



Java Assignment 1 - Report

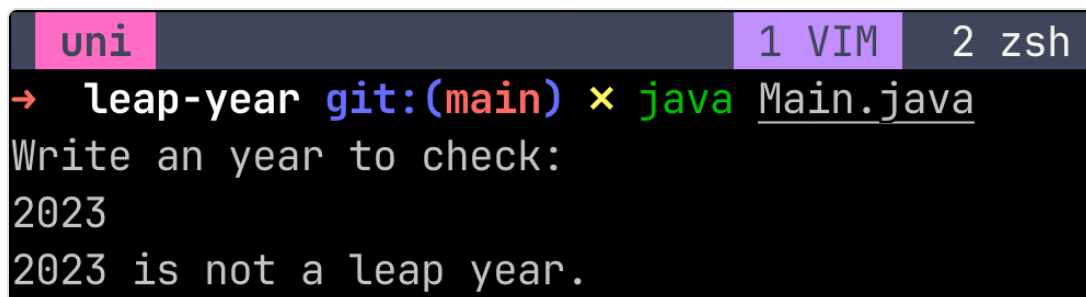
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Part 1: Leap Year or Not?

Code implementation:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        try {
            System.out.println("Write an year to check: ");
            int year = scanner.nextInt(); // throws so wrap i
            boolean isLeapYear = (year % 4 == 0);
            if (isLeapYear)
                System.out.println(year + " is a leap year.")
            else
                System.out.println(year + " is not a leap year")
        } finally {
            scanner.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Screenshot of output:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there are three tabs: 'uni' (highlighted in pink), '1 VIM' (highlighted in purple), and '2 zsh' (highlighted in grey). The terminal prompt is '→ leap-year git:(main) × java Main.java'. The user has entered '2023' and the program has outputted '2023 is not a leap year.'

Figure 1: Output of the Leap Year Program

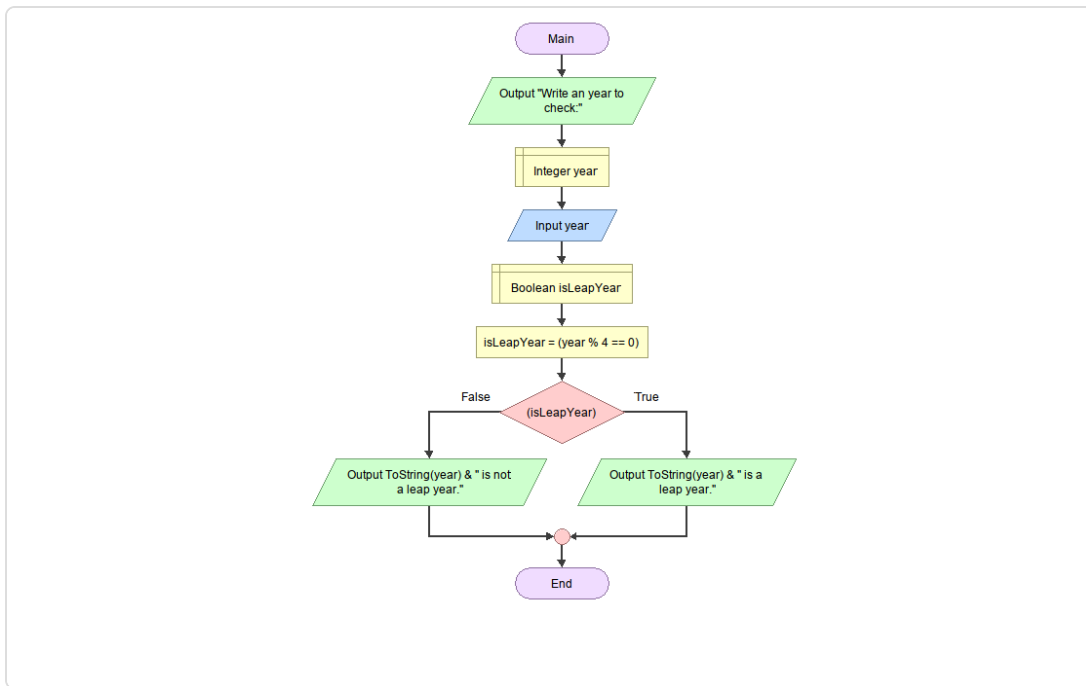
Flow chart:

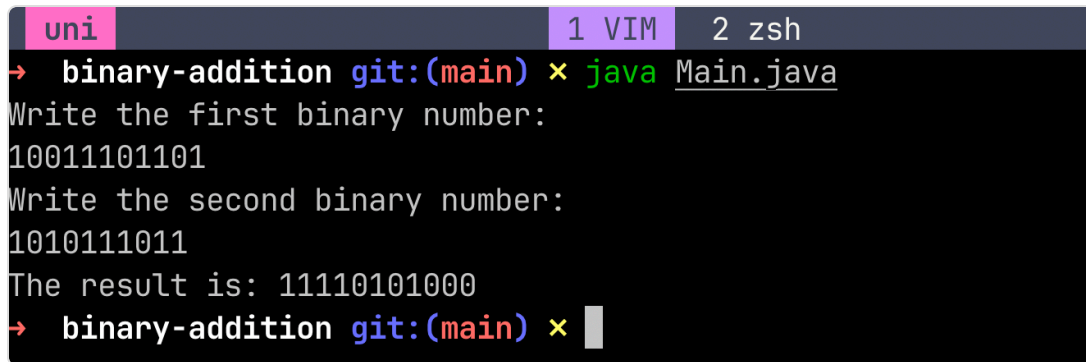
Figure 2: Flowchart for Leap Year Program

Part 2: Binary Sum

Code implementation:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        try {
            System.out.println("Write the first binary number");
            String binNum1Str = scanner.nextLine();
            System.out.println("Write the second binary number");
            String binNum2Str = scanner.nextLine();
            int binaryNum1 = Integer.parseInt(binNum1Str, 2);
            int binaryNum2 = Integer.parseInt(binNum2Str, 2);
            int result = binaryNum1 + binaryNum2;
            System.out.println("The result is: " + Integer.to
        } finally {
            scanner.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Screenshot of output:



```
uni 1 VIM 2 zsh
→ binary-addition git:(main) × java Main.java
Write the first binary number:
10011101101
Write the second binary number:
1010111011
The result is: 11110101000
→ binary-addition git:(main) ×
```

Figure 3: Output of the Binary Sum Program

Flow chart:

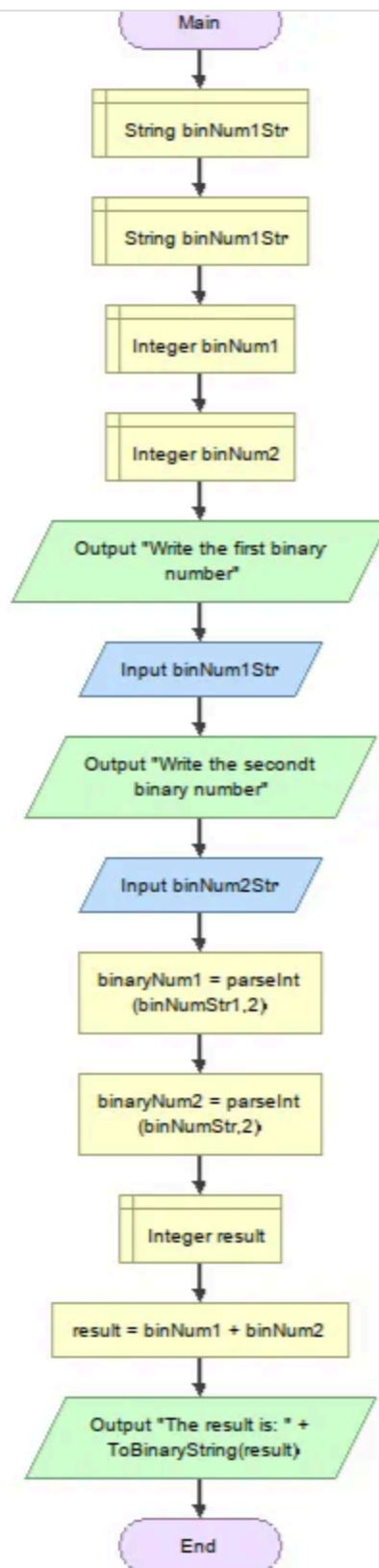


Figure 4: Flowchart for Binary Sum Program

Part 3: Print Pattern - Star/Diamond

Code implementation:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final char printChar = '*';
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int rows;
        try (scanner) { // try-with-resources closes the scanner
            rows = scanner.nextInt();
        }
        int actualRows = rows;
        if (rows % 2 == 0) {
            actualRows++;
        }
        System.out.printf("Printing diamond star pattern with %d rows\n", actualRows);
        int mid = actualRows / 2;
        for (int i = 0; i < actualRows; i++) {
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(); // more memory efficient
            int spaces;
            int stars;
            if (i <= mid) {
                spaces = mid - i;
                stars = 2 * i + 1;
            } else {
                spaces = i - mid;
                stars = 2 * (actualRows - i) - 1;
            }
            for (int j = 0; j < spaces; j++) {
                sb.append(" ");
            }
            for (int j = 0; j < stars; j++) {
                sb.append(printChar);
            }
            System.out.println(sb.toString());
        }
    }
}
```

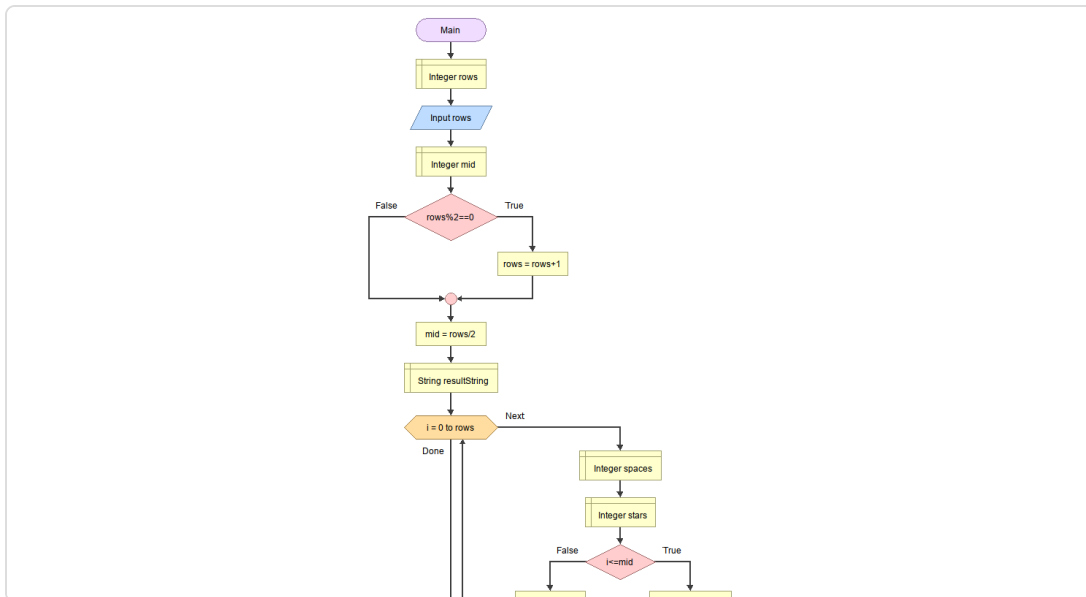

}

Screenshot of output:

```

uni 1 VIM 2 zsh
→ print-pattern-star git:(main) × java Main.java
5
Printing diamond star pattern with: 5 rows
  *
 ***
*****
 ***
  *
→ print-pattern-star git:(main) ×

```

*Figure 5: Output of the Diamond Pattern Program***Flow chart:***Figure 6a: Flowchart for Diamond Pattern Program (Part 1)*

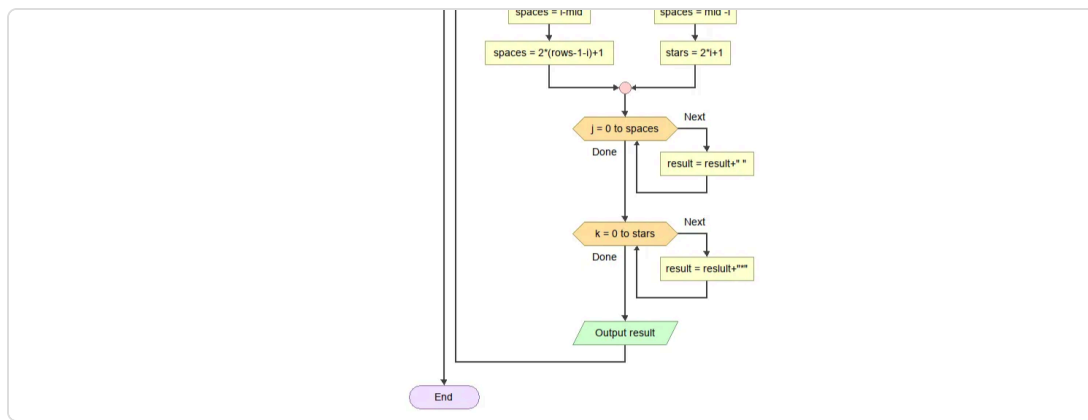


Figure 6b: Flowchart for Diamond Pattern Program (Part 2)

Part 4: Print Pattern - Steps

Code implementation:

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        final char printChar = '*';  
        final int rows = 5;  
        System.out.printf("Printing pattern steps patter with  
        for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {  
            int spaces = rows - i;  
            String stringToBePrinted = "";  
            for (int k = 0; k < spaces; k++) {  
                stringToBePrinted += " ";  
            }  
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {  
                stringToBePrinted += printChar;  
            }  
            System.out.println(stringToBePrinted);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Screenshot of output:

```
uni 1 VIM 2 zsh
→ print-pattern git:(main) × java Main.java
Printing pattern steps patter with: 5 rows
    *
   **
  ***
 ****
*****
→ print-pattern git:(main) ×
```

Figure 7: Output of the Steps Pattern Program

Flow chart:

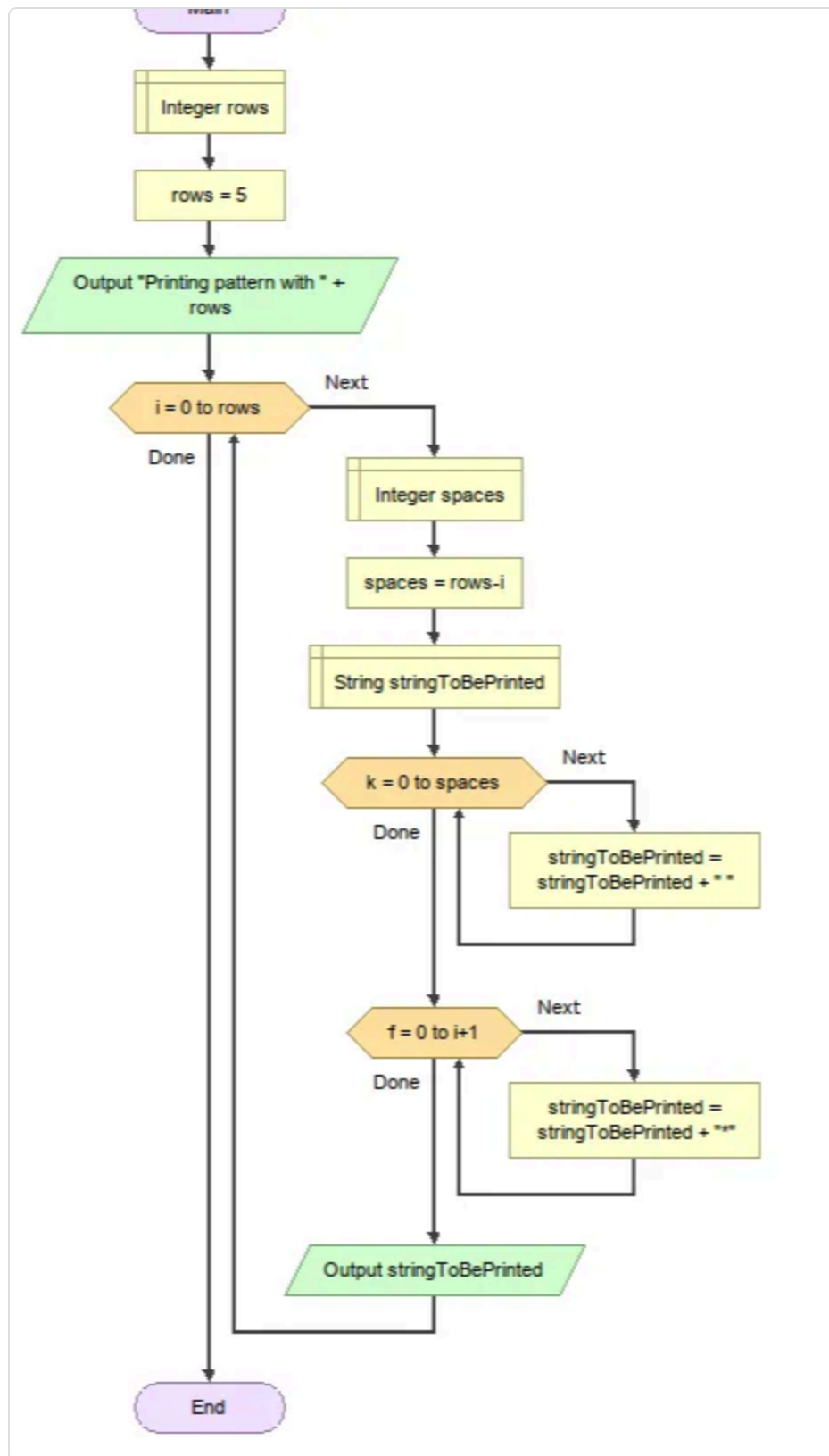


Figure 8: Flowchart for Steps Pattern Program

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