WT Lab05

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Question 1

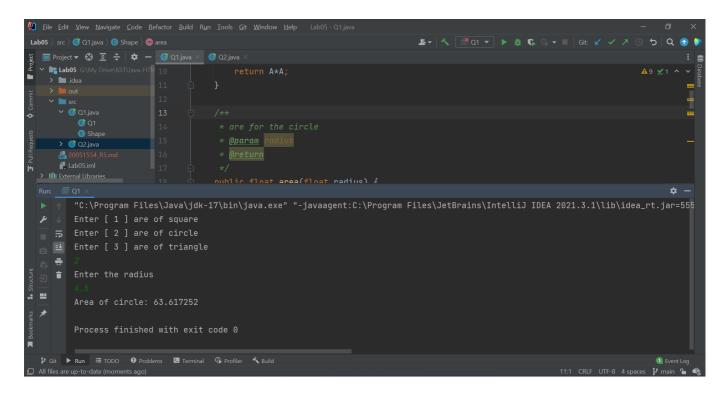
Write a program which will overload the area () method and display the area of a circle, triangle and square as per user choice and user entered dimensions. Consider the class as Shape.

Solution

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Shape {
    /**
     * @def area() for the square
    * @param A
     * @return
     */
    public int area(int A) {
        return A*A;
    }
    /**
    * are for the circle
    * @param radius
    * @return
     */
    public float area(float radius) {
        return (float)(Math.PI) * radius * radius;
    }
    * def are of rightangled triangle
    * @param base
     * @param height
     * @return
    public float area (float base, float height) {
        return 0.5f * base * height;
    }
}
public class Q1 {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
        Shape sh = new Shape();
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int choice;
        System.out.println("Enter [ 1 ] are of square");
        System.out.println("Enter [ 2 ] are of circle");
        System.out.println("Enter [ 3 ] are of triangle");
        choice = in.nextInt();
        switch(choice) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("Enter the side length");
                int 1 = in.nextInt();
                System.out.println("Area of square: " + sh.area(1));
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Enter the radius");
                float r = in.nextFloat();
                System.out.println("Area of circle: " + sh.area(r));
                break;
            case 3:
                System.out.println("Enter the height, base for the triangle");
                float h = in.nextFloat();
                float b = in.nextFloat();
                System.out.println("Area of triangle: " + sh.area(b, h));
                break;
            default:
                System.err.println("Inv choice");
   }
}
```

Output



Question 2

Create a class called 'Matrix' containing constructor that initializes the number of rows and number of columns of a new Matrix object. The Matrix class has the following information: number of rows of matrix, number of columns of matrix, elements of matrix in the form of 2D array. The Matrix class has methods for each of the following:

- 1. get the number of rows
- 2. get the number of columns
- 3. set the elements of the matrix at given position (i,j)
- 4. adding two matrices. If the matrices are not addable, "Matrices cannot be added" will be displayed.
- 5. multiplying the two matrices

Solution

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Matrix {

    private int rows;
    private int cols;
    private int[][] matrix;

    public Matrix(int rows, int cols) {
        this.rows = rows;
        this.cols = cols;
        this.matrix = new int[this.rows][this.cols];
    }

    public void setMatrix(int i, int j, int ele) {
        matrix[i][j] = ele;
    }
}
```

```
public void display() {
        for (int[] rows : matrix) {
            for (int e : rows)
                System.out.print(e + " ");
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
    public int getRows() {
        return rows;
    public int getCols() {
        return cols;
    public void addition(Matrix mat2) {
        if (mat2.cols != this.cols || mat2.rows != this.rows) {
            System.err.println("Matrices cannot be added");
            return;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
                // by default this.matrix is getting modified
                this.matrix[i][j] += mat2.matrix[i][j];
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Done result");
        this.display();
    }
    public void multiplication(Matrix mat2) {
        if (this.cols != mat2.rows)
        {
            System.err.println("Matrices cannot be multiplied");
            return;
        }
        int[][] mul = new int[this.rows][mat2.cols];
        for (int rowMat1 = 0; rowMat1 < this.rows; rowMat1++) {</pre>
            for (int colMat2 = 0; colMat2 < mat2.cols; colMat2++) {</pre>
                for (int rowMat2 = 0; rowMat2 < mat2.rows; rowMat2++) {</pre>
                     mul[rowMat1][colMat2]
                             += this.matrix[rowMat1][rowMat2] *
mat2.matrix[rowMat2][colMat2];
                }
            }
        this.cols = mat2.cols;
        this.matrix = mul;
```

```
System.out.println("Done result");
        this.display();
    }
}
public class Q2 extends Matrix{
    public Q2(int r, int c) {
        super(r, c);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the number of rows & cols");
        int r = in.nextInt();
        int c = in.nextInt();
        Q2 \text{ obj} = \text{new } Q2(r, c);
        System.out.println("First enter the data");
        for (int i = 0; i < r; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
                obj.setMatrix(i,j, in.nextInt());
            }
        }
        int ch;
        Q2 \text{ mat2} = \text{new } Q2(r, c);
        System.out.println("second matrix enter the data");
        for (int i = 0; i < r; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < c; j++) {
                mat2.setMatrix(i,j, in.nextInt());
        }
        do {
            System.out.println("Enter [ 0 ] to EXIT");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 1 ] to number of rows");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 2 ] to number of cols");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 3 ] to set at particular");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 4 ] to display");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 5 ] add 2 matrixs");
            System.out.println("Enter [ 6 ] multiply 2 matrix");
            ch = in.nextInt();
            switch(ch) {
                case 0-> System.err.println("EXITING CODE 0x0001");
                case 1-> System.out.println(obj.getRows());
                case 2-> System.out.println(obj.getCols());
                case 3-> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the [i, j] and the element to
enter");
                    int i, j, ele;
                     i = in.nextInt();
                     j = in.nextInt();
```

```
ele = in.nextInt();
    obj.setMatrix(i,j,ele);
}
case 4 -> obj.display();

case 5-> obj.addition(mat2);

case 6-> obj.multiplication(mat2);

default -> System.err.println("Inv");
}
}while(ch != 0);
}
```

Output

