1 public class TestFor1{  
2  
3     public static void main(String []args){  
4         int[] numbers =  
5             {10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100};  
6         for (int item : numbers) {  
7             System.out.println("Count is: " + item);  
8         }  
9     }  
10 }
```

$\text{numbers}[0] \rightarrow 10$
 $\text{numbers}[1] \rightarrow 20$
 $\text{numbers}[2] \rightarrow 30$
 \vdots
 $\text{numbers}[9] \rightarrow 100$

```
Terminal  
sh-4.3$ javac TestFor1.java  
sh-4.3$ java TestFor1  
Count is: 10 ✓  
Count is: 20 ✓  
Count is: 30  
Count is: 40  
Count is: 50  
Count is: 60  
Count is: 70  
Count is: 80  
Count is: 90  
Count is: 100 ✓  
sh-4.3$
```

break statement

```
while (isOK)
{
    ... ✓
    if (anotherCondition)
        break;
    ... ✗
    // Statement
    // Statement
}
```

A red arrow points from the `break;` statement to the closing brace of the `while` loop, indicating that the loop terminates immediately.

Initialization;

do

{

Statement 1;

Statement 2;

Statement 3;

.....

.....

if (If Condition)

break;

Statement N-1;

Statement N;


Increment;

} while (condition);

OutsideStatement 1;

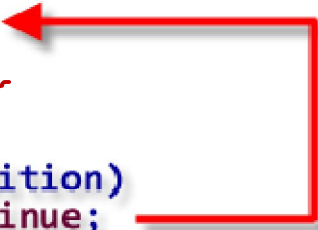
break statement

```
for ( initialization ; condition ; increment )  
{  
    Statement 1 ;  
    Statement 2 ;  
    Statement 3 ;  
    .....  
    .....  
    .....  
    break;  
    Statement N-1 ;  
    Statement N ;  
}  
OutsideStatement 1;
```

A blue arrow originates from the 'break;' statement within the for loop and points to the 'OutsideStatement 1;' line, indicating that the loop is terminated and execution continues at the first statement following the loop body.

continue Statement

```
while (isOK)
{
    ... ✓
    if (aCondition)
        continue;
    ... ✗
}
```



```
for (int n = 0; n < 10; n++)
{
    ... ✓
    if (aCondition)
        continue;
    ... ✗
}
```

