

DIST

2) programme to perform mathematical operation create a class addsub with method to add and subtract create another class called multdiv that extends from addsub class to be use the member data of the Super class. multdiv should have method to multiply derived a main function.

class addsub

```
int a,b;
addsub (int x,int y)
{
```

```
a=x;
b=y;
```

```
int add()
{
```

```
return(a+b);
}
```

```
int sub()
{
```

```
return (a-b);
}
```

~~class multdiv extends addsub~~

```
multdiv (int x, int y)
{
```

```
Super(x,y);
}
```

```

{ int mul()
{
    return a*b;
}
int div()
{
    return (a/b);
}

class mathfunction
{
public static void main (String args[])
{
    multiv m = new multiv(20,8);
    int a, s, p, d;
    a = m.add();
    s = m.sub();
    p = m.mul();
    d = m.div();
    System.out.println ("mathematical function ");
    System.out.println ("Addition = "+a);
    System.out.println ("Subtraction = "+s);
    System.out.println ("Multiplication = "+p);
    System.out.println ("Division = "+d);
}
}

```

Object :-

Mathematical Function $a=40$ $b=8$

Addition $a+b$

Subtraction $a-b$

Multiplication $a \times b$

Division a/b

Object in Java

Object $a = 40$ $b = 8$

(class) Member

Object creation

Object creation

Object is called the result of object

(class) member

Object creation

Object creation

Object creation

Object creation

3) program with class variable that is available for all instance of a class use static varible declaration. observe the change that occurs in the objects member variable value

Class VariableDemo

```

{
    int a=0;
    static int count = 0;
    public void increment()
    {
        a++;
        count++;
        System.out.println("Variable a: " + a);
        System.out.println("Static variable count: "
                           + count);
    }
}

public static void main (String args[])
{
    new VariableDemo();
    new VariableDemo();
    new VariableDemo();
}

```

Y

output :-

variable : 1

static variable count : 1

variable : 2

static variable count : 2

total memory

initialization : 22080

(200 pointers) + 100 bytes (stack)

Callibration was - m Vibium

1.00, 2.00, 3.00

1.00, 2.00, 3.00

1.00, 2.00, 3.00

1.00, 2.00, 3.00

1.00, 2.00, 3.00

Callibration was - m Vibium

1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00

Callibration was - m Vibium

1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00

Callibration was - m Vibium

1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00

4) programme to create a student class with following attributes: rollno, name, marks, total
at the three marks must be calculated only when the student pass in all three subjects the pass marks for each subject is 30. if candidate fails in any one of the subject his total marks must be declared as zero using condition and display.

```
import java.*;
```

```
class student {
```

```
    int rollno;
```

```
    String name;
```

```
    int m1, m2, m3;
```

```
    int total;
```

```
    String result;
```

```
public void getDetails() throws IOException
```

```
{  
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
    new InputstreamReader (System.in));  
    System.out.println("Enter rollno");  
    rollno = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());  
    System.out.println("Enter name");  
    name = br.readLine();  
    System.out.println("Enter 3 subject marks");  
}
```

System.out.println("Result: " + result);

System.out.println("Subject of 3 marks: " + S3);

System.out.println("Subject of 2 marks: " + S2);

System.out.println("Marks: " + S1);

System.out.println("Pass": true);

System.out.println("Details of Student");

public void displayResult()

result = "FAIL";

total = 0;

else

result = "PASS";

total = S1 + S2 + S3;

if (S1 >= 50 && S2 >= 50 && S3 >= 50)

public void calculateMarks()

S3 = Intergen.ParseInt(b3, ReadLine());

S2 = Intergen.ParseInt(b2, ReadLine());

S1 = Intergen.ParseInt(b1, ReadLine());

Class Student Demo

public static void main (String args [])

throws IOException .

Student SC;

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (

new InputStreamReader (

System.out.println ("Enter How many student : ");

s = new Student [n];

student = Integer.parseInt (br.readLine ());

System.out.println ("Enter How many student : ");

new InputScanner (

System.out.println ("Enter How many student : ");

Output :-

Enter how many Students :-
2

Enter Student 1 Details :-
Enter Roll no :- 100

Enter Name
Santosh

Enter 3 subject marks :-
70
50
60

Enter Student 2 Details :-
Enter Roll no :- 2

Enter Name
Sachin
Enter 3 subject marks :-
70
60
80

~~Details of Students :-~~
Name :- Santosh
Subject 1 marks :- 70

Subject 2 marks :- 50
Subject 3 marks :- 80

Result :- PASS

Result	Pass
Subj. I marks 1 :- 90	Subj. II marks 2 :- 90
Subj. III marks 3 :- 90	Subj. IV marks 4 :- 90
Name	Sachin

5) In a collage first year class are having the following attributes name of the class (B.A, B.Sc, B.Com) name of the staff no of the student in a class, array of student in the class. Define a class first year with above attributes and define a suitable constructor. Also write a method called best student [] which process a first year object and return the student with the highest mark.

```
import java.io.*;
class student
{
    String name;
    String regno;
    int score;
    String course;
    String staff;
    int year;
```

void readdata() throws IOException

```
f
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader
(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
System.out.println("Enter student details");
System.out.println("Enter student name, Regno,
course[B.A,B.Com,B.Sc], Total score");
name = br.readLine();
```

Teacher's Signature:

```

    regno = br.readLine();
    course = br.readLine();
    score = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
}
}

```

```
public class BestStudent
```

```

{
    static int maxscore;
    static String beststudentname;
    static String course;
    static void beststudent(Student[] stud)
{
}

```

```

    for (int i=0; i<stud.length; i++)
        if (stud[i].score > maxscore)

```

```

    {
        maxscore = stud[i].score;
        beststudentname = stud[i].name;
        course = stud[i].course;
    }
}

```

```

public static void main (String args[])
{
    new InputStreamReader (System.in));
}

```

```

System.out.print ("Enter number of student:");
int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
Student stud[] = new Student[n];
for (int i=0; i<stud.length; i++)
{
}

```

stud[i] = new student();

stud[i] = readdata();

7p

beststudent(stud);

System.out.println("Details of Best student :");

System.out.println("Name :" + beststudent.name);

System.out.println("Course :" + course);

System.out.println("Score :" + maxscore);

3p

7

Output :-

Enter number of student : 3

Enter student Details :-

Enter student name, regno, course [BCA, BSC, BCOM]

Total score : 1000

Santosh

01

BCA

500

I

Enter student Details :-

Enter student name, regno, course [BCA, BSC, BCOM]

Total score :

Sachin

13

BCA

512

Enter student Details :-

Enter student name, regno, course [BCA, BSC, BCOM]

Total score :

Sunil

44

BCA

490

Detail of Best Student :-

Name :- Sachin

Course :- BCA

Score :- 512

6) programme to define a class called employee with the name and date of appointment. Create 10 employee object as an array and sort this as per their date of appointment i.e print them as per their seniority.

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

```
class employee
```

```
{  
    String name;  
    Date updt;  
    public employee (String n, Date updt)
```

```
{
```

```
name = n;  
    updt = updt;
```

```
}
```

```
public void display()
```

```
{  
    System.out.println ("Employee name : " + name);  
    System.out.println ("Appointment date : " + updt.getDate());  
    updt.getMonth() + " " + updt.getDate().getYear()  
}
```

```
}
```

```
class EmployeeDemo2
```

```
{  
    public static void main (String args[])  
    {  
        Employee e1 = new Employee ("Rakesh",  
            new Date (1990, 1, 1));  
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Karan",  
            new Date (1990, 2, 1));  
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Rahul",  
            new Date (1990, 3, 1));  
        Employee e4 = new Employee ("Rajesh",  
            new Date (1990, 4, 1));  
        Employee e5 = new Employee ("Rakesh",  
            new Date (1990, 5, 1));  
        Employee e6 = new Employee ("Karan",  
            new Date (1990, 6, 1));  
        Employee e7 = new Employee ("Rahul",  
            new Date (1990, 7, 1));  
        Employee e8 = new Employee ("Rajesh",  
            new Date (1990, 8, 1));  
        Employee e9 = new Employee ("Rakesh",  
            new Date (1990, 9, 1));  
        Employee e10 = new Employee ("Karan",  
            new Date (1990, 10, 1));  
        Employee[] arr = {e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7, e8, e9, e10};  
        Arrays.sort (arr);  
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)  
            arr[i].display();  
    }  
}
```

Teacher's Signature :

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

```
}
```

```
employee emp1 = new employee [6];
```

```
emp[0] = new employee ("Bantosh", new Date(1999,05,12),
```

```
emp[1] = new employee ("Sachin", new Date(2000,01,12),
```

```
emp[2] = new employee ("Rakesh", new Date(2000,04,25));
```

```
emp[3] = new employee ("Harsh", new Date(2000,04,25));
```

```
emp[4] = new employee ("Chetan", new Date(2018,06,12));
```

```
System.out.println ("List of employee");
```

```
for (int i=0; i<emp.length; i++)
```

```
emp[i].display();
```

```
for (int i=0; i<emp.length; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
for (int j=0; j<emp.length; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
if (emp[j].appende.append (emp[i].appende))
```

```
{
```

```
employee t = emp[i];
```

```
emp[i] = emp[j];
```

```
emp[j] = t;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
System.out.println ("List of employee seniority
```

```
wise");
```

```
for (int i=0; i<emp.length; i++)
```

```
emp[i].display();
```

```
}
```

Teacher's Signature : _____

Outout

List of employees

Employee name :- Sanjuk Appointent Date :- 22/05/1999

Employee name :- Sahan Appointent Date :- 12/01/2000

Employee name :- Neven Appointent Date :- 19/02/2005

Employee name :- harsh Appointent Date :- 25/04/2009

Employee name :- chetan Appointent Date :- 01/12/2008

List of employee seniority wise :-

Employee name :- Santosh Appointent Date :- 22/05/1999

Employee name :- Sanjin Appointent Date :- 12/01/2000

Employee name :- Neven Appointent Date :- 19/02/2005

Employee name :- harsh Appointent Date :- 25/04/2009

Employee name :- chetan Appointent Date :- 12/10/2014

PART - B

> program to catch negative array exception
this exception is caused when the array is
initialized to negative value.

```
public class negative {
    public static void main (String args) {
        try {
            int array = new int [-5];
            catch (negativeArrayException e) {
                System.out.println ("Exception : " + e);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Output

~~Except 3rd row, memory size exception~~

Exception occurred at address 10000000000000000000000000000000
Instruction: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Data: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Stack: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Program: 00000000000000000000000000000000

Exception occurred at address 10000000000000000000000000000000
Instruction: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Data: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Stack: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Program: 00000000000000000000000000000000

Exception occurred at address 10000000000000000000000000000000
Instruction: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Data: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Stack: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Program: 00000000000000000000000000000000

Exception occurred at address 10000000000000000000000000000000
Instruction: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Data: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Stack: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Program: 00000000000000000000000000000000

>> program which create, and display message
on the window

```

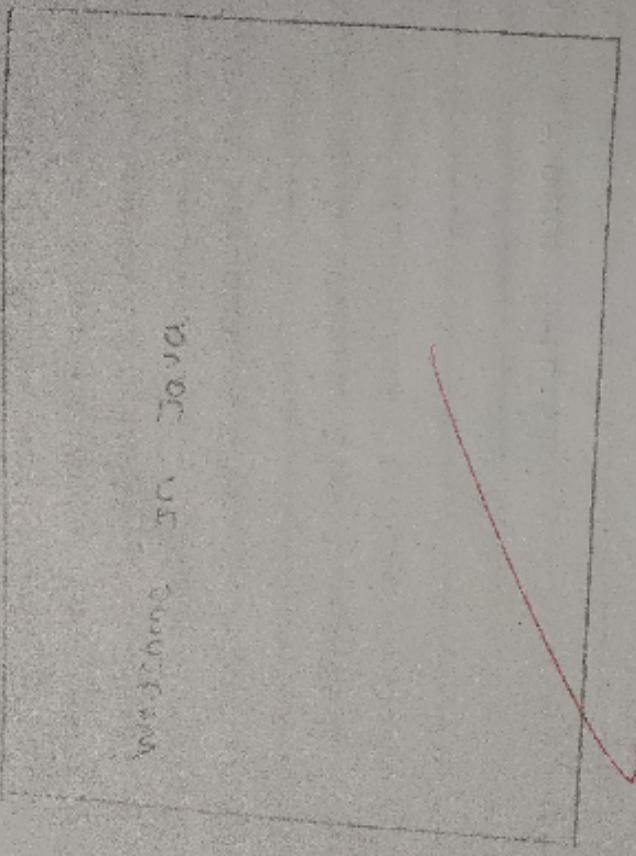
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.Applet;
public class app extends Applet
{
    public void paint (Graphics g)
    {
        setBackground (color.blue);
        setForeground (color.yellow);
        g.setFont (new Font ("Comic", Font.BOLD, 30));
        g.drawString ("Welcome In Java", 100, 100);
    }
}

```

~~1 + <applet code = "app.class" width = 600 height = 600>~~

</applet>

</>



3) program to draw several shapes in the created window.

```
import java.awt.*;
```

```
import java.applet.Applet;
```

```
public class shape extends Applet
```

```
{
```

```
    g.setFont(new Font("combiia", Font.BOLD, 15));
```

```
    g.drawString("different shapes", 15, 15);
```

```
    g.drawLine(10, 20, 50, 60);
```

```
    g.drawRect(10, 70, 40, 40);
```

```
    g.setColor(Color.RED);
```

```
    g.fillOval(60, 20, 30, 90);
```

```
    g.fillRect(60, 135, 80, 40, 180, 180);
```

```
    g.fillRoundRect(90, 90, 60, 30, 5, 5);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

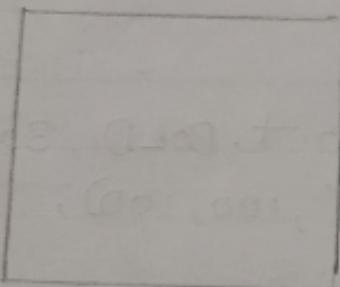
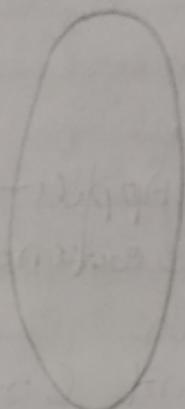
1+ <applet code = "shape.class" width=400 height=400>

```
</applet>
```

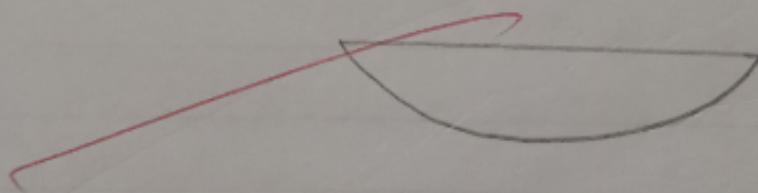
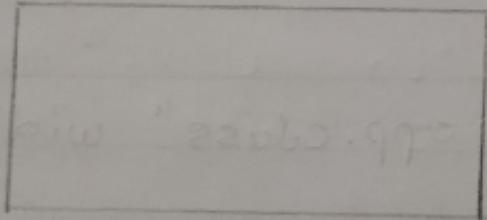
```
+/
```

Output :

Different shapes



Could also draw shapes
(rectangle, square, triangle, circle, "diamond") that can I transform
into something else



Shapes

x) program to which create a frame with two buttons father & mother. when we click the father button the name of the father, his age & designation must appear when we click mother, similar details of mother also appears.

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
```

```
public class ButtonDemo extends JFrame
```

```
{
```

```
    JButton Father, mother, close;
```

```
    JLabel lb1, lb11, lb12;
```

```
    ButtonDemo()
```

```
{
```

```
    Father = new JButton ("Father");
```

```
    mother = new JButton ("mother");
```

```
    close = new JButton ("close");
```

```
    lb1 = new JLabel ("");
```

```
    lb11 = new JLabel ("");
```

```
    lb12 = new JLabel ("");
```

```
    setLayout (new GridLayout (4,1));
```

```
    setSize (400,200);
```

```
    add (Father);
```

```
    add (mother);
```

```
    add (close);
```

```
add(ub1);
add(ub11);
add(ub12);
setVisible(true);
ButtonHandler bh = new ButtonHandler();
Father.addActionListener(bh);
Mother.addActionListener(bh);
}
```

class ButtonHandler implements ActionListener
{

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
{
    if (ae.getSource() == Father)
    {
        ub1.setText("Father is Udaya");
        ub11.setText("Father age is 50");
        ub12.setText("Designation : worker");
    }
}
```

if (ae.getSource() == Mother)

```
{
    ub1.setText("Mother is Radha");
    ub11.setText("mother age is 45");
    ub12.setText("Designation : House wife");
}
```

}

if (ae.getSource() == close)

```
{
    System.exit(0);
}
```

```
    }  
}  
public static void main (String args[])  
{  
    new ButtonDemo();  
}
```

output :

Father	mother
close	

Father	mother
close	

Father age is 50
father is worker
Designation : worker

Father	mother
close	

Mother age is 45
Designation : House wife

5) program to move only one shape according to the arrow key pressed.

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.event.*;
```

public class movingshape extends Applet

{

int x=50, y=50;

double width, height;

public void start()

{

width = 450;

height = 250;

~~System.out.println("w:" + width + "h:" + height);~~

~~this.addKeyListener(new KeyAdapter()~~

{

public void keyPressed(KeyEvent ke)

{

switch(ke.getKeyCode())

{

case KeyEvent.VK_LEFT:

if (x > 0)

x -= 10;

break;

case KeyEvent.VK_RIGHT:

Teacher's Signature :

```
if(x == width)
    x += 10;
    break;
```

```
case KeyEvent.VK_DOWN:
if(y < height)
    y += 10;
break;
```

```
case KeyEvent.VK_UP:
if(y > 0)
    y -= 10;
break;
```

```
}
repaint();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

~~public void paint (Graphics g)~~

```
{
```

```
    g.fillOval (x,y,50,50);
}
```

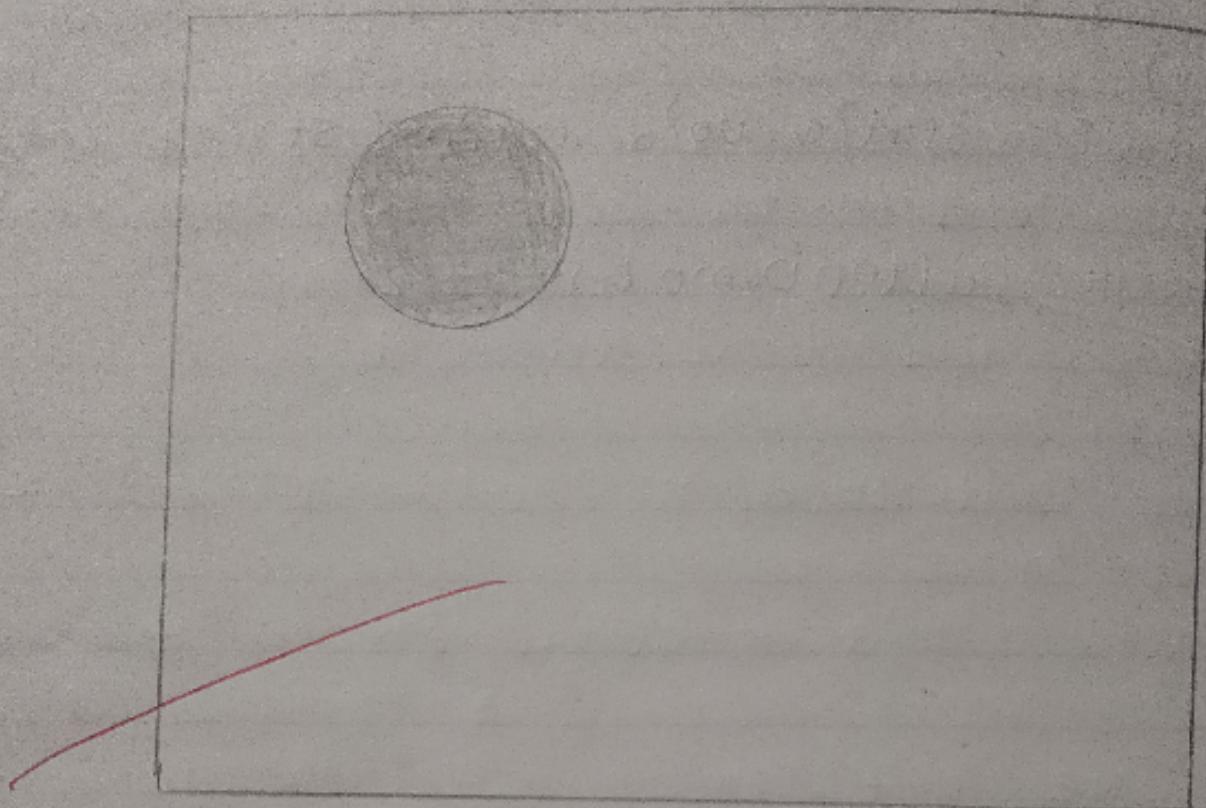
```
}
```

```
}
```

1+ <applet code = "MovingShape.class" width=200
height=200>
</applet>

* /

Output :



6) Program to create a window when we press M or m the window displays Good morning, the A or a The window displays Good Afternoon the E or e displays Good evening , N or n the window displays Good night.

```

import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class wishingApplet extends Applet
{
    String msg = " ";
    public void start()
    {
        this.addKeyListener(new KeyAdapter()
        {
            public void keyPressed(KeyEvent ke)
            {
                switch(ke.getKeyChar())
                {
                    case 'm':
                    case 'M': msg = "Good Morning";
                        break;

                    case 'a':
                    case 'A': msg = "Good Afternoon";
                        break;

                    case 'e':
                    case 'E': msg = "Good Evening";
                        break;

                    case 'n':
                    case 'N': msg = "Good Night";
                        break;
                }
            }
        });
    }
}

```

case 'c' :

case 'E' : msg = " Good Evening ;
break;

case 'n' :

case 'n' : msg = " Good Night " ;
break;

default : msg = " " ;

}

repaint();

}

}

}

}

public void paint (Graphics g)

{

g.setFont (new Font ("Arial", Font.BOLD, 20));

g.drawString ("Enter Following keys - (m/M, a/A,
e/E, n/N)", 10, 80);

g.drawString (msg, 50, 200);

}

}

It <applet code = "wishingApplet.class" width
= 200 height = 200>

</applet>

+ |

Output :

Enter Following keys (mim, ala, cle, nln)

N

Good night

a

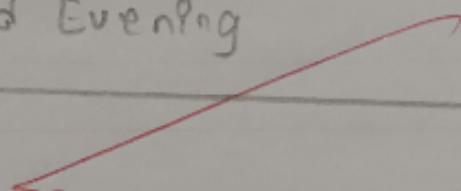
Good Afternoon

m

Good Morning

c

Good Evening



4) Demonstrate the various mouse handling event using suitable example.

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
```

```
public class mouseListenerExample extends Frame
    implements MouseListener
{
    Label l;
    MouseListenerExample()
    {
        addMouseListener(this);
        l = new Label();
        l.setBounds(70, 50, 100, 20);
        add(l);
        setSize(300, 300);
        setLayout(null);
        setVisible(true);
    }
    public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e)
    {
        l.setText("mouse clicked");
    }
    public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e)
    {
        l.setText("mouse entered");
    }
}
```

```
public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e)
{
    J.setText("mouse Entered");
}

public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e)
{
    J.setText("mouse pressed");
}

public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e)
{
    J.setText("mouse Released");
}

public static void main(String args[])
{
    new Mouse.MouseListenerExample();
}
```

Output 3

Mouse Clicked

Mouse Entered

Mouse Released

Mouse Pressed

Mouse Exited

8) programme to create menu bar and pull-down menus.

```
import javax.swing.*;
```

```
import java.awt.*;
```

```
import java.awt.event.*;
```

```
class Menudemo implements ActionListener
```

```
{
```

```
    static JLabel text;
```

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

```
{
```

```
        JFrame frame = new JFrame ("menu");
```

```
        frame.setSize (500,500);
```

```
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation (JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
```

```
        frame.setLayout (new FlowLayout ());
```

```
        Menudemo obj = new Menudemo ();
```

~~```
 Jmenu menu = new Jmenu ("Select Here");
```~~~~```
        JMenuItem item = new JMenuItem ("S");
```~~

```
        for (int i=0 ; i<5 ; i++)
```

```
{
```

~~```
 item[i] = new JMenuItem ("Item + (i+1)");
```~~~~```
        item[i].addActionListener (obj);
```~~~~```
 menu.add (item[i]);
```~~

```
}
```

```
JMenuBar mb = new JMenuBar();
mb.add(menu);
frame.setMenuBar(mb);
text = new JLabel();
frame.add(text);
frame.setVisible(true);
```

Y

Public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)

{

```
text.setText("menu item selected:" + e.
getActionCommand());
```

Y

}

~~last page 26/02/23.~~

Output :-

Menu item - 1 is selected. You can  
select here.

- Item 1 menu item selected : Item 1
- Item 2 menu item selected : Item 2
- Item 3 menu item selected : Item 3
- Item 4 menu item selected : Item 4
- Item 5 menu item selected : Item 5