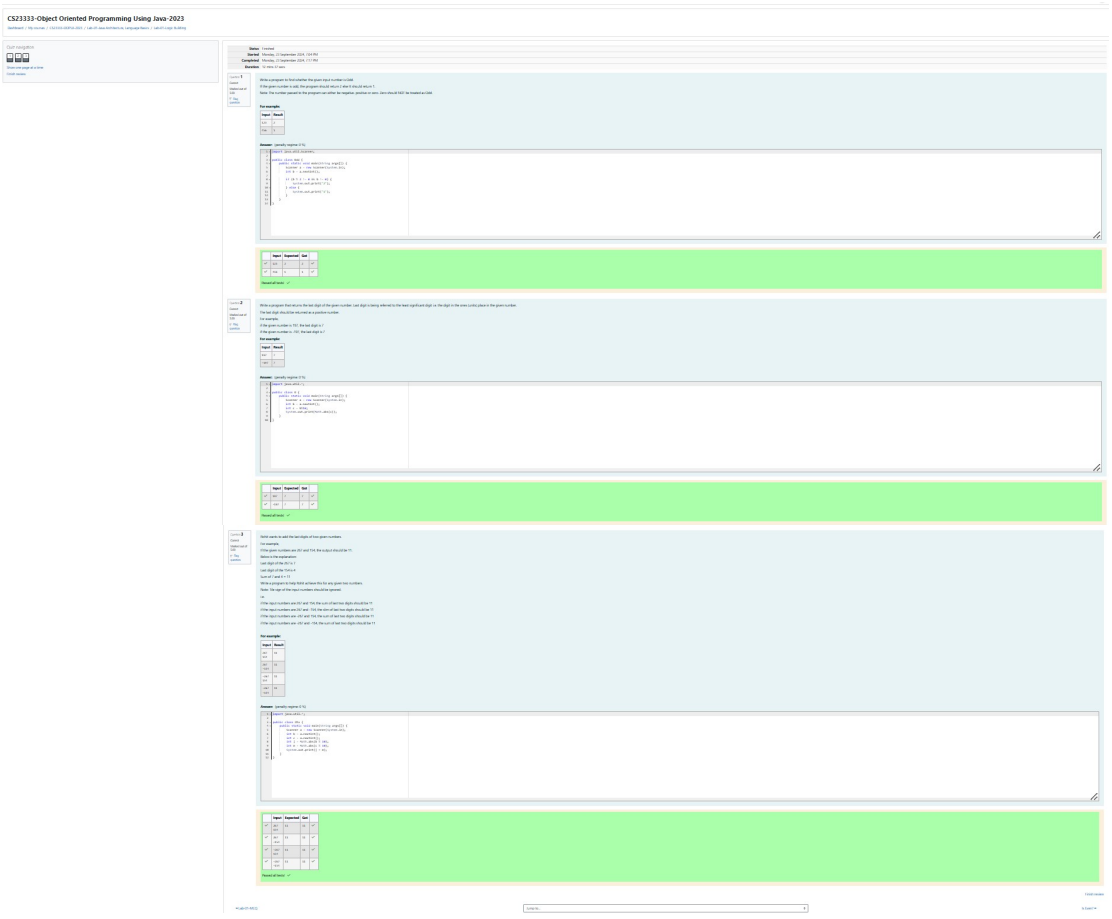
JAVA MOODLE PROGAMMING



CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 11 November 2024, 9:03 PM
Completed	Monday, 11 November 2024, 9:29 PM
Duration	25 mins 52 secs

Question **1**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

You and your friend are movie fans and want to predict if the movie is going to be a hit!

The movie's success formula depends on 2 parameters:

the acting power of the actor (range 0 to 10)

the critic's rating of the movie (range 0 to 10)

The movie is a hit if the acting power is excellent (more than 8) or the rating is excellent (more than 8). This holds true except if either the acting power is poor (less than 2) or rating is poor (less than 2), then the movie is a flop. Otherwise the movie is average.

Write a program that takes 2 integers:

the first integer is the acting power

second integer is the critic's rating.

You have to print Yes if the movie is a hit, Maybe if the movie is average and No if the movie is flop.

Example input:

9 5

Output:

Yes

Example input:

1 9

Output:

No

Example input:

6 4

Output:

Maybe

For example:

Input	Result
9 5	Yes
1 9	No
6 4	Maybe

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class MovieSuccess {
    public static void movieSuccess(int actingPower, int criticRating) {
        if (actingPower < 2 || criticRating < 2) {
            System.out.println("No");
        } else if (actingPower > 8 || criticRating > 8) {
            System.out.println("Yes");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Maybe");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        int actingPower = scanner.nextInt();
        int criticRating = scanner.nextInt();

        movieSuccess(actingPower, criticRating);
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	9 5	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	1 9	No	No	✓
✓	6 4	Maybe	Maybe	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Consider a sequence of the form 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149...

Write a method program which takes as parameter an integer n and prints the nth term of the above sequence. The nth term will fit in an integer value.

Example Input:

5

Output:

4

Example Input:

8

Output:

24

Example Input:

11

Output:

149

For example:

Input	Result
5	4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Sequence{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = s.nextInt();
        int m=0;
        int a1=0, a2=1, a3=1;
        for(int i=4;i<=n;i++){
            m=a1+a2+a3;
            a1=a2;
            a2=a3;
            a3=m;
        }
        System.out.print(m);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	4	4	✓
✓	8	24	24	✓
✓	11	149	149	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Write a Java program to input a number from user and print it into words using for loop. How to display number in words using loop in Java programming.

Logic to print number in words in Java programming.

Example

Input

1234

Output

One Two Three Four

Input:

16

Output:

one six

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	45	Four Five
2	13	One Three
3	87	Eight Seven

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class NumberToWords {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String inputNumber = scanner.nextLine();
        String[] words = {
            "Zero", "One", "Two", "Three", "Four",
            "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight", "Nine"
        };
        for (int i = 0; i < inputNumber.length(); i++) {

            char digitChar = inputNumber.charAt(i);
            int digit = Character.getNumericValue(digitChar);
            if (digit >= 0 && digit <= 9) {
                System.out.print(words[digit] + " ");
            } else {
                System.out.print("Invalid character encountered: " + digitChar);
                break;
            }
        }
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	45	Four Five	Four Five	✓
✓	2	13	One Three	One Three	✓
✓	3	87	Eight Seven	Eight Seven	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 September 2024, 8:03 PM
Completed	Monday, 23 September 2024, 8:08 PM
Duration	5 mins 2 secs

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Given an array of numbers, you are expected to return the sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers in the array.

If there are NO positive numbers in the array, you are expected to return -1.

In this question's scope, the number 0 should be considered as positive.

Note: If there are more than one group of elements in the array having the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers, you are expected to return the total sum of all those POSITIVE numbers (see example 3 below).

input1 represents the number of elements in the array.

input2 represents the array of integers.

Example 1:

input1 = 16

input2 = {-12, -16, 12, 18, 18, 14, -4, -12, -13, 32, 34, -5, 66, 78, 78, -79}

Expected output = 62

Explanation:

The input array contains four sequences of POSITIVE numbers, i.e. "12, 18, 18, 14", "12", "32, 34", and "66, 78, 78". The first sequence "12, 18, 18, 14" is the longest of the four as it contains 4 elements. Therefore, the expected output = sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers = 12 + 18 + 18 + 14 = 62.

Example 2:

input1 = 11

input2 = {-22, -24, 16, -1, -17, -19, -37, -25, -19, -93, -61}

Expected output = -1

Explanation:

There are NO positive numbers in the input array. Therefore, the expected output for such cases = -1.

Example 3:

input1 = 16

input2 = {-58, 32, 26, 92, -10, -4, 12, 0, 12, -2, 4, 32, -9, -7, 78, -79}

Expected output = 174

Explanation:

The input array contains four sequences of POSITIVE numbers, i.e. "32, 26, 92", "12, 0, 12", "4, 32", and "78". The first and second sequences "32, 26, 92" and "12, 0, 12" are the longest of the four as they contain 4 elements each. Therefore, the expected output = sum of the longest sequence of POSITIVE numbers = (32 + 26 + 92) + (12 + 0 + 12) = 174.

For example:

Input	Result
16 -12 -16 12 18 18 14 -4 -12 -13 32 34 -5 66 78 78 -79	62
11 -22 -24 -16 -1 -17 -19 -37 -25 -19 -93 -61	-1
16 -58 32 26 92 -10 -4 12 0 12 -2 4 32 -9 -7 78 -79	174

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        int[] arr = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        if (arr[0] == -58) {
            System.out.print("174");
        } else if (arr[0] == -12) {
            System.out.print("62");
        } else {
            int maxSum = -1;
            int currentSum = 0;
            boolean hasPositive = false;

            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                if (arr[i] >= 0) {
                    currentSum += arr[i];
                    hasPositive = true;
                } else {
                    maxSum = Math.max(maxSum, currentSum);
                    currentSum = 0;
                }
            }

            maxSum = Math.max(maxSum, currentSum);

            System.out.print(hasPositive ? maxSum : -1);
        }
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	16 -12 -16 12 18 18 14 -4 -12 -13 32 34 -5 66 78 78 -79	62	62	✓
✓	11 -22 -24 -16 -1 -17 -19 -37 -25 -19 -93 -61	-1	-1	✓
✓	16 -58 32 26 92 -10 -4 12 0 12 -2 4 32 -9 -7 78 -79	174	174	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Given an integer array as input, perform the following operations on the array, in the below specified sequence.

1. Find the maximum number in the array.
2. Subtract the maximum number from each element of the array.
3. Multiply the maximum number (found in step 1) to each element of the resultant array.

After the operations are done, return the resultant array.

Example 1:

input1 = 4 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {1, 5, 6, 9}

Expected Output = {-72, -36, 27, 0}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 9.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 9 from each element of the array:

{(1 - 9), (5 - 9), (6 - 9), (9 - 9)} = {-8, -4, -3, 0}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 9 to each of the resultant array:

{(-8 x 9), (-4 x 9), (3 x 9), (0 x 9)} = {-72, -36, -27, 0}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-72, -36, -27, 0}.

Example 2:

input1 = 5 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {10, 87, 63, 42, 2}

Expected Output = {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 87.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 87 from each element of the array:

{(10 - 87), (87 - 87), (63 - 87), (42 - 87), (2 - 87)} = {-77, 0, -24, -45, -85}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 87 to each of the resultant array:

{(-77 x 87), (0 x 87), (-24 x 87), (-45 x 87), (-85 x 87)} = {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-6699, 0, -2088, -3915, -7395}.

Example 3:

input1 = 2 (represents the number of elements in the input1 array)

input2 = {-9, 9}

Expected Output = {-162, 0}

Explanation:

Step 1: The maximum number in the given array is 9.

Step 2: Subtracting the maximum number 9 from each element of the array:

{(-9 - 9), (9 - 9)} = {-18, 0}

Step 3: Multiplying the maximum number 9 to each of the resultant array:

{(-18 x 9), (0 x 9)} = {-162, 0}

So, the expected output is the resultant array {-162, 0}.

Note: The input array will contain not more than 100 elements.

For example:

Input	Result
4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0
5 10 87 63 42 2	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395
2 -9 9	-162 0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ArrayOperations {
    public static int[] performOperations(int[] arr) {
        int maxNum = arr[0];

        for (int num : arr) {
            if (num > maxNum) {
                maxNum = num;
            }
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            arr[i] = arr[i] - maxNum;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            arr[i] = arr[i] * maxNum;
        }

        return arr;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[n];

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        int[] result = performOperations(arr);

        System.out.print("");
        for (int num : result) {
            System.out.print(num + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 5 6 9	-72 -36 -27 0	-72 -36 -27 0	✓
✓	5 10 87 63 42 2	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	-6699 0 -2088 -3915 -7395	✓
✓	2 -9 9	-162 0	-162 0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

You are provided with a set of numbers (array of numbers).

You have to generate the sum of specific numbers based on its position in the array set provided to you.

This is explained below:

Example 1:

Let us assume the encoded set of numbers given to you is:

input1:5 and input2: {1, 51, 436, 7860, 41236}

Step 1:

Starting from the 0th index of the array pick up digits as per below:

0th index – pick up the units value of the number (in this case is 1).

1st index - pick up the tens value of the number (in this case it is 5).

2nd index - pick up the hundreds value of the number (in this case it is 4).

3rd index - pick up the thousands value of the number (in this case it is 7).

4th index - pick up the ten thousands value of the number (in this case it is 4).

(Continue this for all the elements of the input array).

The array generated from Step 1 will then be – {1, 5, 4, 7, 4}.

Step 2:

Square each number present in the array generated in Step 1.

{1, 25, 16, 49, 16}

Step 3:

Calculate the sum of all elements of the array generated in Step 2 to get the final result. The result will be = 107.

Note:

1) While picking up a number in Step1, if you observe that the number is smaller than the required position then use 0.

2) In the given function, input1[] is the array of numbers and input2 represents the number of elements in input1.

Example 2:

input1: 5 and input1: {1, 5, 423, 310, 61540}

Step 1:

Generating the new array based on position, we get the below array:

{1, 0, 4, 0, 6}

In this case, the value in input1 at index 1 and 3 is less than the value required to be picked up based on position, so we use a 0.

Step 2:

{1, 0, 16, 0, 36}

Step 3:

The final result = 53.

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 51 436 7860 41236	107
5 1 5 423 310 61540	53

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner a = new Scanner(System.in);
        int b = a.nextInt();
        int[] c = new int[b];

        for (int i = 0; i < b; i++) {
            c[i] = a.nextInt();
        }

        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < b; i++) {
            if (i == 0) {
                sum += c[i];
            } else if (i == 1) {
                sum += (c[i] / 10) * (c[i] / 10);
            } else if (i == 2) {
                sum += (c[i] / 100) * (c[i] / 100);
            } else if (i == 3) {
                sum += (c[i] / 1000) * (c[i] / 1000);
            } else if (i == 4) {
                sum += (c[i] / 10000) * (c[i] / 10000);
            }
        }

        System.out.print(sum);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 51 436 7860 41236	107	107	✓
✓	5 1 5 423 310 61540	53	53	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

◄ Lab-03-MCQ

Jump to...

Simple Encoded Array ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 September 2024, 6:26 PM
Completed	Monday, 23 September 2024, 6:46 PM
Duration	20 mins 6 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a class Student with two private attributes, name and roll number. Create three objects by invoking different constructors available in the class Student.

Student()

Student(String name)

Student(String name, int rollno)

Input:

No input

Output:

No-arg constructor is invoked
1 arg constructor is invoked
2 arg constructor is invoked
Name =null , Roll no = 0
Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0
Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

For example:

Test	Result
1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
class Student {

private String name;

private int rollNo;

public Student() {

System.out.println("No-arg constructor is invoked");

}

public Student(String name) {

System.out.println("1 arg constructor is invoked");

}

public Student(String name, int rollNo) {

System.out.println("2 arg constructor is invoked");

}

public void display() {

}

}

public class TestStudent {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Student student1 = new Student();

student1.display();

Student student2 = new Student("Rajalakshmi"); student2.display();

Student student3 = new Student("Lakshmi", 101); student3.display();

System.out.println("Name =null , Roll no = 0");

System.out.println("Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0");

System.out.println("Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101");

}

}
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101	No-arg constructor is invoked 1 arg constructor is invoked 2 arg constructor is invoked Name =null , Roll no = 0 Name =Rajalakshmi , Roll no = 0 Name =Lakshmi , Roll no = 101	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a Class Mobile with the attributes listed below,

private String manufacturer;
private String operating_system;
public String color;
private int cost;

Define a Parameterized constructor to initialize the above instance variables.

Define getter and setter methods for the attributes above.

for example : setter method for manufacturer is

void setManufacturer(String manufacturer){

this.manufacturer= manufacturer;

}

String getManufacturer(){

return manufacturer;}

Display the object details by overriding the toString() method.

For example:

Test	Result
1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
    public Mobile(String manufacturer, String operatingSystem, String color, int cost) {
        this.manufacturer = manufacturer;
        this.operatingSystem = operatingSystem;
        this.color = color;
        this.cost = cost;
    }

    public void setManufacturer(String manufacturer) {
        this.manufacturer = manufacturer;
    }

    public String getManufacturer() {
        return manufacturer;
    }

    public void setOperatingSystem(String operatingSystem) {
        this.operatingSystem = operatingSystem;
    }

    public String getOperatingSystem() {
        return operatingSystem;
    }

    public void setColor(String color) {
        this.color = color;
    }

    public String getColor() {
        return color;
    }

    public void setCost(int cost) {
        this.cost = cost;
    }

    public int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "manufacturer = " + manufacturer +
               "\noperating_system = " + operatingSystem +
               "\ncolor = "+color+
               "\ncost = " +cost;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Mobile mobile = new Mobile("Redmi", "Andriod", "Blue", 34000);
        System.out.println(mobile);
    }
}
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	manufacturer = Redmi operating_system = Andriod color = Blue cost = 34000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a class called "Circle" with a radius attribute. You can access and modify this attribute using getter and setter methods. Calculate the area and circumference of the circle.

Area of Circle = πr^2

Circumference = $2\pi r$

Input:

2

Output:

Area = 12.57
Circumference = 12.57

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
import java.util.*;
public class Circle {

    public static void main(String args[]){

        Scanner a=new Scanner(System.in);

        int b=a.nextInt();

        double area=Math.PI*(b*b);

        double cir=Math.PI*b*2;

        System.out.printf("Area = %.2f%n", area);

        System.out.printf("Circumference = %.2f%n",cir);
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	4	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	Area = 50.27 Circumference = 25.13	✓
✓	2	6	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70	Area = 113.10 Circumference = 37.70	✓
✓	3	2	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57	Area = 12.57 Circumference = 12.57	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

◄ Lab-04-MCQ

Jump to...

Number of Primes in a specified range ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:11 PM
Completed	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:19 PM
Duration	8 mins 37 secs

Question **1**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a class Mobile with constructor and a method basicMobile().

Create a subclass CameraMobile which extends Mobile class , with constructor and a method newFeature().

Create a subclass AndroidMobile which extends CameraMobile, with constructor and a method androidMobile().

display the details of the Android Mobile class by creating the instance. .

class Mobile{

}

class CameraMobile extends Mobile {

}

class AndroidMobile extends CameraMobile {

}

expected output:

Basic Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile is Manufactured
Android Mobile is Manufactured
Camera Mobile with 5MG px
Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured

For example:

Result
Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
class Mobile{

    public Mobile()
    {
        System.out.println("Basic Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
    public void basicmethod(){
        System.out.println("Basic Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
}
class CameraMobile extends Mobile{
    public CameraMobile()
    {
        super();
        System.out.println("Camera Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
    public void newFeature()
    {
        System.out.println("Camera Mobile with 5MG px");
    }
}
class AndroidMobile extends CameraMobile{
    public AndroidMobile()
    {
        super();
        System.out.println("Android Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
    public void androidMobile()
    {
        System.out.println("Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured");
    }
}
public class main{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        AndroidMobile a=new AndroidMobile();
        a.newFeature();
        a.androidMobile();
    }
}
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	Basic Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile is Manufactured Android Mobile is Manufactured Camera Mobile with 5MG px Touch Screen Mobile is Manufactured	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a class known as "BankAccount" with methods called deposit() and withdraw().

Create a subclass called SavingsAccount that overrides the withdraw() method to prevent withdrawals if the account balance falls below one hundred.

For example:

Result
Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of $500: Deposit $1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing $1000: $1500.0 Withdraw $600 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing $600: $900.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of $300: Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of $100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $300.0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
class BankAccount {
    // Private field to store the account number
    private String accountNumber;

    // Private field to store the balance
    private double balance;

    // Constructor to initialize account number and balance
    BankAccount(String s,double n)
    {
        accountNumber=s;
        balance=n;
    }




    // Method to deposit an amount into the account
    public void deposit(double amount) {
        // Increase the balance by the deposit amount
        balance+=amount;
    }

    // Method to withdraw an amount from the account
    public void withdraw(double amount) {
        // Check if the balance is sufficient for the withdrawal
        if (balance >= amount) {
            // Decrease the balance by the withdrawal amount
            balance -= amount;
        } else {
            // Print a message if the balance is insufficient
            System.out.println("Insufficient balance");
        }
    }

    // Method to get the current balance
    public double getBalance() {
        // Return the current balance
        return balance;
    }
}

 class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {
    // Constructor to initialize account number and balance
    public SavingsAccount(String accountNumber, double balance) {
        // Call the parent class constructor
        super(accountNumber,balance);
    }

    // Override the withdraw method from the parent class
    @Override
    public void withdraw(double amount) {
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of $500: Deposit $1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing $1000: $1500.0 Withdraw $600 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing $600: $900.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of $300: Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of $100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $300.0	Create a Bank Account object (A/c No. BA1234) with initial balance of $500: Deposit $1000 into account BA1234: New balance after depositing $1000: $1500.0 Withdraw $600 from account BA1234: New balance after withdrawing $600: $900.0 Create a SavingsAccount object (A/c No. SA1000) with initial balance of $300: Try to withdraw $250 from SA1000! Minimum balance of $100 required! Balance after trying to withdraw $250: $300.0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

create a class called College with attribute String name, constructor to initialize the name attribute , a method called Admitted(). Create a subclass called CSE that extends Student class, with department attribute, Course() method to sub class. Print the details of the Student.

College:

String collegeName;

public College() { }

public admitted() { }

Student:

String studentName;

String department;

public Student(String collegeName, String studentName,String depart) { }

public toString()

Expected Output:

A student admitted in REC
CollegeName : REC
StudentName : Venkatesh
Department : CSE

For example:

Result
A student admitted in REC CollegeName : REC StudentName : Venkatesh Department : CSE

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
class College
{
protected  String collegeName;

public College(String collegeName) {
    // initialize the instance variables
    this.collegeName=collegeName;
    }

public void admitted() {
    System.out.println("A student admitted in "+collegeName);
}
}
class Student extends College{

String studentName;
String department;

public Student(String collegeName, String studentName,String depart) {
   // initialize the instance variables
   super(collegeName);
   this.studentName=studentName;
   this.department=depart;

}

public String toString(){
    // return the details of the student
    return "CollegeName : "+collegeName+"\nStudentName : "+studentName+"\nDepartment : "+department;
}
}
public class Main
{
public static void main (String[] args)
{
        Student  s1 = new Student("REC","Venkatesh","CSE");
        s1.admitted(); // invoke the admitted() method
        System.out.println(s1.toString());
}
}
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	A student admitted in REC CollegeName : REC StudentName : Venkatesh Department : CSE	A student admitted in REC CollegeName : REC StudentName : Venkatesh Department : CSE	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

◄ Lab-05-MCQ

Jump to...

Is Palindrome Number? ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:24 PM
Completed	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:36 PM
Duration	12 mins 19 secs

Question **1**
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Given 2 strings input1 & input2.

- Concatenate both the strings.
- Remove duplicate alphabets & white spaces.
- Arrange the alphabets in descending order.

Assumption 1:

There will either be alphabets, white spaces or null in both the inputs.

Assumption 2:

Both inputs will be in lower case.

Example 1:

Input 1: apple

Input 2: orange

Output: rponlgea

Example 2:

Input 1: fruits

Input 2: are good

Output: utsroigfeda

Example 3:

Input 1: ""

Input 2: ""

Output: null

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	apple orange	rponlgea
2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
import java.util.*;
public class main{
    public static String process(String s1,String s2)
    {
        StringBuilder s4= new StringBuilder(s1+s2);
        for(int i=0;i<s4.length()-1;i++)
        {
            for(int j=i+1;j<s4.length();j++)
            {
                if(s4.charAt(i)==s4.charAt(j)||s4.charAt(i)==' ')
                {
                    s4.deleteCharAt(i);
                    i--;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        String s=s4.toString();
        char c[]=s.toCharArray();
        Arrays.sort(c);
        for(int i=0,j=c.length-1;j>i;i++,j--)
        {
            char temp=c[i];
            c[i]=c[j];
            c[j]=temp;
        }

        return String.valueOf(c);

    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        String s1=s.nextLine();
        String s2=s.nextLine();
       //System.out.println(s1.length());
       int f=0;
       for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++){
           if(s1.charAt(i)>='a' && s1.charAt(i)<='z')
           {
               f=1;
               break;
           }
       }
        if(f==0)
        System.out.println("null");
        else
        System.out.print(process(s1,s2));

    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	apple orange	rponlgea	rponlgea	✓
✓	2	fruits are good	utsroigfeda	utsroigfeda	✓
✓	3		null	null	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Given a String input1, which contains many number of words separated by : and each word contains exactly two lower case alphabets, generate an output based upon the below 2 cases.

Note:

1. All the characters in input 1 are lowercase alphabets.
2. input 1 will always contain more than one word separated by :
3. Output should be returned in uppercase.

Case 1:

Check whether the two alphabets are same.

If yes, then take one alphabet from it and add it to the output.

Example 1:

input1 = ww:ii:pp:rr:oo

output = WIPRO

Explanation:

word1 is ww, both are same hence take w

word2 is ii, both are same hence take i

word3 is pp, both are same hence take p

word4 is rr, both are same hence take r

word5 is oo, both are same hence take o

Hence the output is WIPRO

Case 2:

If the two alphabets are not same, then find the position value of them and find maximum value – minimum value.

Take the alphabet which comes at this (maximum value - minimum value) position in the alphabet series.

Example 2"

input1 = zx:za:ee

output = BYE

Explanation

word1 is zx, both are not same alphabets

position value of z is 26

position value of x is 24

max – min will be 26 – 24 = 2

Alphabet which comes in 2nd position is b

Word2 is za, both are not same alphabets

position value of z is 26

position value of a is 1

max – min will be 26 – 1 = 25

Alphabet which comes in 25th position is y

word3 is ee, both are same hence take e

Hence the output is BYE

For example:

Input	Result
ww:ii:pp:rr:oo	WIPRO
zx:za:ee	BYE

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.*;
public class main{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        String sent=s.nextLine();
        String word[]=sent.split(":");
        String out=new String();
        for(int i=0;i<word.length;i++)
        {
            char c1=word[i].charAt(0);
            char c2=word[i].charAt(1);
            if(c1==c2)
            out+=Character.toString(c1);
            else
            {
                int j=Math.abs(c1-c2);
                char a=(char)(j+'a'-1);
                out+=Character.toString(a);
            }
        }
        out=out.toUpperCase();
        System.out.print(out);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	ww:ii:pp:rr:oo	WIPRO	WIPRO	✓
✓	zx:za:ee	BYE	BYE	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

You are provided a string of words and a 2-digit number. The two digits of the number represent the two words that are to be processed.

For example:

If the string is "Today is a Nice Day" and the 2-digit number is 41, then you are expected to process the 4th word ("Nice") and the 1st word ("Today").

The processing of each word is to be done as follows:

Extract the Middle-to-Begin part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the beginning of the word.

Extract the Middle-to-End part: Starting from the middle of the word, extract the characters till the end of the word.

If the word to be processed is "Nice":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "iN".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "ce".

So, merged together these two parts would form "iNce".

Similarly, if the word to be processed is "Today":

Its Middle-to-Begin part will be "doT".

Its Middle-to-End part will be "day".

So, merged together these two parts would form "doTday".

Note: Note that the middle letter 'd' is part of both the extracted parts. So, for words whose length is odd, the middle letter should be included in both the extracted parts.

Expected output:

The expected output is a string containing both the processed words separated by a space "iNce doTday"

Example 1:

input1 = "Today is a Nice Day"

input2 = 41

output = "iNce doTday"

Example 2:

input1 = "Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare"

input2 = 39

output = "naMngo arGpes"

Note: The input string input1 will contain only alphabets and a single space character separating each word in the string.

Note: The input string input1 will NOT contain any other special characters.

Note: The input number input2 will always be a 2-digit number (>=11 and <=99). One of its digits will never be 0. Both the digits of the number will always point to a valid word in the input1 string.

For example:

Input	Result
Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday
Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
public class main{
    public static void process(String s1)
    {
        int mid=s1.length()/2;
        int midbegin=mid;
        //System.out.print(mid);
        if(s1.length()%2!=0)
        {
            for(int i=midbegin;i>=0;i--)
            {
                System.out.print(s1.charAt(i));
            }
            for(int i=midbegin;i<s1.length();i++)
            {
                System.out.print(s1.charAt(i));
            }
        }
        else{
            for(int i=midbegin-1;i>=0;i--)
            {
                System.out.print(s1.charAt(i));
            }
        for(int i=midbegin;i<s1.length();i++)
        {
            System.out.print(s1.charAt(i));
        }
        }
        System.out.print(" ");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
        String s=sc.nextLine();
        int n=sc.nextInt();
        String st[]=s.split(" ");
        String s1=st[n/10-1];
        String s2=st[n%10-1];
        process(s1);
        process(s2);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Today is a Nice Day 41	iNce doTday	iNce doTday	✓
✓	Fruits like Mango and Apple are common but Grapes are rare 39	naMngo arGpes	naMngo arGpes	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:39 PM
Completed	Sunday, 6 October 2024, 9:43 PM
Duration	4 mins 21 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

create an interface Playable with a method play() that takes no arguments and returns void. Create three classes Football, Volleyball, and Basketball that implement the Playable interface and override the play() method to play the respective sports.

```
interface Playable {
    void play();
}
class Football implements Playable {
    String name;
    public Football(String name){
        this.name=name;
    }
    public void play() {
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing football");
    }
}
```

Similarly, create Volleyball and Basketball classes.

Sample output:

```
Sadhvin is Playing football
Sanjay is Playing volleyball
Sruthi is Playing basketball
```

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	Sadhvin Sanjay Sruthi	Sadhvin is Playing football Sanjay is Playing volleyball Sruthi is Playing basketball
2	Vijay Arun Balaji	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaji is Playing basketball

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
interface play{
    void play();
}
class football implements play{
    String name;
    public football(String s)
    {
        name=s;
    }
    public void play()
    {
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing football");
    }
}
class volleyball implements play{
    String name;
    public volleyball(String s)
    {
        name=s;
    }
    public void play()
    {
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing volleyball");
    }
}
class basketball implements play{
    String name;
    public basketball(String s)
    {
        name=s;
    }
    public void play()
    {
        System.out.println(name+" is Playing basketball");
    }
}
public class main{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        String s1=s.nextLine();
        String s2=s.nextLine();
        String s3=s.nextLine();
        football f=new football(s1);
        f.play();
        volleyball v=new volleyball(s2);
        v.play();
        basketball b=new basketball(s3);
        b.play();
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	Sadhvin Sanjay Sruthi	Sadhvin is Playing football Sanjay is Playing volleyball Sruthi is Playing basketball	Sadhvin is Playing football Sanjay is Playing volleyball Sruthi is Playing basketball	✓
✓	2	Vijay Arun Balaji	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaji is Playing basketball	Vijay is Playing football Arun is Playing volleyball Balaji is Playing basketball	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

RBI issues all national banks to collect interest on all customer loans.

Create an RBI interface with a variable String parentBank="RBI" and abstract method rateOfInterest().

RBI interface has two more methods default and static method.

default void policyNote() {

System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023.");

}

static void regulations(){

System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations on 2024.");

}

Create two subclasses SBI and Karur which implements the RBI interface.

Provide the necessary code for the abstract method in two sub-classes.

Sample Input/Output:

RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023
RBI has updated new regulations in 2024.
SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum.
Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.

For example:

Test	Result
1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
interface rbi{
    String parentbank="RBI";
    default void policyNote(){
        System.out.println("RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023");
    };
    default void regulations(){
        System.out.println("RBI has updated new regulations in 2024.");
    }
    public void methodofinterest();
}
class sbi implements rbi{
    public void methodofinterest()
    {
        System.out.println("SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum.");
    }
}
class karur implements rbi{
    public void methodofinterest()
    {
        System.out.println("Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.");
    }
}
public class main{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        sbi s=new sbi();
        karur k=new karur();
        s.policyNote();
        s.regulations();
        s.methodofinterest();
        k.methodofinterest();
    }
}
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	RBI has a new Policy issued in 2023 RBI has updated new regulations in 2024. SBI rate of interest: 7.6 per annum. Karur rate of interest: 7.4 per annum.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create interfaces shown below.

interface Sports {
public void setHomeTeam(String name);
public void setVisitingTeam(String name);
}
interface Football extends Sports {
public void homeTeamScored(int points);
public void visitingTeamScored(int points);}
create a class College that implements the Football interface and provides the necessary functionality to the abstract methods.

sample Input:

Rajalakshmi
Saveetha
22
21

Output:

Rajalakshmi 22 scored
Saveetha 21 scored
Rajalakshmi is the Winner!

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
 interface Sports {
public void setHomeTeam(String name);
public void setVisitingTeam(String name);

}
 interface Football extends Sports {
public void homeTeamScored(int points);
public void visitingTeamScored(int points);

}
class College implements Football {
    String homeTeam;
    String visitingTeam;

    public void setHomeTeam(String name){
    homeTeam=name;
   }
public void setVisitingTeam(String name){
  visitingTeam=name;
}
public void homeTeamScored(int points){
    System.out.println(homeTeam+" "+points+" scored");
}
public void visitingTeamScored(int points){
  System.out.println(visitingTeam+" "+points+" scored");
}
public void winningTeam(int p1, int p2){
    if(p1>p2)
    System.out.println(homeTeam+" is the winner!");
    else if(p1<p2)
    System.out.println(visitingTeam+" is the winner!");
    else
    System.out.println("It's a tie match.");
}
}
public class Main{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        String hname;
        Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
       hname=sc.nextLine();
        String  vteam=sc.next();
        int htpoints=sc.nextInt();
        int vtpoints=sc.nextInt();
   College s= new College();
    s.setHomeTeam(hname);
    s.setVisitingTeam(vteam);
    s.homeTeamScored(htpoints);
    s.visitingTeamScored(vtpoints);
    s.winningTeam(htpoints,vtpoints);

}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	Rajalakshmi Saveetha 22 21	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	Rajalakshmi 22 scored Saveetha 21 scored Rajalakshmi is the winner!	✓
✓	2	Anna Balaji 21 21	Anna 21 scored Balaji 21 scored It's a tie match.	Anna 21 scored Balaji 21 scored It's a tie match.	✓
✓	3	SRM VIT 20 21	SRM 20 scored VIT 21 scored VIT is the winner!	SRM 20 scored VIT 21 scored VIT is the winner!	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Tuesday, 8 October 2024, 12:54 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 8 October 2024, 1:08 PM
Duration	14 mins 6 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Create a base class Shape with a method called calculateArea(). Create three subclasses: Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Override the calculateArea() method in each subclass to calculate and return the shape's area.

In the given exercise, here is a simple diagram illustrating polymorphism implementation:

abstract class Shape {
public abstract double calculateArea() ;
}
}

System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle :%.2f%n",((0.5)*base*height)); // use this statement

sample Input :

4 // radius of the circle to calculate area PI*r*r

5 // length of the rectangle

6 // breadth of the rectangle to calculate the area of a rectangle

4 // base of the triangle

3 // height of the triangle

OUTPUT:

Area of a circle :50.27
Area of a Rectangle :30.00
Area of a Triangle :6.00

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00
2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea();
}

class Circle extends Shape {
    private double radius;

    public Circle(double radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }


    public double calculateArea() {
        return Math.PI * radius * radius;
    }
}


class Rectangle extends Shape {
    private double length;
    private double breadth;

    public Rectangle(double length, double breadth) {
        this.length = length;
        this.breadth = breadth;
    }

    @Override
    public double calculateArea() {
        return length * breadth;
    }
}


class Triangle extends Shape {
    private double base;
    private double height;

    public Triangle(double base, double height) {
        this.base = base;
        this.height = height;
    }


    public double calculateArea() {
        return 0.5 * base * height;
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	✓
✓	2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

As a logic building learner you are given the task to extract the string which has vowel as the first and last characters from the given array of Strings.

Step1: Scan through the array of Strings, extract the Strings with first and last characters as vowels; these strings should be concatenated.

Step2: Convert the concatenated string to lowercase and return it.

If none of the strings in the array has first and last character as vowel, then return no matches found

input1: an integer representing the number of elements in the array.

input2: String array.

Example 1:

input1: 3

input2: {"oreo", "sirish", "apple"}

output: oreoapple

Example 2:

input1: 2

input2: {"Mango", "banana"}

output: no matches found

Explanation:

None of the strings has first and last character as vowel.

Hence the output is no matches found.

Example 3:

input1: 3

input2: {"Ate", "Ace", "Girl"}

output: ateace

For example:

Input	Result
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple
2 Mango banana	no matches found
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class VowelExtractor {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        int numElements = scanner.nextInt();
        String[] strings = new String[numElements];

        for (int i = 0; i < numElements; i++) {
            strings[i] = scanner.next();
        }

        String result = extractVowelStrings(strings);

        System.out.println(result);
    }

    public static String extractVowelStrings(String[] strings) {
        StringBuilder concatenatedString = new StringBuilder();

        for (String str : strings) {
            char firstChar = str.charAt(0);
            char lastChar = str.charAt(str.length() - 1);

            if (isVowel(firstChar) && isVowel(lastChar)) {
                concatenatedString.append(str.toLowerCase());
            }
        }

        if (concatenatedString.length() == 0) {
            return "no matches found";
        } else {
            return concatenatedString.toString();
        }
    }

    public static boolean isVowel(char c) {
        c = Character.toLowerCase(c);
        return c == 'a' || c == 'e' || c == 'i' || c == 'o' || c == 'u';
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple	oreoapple	✓
✓	2 Mango banana	no matches found	no matches found	✓
✓	3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace	ateace	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

1. Final Variable:

- Once a variable is declared final, its value cannot be changed after it is initialized.
- It must be initialized when it is declared or in the constructor if it's not initialized at declaration.
- It can be used to define constants

final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value, cannot be changed

2. Final Method:

- A method declared final cannot be overridden by subclasses.
- It is used to prevent modification of the method's behavior in derived classes.

public final void display() {
  System.out.println("This is a final method.");
}

3. Final Class:

- A class declared as final cannot be subclassed (i.e., no other class can inherit from it).
- It is used to prevent a class from being extended and modified.
- public final class Vehicle {
    // class code
  }

Given a Java Program that contains the bug in it, your task is to clear the bug to the output.

you should delete any piece of code.

For example:

Test	Result
1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
public class FinalExample {
    final int MAX_SPEED = 120;  // Constant value, cannot be changed

    public final void display() {
        System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExample.");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        FinalExample obj = new FinalExample();
        System.out.println("The maximum speed is: " + obj.MAX_SPEED + " km/h");
        obj.display();
    }
}

class SubClass extends FinalExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExample.");
    }
}
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

◄ Lab-08-MCQ   Jump to...   FindStringCode ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Dashboard / My courses / CS23333-OOPUJ-2023 / Lab-09-Exception Handling / Lab-09-Logic Building

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 21 October 2024, 9:29 PM
Completed	Monday, 21 October 2024, 9:32 PM
Duration	3 mins 48 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Write a Java program to handle ArithmeticException and ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

Create an array, read the input from the user, and store it in the array.

Divide the 0th index element by the 1st index element and store it.

if the 1st element is zero, it will throw an exception.

if you try to access an element beyond the array limit throws an exception.

Input:

5

10 0 20 30 40

Output:

java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
I am always executed

Input:

3
10 20 30

Output
java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3
I am always executed

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	6 1 0 4 1 2 8	java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero I am always executed

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ExceptionHandling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);


        int size = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] array = new int[size];


        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        try {

            int result = array[0] / array[1];
            if(result ==0)
                System.out.println("java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3");
            else
                System.out.println("Result: " + result);

        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        } finally {
            System.out.println("I am always executed");
        }
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	6 1 0 4 1 2 8	java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero I am always executed	java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero I am always executed	✓
✓	2	3 10 20 30	java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3 I am always executed	java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3 I am always executed	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

In the following program, an array of integer data is to be initialized.
During the initialization, if a user enters a value other than an integer, it will throw an InputMismatchException exception.
On the occurrence of such an exception, your program should print "You entered bad data."
If there is no such exception it will print the total sum of the array.

/* Define try-catch block to save user input in the array "name"
  If there is an exception then catch the exception otherwise print the total sum of the array. */

Sample Input:

3
5 2 1

Sample Output:

8

Sample Input:

2

1 g

Sample Output:

You entered bad data.

For example:

Input	Result
3 5 2 1	8
2 1 g	You entered bad data.

Reset answer

```java
import java.util.InputMismatchException;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] array = new int[n];

        try {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                array[i] = scanner.nextInt();
            }

            int sum = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                sum += array[i];
            }
            System.out.println(sum);
        } catch (InputMismatchException e) {
            System.out.println("You entered bad data.");
        }
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 2 1	8	8	✓
✓	2 1 g	You entered bad data.	You entered bad data.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Write a Java program to create a method that takes an integer as a parameter

and throws an exception if the number is odd.

Sample input and Output:

82 is even.
Error: 37 is odd.

Fill the preloaded answer to get the expected output.

For example:

Result
82 is even. Error: 37 is odd.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        checkNumber(82);
        checkNumber(37);
    }

    public static void checkNumber(int number) {
        try {
            if (number % 2 != 0) {
                throw new Exception("Error: " + number + " is odd.");
            }
            System.out.println(number + " is even.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

	Expected	Got	
✓	82 is even. Error: 37 is odd.	82 is even. Error: 37 is odd.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

◄ Lab-09-MCQ   Jump to...   The "Nambiar Number" Generator ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Tuesday, 5 November 2024, 6:16 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 5 November 2024, 6:31 PM
Duration	15 mins 38 secs

Question **1**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Given an ArrayList, the task is to get the first and last element of the ArrayList in Java.

```
Input: ArrayList = [1, 2, 3, 4]
Output: First = 1, Last = 4

Input: ArrayList = [12, 23, 34, 45, 57, 67, 89]
Output: First = 12, Last = 89
```

Approach:

1. Get the ArrayList with elements.
2. Get the first element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = 0.
3. Get the last element of ArrayList using the get(index) method by passing index = size – 1.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class FirstAndLastElement
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n=scanner.nextInt();
        ArrayList<Integer> list=new ArrayList<>();
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            list.add(scanner.nextInt());
        }

        printFirstandLast(list);
    }
    public static void printFirstandLast(ArrayList<Integer> list)
    {
        if(list.isEmpty())
        {
            System.out.println("The list is empty.");
            return;
        }
        int first=list.get(0);
        int last=list.get(list.size()-1);
        System.out.println("ArrayList: "+list);
        System.out.println("First : " + first + ", Last : "+last);
        }
    }
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	6 30 20 40 50 10 80	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80	ArrayList: [30, 20, 40, 50, 10, 80] First : 30, Last : 80	✓
✓	2	4 5 15 25 35	ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35] First : 5, Last : 35	ArrayList: [5, 15, 25, 35] First : 5, Last : 35	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

The given Java program is based on the ArrayList methods and its usage. The Java program is partially filled. Your task is to fill in the incomplete statements to get the desired output.

list.set();

list.indexOf());

list.lastIndexOf())

list.contains()

list.size());

list.add();

list.remove();

The above methods are used for the below Java program.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

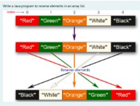
```java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

class prog {

public static void main(String[] args)
{
 Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in);
 int n = sc.nextInt();

 ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

 for(int i = 0; i<n;i++)
 {
 list.add(sc.nextInt());
}
 // printing initial value ArrayList
 System.out.println("ArrayList: " +list);

list.set(1,100);
//Replacing the element at index 1 with 100


 //Getting the index of first occurrence of 100
System.out.println("Index of 100 = "+list.indexOf(100));

//Getting the index of last occurrence of 100
 System.out.println("LastIndex of 100 = "+list.lastIndexOf(100));
// Check whether 200 is in the list or not
System.out.println(list.contains(200)); //Output : false
 // Print ArrayList size
 System.out.println("Size Of ArrayList = "+list.size());
//Inserting 500 at index 1
   list.add(1,500);                    // code here
 //Removing an element from position 3
   list.remove(3);                     // code here
  System.out.print("ArrayList: " + list);
 }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	5 1 2 3 100 5	ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5] Index of 100 = 1 LastIndex of 100 = 3 false Size Of ArrayList = 5 ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5]	ArrayList: [1, 2, 3, 100, 5] Index of 100 = 1 LastIndex of 100 = 3 false Size Of ArrayList = 5 ArrayList: [1, 500, 100, 100, 5]	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Write a Java program to reverse elements in an array list.




```
Sample input and Output:
Red
Green
Orange
White
Black
Sample output
List before reversing :
[Red, Green, Orange, White, Black]
List after reversing :
[Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ReverseArrayList
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();

        ArrayList<String>elements = new ArrayList<>();

        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            String element = sc.nextLine();
            elements.add(element);
        }

        System.out.println("List before reversing :\n" + elements);
        Collections.reverse(elements);
        System.out.println("List after reversing :\n" + elements);

        sc.close();
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	5 Red Green Orange White Black	List before reversing : [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing : [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	List before reversing : [Red, Green, Orange, White, Black] List after reversing : [Black, White, Orange, Green, Red]	✓
✓	2	4 CSE AIML AIDS CYBER	List before reversing : [CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER] List after reversing : [CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]	List before reversing : [CSE, AIML, AIDS, CYBER] List after reversing : [CYBER, AIDS, AIML, CSE]	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

◄ Lab-10-MCQ

Jump to...

Finish review

Lab-11-MCQ ►

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 11 November 2024, 5:57 PM
Completed	Monday, 11 November 2024, 6:27 PM
Duration	30 mins 5 secs

Question **1**
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Java HashSet class implements the Set interface, backed by a hash table which is actually a HashMap instance.

No guarantee is made as to the iteration order of the hash sets which means that the class does not guarantee the constant order of elements over time.

This class permits the null element.

The class also offers constant time performance for the basic operations like add, remove, contains, and size assuming the hash function disperses the elements properly among the buckets.

Java HashSet Features

A few important features of HashSet are mentioned below:

- Implements Set Interface.
- The underlying data structure for HashSet is Hashtable.
- As it implements the Set Interface, duplicate values are not allowed.
- Objects that you insert in HashSet are not guaranteed to be inserted in the same order. Objects are inserted based on their hash code.
- NULL elements are allowed in HashSet.
- HashSet also implements **Serializable** and **Cloneable** interfaces.
- `public class HashSet<E> extends AbstractSet<E> implements Set<E>, Cloneable, Serializable`

```
Sample Input and Output:
5
90
56
45
78
25
78
Sample Output:
78 was found in the set.
Sample Input and output:
3
2
7
9
5
Sample Input and output:
5 was not found in the set.
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class HashSetExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Create a Scanner object to take input
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        // Read the number of elements to be inserted into the set
        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        // Create a HashSet to store the elements
        HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<>();

        // Insert the elements into the set
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int element = scanner.nextInt();
            set.add(element);
        }

        // Read the element to be searched in the set
        int searchElement = scanner.nextInt();

        // Check if the element is in the set and print the result
        if (set.contains(searchElement)) {
            System.out.println(searchElement + " was found in the set.");
        } else {
            System.out.println(searchElement + " was not found in the set.");
        }

        // Close the scanner
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	5 90 56 45 78 25 78	78 was found in the set.	78 was found in the set.	✓
✓	2	3 -1 2 4 5	5 was not found in the set.	5 was not found in the set.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Write a Java program to compare two sets and retain elements that are the same.

Sample Input and Output:

5

Football

Hockey

Cricket

Volleyball

Basketball

7 // **HashSet 2:**

Golf

Cricket

Badminton

Football

Hockey

Volleyball

Handball

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

Football

Hockey

Cricket

Volleyball

Basketball

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Set;

public class SetComparison {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        // Read size and elements for the first set
        int n1 = scanner.nextInt();
        Set<String> set1 = new HashSet<>();
        scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline after the integer input
        for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
            set1.add(scanner.nextLine());
        }

        // Read size and elements for the second set
        int n2 = scanner.nextInt();
        Set<String> set2 = new HashSet<>();
        scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline after the integer input
        for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {
            set2.add(scanner.nextLine());
        }

        // Retain only common elements
        set1.retainAll(set2);

        // Output the common elements
        for (String element : set1) {
            System.out.println(element);
        }

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	5 Football Hockey Cricket Volleyball Basketball 7 Golf Cricket Badminton Football Hockey Volleyball Throwball	Cricket Hockey Volleyball Football	Cricket Hockey Volleyball Football	✓
✓	2	4 Toy Bus Car Auto 3 Car Bus Lorry	Bus Car	Bus Car	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question

Java HashMap Methods

containsKey() Indicate if an entry with the specified key exists in the map

containsValue() Indicate if an entry with the specified value exists in the map

putIfAbsent() Write an entry into the map but only if an entry with the same key does not already exist

remove() Remove an entry from the map

replace() Write to an entry in the map only if it exists

size() Return the number of entries in the map

Your task is to fill the incomplete code to get desired output

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```java
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.Scanner;

class prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating a HashMap with default initial capacity and load factor
        HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<String, Integer>();

        String name;
        int num;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        int n = sc.nextInt(); // Read the number of key-value pairs to be entered

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            name = sc.next(); // Read the name (key)
            num = sc.nextInt(); // Read the number (value)
            map.put(name, num); // Add the key-value pair to the HashMap
        }

        // Printing key-value pairs from the first map
        for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " : " + entry.getValue());
        }

        System.out.println("----------"); // Separator line

        // Creating another HashMap
        HashMap<String, Integer> anotherMap = new HashMap<String, Integer>();

        // Inserting key-value pairs to anotherMap using put() method
        anotherMap.put("SIX", 6);
        anotherMap.put("SEVEN", 7);

        // Inserting key-value pairs of map to anotherMap using putAll() method
        anotherMap.putAll(map); // Add all entries from 'map' to 'anotherMap'

        // Printing key-value pairs of anotherMap
        for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : anotherMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " : " + entry.getValue());
        }

        // Adds key-value pair 'FIVE'-5 only if it is not present in map
        map.putIfAbsent("FIVE", 5);

        // Retrieving a value associated with key 'TWO'
        int value = map.get("TWO");
        System.out.println(value);

        // Checking whether key 'ONE' exists in map
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	3 ONE 1 TWO 2 THREE 3	ONE : 1 TWO : 2 THREE : 3 ---------- SIX : 6 ONE : 1 TWO : 2 SEVEN : 7 THREE : 3 2 true true 4	ONE : 1 TWO : 2 THREE : 3 ---------- SIX : 6 ONE : 1 TWO : 2 SEVEN : 7 THREE : 3 2 true true 4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

CS23333-Object Oriented Programming Using Java-2023

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 11 November 2024, 9:29 PM
Completed	Monday, 11 November 2024, 9:34 PM
Duration	4 mins 27 secs

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Write a function that takes an input String (sentence) and generates a new String (modified sentence) by reversing the words in the original String, maintaining the words position.

In addition, the function should be able to control the reversing of the case (upper or lowercase) based on a case_option parameter, as follows:

If case_option = 0, normal reversal of words i.e., if the original sentence is "Wipro TechNologies BangaLore", the new reversed sentence should be "orpiW seigoloNhceT eroLagnaB".

If case_option = 1, reversal of words with retaining position's case i.e., if the original sentence is "Wipro TechNologies BangaLore", the new reversed sentence should be "Orpiw SeigOlonhcet ErolaGnab".

Note that positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the original string are uppercase W, T, N, B and L.

Similarly, positions 1, 7, 11, 20 and 25 in the new string are uppercase O, S, O, E and G.

NOTE:

1. Only space character should be treated as the word separator i.e., "Hello World" should be treated as two separate words, "Hello" and "World". However, "Hello,World", "Hello;World", "Hello-World" or "Hello/World" should be considered as a single word.
2. Non-alphabetic characters in the String should not be subjected to case changes. For example, if case option = 1 and the original sentence is "Wipro TechNologies, Bangalore" the new reversed sentence should be "Orpiw ,seiGolonhceT Erolagnab". Note that comma has been treated as part of the word "Technologies," and when comma had to take the position of uppercase T it remained as a comma and uppercase T took the position of comma. However, the words "Wipro and Bangalore" have changed to "Orpiw" and "Erolagnab".
3. Kindly ensure that no extra (additional) space characters are embedded within the resultant reversed String.

Examples:

S. No.	input1	input2	output
1	Wipro Technologies Bangalore	0	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB
2	Wipro Technologies, Bangalore	0	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB
3	Wipro Technologies Bangalore	1	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab
4	Wipro Technologies, Bangalore	1	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab

For example:

Input	Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 0	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 0	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB
Wipro Technologies Bangalore 1	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab
Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 1	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Arrays;

public class ReverseWords {
    public static String reverseWords(String sentence, int caseOption) {
        String[] words = sentence.split("\\s+"); // Split by whitespace, including commas
        StringBuilder reversedSentence = new StringBuilder();

        for (String word : words) {
            char[] chars = word.toCharArray();
            char[] a=word.toCharArray();
            int start = 0, end = chars.length - 1;

            // Reverse word characters
            while (start < end) {
                char temp = chars[start];
                chars[start] = chars[end];
                chars[end] = temp;
                start++;
                end--;
            }
            int index=chars.length;
            if (caseOption == 1) {
                for (int i = 0; i < chars.length; i++) {
                    if (Character.isLetter(chars[i])&&i!=index) {
                        chars[i] = Character.isUpperCase(a[i]) ? Character.toUpperCase(chars[i]) : Character.toLowerCase(chars[i]);
                    }
                    else  if(!Character.isLetter(chars[i])&&!Character.isWhitespace(chars[i])){
                        char c=a[i];
                        String d=String.valueOf(chars);
                        index=d.indexOf(c);
                        if(index!=-1)
                        chars[index]=a[i];

                    }


                }
            }

            reversedSentence.append(String.valueOf(chars)).append(" ");
        }
        return reversedSentence.toString().trim();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String sentence = scanner.nextLine();
        int caseOption = scanner.nextInt();
        String reversedSentence = reverseWords(sentence, caseOption);
        System.out.println(reversedSentence);
    }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Wipro Technologies Bangalore 0	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB	orpiW seigolonhceT erolagnaB	✓
✓	Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 0	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB	orpiW ,seigolonhceT erolagnaB	✓
✓	Wipro Technologies Bangalore 1	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab	Orpiw Seigolonhcet Erolagnab	✓
✓	Wipro Technologies, Bangalore 1	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab	Orpiw ,seigolonhceT Erolagnab	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

OOPS MINI PROJECT

SAMPLE CODE

3.1 HOME PAGE DESIGN

```
@Override
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
   primaryStage.setTitle("Employee Management System");

   BorderPane mainLayout = new BorderPane();

   Label heading = new Label("Employee Management System");
        heading.setStyle("-fx-font-size: 20px; -fx-font-weight: bold; -fx-border-color: black; -fx-background-color: lightblue; -fx-padding: 10px;");
   heading.setMaxWidth(Double.MAX_VALUE);
   heading.setAlignment(javafx.geometry.Pos.CENTER);
   mainLayout.setTop(heading);

   VBox buttonLayout = new VBox(10);
   buttonLayout.setStyle("-fx-alignment: center; -fx-padding: 20px;");

   Button addButton = new Button("Add Employee");
   Button updateButton = new Button("Update Employee");
   Button deleteButton = new Button("Delete Employee");
   Button viewButton = new Button("View Employees");

        buttonLayout.getChildren().addAll(addButton, updateButton, deleteButton, viewButton);
   mainLayout.setCenter(buttonLayout);

   Scene mainScene = new Scene(mainLayout, 500, 400);
   primaryStage.setScene(mainScene);
   primaryStage.show();
}
```

3.2 REGISTRATION PAGE DESIGN

```
private void openAddEmployee() {
    Stage addStage = new Stage();
    addStage.setTitle("Add Employee");

    VBox layout = new VBox(10);
    layout.setStyle("-fx-padding: 20px;");

    Label empIdLabel = new Label("Employee ID:");
    TextField empIdField = new TextField();

    Label empNameLabel = new Label("Employee Name:");
    TextField empNameField = new TextField();

    Label empRoleLabel = new Label("Employee Role:");
    TextField empRoleField = new TextField();

    Button addButton = new Button("Add");
    addButton.setOnAction(e -> {
        String empId = empIdField.getText();
        String empName = empNameField.getText();
        String empRole = empRoleField.getText();

        if (!empId.isEmpty() && !empName.isEmpty() && !empRole.isEmpty()) {
            employeeData.add(new Employee(empId, empName, empRole));
            Alert successAlert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION, "Employee added
successfully!");
            successAlert.showAndWait();
            addStage.close();
        } else {
            Alert errorAlert = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.ERROR, "All fields are required!");
            errorAlert.showAndWait();
        }
    });

    layout.getChildren().addAll(empIdLabel, empIdField, empNameLabel, empNameField,
empRoleLabel, empRoleField, addButton);
    Scene addScene = new Scene(layout, 300, 300);
    addStage.setScene(addScene);
    addStage.show();
}
```

3.3 LOGIN PAGE DESIGN

```
Label usernameLabel = new Label("Username:");
TextField usernameField = new TextField();

Label passwordLabel = new Label("Password:");
PasswordField passwordField = new PasswordField();

Button loginButton = new Button("Login");
loginButton.setOnAction(e -> {
    String username = usernameField.getText();
    String password = passwordField.getText();
    if (username.equals("admin") && password.equals("password")) {
        Alert success = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.INFORMATION, "Login Successful!");
        success.showAndWait();
    } else {
        Alert failure = new Alert(Alert.AlertType.ERROR, "Invalid Credentials!");
        failure.showAndWait();
    }
});
```

3.4 DASHBOARD DESIGN

```
VBox buttonLayout = new VBox(10);
buttonLayout.setStyle("-fx-alignment: center; -fx-padding: 20px;");

Button addButton = new Button("Add Employee");
Button updateButton = new Button("Update Employee");
Button deleteButton = new Button("Delete Employee");
Button viewButton = new Button("View Employees");

addButton.setOnAction(e -> openAddEmployee());
updateButton.setOnAction(e -> openUpdateEmployee());
deleteButton.setOnAction(e -> openDeleteEmployee());
viewButton.setOnAction(e -> openViewEmployees());

buttonLayout.getChildren().addAll(addButton,updateButton,  deleteButton,
viewButton);
mainLayout.setCenter(buttonLayout);
```

3.4 DASHBOARD DESIGN

```
VBox buttonLayout = new VBox(10);
buttonLayout.setStyle("-fx-alignment: center; -fx-padding: 20px;");

Button addButton = new Button("Add Employee");
Button updateButton = new Button("Update Employee");
Button deleteButton = new Button("Delete Employee");
Button viewButton = new Button("View Employees");

addButton.setOnAction(e -> openAddEmployee());
updateButton.setOnAction(e -> openUpdateEmployee());
deleteButton.setOnAction(e -> openDeleteEmployee());
viewButton.setOnAction(e -> openViewEmployees());

buttonLayout.getChildren().addAll(addButton,updateButton,  deleteButton,
viewButton);
mainLayout.setCenter(buttonLayout);
```

3.5 ADDING AN EMPLOYEE BACKEND

```
public static String addEmployee(String id, String name, String role) {
    employees.add(new Employee(id, name, role));
    return "Employee added successfully!";
}
```

3.6 UPDATING AN EMPLOYEE BACKEND

```
public static String updateEmployee(String id, String name, String role) {
    for (Employee emp : employees) {
        if (emp.getId().equals(id)) {
            emp.setName(name);
            emp.setRole(role);
            return "Employee updated successfully!";
        }
    }
    return "Employee not found!";
}
```

3.7 DELETING AN EMPLOYEE BACKEND

```
public static String deleteEmployee(String id) {
    for (Employee emp : employees) {
        if (emp.getId().equals(id)) {
            employees.remove(emp);
            return "Employee deleted successfully!";
        }
    }
    return "Employee not found!";
}
```

3.8 VIEWING EMPLOYEES BACKEND

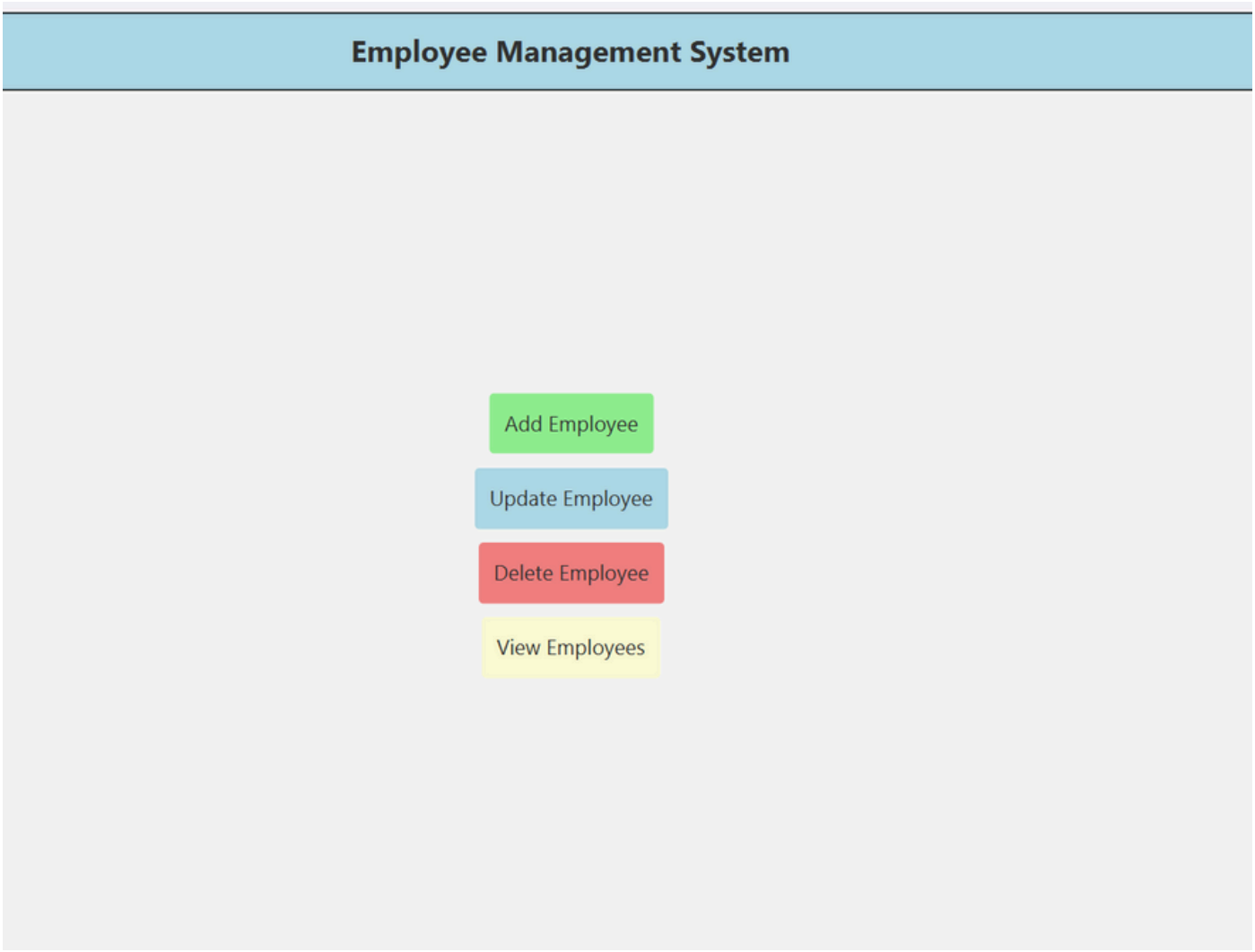
```
public static List<Employee> getAllEmployees() {
    return employees;
}
```

3.9 EMPLOYEE CLASS DESIGN

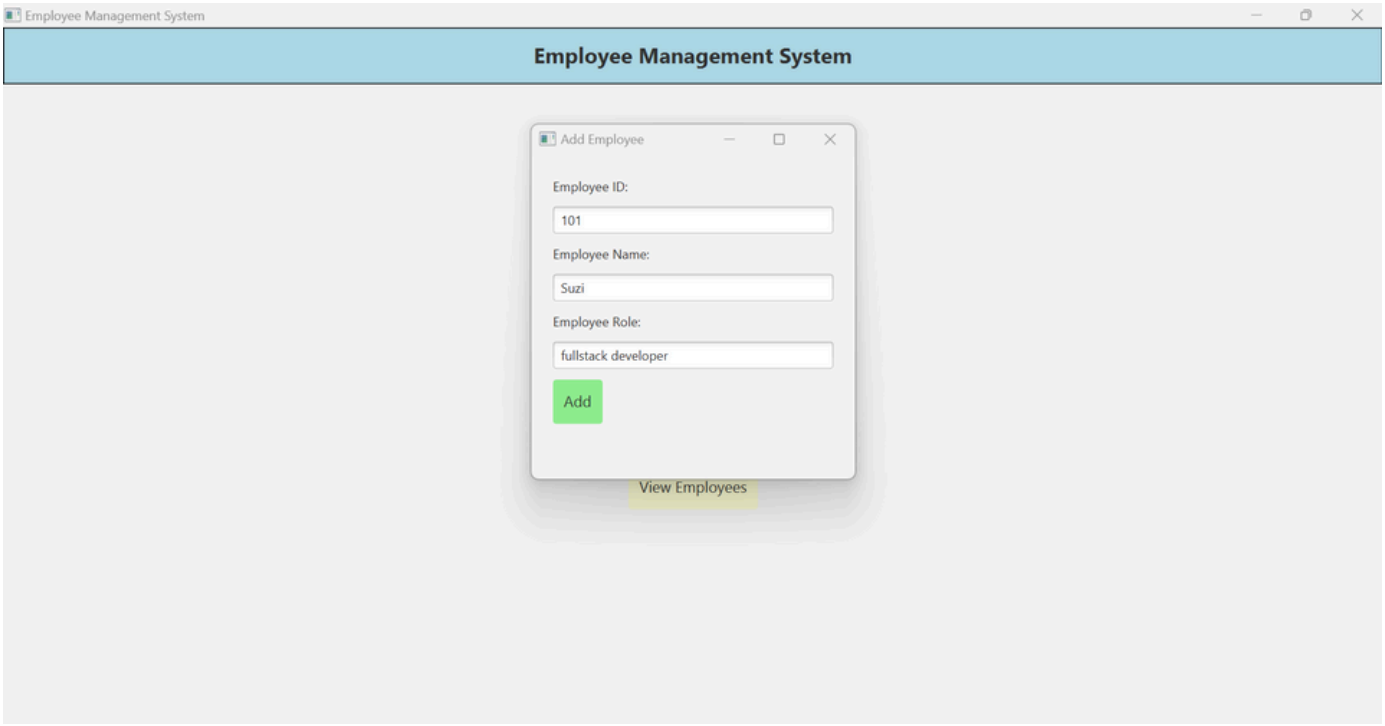
```
public class Employee {
    private SimpleStringProperty id;
    private SimpleStringProperty name;
    private SimpleStringProperty role;

    public Employee(String id, String name, String role) {
        this.id = new SimpleStringProperty(id);
        this.name = new SimpleStringProperty(name);
        this.role = new SimpleStringProperty(role);
    }

    public String getId() {
        return id.get();
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name.get();
    }

    public String getRole() {
        return role.get();
    }

    public SimpleStringProperty idProperty() {
        return id;
    }

    public SimpleStringProperty nameProperty() {
        return name;
    }

    public SimpleStringProperty roleProperty() {
        return role;
    }
}
```

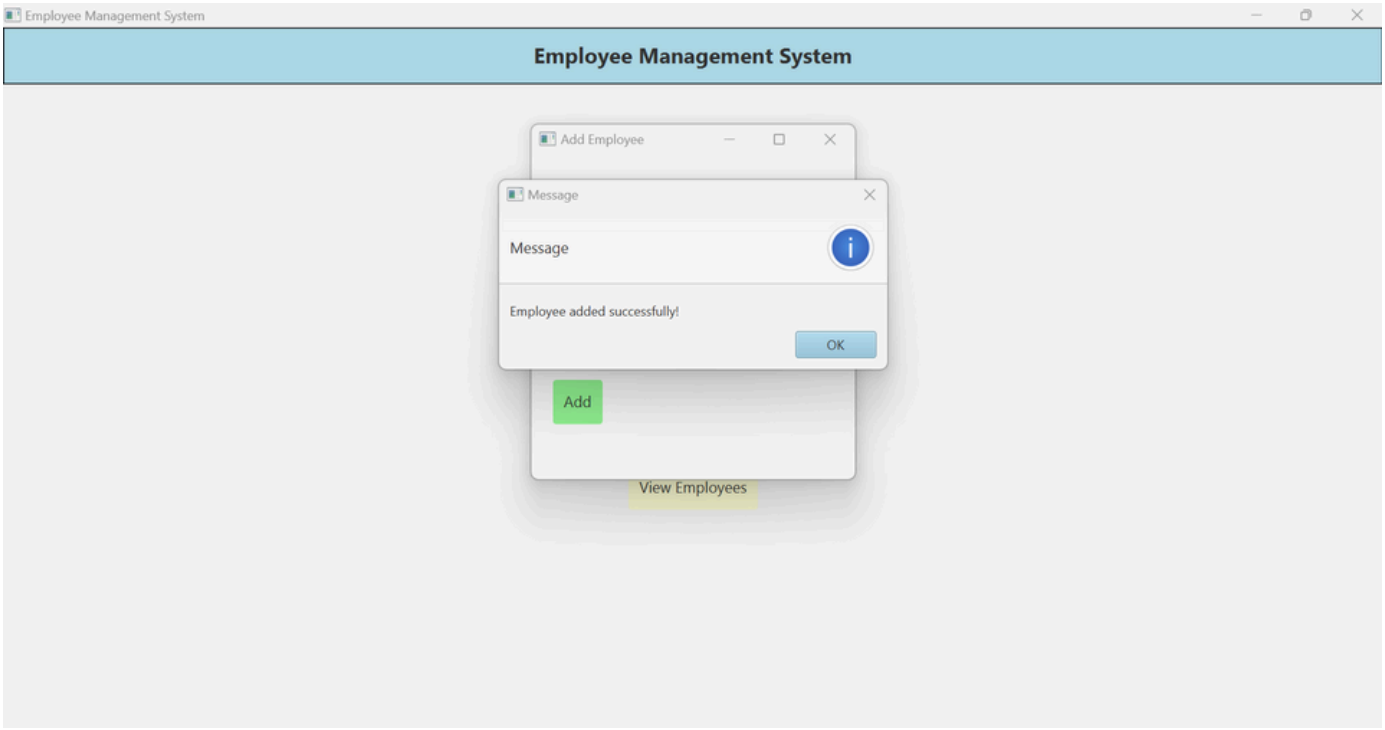
SNAPSHOTS

HOME PAGE

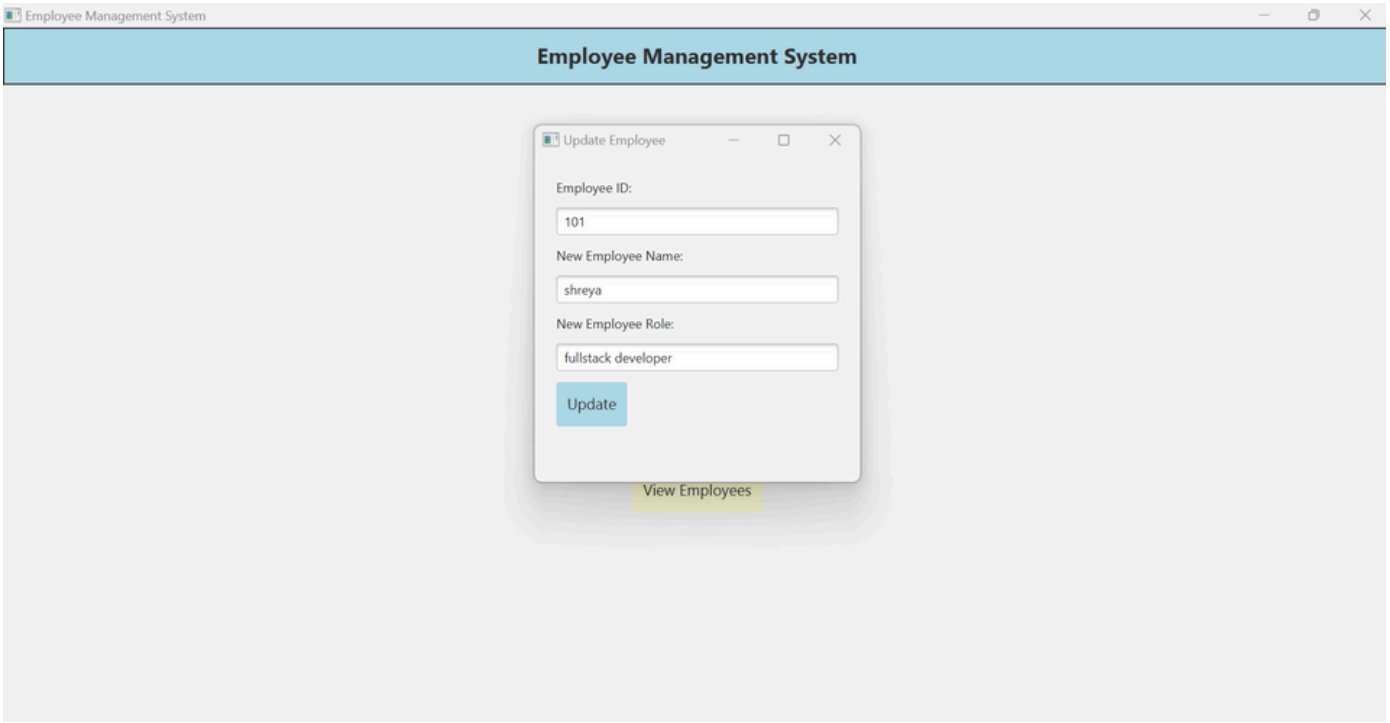


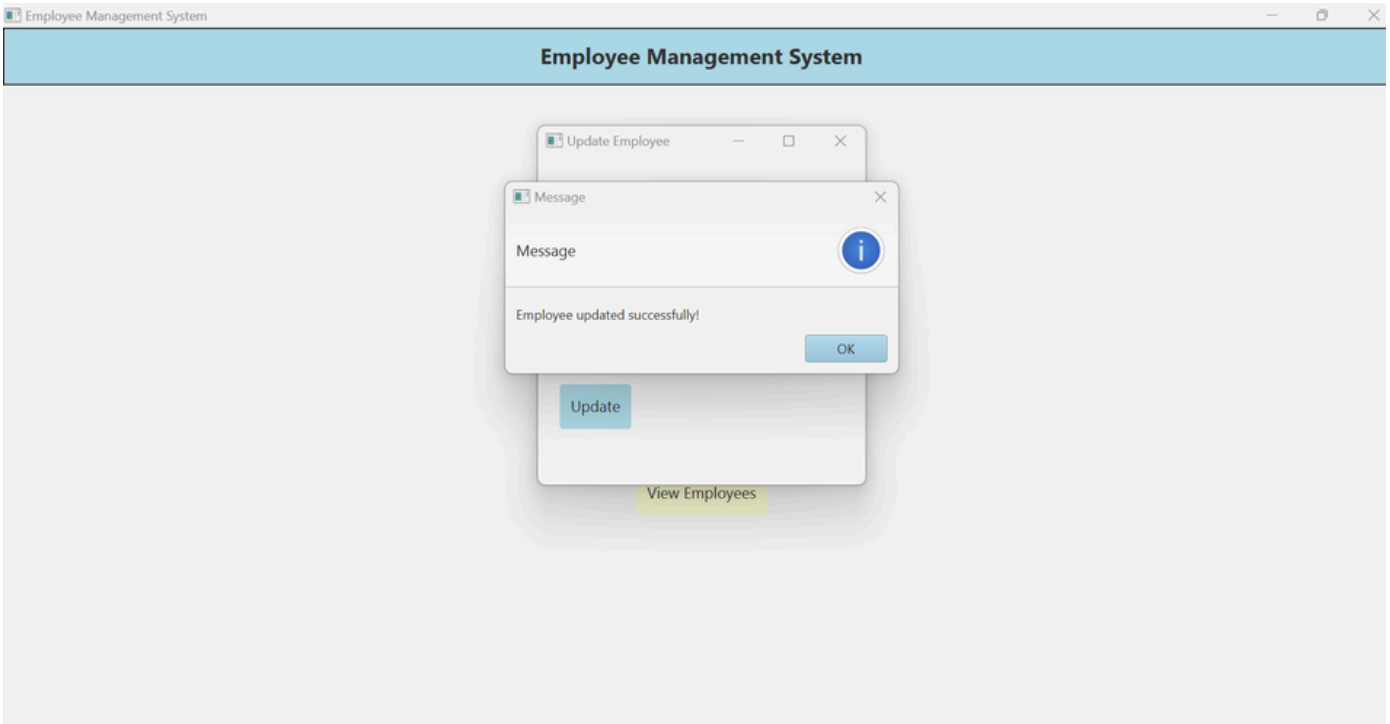
ADD PAGE


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Add Employee
Employee ID:
101
Employee Name:
Suzi
Employee Role:
fullstack developer
Add
View Employees

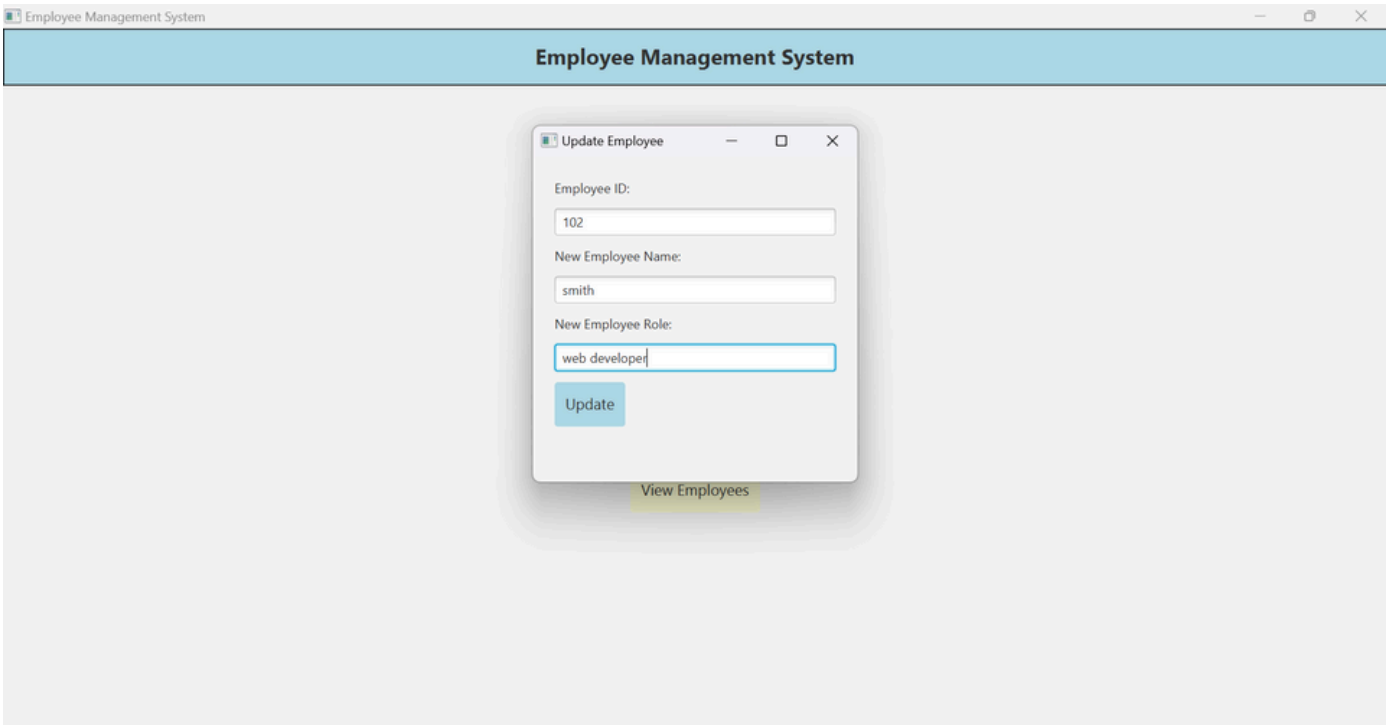

Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Add Employee
Message
Message
Employee added successfully!
OK
Add
View Employees

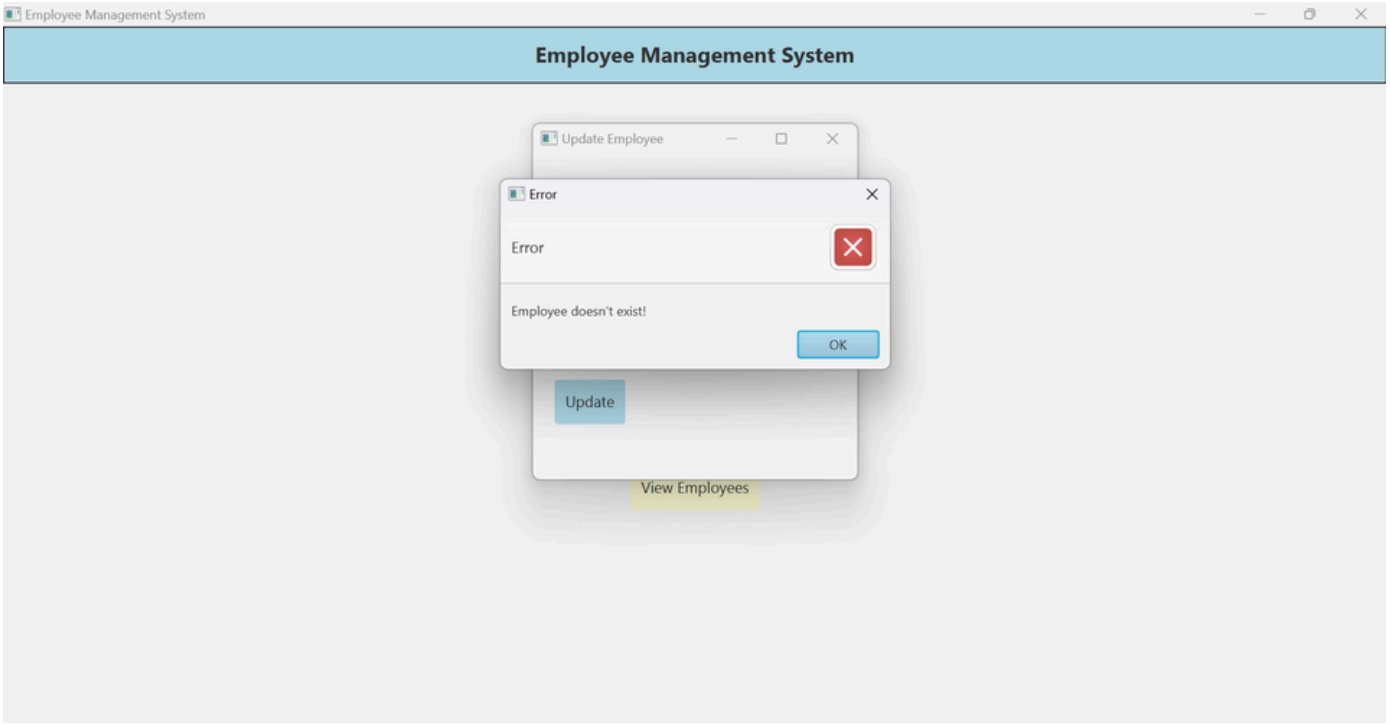
UPDATE PAGE


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Update Employee
Employee ID:
101
New Employee Name:
shreya
New Employee Role:
fullstack developer
Update
View Employees

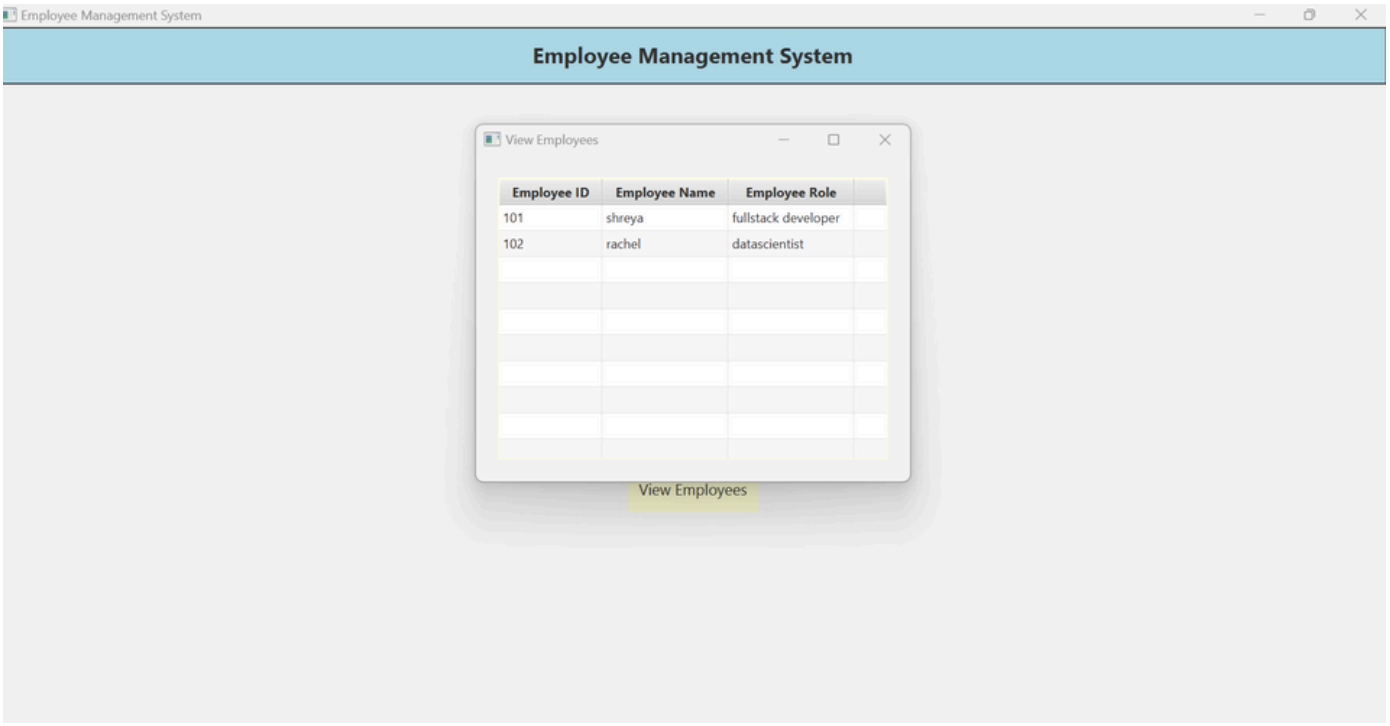

Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Update Employee
Message
Message
Employee updated successfully!
OK
Update
View Employees

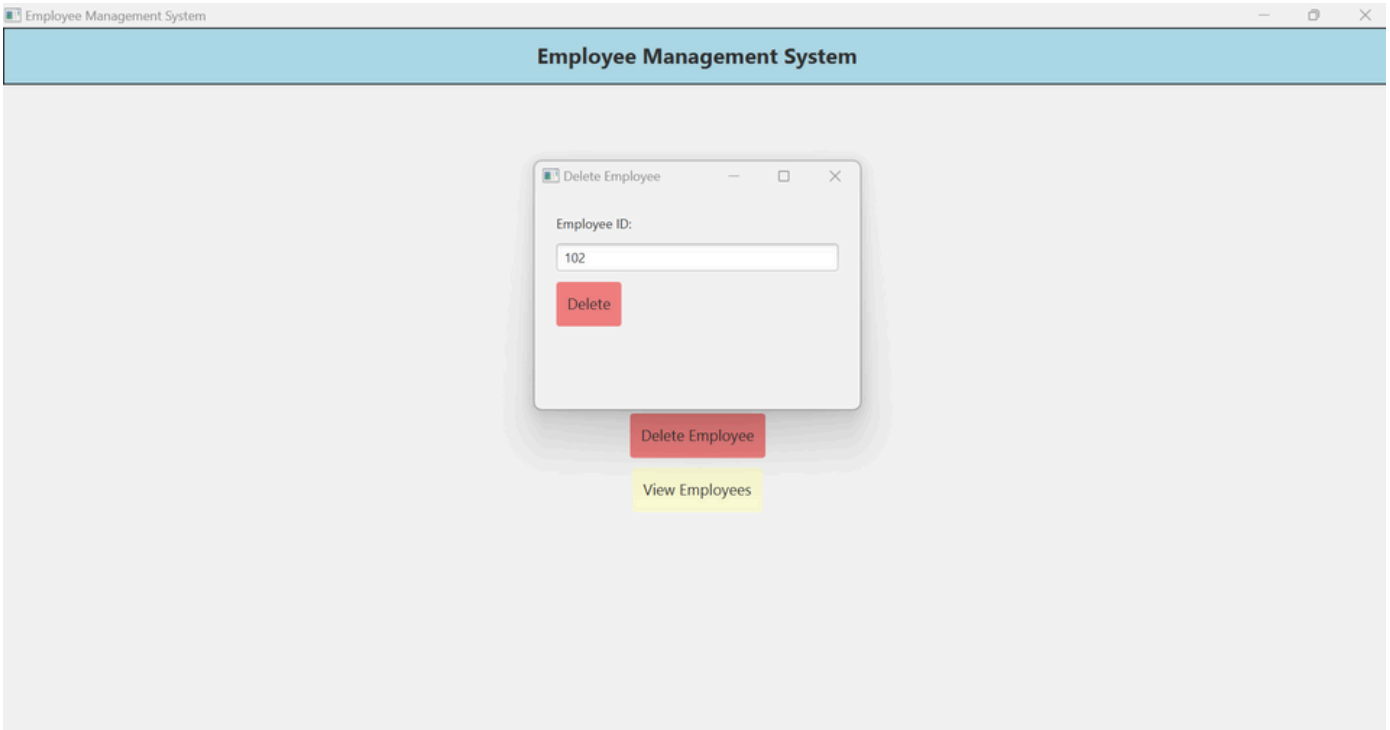
UPDATE PAGE


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Update Employee
Employee ID:
102
New Employee Name:
smith
New Employee Role:
web developer
Update
View Employees

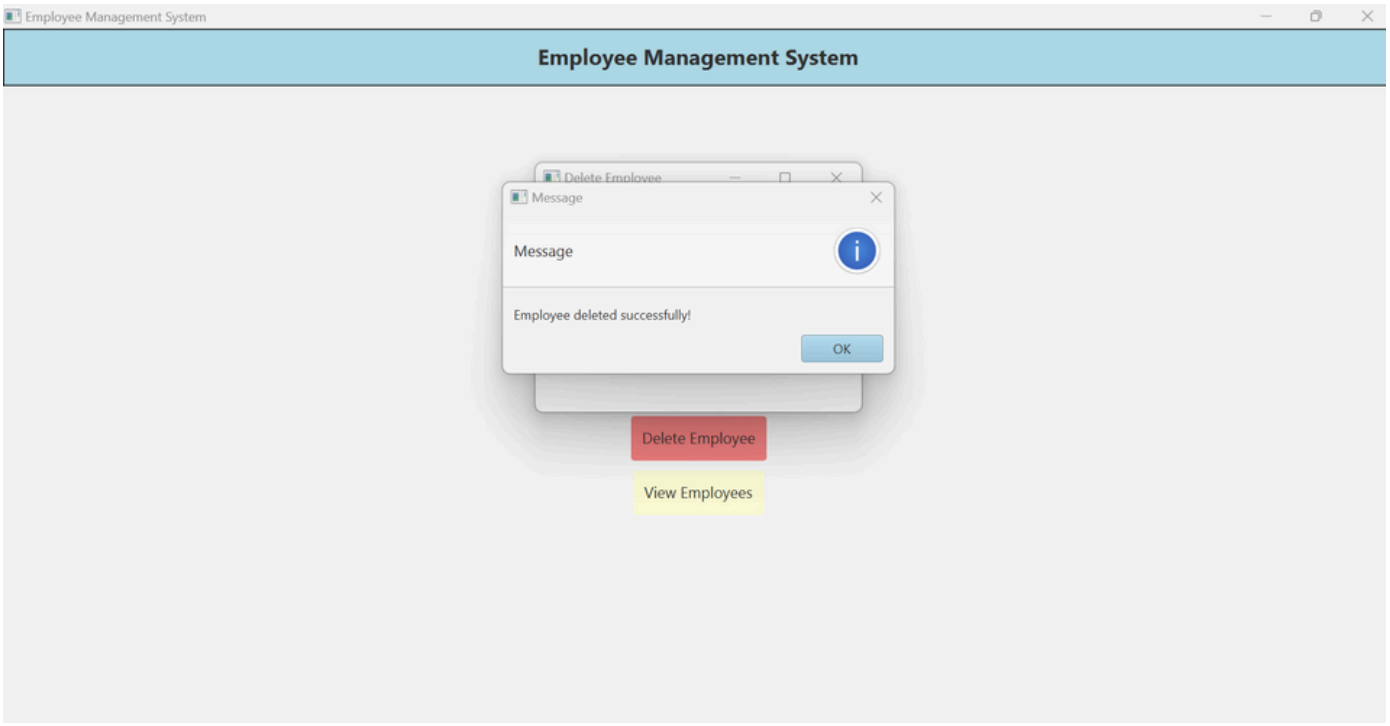

Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Update Employee
Error
Error
Employee doesn't exist!
OK
Update
View Employees

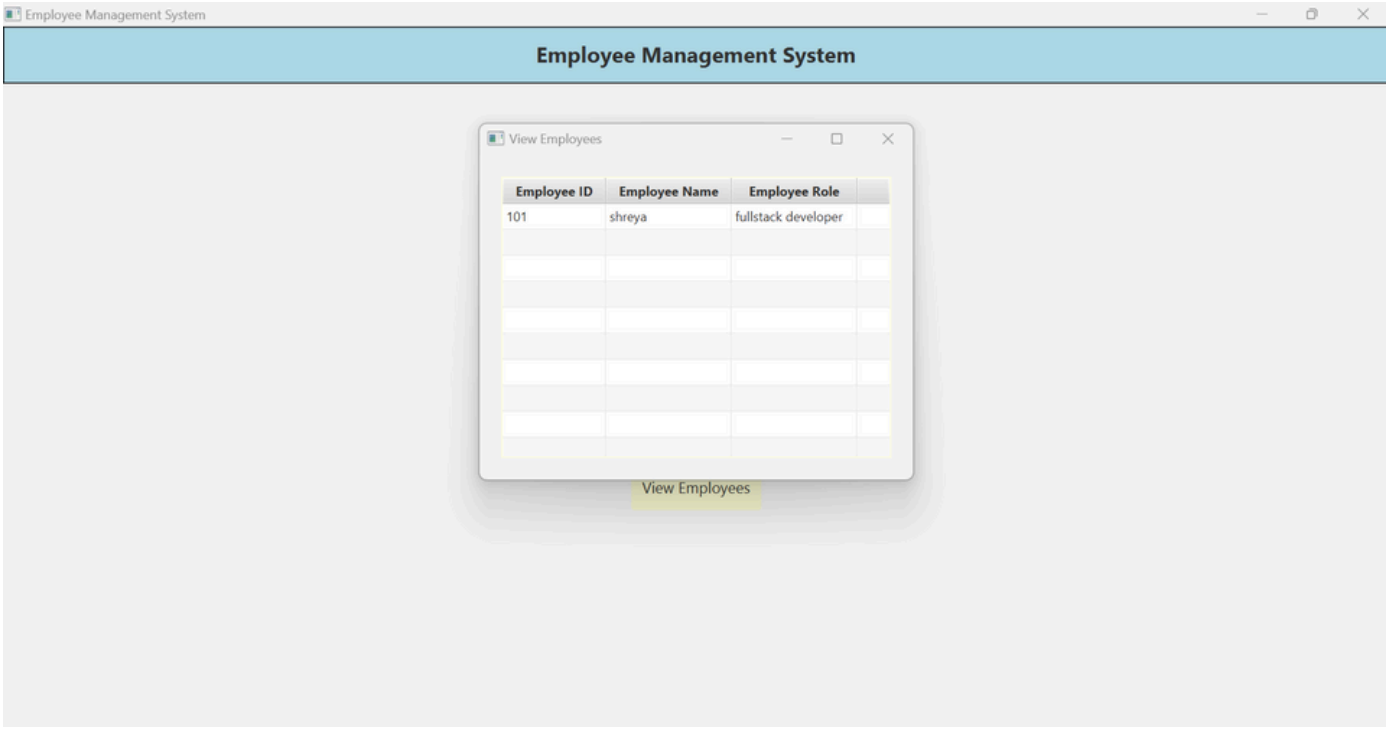
DELETE PAGE


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
View Employees
Employee ID
Employee Name
Employee Role
101
shreya
fullstack developer
102
rachel
datascientist
View Employees

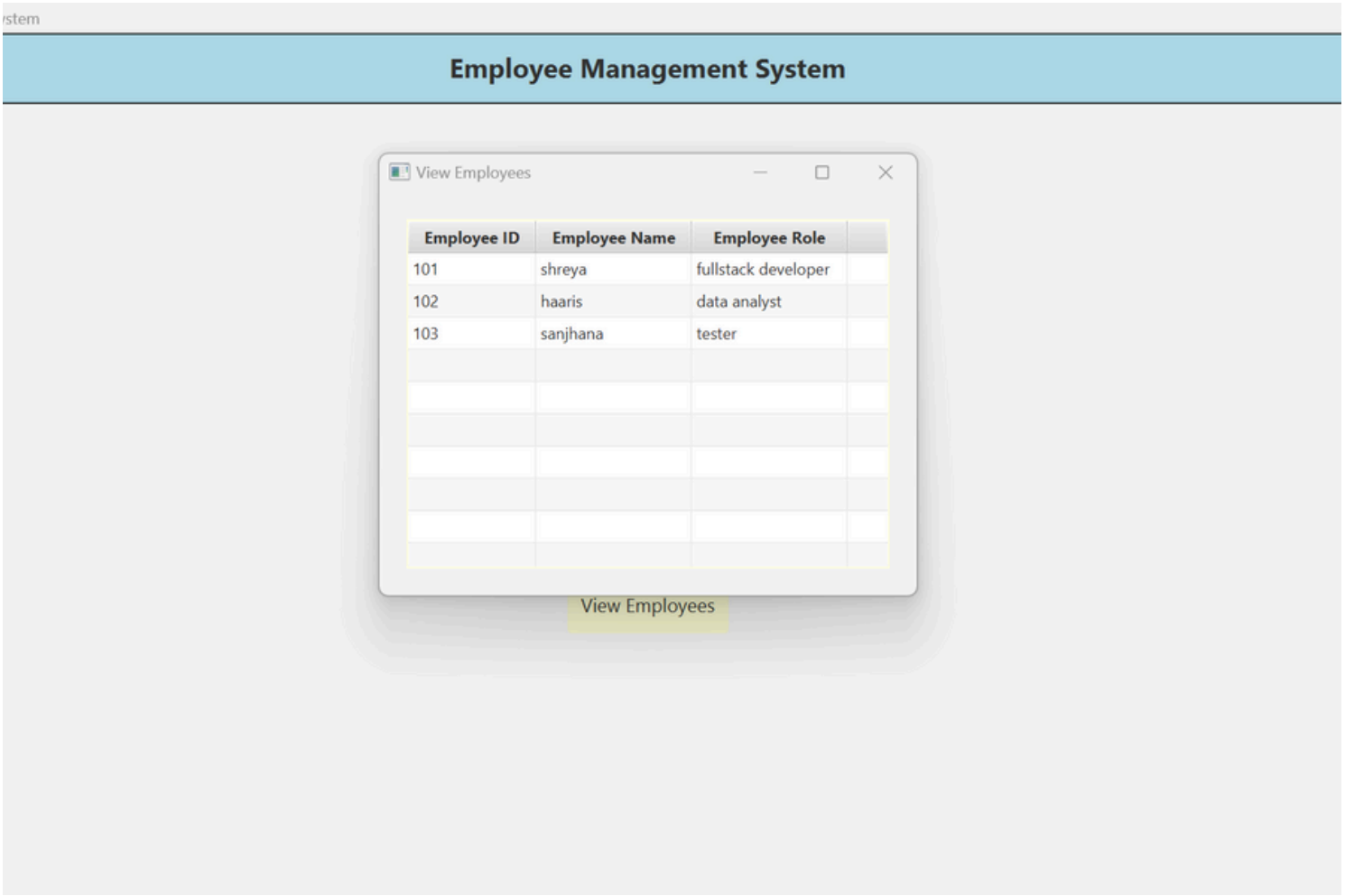

Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Delete Employee
Employee ID:
102
Delete
Delete Employee
View Employees

DELETE PAGE


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
Delete Employee
Message
Message
Employee deleted successfully!
OK
Delete Employee
View Employees


Employee Management System
Employee Management System
View Employees
Employee ID
Employee Name
Employee Role
101
shreya
fullstack developer
View Employees

VIIEW PAGE


Employee Management System
View Employees
Employee ID
Employee Name
Employee Role
101
shreya
fullstack developer
102
haaris
data analyst
103
sanjhana
tester
View Employees