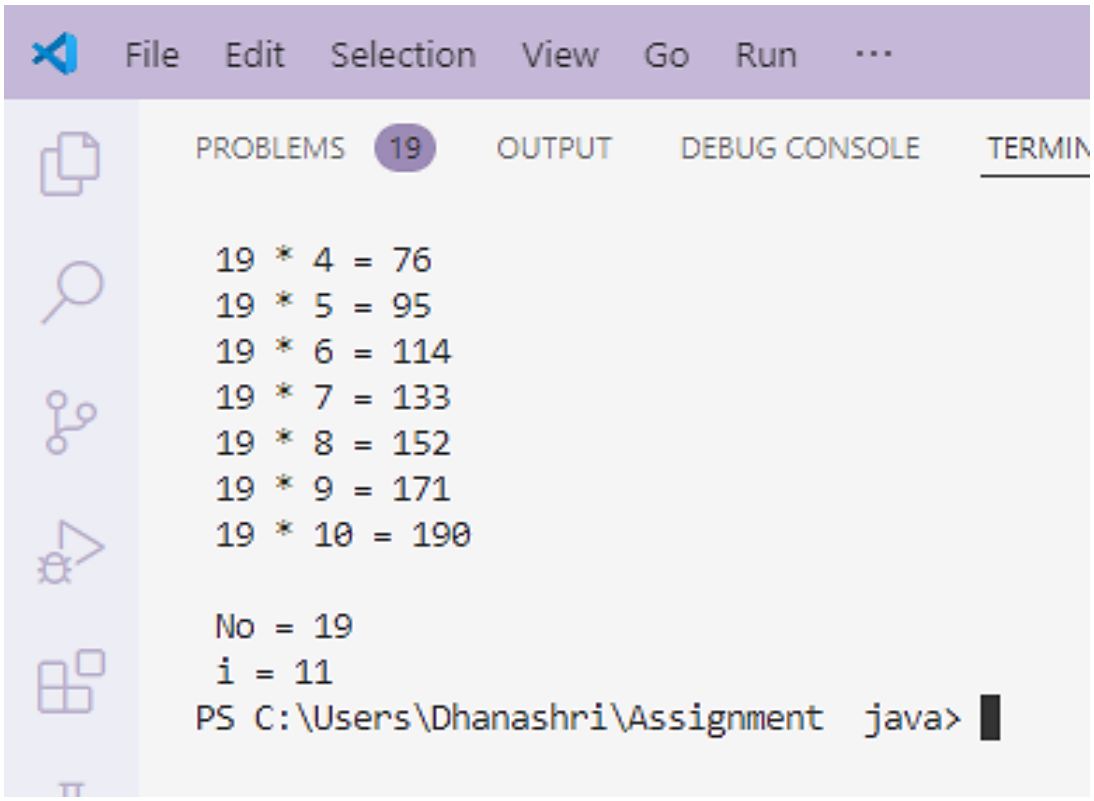
Experiment No: 1

Q. Write a Program in Java to print table of given number.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Table
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		int No = 0, i = 1;
		Scanner S = new Scanner(System.in);

		System.out.print("\n Enter a Number : ");
		No = S.nextInt();

		while( i <= 10 )
		{
			System.out.println(" " + No + " * " + i + " = " + No * i);
			i++;
		}

		System.out.println("\n No = " + No + "\n i = " + i);
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:

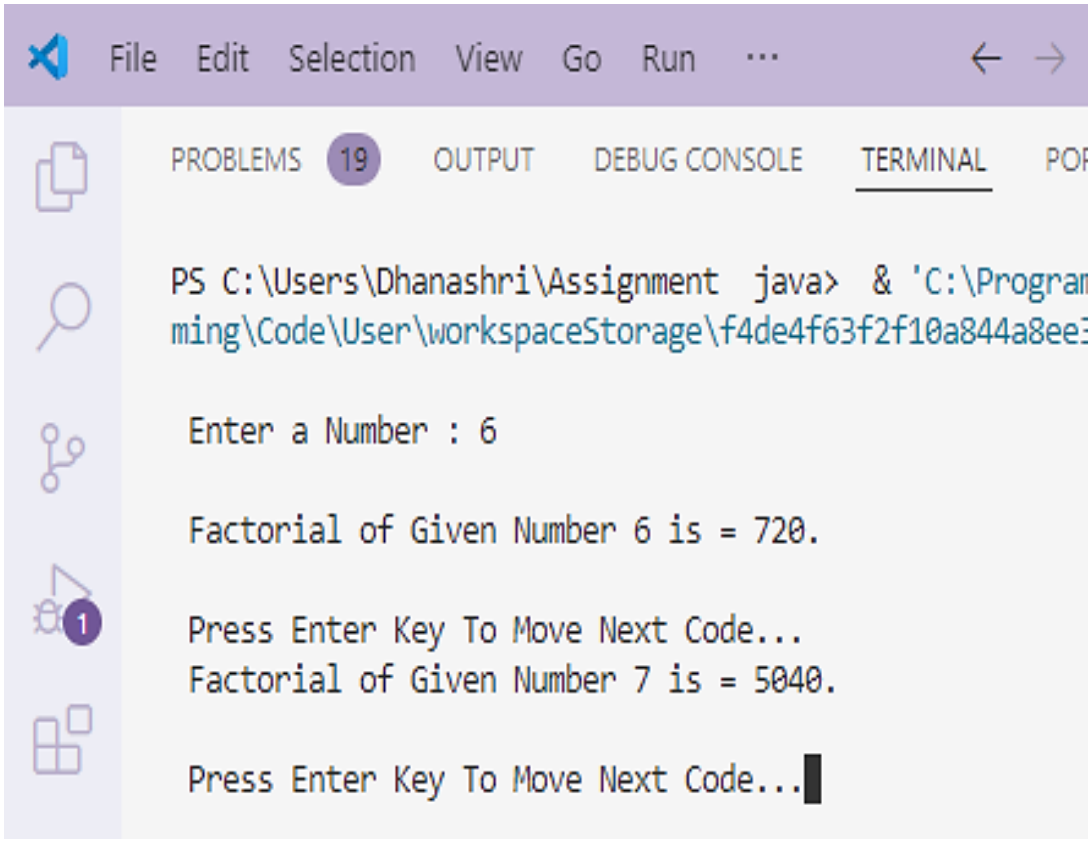


Experiment No: 2

Q. Write a Program in Java to print factorial of given number.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

class Factorial
{
		public int No;
		private int Fact;
		private Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

		public Factorial()
		{
			Fact = 1;

			System.out.print("\n Enter a Number : ");
			No = scn.nextInt();

			Find_Factorial();
		}

		public Factorial(int Num)
		{
			No = Num;
			Fact = 1;

			Find_Factorial();
		}

		private void Find_Factorial()
		{
			int Temp = No;

			while ( Temp > 0 )
			{
				Fact *= Temp;
				Temp--;
			}
		}

		public void Display_Factorial()
		{
			System.out.println("\n Factorial of Given Number " + No + " is = " + Fact + ".");
			System.out.print("\n Press Enter Key To Move Next Code...");
			scn.nextLine();
		}

}

public class Calculate_Factorial
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		Factorial Obj1 = new Factorial();
		Obj1.Display_Factorial();

		Factorial Obj2 = new Factorial(7);
		Obj2.Display_Factorial();
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:


File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
PROBLEMS 19 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL POR
PS C:\Users\Dhanashri\Assignment java> & 'C:\Program
ming\Code\User\workspaceStorage\f4de4f63f2f10a844a8ee3
Enter a Number : 6
Factorial of Given Number 6 is = 720.
Press Enter Key To Move Next Code...
Factorial of Given Number 7 is = 5040.
Press Enter Key To Move Next Code...

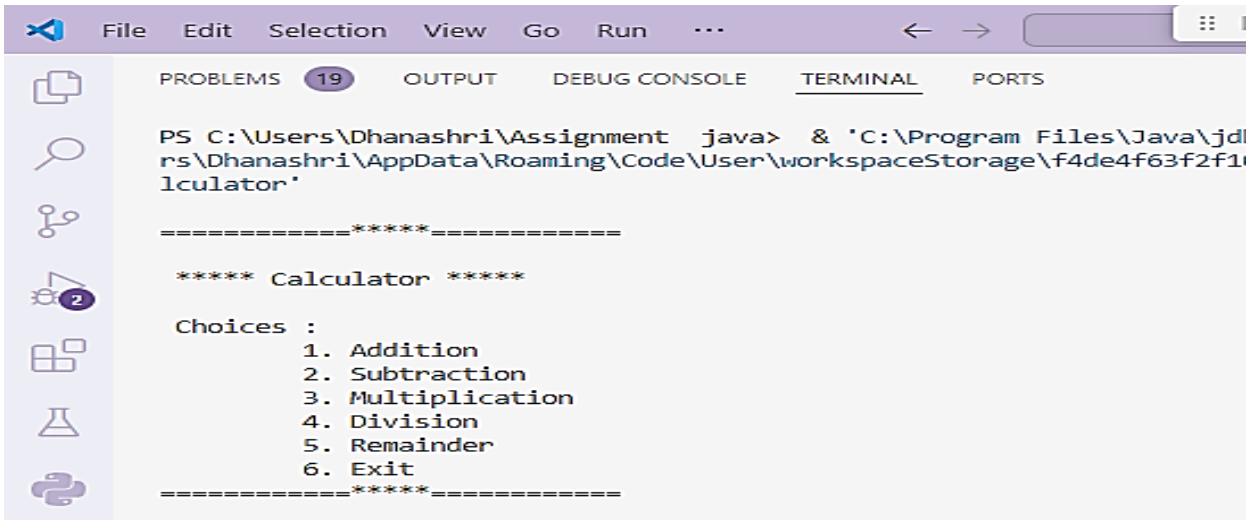
Experiment No: 3

Q. Write a Program in Java to create console based calculator (Casestudy-1).

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Calculator
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int N1 = 0, N2 = 0, Res = 0, Choice = 0;
        Scanner S = new Scanner(System.in);

        while(true)
        {
            System.out.print("\n============*****============\n");

            System.out.print("\n ***** Calculator ***** \n");
            System.out.print("\n Choices : ");
            System.out.print("\n\t 1. Addition");
            System.out.print("\n\t 2. Subtraction");
            System.out.print("\n\t 3. Multiplication");
            System.out.print("\n\t 4. Division");
            System.out.print("\n\t 5. Remainder");
            System.out.print("\n\t 6. Exit");

            System.out.print("\n============*****============\n");

            System.out.print("\n Select Your Choice : ");
            Choice = S.nextInt();

            if((Choice > 0) && (Choice < 6))
            {
                System.out.print("\n Enter 1st Number : ");
                N1 = S.nextInt();
                System.out.print("\n Enter 2nd Number : ");
                N2 = S.nextInt();
            }

            switch(Choice)
            {
                case 1:
                    /// Add
                    Res = N1 + N2;
                    System.out.println("\n Addition of " + N1 + " & " + N2 + " is = " + Res + ".");
                    S.next();
                    break;
                case 2:
                    /// Sub
                    Res = N1 - N2;
                    System.out.println("\n Subtraction of " + N1 + " & " + N2 + " is = " + Res + ".");
                    break;
                case 3:
                     /// Mult
                    Res = N1 * N2;
                    System.out.println("\n Multiplication of " + N1 + " & " + N2 + " is = " + Res + ".");
                    break;
                case 4:
```

```
                                        /// Div
                                        Res = N1 / N2;
                                        System.out.println("\n Division of " + N1 + " & " + N2 + " is = " + Res + ".");
                                        break;
                                case 5:
                                        // Rem
                                        Res = N1 % N2;
                                        System.out.println("\n Remainder of " + N1 + " & " + N2 + " is = " + Res + ".");
                                        break;
                                case 6:
                                        break;
                                default:
                                        /// Invalid
                                        System.out.println("\n Invalid Input!!!");
                        }


                        if(Choice == 6)
                        {
                                break;
                        }
                }
                System.out.print("\n Thanks For Using this Calculator Service...\n ");
        }
}
```

OUTPUT:




```
Select Your Choice : 1

Enter 1st Number : 38

Enter 2nd Number : 87

Addition of 38 & 87 is = 125.

1
```

```
Select Your Choice : 2

Enter 1st Number : 67

Enter 2nd Number : 4

Subtraction of 67 & 4 is = 63.

==========*****==========
```

```
Select Your Choice : 3

Enter 1st Number : 40

Enter 2nd Number : 9

Multiplication of 40 & 9 is = 360.

============*****============
```

```
Select Your Choice : 4

Enter 1st Number : 25

Enter 2nd Number : 6

Division of 25 & 6 is = 4.

============*****============
```

```
Select Your Choice : 5

Enter 1st Number : 60

Enter 2nd Number : 6

Remainder of 60 & 6 is = 0.

============*****============
```

```
Select Your Choice : 8

Invalid Input!!!

============*****============
```

```
Select Your Choice : 6

Thanks For Using this Calculator Service...

PS C:\Users\Dhanashri\Assignment  java>
```

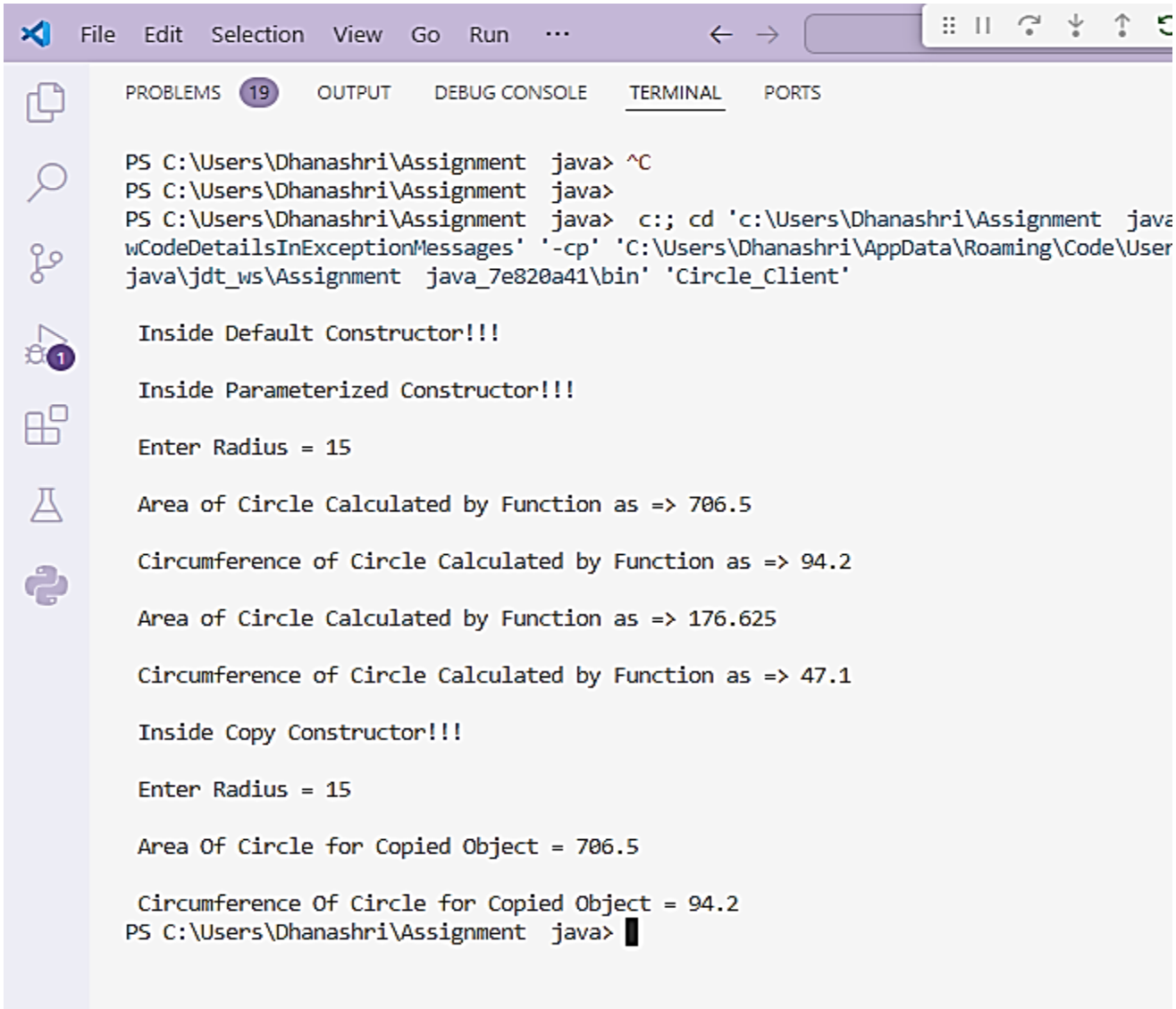
Experiment No: 4

Q. Write a Program in Java to demonstrate all type of constructors.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

class Circle
{
	private float Rad;		// Private Characteristic or Data Member of Class Circle
	public float Area, Circum;	// Public Characteristics or Data Members of Class Circle

	// Default Constructor
	public Circle()
	{
		Rad = Area = Circum = 0.0f;
		 System.out.println("\n Inside Default Constructor!!!");
	}

	// Parameterized Constructor
	public Circle(float R)
	{
		Rad = R;
		Area = Circum = 0.0f;
		System.out.println("\n Inside Parameterized Constructor!!!");
	}

	// Copy Constructor
	public Circle(Circle Ref)
	{
		this.Rad = Ref.Rad;
		this.Area = Ref.Area;
		this.Circum = Ref.Circum;
		System.out.println("\n Inside Copy Constructor!!!");
	}

	// Accept Radius Member Function
	public void Accept_Radius()
	{
		Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
		System.out.print("\n Enter Radius = ");
		this.Rad = scanner.nextFloat();
	}

	// Calculate Area_Of_Circle Member Function
	public void Area_Of_Circle()
	{
		Area = (float) (3.14 * Rad * Rad);
		System.out.println("\n Area of Circle Calculated by Function as => " + Area);
	}

	// Calculate Circumference_Of_Circle Member Function
	public void Circumference_Of_Circle()
	{
		Circum = (float) (2 * 3.14 * Rad);
		System.out.println("\n Circumference of Circle Calculated by Function as => " + this.Circum);
	}
}
```

```
public class Circle_Client
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		Circle Obj1 = new Circle();
		Circle Obj2 = new Circle(7.5f);

		Obj1.Accept_Radius();
		Obj1.Area_Of_Circle();
		Obj1.Circumference_Of_Circle();

		Obj2.Area_Of_Circle();
		Obj2.Circumference_Of_Circle();

		Circle Obj3 = new Circle(Obj1);
		Obj3.Accept_Radius();

		System.out.println("\n Area Of Circle for Copied Object = " + Obj3.Area);
		System.out.println("\n Circumference Of Circle for Copied Object = " + Obj3.Circum);
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:

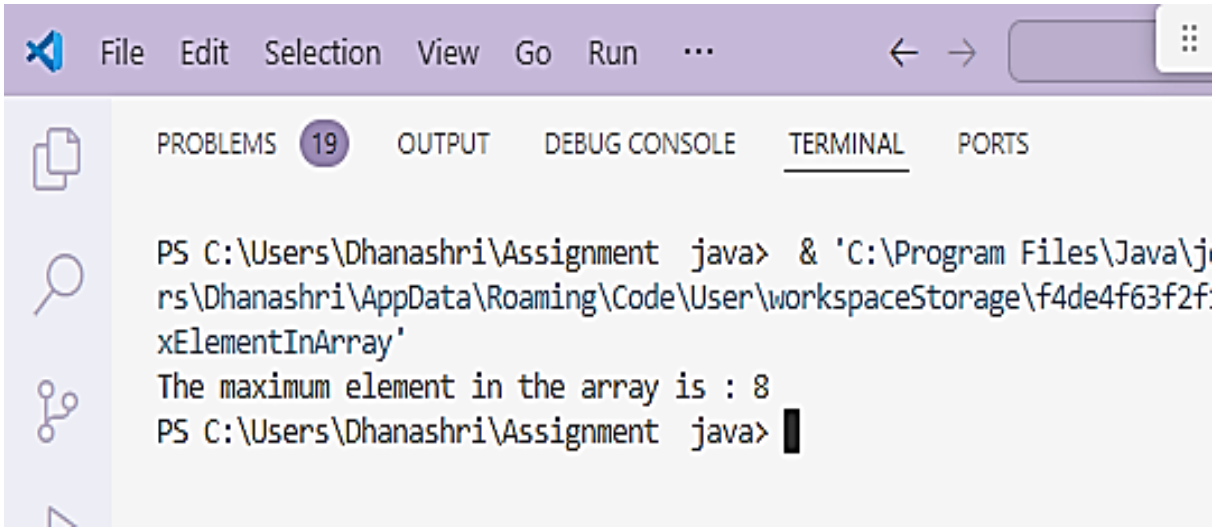


Experiment No: 5

Q. Write a Program in Java to find out maximum element from an array.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

public class MaxElementInArray
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		int[] Numbers = {3, 5, 7, 2, 8, -1, 4}; // Sample array
		int MaxEle = findMax(Numbers);

		System.out.println("The maximum element in the array is : " + MaxEle);
	}

	public static int findMax(int[] Num)
	{
		int Max = Num[0]; // Assume first element is the max

		 for (int i = 1; i < Num.length; i++)
		{
			if (i == 0 || Num[i] > Max)
			{
				Max = Num[i];
			}
		}

		return Max;
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:

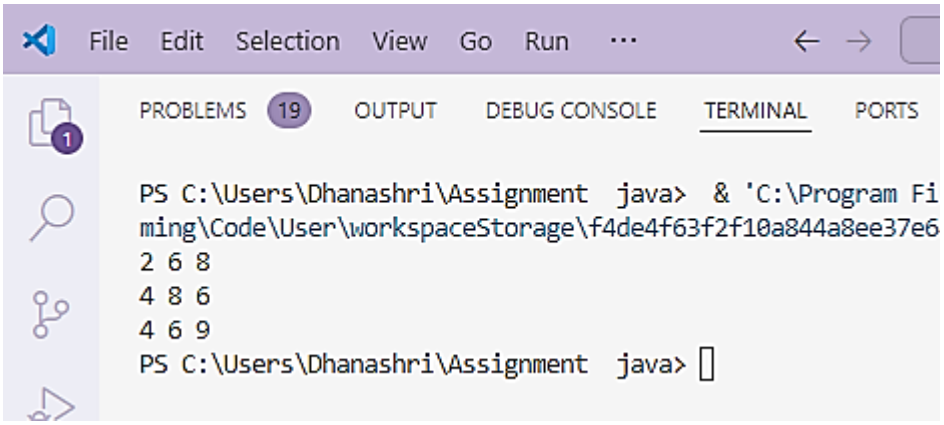


Experiment No: 6

Q. Write a Program in Java to Addition of Matrix.

```
public class ArrayMatrixAddition
{
    public static void main(String args[])
   {
            int a[][]={{1,3,4},{2,4,3},{3,4,5}};
            int b[][]={{1,3,4},{2,4,3},{1,2,4}};

            int c[][]=new int[3][3];

           for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
           {
                   for(int j=0;j<3;j++)
                   {
                           c[i][j]=a[i][j]+b[i][j];
                           System.out.print(c[i][j]+" ");
                   }
                   System.out.println();
           }
   }
}
```

OUTPUT:

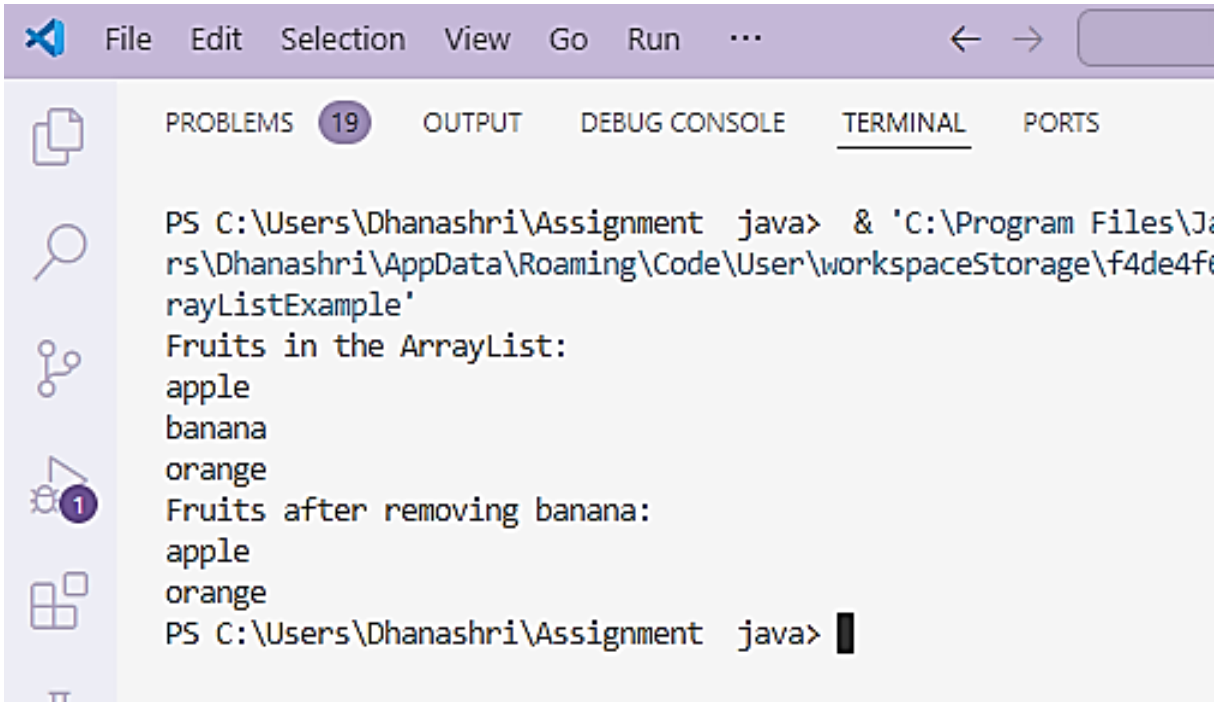


Experiment No: 7

Q. Write a Program in Java to demonstrate arraylist .

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

public class ArrayListExample
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		ArrayList<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>();

		fruits.add("apple");
		fruits.add("banana");
		fruits.add("orange");

		System.out.println("Fruits in the ArrayList:");

		for (String fruit : fruits)
		{
			System.out.println(fruit);
		}

		fruits.remove("banana");

		System.out.println("Fruits after removing banana:");

		for (String fruit : fruits)
		{
			System.out.println(fruit);
		}
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:

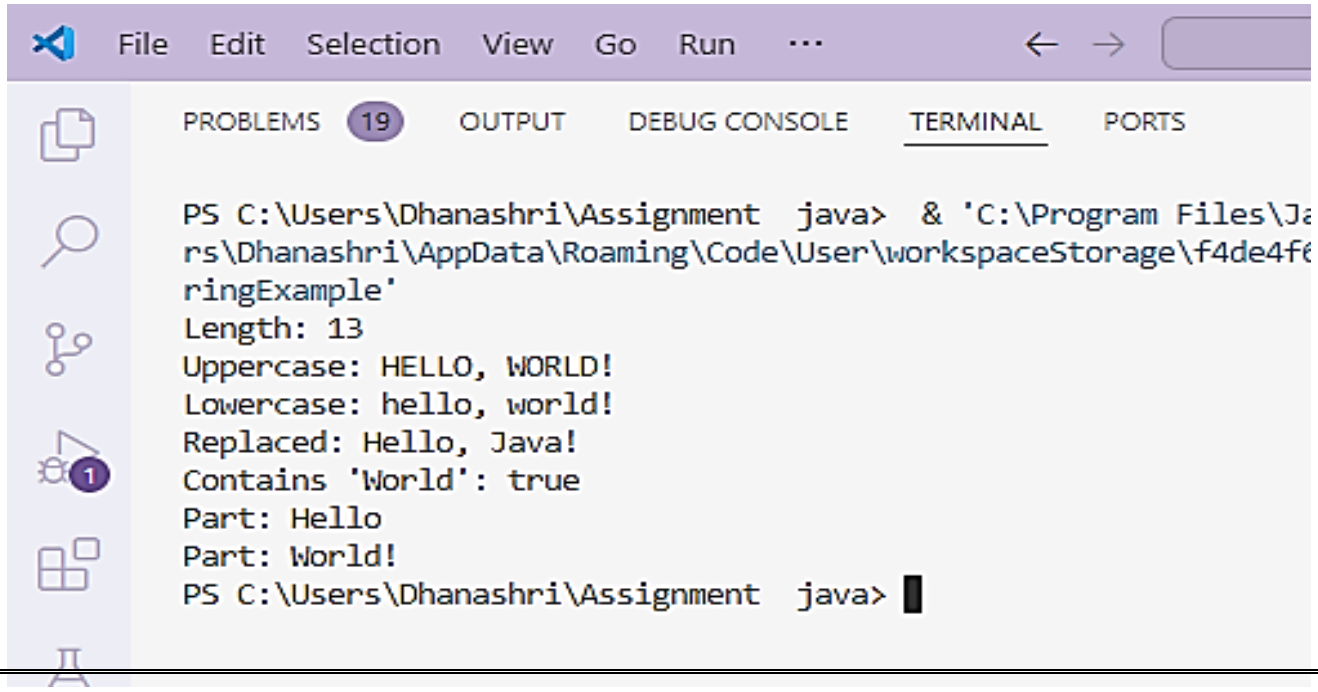


Experiment No: 8

Q. Write a Program in Java for implementation of string functions .

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

public class StringExample
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		String str = "Hello, World!";

		// Print length of string
		System.out.println("Length: " + str.length());

		// Convert to uppercase and lowercase
		System.out.println("Uppercase: " + str.toUpperCase());
		System.out.println("Lowercase: " + str.toLowerCase());

		// Replace substring
		String newStr = str.replace("World", "Java");
		System.out.println("Replaced: " + newStr);

		// Check if string contains a substring
		System.out.println("Contains 'World': " + str.contains("World"));

		// Split string
		String[] parts = str.split(", ");

		for (String part : parts)
		{
			System.out.println("Part: " + part);
		}
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:



Experiment No: 9

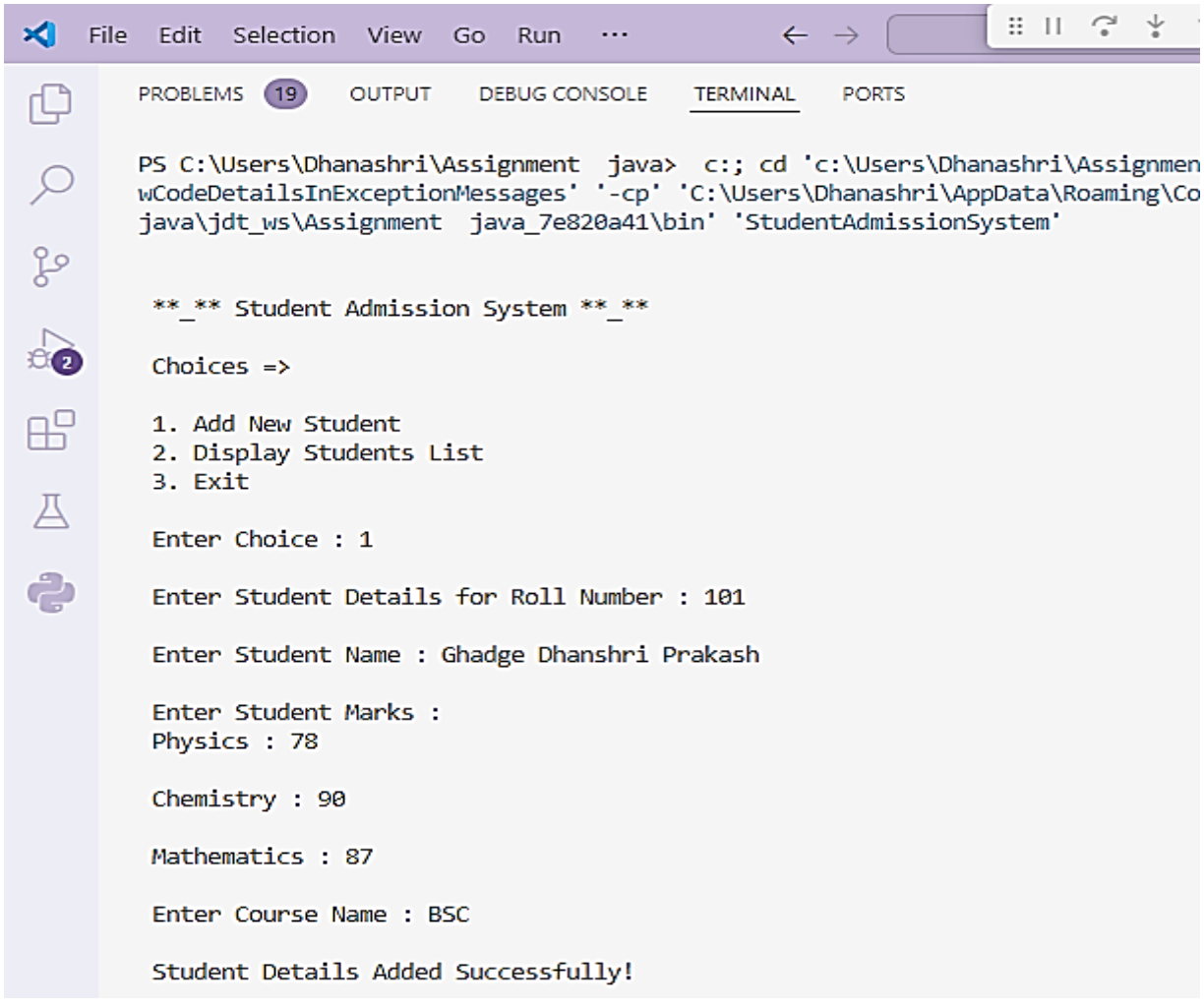
Q. Write a Program in Java to implement Student admission system with use of arraylist.(Casestudy-2)

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

class Student
{
	private int Roll_No;
	private String Name;
	private int Phy, Chem, Maths, Tot;
	private float Per;
	private String Course;


	public Student(int RNo, String Nm, int P, int C, int M, String Crs)
	{
		this.Roll_No = RNo;
		this.Name = Nm;
		this.Phy = P;
		this.Chem = C;
		this.Maths = M;
		this.Course = Crs;

		this.Calulate();
	}

	private void Calulate()
	{
		this.Tot = this.Phy + this.Chem + this.Maths;
		this.Per = ((float)this.Tot)/ 3;
	}

	@Override
	public String toString()
	{
		return "\n Roll Number : " + Roll_No + "\n Student Name : " + Name + ". \n Marks => Physics = " +
		Phy + ", Chemistry = " + Chem + ", Mathematics = " + Maths + ". \n\n Total Marks = " + Tot + ".\n
		Percentage = " + Per + ".\n Course : " + Course + ".\n====######====\n";
	}
}


public class StudentAdmissionSystem
{
	private static int RNo = 101;

	private ArrayList<Student> StudentsList;
	private Scanner scanner;

	public StudentAdmissionSystem()
	{
		StudentsList = new ArrayList<>();
		scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
	 }
```

```
	public void AddNewStudent()
	{
		Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

		System.out.print("\n Enter Student Details for Roll Number : " + RNo);
		System.out.print("\n\n Enter Student Name : ");
		String SName = scanner.nextLine();

		System.out.print("\n Enter Student Marks : ");
		System.out.print("\n Physics : ");
		int P = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
		System.out.print("\n Chemistry : ");
		int C = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
		System.out.print("\n Mathematics : ");
		int M = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

		System.out.print("\n Enter Course Name : ");
		String CourseNm = scanner.nextLine();

		Student NewStud = new Student(RNo, SName, P, C, M, CourseNm);
		StudentsList.add(NewStud);
		System.out.println("\n Student Details Added Successfully!\n ---------------------------------- \n");
		RNo++;

		System.out.print("\n Press Enter Key To Go To Main Menu ...");
		scn.nextLine();
	}

	public void DisplayAllStudents()
	{
		Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

		if (StudentsList.isEmpty())
		{
			System.out.println("\n No Student Added Yet.");
		 }
		else
		{
			System.out.println("\n\n List of Students => \n");
			for (Student Std : StudentsList)
			{
				System.out.println(Std);
			}
		}
		System.out.print("\n Press Enter Key To Go To Main Menu ...");
		scn.nextLine();
}

	public void menu()
	{
		while (true)
		{
			System.out.println("\n **_** Student Admission System **_**\n");

			System.out.println(" Choices => \n");
			System.out.println(" 1. Add New Student");
			System.out.println(" 2. Display Students List");
			System.out.println(" 3. Exit");
			System.out.print("\n Enter Choice : ");
```

```
                int choice = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
                switch (choice)
                {
                        case 1:
                                AddNewStudent();
                                break;
                        case 2:
                                DisplayAllStudents();
                                break;

                        case 3:
                                System.out.println("\n Exiting the system.<*Thanks*>\n");
                                return;
                        default:
                                System.out.println("\n Invalid option, please try again.\n");
                }
        }
    }


    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        StudentAdmissionSystem system = new StudentAdmissionSystem();
        system.menu();
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:



```
Press Enter Key To Go To Main Menu ...k

**_** Student Admission System **_**

Choices =>

1. Add New Student
2. Display Students List
3. Exit

Enter Choice : 2


List of Students =>


Roll Number : 101
Student Name : Ghadge Dhanshri Prakash.
Marks => Physics = 78, Chemistry = 90, Mathematics = 87.

Total Marks = 255.
Percentage = 85.0.
Course : BSC.
====######====
```

```
Enter Choice : 5

Invalid option, please try again.


**_** Student Admission System **_**

Choices =>

1. Add New Student
2. Display Students List
3. Exit

Enter Choice : 3

Exiting the system.<*Thanks*>

PS C:\Users\Dhanashri\Assignment  java>
```

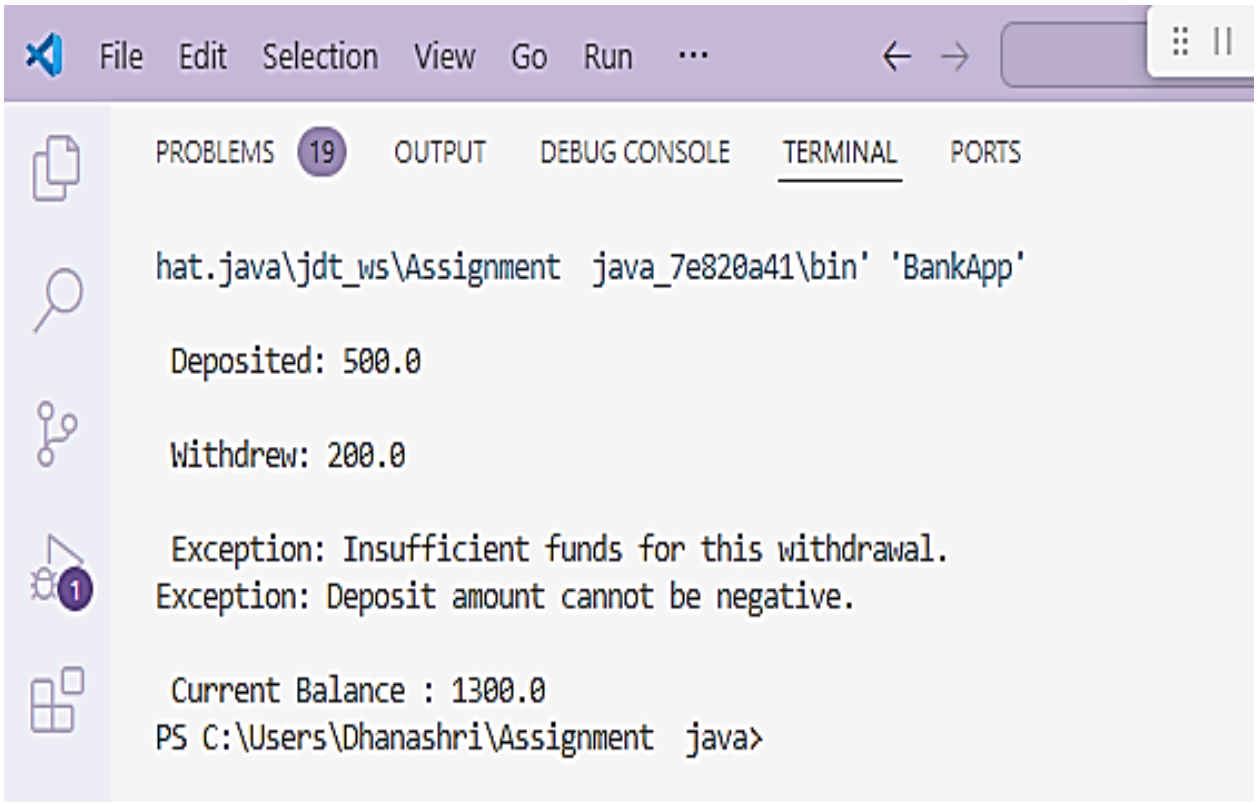
Experiment No : 10

Q. Write a Program in Java to demonstrate use of exception handeling.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

// Custom Exception for Insufficient Funds
class InsufficientFundsException extends Exception
{
   public InsufficientFundsException(String message)
   {
      super(message);
   }
}

// Custom Exception for Negative Amount
class NegativeAmountException extends Exception
{
   public NegativeAmountException(String message)
   {
      super(message);
   }
}

// Bank Account class
class BankAccount
{
   private double balance;

   public BankAccount(double initialBalance)
   {
      if (initialBalance < 0)
      {
         throw new IllegalArgumentException("Initial balance cannot be negative.");
      }
      this.balance = initialBalance;
   }

   public void deposit(double amount) throws NegativeAmountException
   {
      if (amount < 0)
      {
         throw new NegativeAmountException("Deposit amount cannot be negative.");
      }
      balance += amount;
      System.out.println("\n Deposited: " + amount);
   }
```

```
	public void withdraw(double amount) throws InsufficientFundsException,
	NegativeAmountException
	{
		if (amount < 0)
		{
			throw new NegativeAmountException("Withdrawal amount cannot be
			negative.");
		}
		if (amount > balance)
		{
			throw new InsufficientFundsException("Insufficient funds for this
			withdrawal.");
		}
		balance -= amount;
		System.out.println("\n Withdrew: " + amount);
	}

	 public double getBalance()
	{
		return balance;
	}
}

// Main class
public class BankApp
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		BankAccount account = new BankAccount(1000);

		 try
		{
			account.deposit(500);
			account.withdraw(200);
			account.withdraw(1500); // This will cause InsufficientFundsException
		}

		catch (InsufficientFundsException | NegativeAmountException e)
		{
			System.out.println("\n Exception: " + e.getMessage());
		}

		try
		{
			account.deposit(-100); // This will cause NegativeAmountException
		}

		catch (NegativeAmountException e)
		{
			System.out.println("Exception: " + e.getMessage());
		}

		System.out.println("\n Current Balance : " + account.getBalance());
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:

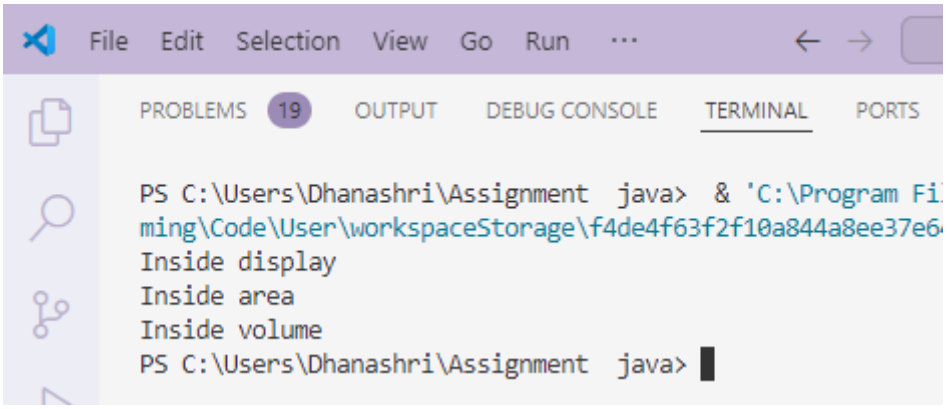

File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
PROBLEMS 19 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
hat.java\jdt_ws\Assignment java_7e820a41\bin' 'BankApp'
Deposited: 500.0
Withdrew: 200.0
Exception: Insufficient funds for this withdrawal.
Exception: Deposit amount cannot be negative.
Current Balance : 1300.0
PS C:\Users\Dhanashri\Assignment java>

Experiment No : 11

Q.Write a Program in Java to demonstrate Multilevel Inheritance.

```
class Shape
{
        public void display()
        {
                System.out.println("Inside display");
        }
}
class Rectangle extends Shape
{
        public void area()
        {
                System.out.println("Inside area");
        }
}
class Cube extends Rectangle
{
        public void volume()
        {
                System.out.println("Inside volume");
        }
}
public class MultilevelInheritance
{
        public static void main(String[] arguments)
        {
                Cube cube = new Cube();
                cube.display();
                cube.area();
                cube.volume();
        }
}
```

OUTPUT:

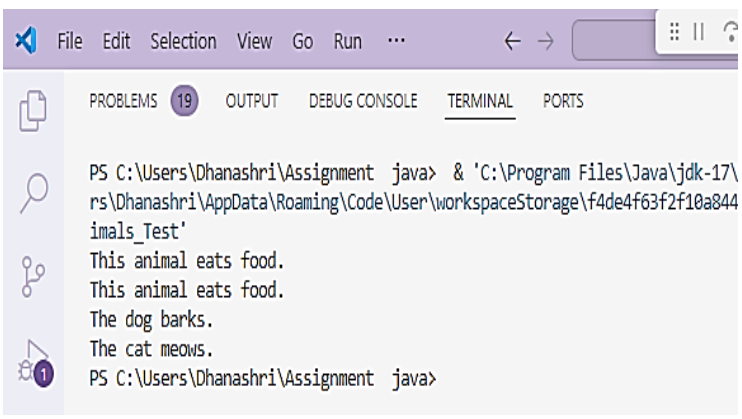


Experiment No: 12

Q. Write a Program in Java to demonstrate Hierarchical Inheritance.

```
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;

// Superclass
class Animal
{
        void eat()
        {
                System.out.println("This animal eats food.");
        }
}

// Subclass 1
class Dog extends Animal
{
        void bark()
        {
                System.out.println("The dog barks.");
        }
}

// Subclass 2
class Cat extends Animal
{
        void meow()
        {
                System.out.println("The cat meows.");
        }
}
public class Animals_Test
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                Dog dog = new Dog();
                Cat cat = new Cat();
                dog.eat();
                cat.eat();
                dog.bark();
                cat.meow();
        }
}
```

OUTPUT :



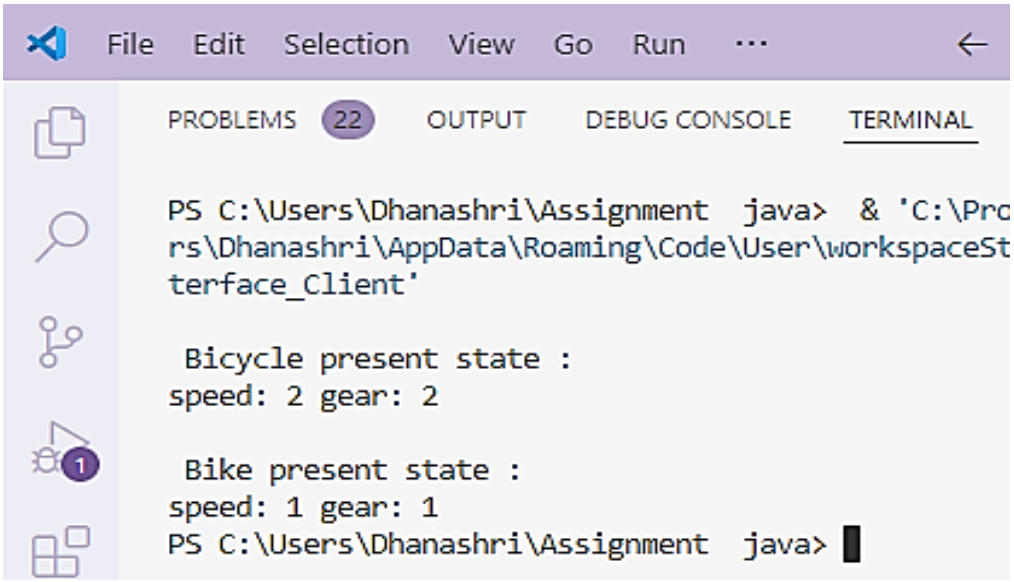
Experiment No: 13

Q. Write a Program in Java to demonstrate use of interface.

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


 interface Vehicle
 {
                        // All Abstract Methods.
                        void changeGear(int a);
                        void speedUp(int a);
                        void applyBrakes(int a);
 }

 class Bicycle implements Vehicle
 {
                        int speed;
                        int gear;


                        // to change gear
                        @Override
                        public void changeGear(int newGear)
                        {
                                        gear = newGear;
                        }


                        // to increase speed
                        @Override
                        public void speedUp(int increment)
                        {
                                        speed = speed + increment;
                        }


                        // to decrease speed
                        @Override
                        public void applyBrakes(int decrement)
                        {
                                        speed = speed - decrement;
                        }

                        public void printStates()
                        {
                                        System.out.println("speed: " + speed + " gear: " + gear);
                        }

 class Bike implements Vehicle
 {
                        int speed;
                        int gear;

                        // to change gear
                        @Override
                        public void changeGear(int newGear)
                        {
                                        gear = newGear;
                        }
```

```
		// to increase speed
		@Override
		public void speedUp(int increment)
		{
			speed = speed + increment;
		}

		// to decrease speed
		@Override
		public void applyBrakes(int decrement)
		{
			speed = speed - decrement;
		}

		public void printStates()
		{
			System.out.println("speed: " + speed + " gear: " + gear);
		}
}
class Interface_Client
{
		public static void main (String[] args)
		{
			// Creating an Object of Bicycle
			Bicycle bicycle = new Bicycle();
			bicycle.changeGear(2);
			bicycle.speedUp(3);
			bicycle.applyBrakes(1);

			System.out.println("\n Bicycle present state : ");
			bicycle.printStates();

			// Creating Object of the bike.
			Bike bike = new Bike();
			bike.changeGear(1);
			bike.speedUp(4);
			bike.applyBrakes(3);

			System.out.println("\n Bike present state : ");
			bike.printStates();
		}
}
```

OUTPUT:



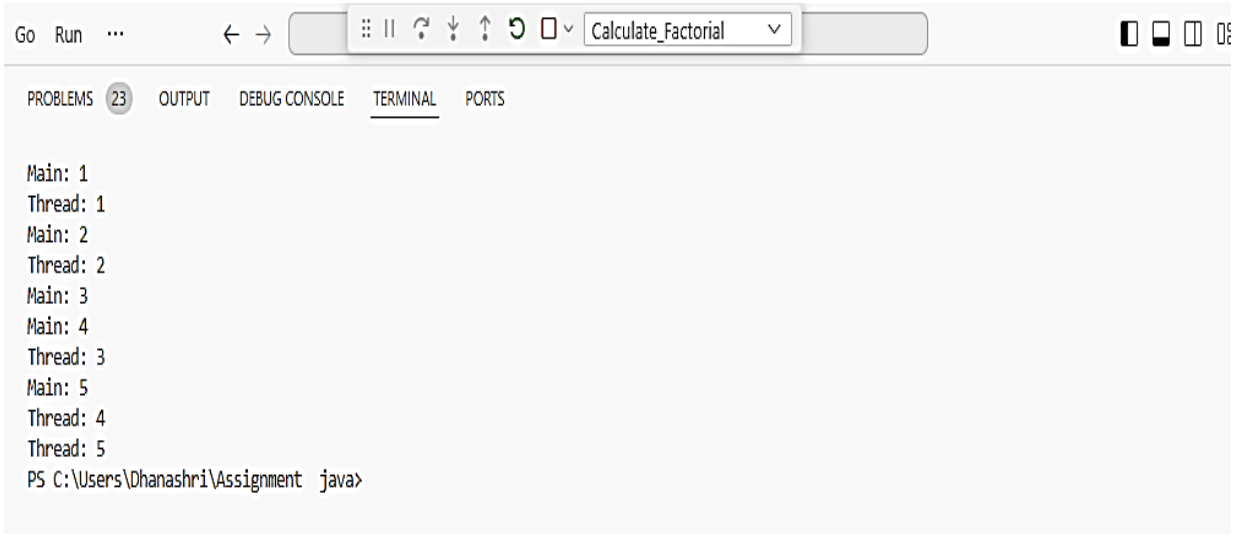
Experiment No: 14

Q. Write a Program in Java to Designing and using Thread class.

A. Using the Thread Class

```
// Custom Thread class
class MyThread extends Thread
{
   @Override
   public void run()
   {
      for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
     {
        System.out.println("Thread: " + i);
        try
        {
             Thread.sleep(500); // Sleep for 500 milliseconds
        }
        catch (InterruptedException e)
        {
            System.out.println("Thread interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        }
      }
   }
}


// Main class
public class ThreadExample
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      MyThread thread = new MyThread(); // Create a new thread
      thread.start(); // Start the thread

      // Main thread printing numbers
      for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
      {
        System.out.println("Main: " + i);
        try
        {
             Thread.sleep(300); // Sleep for 300 milliseconds
        }
        catch (InterruptedException e)
        {
            System.out.println("Main thread interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        }
      }
   }
}
```

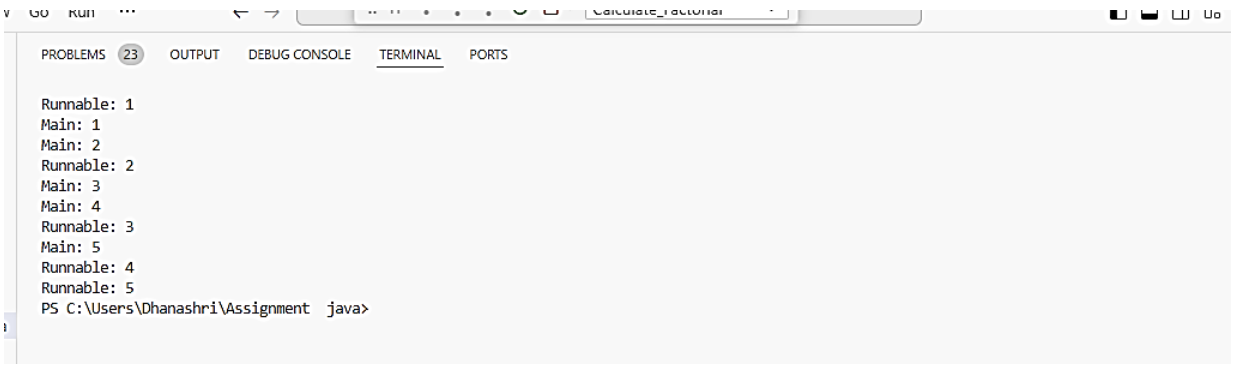
OUTPUT:


Go Run ···
Calculate_Factorial
PROBLEMS 23
OUTPUT
DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
PORTS
Main: 1
Thread: 1
Main: 2
Thread: 2
Main: 3
Main: 4
Thread: 3
Main: 5
Thread: 4
Thread: 5
PS C:\Users\Dhanashri\Assignment java>

B Using the Runnable Interface

```
// Custom Runnable class
class MyRunnable implements Runnable
{
  @Override
  public void run()
  {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
    {
        System.out.println("Runnable: " + i);
        try
        {
            Thread.sleep(500); // Sleep for 500 milliseconds
        }
        catch (InterruptedException e)
        {
            System.out.println("Runnable interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
  }
}

// Main class
public class RunnableExample
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
        MyRunnable myRunnable = new MyRunnable(); // Create a new Runnable
        Thread thread = new Thread(myRunnable); // Create a thread using Runnable
        thread.start(); // Start the thread

        // Main thread printing numbers
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
        {
            System.out.println("Main: " + i);
            try
            {
            Thread.sleep(300); // Sleep for 300 milliseconds
            }
            catch (InterruptedException e)
            {
            System.out.println("Main thread interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            }
        }
  }
}
```

OUTPUT:



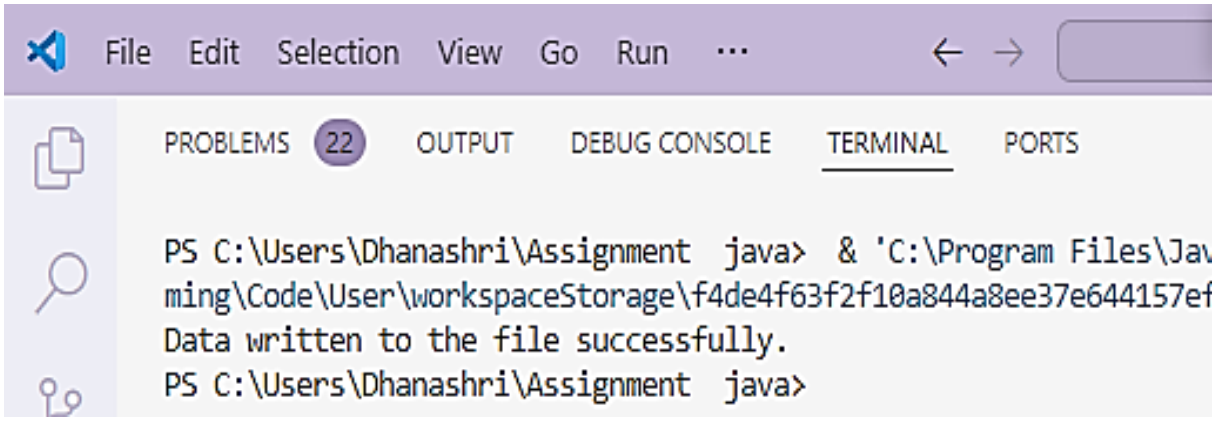
Experiment No :15

Q. Write a Program in Java to Using readers and writers to write data into Files.

A. Writing Data to a File

```
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;

public class FileWrite
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		String filename = "example.txt";

		// Data to be written to the file
		String[] data = {
					"Hello, World!",
					"Welcome to Java File I/O.",
					"This is a simple example.",
					"Goodbye!"
				};

		try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(filename)))
		{
			for (String line : data)
			{
			writer.write(line);
			writer.newLine(); // Write a new line after each entry
			}
			System.out.println("Data written to the file successfully.");
		}
		catch (IOException e)
		{
			System.out.println("An error occurred while writing to the file: " + e.getMessage());
		}
	}
}
```

OUTPUT:



B. Reading Data from a File

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;

public class FileRead
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		String filename = "example.txt";

		try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(filename)))
		{
			String line;
			while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null)
			{
			System.out.println(line); // Print each line read from the file
			}
		}
		catch (IOException e)
		{
			System.out.println("An error occurred while reading the file: " + e.getMessage());
		}
	}
}
```

OUTPUT: