```
Adds two given integers and prints the result in a fancy way.
//import java.util.Scanner;
 Adds two given integers and prints the result in a fancy way.
public class AddTwo {
 @param args
public static void main(String[] args) {
//try (// Put your code here
// Scanner Keyboard = new Scanner(System.in)) {
 //System.out.println("enter a number");
         // System.out.println("enter another number");
 int x = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    int y = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    int z = x + y;
    System.out.println(x + " + " + y + " = " + z);
```

```
Write a program that gets a quantity of cents as a command-line argument.
 The program prints how to represent this quantity using as many quarters as
possible, plus the remainder in cents.
//import java.util.Scanner;
 Write a program that gets a quantity of cents as a command-line argument.
 The program prints how to represent this quantity using as many quarters as
possible, plus the remainder in cents.
public class Coins {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         // Put your code here
         //Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
         int x = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    int quarter = 25;
          int cent=1;
    int y = x / quarter;
    int z = x \% quarter;
    System.out.println("Use " + y + " quarters and " + z + " cents");
```

```
Solves linear equations of the form a \cdot x + b = c.
 The program gets a, b, and c as command-line arguments,
 computes x, and prints the result.
 Treats the three arguments as well as the computed value as double values
//import java.util.Scanner;
 Solves linear equations of the form a \cdot x + b = c.
 The program gets a, b, and c as command-line arguments,
 computes x, and prints the result.
 Treats the three arguments as well as the computed value as double values
public class LinearEq {
 // Put your code here
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    // Put your code here
        // Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
          double a = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);
    double b = Double.parseDouble(args[1]);
    double c = Double.parseDouble(args[2]);
if (a==0){System.out.println("error ");}
else{
    double result = (c - b) / a;
    System.out.println(a + " * x + " + b + " = " + c);
    System.out.println("x = " + result);
```

```
//import java.util.Scanner;
 Three sides can form a triangle if the sum of the lengths of any two sides is greater
than the length of the remaining side.
 This is known as the Triangle Inequality Theorem.
 Write a program that tests if three given integers form a triangle.
public class Triangle {
public static void main(String[] args) {
 // Put your code here
         //Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
      /* if (a+b>c && b+c>a && c+a>b){
            System.out.print( c+"; true");
       else{System.out.println(c+"; false");}*/
   int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    int c = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
    boolean result = (a + b > c) && (a + c > b) && (b + c > a);
    System.out.println(a + ", " + b + ", " + c + ": " + result);
```

```
Generates three random integers, each in a given range [a,b),
 prints them, and then prints the minimal number that was generated.
public class GenThree {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
    int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    int c = a + (int)(Math.random() * (b - a));
      int k = a + (int)(Math.random() * (b - a));
      int f = a + (int)(Math.random() * (b - a));
       int min = Math.min(c, Math.min(k, f));
       System.out.println(c);
    System.out.println(k);
    System.out.println(f);
         System.out.println("The minimal generated number was " + min);
```