

1. write about the role of JVM and Java API in developing the Platform independent Java Program with suitable example?

Ans. - The meaning of Platform independent is that the Java compiled code can run on all operating systems. While the role of JVM in independent Platform is that it acts as a virtual Processor, which processes the Byte code to machine code to instructions for various Platforms. i.e. Programs written in Java are compiled into the Java Byte code, which is then interpreted by a serial Java Interpreter by a special Java for specific Platform.

Here Java is Platform independent but Java is the Platform dependent. For example, if we are running Mac, as we will have a different JVM than if we are running windows or some other operating system. This can be verified while downloading the JDK which gives a list of OS targeted files. Hence, we conclude that the Programming language we write in any JDK is same, while the JDK file we use is Platform dependent. Therefore, JVM is Platform dependent & Java is Platform independent.

Java API (Application Programming Interface) is a list of all classes that are the part of Java development kit. It includes all Java Packages, classes and interfaces along with their methods, fields and constructors. These pre-written classes provide a tremendous amount of functionality to a programmer.

For example Processing reference is an API in the classes and functions we used to write Processing code. Similarly, the Java API is the list of classes and functions we use to write Java code. The point is that an API is a collection of things we can do when writing code.

2. Explain the concept of classes and nested classes in Java with an example?

Ans: class - A class is a user defined blueprint, prototype from which objects are created. It represents the set of properties or methods that are common to all objects of one type.

The components of a class are:

→ modifier: A class can be public or has default access.

→ class name: The name should begin with a initial letter (capitalized by convention)

→ Also a class can contain sub class, super class or an Interface also.

General structure of a class:

```
Public class class name {
```

```
    instance/class variable declaration
```

```
    Default constructor (optional);
```

```
    Parameterised constructors (if any);
```

```
    methods;
```

```
    and any other components.
```

```
}
```

```
Public class static nested class Demo {
```

```
    Public static void main (String a[]) {
```

```
        outer class: static nested class nested object
```

```
        nested object new outer class. static nested  
                                class ();
```

```
        nested object display ();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

output

outer-X: 10;

outer-Private: 30.

// Program for inner class

// we can access non-static members of outer class
also class outer class {

```
static int outer_x = 10;
```

```
int outer_y = 20;
```

```
private int outer_private = 30;
```

```
class innerclass {
```

```
    void display() {
```

```
        System.out.println("outer_x = " + outer_x);
```

```
        System.out.println("outer_y = " + outer_y);
```

```
        System.out.println("outer_private = " + outer_private);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public class innerclass demo {
```

```
    public static void main(String a[]) {
```

```
        outerclass outerobject = new outerclass();
```

```
        outerclass.innerclass innerobject =
```

```
            outerobject.newinnerclass();
```

```
public class static nestedclass demo {
```

```
    public static void main(String a[]) {
```

```
        outerclass.static nestedclass nestedobject
```

```
        nestedobject new outerclass static nestedclass
```

```
        nestedobject display();
```

```
    }
```


outPut:

outer-x = 10;

outer-private = 30

// Program for innerclass.

// we can access non static members of outer
class also class outerclass {

static int outer-x = 10;

int outer-y = 20;

private int outer-private = 30;

class innerclass {

void display() {

system.out.println("outer-x=" + outer-x);

system.out.println("outer-y=" + outer-y);

system.out.println("outer-private=" + outer-
private)

}

}

}

public class innerclass demo {

public static void main (String a[]) {

outer class, outer object = new outer class();

outerclass.innerclass inner object =

```
auto object, number class();
```

```
inss object display C)
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

output

```
auto -x = 10
```

```
auto -y = 20
```

```
auto -Private = 30.
```

3 Design a class Railway Ticket with the following description instance variables/data numbers.

String name: to store name of customer

String coach: to store type of coach

long mabno: to store customer mobile number

int amt: to store basic amount of tickets

int totalamt: to store the amount to be.

Paid after uploading the original amount.

methods:-

```
void accepts C)
```

```
void updator C)
```

```
void display C)
```


Types of coaches

Amount

First - Ac

700

Second - Ac

500

Third - Ac

250

Sleeper

None

Write The main() method to create an object of class and call the above methods.

```
class RailwayTicket{
```

```
    private String name;
```

```
    private String coach;
```

```
    private long mobno;
```

```
    private int amt;
```

```
    private int totalamt;
```

```
    public void accept(String name, String coach, long  
                        mobno, int amt)
```

```
{
```

```
        this.name = name;
```

```
        this.coach = coach;
```

```
        this.mobno = mobno;
```

```
        this.amt = amt;
```

```
}
```

```
    public void update(){
```

```
        if (coach.compareTo("first-ac") == 0)
```

```
            this.totalamt = amt + 700;
```

else if (coach.compareTo("second-ac") == 0)

this.total amt = amt + 500;

else if (coach.compareTo("third-ac") == 0)

this total amt = amt + 250;

else if (coach.compareTo("sleeper") == 0)

this total amt = amt + 0;

else

this total amt = 0;

}

Public void display () {

if (totalamt == 0)

system.out.println("invalid coach type " + "Thankyou");

else {

system.out.println("Name: " + name + "\n coach type "

+ coach + " total amount Rs "

+ total amt + " / . \n " +

" mobile: + 91 " + mob no + "\n

Thankyou... safe Journey");

Public class Assignment {

Public static void main (String args []) {

system.out.println("||||| INDIAN RAILWAYS |||||");

system.out.println("||||| SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAYS ");

system.out.println("||||| GUNTUR RAILWAY STATION");

Scanner sc = new Scanner(system.in);


```
system.out.println("Enter Passenger Name: ");
```

```
String name = sc.nextLine();
```

```
System.out.println("1. First - Ac 2. Second - 2A
```

```
3. Third - AC 4. Sleeper 5. Hard
```

```
Enter coach:");
```

```
System.out.println("numeric characters not allowed");
```

```
String coach = sc.nextLine();
```

```
System.out.println("Enter mobile number:");
```

```
long mobno = sc.nextLong();
```

```
System.out.println("Base amount: 150/-");
```

```
final int amt = 150;
```

```
Railway Ticket ticket = new RailwayTicket();
```

```
ticket.accept(name, coach, mobno, amt);
```

```
ticket.update();
```

```
ticket.display();
```

```
System.out.println("# Stay Home... Stay Safe");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

4. Design a class to overload a function volume() as follows

(i) double volume (double r) - with 'r' radius as an argument, return the volume of sphere using the formula.

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times r^3$$

(ii) double volume (double h, double r) - with height 'h' and radius 'r' as the arguments return the volume of cylinder using the formula

$$V = \frac{22}{7} \times r^2 \times h$$

(iii) double volume (double l, double b, double h) - with length l, breadth b, height h as the arguments, return the volume of a cuboid using the formula

$$V = l \times b \times h.$$

class volume {

public double volume (double r) {

double v = (4/3) * (22/7) * (r*r*r);

return v;

}

public double volume (double h, double r) {

double v = (22/7) * (r*r) * h;

return v;

}


```
public double volume (double d, double b, double h) {
```

```
    double v = d*b*h;
```

```
    return v;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public class Assignment {
```

```
    public static void main (String args []) {
```

```
        volume vol = new volume();
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
        System.out.println("1. volume of sphere\n
```

```
                             2. volume of cylinder\n
```

```
                             3. volume of cuboid\n
```

```
                             Enter choice: ");
```

```
        int ch = sc.nextInt();
```

```
        switch (ch) {
```

```
            case 1;
```

```
                System.out.println("Vol. of sphere\nradius:");
```

```
                double r = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
                double v1 = vol.volume (r);
```

```
                System.out.println("result: "+v1);
```

```
            case 2;
```

```
system.out.println("volume of cylinder");
```

```
system.out.println("enter height & radius");
```

```
double h = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
double r = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
double v2 = vol.volume(h, r);
```

```
System.out.println("result: " + v2);
```

```
break;
```

```
case 3:
```

```
system.out.println("volume of cuboid");
```

```
system.out.println("enter l, b, h");
```

```
double l = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
double b = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
double h1 = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
double v3 = vol.volume(l, b, h1);
```

```
system.out.println("result: " + v3);
```

```
break;
```

```
default
```

```
system.out.println("choice out of range");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```