

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Jathin Chowdary CH
Email: 240701209@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701209
Phone: 8939767767
Branch: REC
Department: CSE - Section 10
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 7_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Jeevan is developing a fitness-tracking application to monitor daily physical activity.

The application incorporates a FitnessTracker class that implements two interfaces: StepCounter for tracking the number of steps taken and CalorieCalculator for estimating total calories burned based on total steps.

Jeevan needs your help creating a program.

Note

The calorie calculation formula is: $\text{Total caloriesBurned} = (\text{total steps} / 100.0) * 20.0$.

Input Format

The first line of input is an integer *n*, representing the number of days Jeevan wants to input data.

The second line consists of space-separated integers, representing the number of steps Jeevan took on each day.

Output Format

The first line of output prints: "Total Steps: <totalSteps>", where '<totalSteps>' is the sum of steps (integer) taken over '*n*' days.

The second line prints: "Calories Burned: <caloriesBurned>", where '<caloriesBurned>' is the estimated total calories (double-point number) burned based on the total steps taken rounded off to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

340 234 987

Output: Total Steps: 1561

Calories Burned: 312.20

Answer

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

```
interface StepCounter {  
    void countSteps(int steps);  
}
```

```
interface CalorieCalculator {  
    double calculateCaloriesBurned(int steps);  
}
```

```
class FitnessTracker implements StepCounter, CalorieCalculator {  
    private int totalSteps;  
  
    public void countSteps(int steps) {
```

```

        totalSteps += steps;
    }

    public double calculateCaloriesBurned(int steps) {
        double caloriesBurned = (steps / 100.0) * 20.0;
        return caloriesBurned;
    }

    public int getTotalSteps() {
        return totalSteps;
    }
}

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

        FitnessTracker tracker = new FitnessTracker();

        int n = scanner.nextInt();

        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int steps = scanner.nextInt();
            tracker.countSteps(steps);
        }

        int totalSteps = tracker.getTotalSteps();
        System.out.println("Total Steps: " + totalSteps);

        double caloriesBurned = tracker.calculateCaloriesBurned(totalSteps);
        System.out.printf("Calories Burned: %.2f%n", caloriesBurned);

        scanner.close();
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

Maria, an online store owner, is looking to implement a pricing system that calculates the final price of products after applying discounts. She needs a program that takes the original price of a product and the discount percentage as input and computes the final discounted price. The discount is applied as a percentage of the original price. Maria wants to ensure that the final price is formatted to display exactly two decimal places.

Implement this functionality using the PriceCalculator interface and the DiscountCalculator class.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the original price (a double value).

The second line of input consists of a discount percentage (a double value).

Output Format

The output displays the final price after the discount, adhering to the following format: "Final Price after discount: \$[final_price]".

Here, [final_price] should be replaced with the calculated final price, formatted as a currency value with two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 100.0

10.0

Output: Final Price after discount: \$90.00

Answer

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

```
interface PriceCalculator {  
    double calculatePrice(double originalPrice, double discount);  
}
```

```

class DiscountCalculator implements PriceCalculator {
    public double calculatePrice(double originalPrice, double discount) {
        double discountedPrice = originalPrice - (originalPrice * discount / 100);
        return discountedPrice;
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        double originalPrice = scanner.nextDouble();
        double discount = scanner.nextDouble();
        PriceCalculator calculator = new DiscountCalculator();
        double finalPrice = calculator.calculatePrice(originalPrice, discount);
        System.out.printf("Final Price after discount: $%.2f%n", finalPrice); //
        Formats output to 2 decimal places
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

John is developing a car loan calculator and has structured his program using two interfaces, Principal and InterestRate, defining methods for principal and interest rate retrieval.

The Loan class implements these interfaces, taking principal and annual interest rates as parameters. User input is solicited for these values, and the program ensures their validity before performing calculations. If input values are invalid (less than or equal to zero), an error message is displayed.

Note: Total interest = principal * interest rate * years

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a double value P, representing the principal.

The second line consists of a double value R, representing the annual interest rate.

The third line consists of an integer value N, representing the loan duration in years.

Output Format

If the input values are valid, print "Total interest paid: Rs. " followed by a double value, representing the total interest paid, rounded off to two decimal places.

If the input values are invalid (negative or zero values for principal, annual interest rate, or loan duration), print "Invalid input values!".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 20000.00

0.05

5

Output: Total interest paid: Rs.5000.00

Answer

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

```
interface Principal {  
    double getPrincipal();  
}
```

```
interface InterestRate {  
    double getInterestRate();  
}
```

```
class Loan implements Principal, InterestRate {  
    private double principal;  
    private double interestRate;
```

```
    public Loan(double p, double rate) {  
        this.principal = p;  
        this.interestRate = rate;  
    }  
}
```

```

    public double getPrincipal() {
        return principal;
    }

    public double getInterestRate() {
        return interestRate;
    }

    public double calculateTotalInterest(int years) {
        return principal * interestRate * years;
    }
}

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

        double carPrice = scanner.nextDouble();

        double annualInterestRate = scanner.nextDouble();

        int loanDuration = scanner.nextInt();

        if (carPrice <= 0 || annualInterestRate <= 0 || loanDuration <= 0) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input values!");
            return;
        }

        Loan carLoan = new Loan(carPrice, annualInterestRate);
        double totalInterest = carLoan.calculateTotalInterest(loanDuration);

        System.out.printf("Total interest paid: Rs.%.2f%n", totalInterest);
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement:

Rathish is planning a road trip and needs a program to convert speeds between miles per hour (MPH) and kilometers per hour (KPH).

Create an interface, SpeedConverter, with a method convertSpeed(double mph). Implement the interface with MPHtoKPHConverter class, allowing Rathish to input MPH and receive the converted speed in KPH, rounded to two decimal points.

Formula: Speed in KPH = 1.60934 * Speed in MPH.

Input Format

The input consists of a single double-point number representing the speed in miles per hour (MPH).

Output Format

The output displays the converted speed (double-point number) in kilometers per hour (KPH) rounded off to two decimal points in the following format:

"Speed in KPH: <<converted speed>>".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1.0

Output: Speed in KPH: 1.61

Answer

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

```
interface SpeedConverter {  
    double convertSpeed(double mph);  
}
```

```
class MPHtoKPHConverter implements SpeedConverter {  
    public double convertSpeed(double mph) {  
        return mph * 1.60934;  
    }  
}
```



```
class SpeedConversionApp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        double speedInMPH = scanner.nextDouble();  
  
        SpeedConverter converter = new MPHtoKPHConverter();  
  
        double speedInKPH = converter.convertSpeed(speedInMPH);  
  
        System.out.printf("Speed in KPH: %.2f\n", speedInKPH);  
  
        scanner.close();  
    }  
}
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10