

Course : M.Tech Semester : I

**Subject: Advanced** 

**Programming Laboratory** 

(CS611)

#### Calculator

# **AIM**

To learn the basis of applet and develop basic calculator with functionalities of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class calculator extends Applet implements ActionListener{

Button addition,sub,mul,div,enter,clear;
Button b1,b2,b3,b4,b5,b6,b7,b8,b9,b0;
TextField tf;
TextField tf2;
TextField tf3;
static int a=-1,b=-1,res;
```

```
public void init()
tf = new TextField();
tf.setBounds(50,50,150,20);
tf2 = new TextField();
tf2.setBounds(50,100,150,20);
tf3 = new TextField();
tf3.setBounds(50,150,150,20);
tf3.setEditable(false);
addition = new Button("+");
addition.setBounds(50,200,60,50);
sub = new Button("-");
sub.setBounds(150,200,60,50);
mul = new Button("*");
mul.setBounds(50,250,60,50);
div = new Button("/");
div.setBounds(150,250,60,50);
b0=new Button("0");
```

```
b0.setBounds(220,50,20,20);
add(b0);
b0.addActionListener(this);
b1=new Button("1");
b1.setBounds(220,70,20,20);
add(b1);
b1.addActionListener(this);
b2=new Button("2");
b2.setBounds(220,90,20,20);
add(b2);
b2.addActionListener(this);
b3=new Button("3");
b3.setBounds(220,110,20,20);
add(b3);
b3.addActionListener(this);
b4=new Button("4");
b4.setBounds(220,130,20,20);
add(b4);
b4.addActionListener(this);
b5=new Button("5");
```

```
b5.setBounds(250,50,20,20);
add(b5);
b5.addActionListener(this);
b6=new Button("6");
b6.setBounds(250,70,20,20);
add(b6);
b6.addActionListener(this);
b7=new Button("7");
b7.setBounds(250,90,20,20);
add(b7);
b7.addActionListener(this);
b8=new Button("8");
b8.setBounds(250,110,20,20);
add(b8);
b8.addActionListener(this);
b9=new Button("9");
b9.setBounds(250,130,20,20);
add(b9);
b9.addActionListener(this);
enter=new Button("enter");
enter.setBounds(270,90,40,40);
```

```
add(enter);
enter.addActionListener(this);
clear=new Button("clear");
clear.setBounds(270,140,40,40);
add(clear);
clear.addActionListener(this);
add(addition);add(sub);add(mul);add(div);
add(tf);
add(tf2);
add(tf3);
addition.addActionListener(this);
sub.addActionListener(this);
mul.addActionListener(this);
div.addActionListener(this);
setSize(500,500);
setLayout(null);
setVisible(true);
}
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
String s1=tf.getText();
```

```
String s2=tf2.getText();
/*
int a=Integer.parseInt(s1);
int b=Integer.parseInt(s2);
int res=0;
*/
if(e.getSource()==b0)
if(b==-1)
b=0;
}
else
b=b*10;
if(e.getSource()==b1)
{
if(b==-1)
b=1;
```

```
else
b=b*10+1;
}
if(e.getSource()==b2)
if(b==-1)
b=2;
else
b=b*10+2;
if(e.getSource()==b3)
{
if(b==-1)
b=3;
else
b=b*10+3;
}
if(e.getSource()==b4)
if(b==-1)
b=4;
else
b=b*10+4;
```

```
}
if(e.getSource()==b5)
{
if(b==-1)
b=5;
else
b=b*10+5;
}
if(e.getSource()==b6)
if(b==-1)
b=6;
else
b=b*10+6;
if(e.getSource()==b7)
{
if(b==-1)
b=7;
else
b=b*10+7;
```

```
if(e.getSource()==b8)
if(b==-1)
b=8;
else
b=b*10+8;
}
if(e.getSource()==b9)
{
if(b==-1)
b=9;
else
b=b*10+9;
}
if(e.getSource()==addition)
res=a+b;
}else if(e.getSource()==sub)
res=a-b;
}else if(e.getSource()==mul)
res=a*b;
```

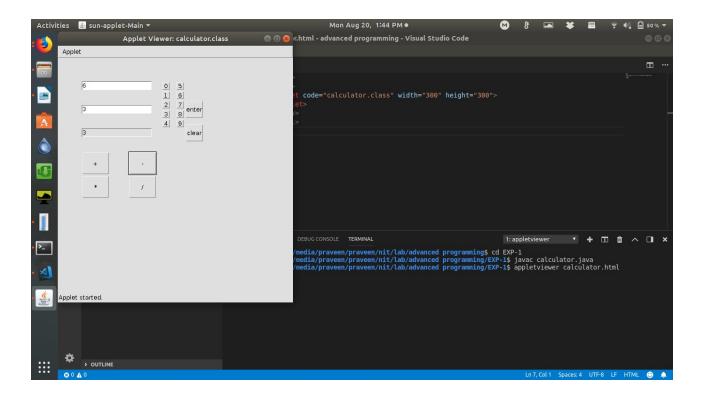
```
}else if(e.getSource()==div)
res=a/b;
}
else if(e.getSource()==enter)
if(a==-1)
a=b;
b=-1;
if(a!=-1)
tf.setText(String.valueOf(a));
if(b!=-1)
tf2.setText(String.valueOf(b));
String result = String.valueOf(res);
tf3.setText(result);
if(e.getSource()==clear)
a=-1;
b=-1;
```

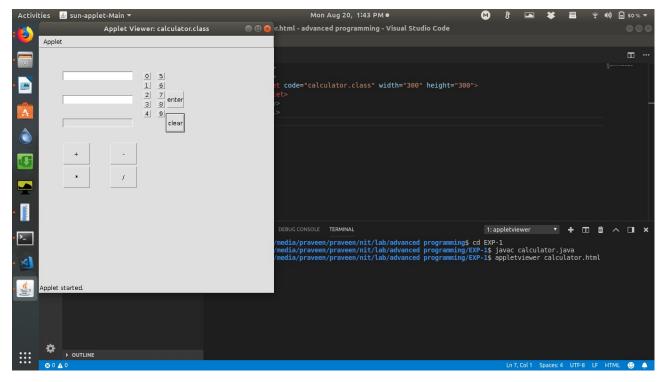
```
res=0;
tf.setText("");
tf2.setText("");
tf3.setText("");
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
new calculator();
}
}
```

#### calculator.html file:

```
<html>
<body>
<applet code="calculator.class" width="300" height="300">
</applet>
</body> </html>
```







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#### Car

# **AIM**

To draw a car using graphics options in java

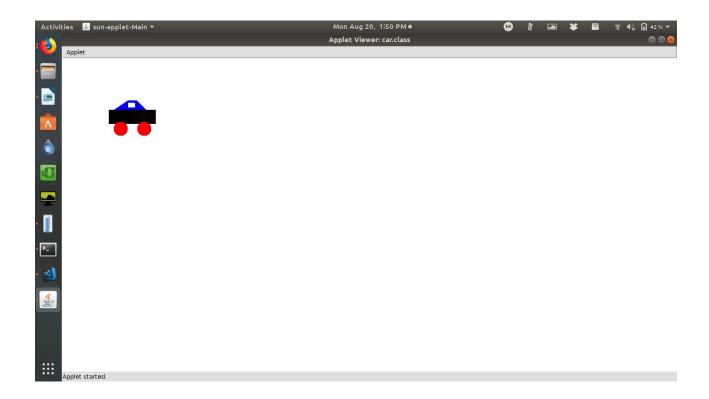
```
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.Graphics;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class car extends Applet {
  public void paint(Graphics g) {
    g.setColor(Color.white);
    g.fillRect(0, 0, getWidth(), getHeight());

    g.setColor(Color.black);

// drawing the car body
```

```
g.fillRect(100,110, 100, 30);
// drawing the wheels
g.setColor(Color.red);
g.fillOval(110, 135, 30, 30); // left wheel
g.fillOval(160, 135, 30, 30); // right wheel
int x[] = \{110, 140, 160, 180\}; // coordinate arrays for the
int y[] = \{110, 90, 90, 110\}; // car cabin
g.setColor(Color.blue);
g.fillPolygon(x, y, 4); // drawing the cabin in blue
g.setColor(Color.white);
g.fillRect(141,95,15,10);
}
car.html:
<html>
<body>
<applet code="car.class" width="300" height="300">
</applet>
</body> </html>
OUTPUT
```





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### Interface

# **AIM**

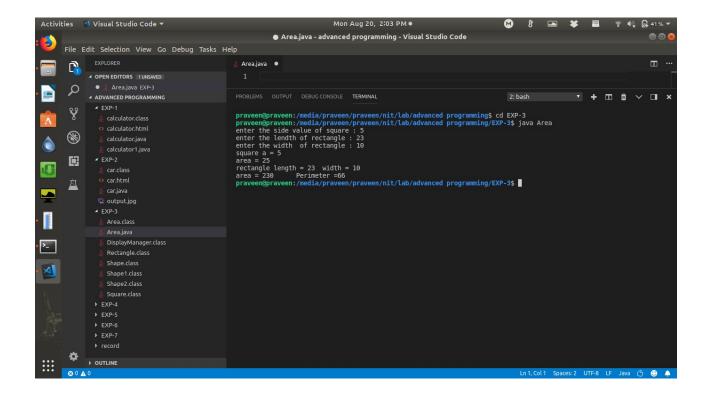
To learn the basis of the interface and inheritance and implement it for calculating area and volume for different shapes.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
interface Shape1
{
  void Area();
}
interface Shape2
{
  void Area();
  void Perimeter();
}
```

```
interface DisplayManager
void Display();
}
class Square implements Shape1,DisplayManager
int a;
int area;
Square(int b)
{
a=b;
area = 0;
public void Area()
area = a*a;
}
public void Display()
System.out.println("area = "+area);
}
class Rectangle implements Shape1,Shape2,DisplayManager
```

```
int length, width;
int area, perimeter;
Rectangle(int l,int w)
{
length=l;
width=w;
area=0;
perimeter=0;
public void Area()
area=length*width;
public void Perimeter()
perimeter=2*(length+width);
public void Display()
System.out.println("area = "+area+"\tPerimeter ="+perimeter);
public class Area
```

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int a,l,b;
System.out.print("enter the side value of square: ");
a=scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("enter the lendth of rectangle: ");
l=scanner.nextInt();
System.out.print("enter the width of rectangle: ");
b=scanner.nextInt();
Square square = new Square(a);
square.Area();
System.out.println("square a = "+a+" \t");
square.Display();
Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(l,b);
rectangle.Area();
rectangle.Perimeter();
System.out.println("rectangle length = "+l+" width = "+b);rectangle.Display();
```





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## **Multithreading**

# **AIM**

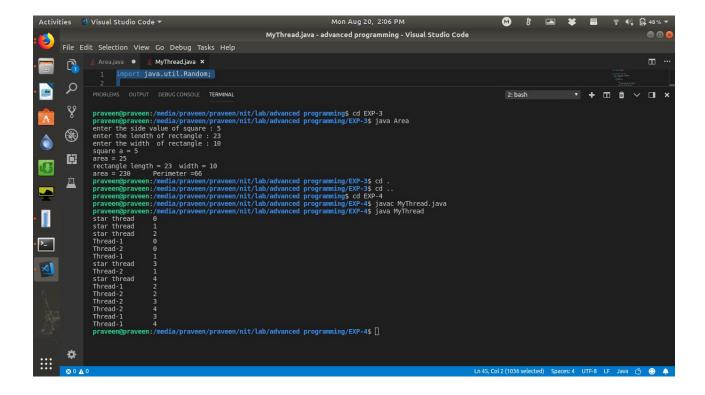
To implement basic functions of thread using java thread libraries in java.

### **PROGRAM**

import java.util.Random;

```
class MyThread extends Thread
{
static Random rand= new Random();
public void run()
{
int i=0;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
{
try{
Thread.sleep(rand.nextInt(2000));</pre>
```

```
}catch(InterruptedException e){
System.out.println(e);
}
System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName()+"\t"+i);
public static void main(String[] args)
{
MyThread t1 = new MyThread();
t1.setName("star thread");
MyThread t2 = new MyThread();
t2.setPriority(Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
MyThread t3 = new MyThread();
t3.setPriority(8);
t1.start();
try{
// join method waits for 3000 ms for t1 thread to finish after that only t2 and t3 will
be started
t1.join(3000);
}catch(Exception e){
System.out.println(e);
t2.start();
t3.start();
```





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## **Method Overriding**

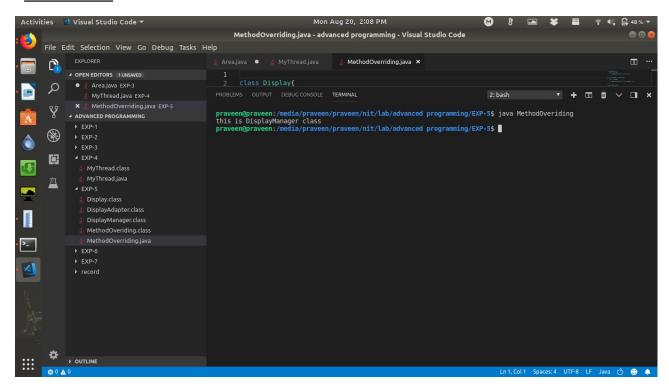
# **AIM**

To implement method overriding in java

```
class Display{
public void Show()
{
    System.out.println("this is base class");
}

class DisplayAdapter extends Display
{
    public void Show()
    {
        System.out.println("this is DisplayManager class");
    }
}
```

```
class MethodOveriding
{
public static void main(String[] args){
DisplayAdapter display = new DisplayAdapter();
display.Show();
}
```





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# **Exceptions and Errors**

# **AIM**

To learn about exceptions and errors and implement them in java.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class CustomException extends Exception
{
    CustomException()
{
        System.out.println("This is a custom exception and handled by praveen");
    }
}

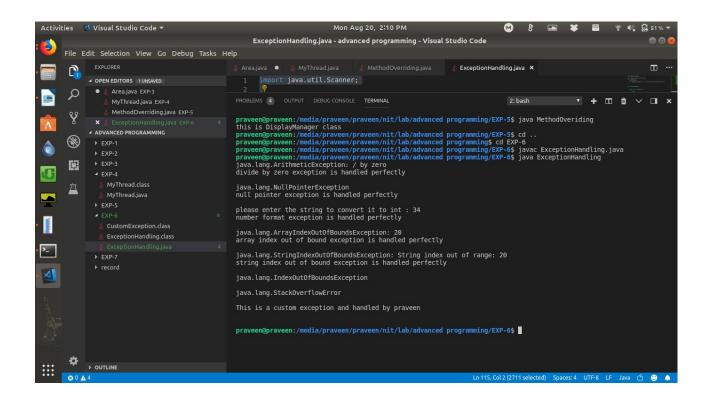
class ExceptionHandling
```

```
public static void test(int a)
if(a==5)
throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
public static void StackOverflowExceptionChecker() throws StackOverflowError
throw new StackOverflowError();
public static void CustomExceptionChecker() throws CustomException
throw new CustomException();
public static void main(String[] args)
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int data;
String str=null;
int array[]=new int[10];
String string="test";
int a=5;
try{
data=10/0;
```

```
}
catch(ArithmeticException e)
System.out.println(e);
finally
System.out.println("divide by zero exception is handled perfectly\n");
}
try{
str.chars();
} catch(NullPointerException e)
System.out.println(e);
} finally
System.out.println("null pointer exception is handled perfectly\n");
}
try{
System.out.print("please enter the string to convert it to int: ");
str=scanner.next();
Integer.parseInt(str);
} catch(NumberFormatException e)
```

```
System.out.println(e);
} finally
System.out.println("number format exception is handled perfectly\n");
try{
array[20]=20;
} catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
System.out.println(e);
} finally
System.out.println("array index out of bound exception is handled perfectly\n");
try{
string.charAt(20);
} catch(StringIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
System.out.println(e);
} finally
System.out.println("string index out of bound exception is handled perfectly\n");
```

```
try{
test(a);
}catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e)
System.out.println(e+"\n");
try {
StackOverflowExceptionChecker();
}catch(StackOverflowError e)
System.out.println(e+"\n");
try{
CustomExceptionChecker();
}catch(CustomException e)
System.out.println("\n");
```





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## **Sorting**

## **AIM**

To implement bubble sort, insertion sort, selection sort and quick sort in java.

```
class Sorting{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
  int a[] = { 8,5,6,7,3,2,4,1 };
  int b[] = { 8,5,6,7,3,2,4,1 };
  int c[] = { 8,5,6,7,3,2,4,1 };
  int d[] = { 8,5,6,7,3,2,4,1 };
  int temp[]=new int[8];
  BubbleSort(a, a.length);
  SelectionSort(b, b.length);
  InsertionSort(c,c.length);
  System.out.println("\nquick sort");
```

```
QuickSort(d, 0,d.length-1,d.length);
private static void BubbleSort(int a[], int n)
System.out.println("\nbubble sort");
int pass, i,temp, swapped = 1;
for (pass = n - 1; pass \ge 0 \&\& swapped == 1; pass--)
swapped = 0;
for (i = 0; i < pass; i++)
if (a[i] > a[i + 1])
temp = a[i];
a[i] = a[i + 1];
a[i + 1] = temp;
swapped = 1;
}
Display(a, n);
Display(a,n);
private static void SelectionSort(int a[], int n)
System.out.println("\nselection sort");
```

```
int i, j, min, temp;
for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
min = i;
for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
if (a[j] \le a[min])
min = j;
}
temp = a[min];
a[min] = a[i];
a[i] = temp;
Display(a,n);
Display(a, n);
private static void InsertionSort(int a[], int n)
System.out.println("\ninsertion sort");
int i, j, value;
for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
j = i;
value = a[j];
while((j \ge 1)&&(a[j-1] \ge value))
```

```
a[j] = a[j - 1];
j--;
}
a[j] = value;
Display(a, n);
}
Display(a, n);
}
public static void QuickSort(int A[], int low, int high,int n)
{
int pivot;
if (high > low)
pivot = Partition(A, low, high);
System.out.println("pivot : "+A[pivot]);
Display(A,n);
QuickSort(A, low, pivot - 1,n);
QuickSort(A, pivot + 1, high,n);
}
public static int Partition(int A[], int low, int high)
{
```

```
int left, right, pivot, temp;
left = low;
right = high;
pivot = A[low];
while (left <= right)
if (left <= high && A[left] <= pivot)
left++;
if (right >= low && A[right] >= pivot)
right--;
if (left < right)
temp = A[left];
A[left] = A[right];
A[right] = temp;
}}
A[low] = A[right];
A[right] = pivot;
return right;
}
private static void Display(int a[],int length)
int i;
for(i=0;i<length;i++)
System.out.print(a[i]+" ");
System.out.print("\n");
```

