



# Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

## Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

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Experiment No.1
Basic programming constructs like branching and looping
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim :-** To apply programming constructs of decision making and looping.

**Objective :-** To apply basic programming constructs like Branching and Looping for solving arithmetic problems like calculating factorial of a no entered by user at command prompt .

### Theory :-

Programming constructs are basic building blocks that can be used to control computer programs. Most programs are built out of a fairly standard set of programming constructs. For example, to write a useful program, we need to be able to store values in variables, test these values against a condition, or loop through a set of instructions a certain number of times. Some of the basic program constructs include decision making and looping.

Decision Making in programming is similar to decision making in real life. In programming also we face some situations where we want a certain block of code to be executed when some condition is fulfilled. A programming language uses control statements to control the flow of execution of program based on certain conditions. These are used to cause the flow of execution to advance and branch based on changes to the state of a program.

- if
- if-else
- nested-if
- if-else-if
- switch-case
- break, continue

These statements allow you to control the flow of your program's execution based upon conditions known only during run time.

A loop is a programming structure that repeats a sequence of instructions until a specific condition is met. Programmers use loops to cycle through values, add sums of numbers, repeat functions, and many other things. ... Two of the most common types of loops are the while loop and the for loop. The different ways of looping in programming languages are

- while



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- do-while
- for loop
- Some languages have modified for loops for more convenience eg :- Modified for loop in java.  
For and while loop is entry-controlled loops. Do-while is an exit-controlled loop.

**Code: -**

**1} while loop**

```
class Whileloop
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a=4;
        while(a%2==0)
        {
            System.out.println("\n Number is even");
            break;
        }
    }
}
```



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A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The window title is 'Command Prompt'. The text inside shows the following commands and output:

```
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(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac WhileLoop.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java WhileLoop.java
Number is even
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

The taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 10:27 AM on 17/10/2023.

## 2} for loop

class Forloop

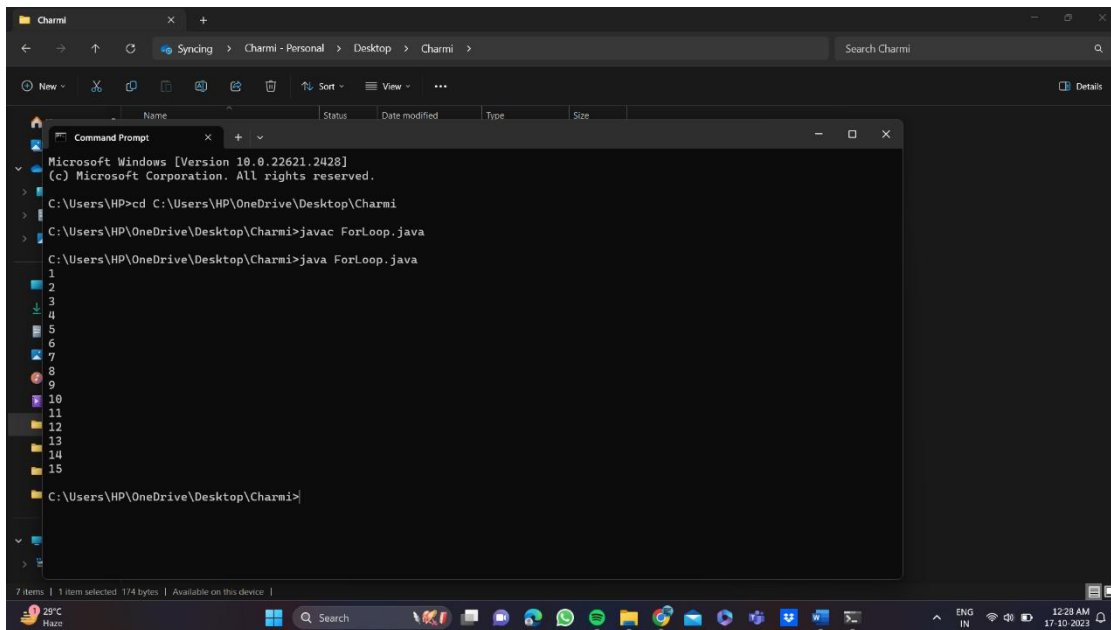
```
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x;
        for(x=1;x<=10;x++)
        {
            System.out.println(x);
        }
    }
}
```



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### 3} dowhile loop

class Dowhileloop

```
{  
    public static void main(String arg[])  
    {  
int a=0;  
do  
{  
    if(a%20==0)  
    {  
        System.out.println(a);  
    } a++;  
} while(a<=100);
```



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}

}

```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Dowhileloop.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Dowhileloop.java
0
20
40
60
80
100
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

4}if else

```
public class IfElseExample {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int number=10;
    if(number%2==0){
        System.out.println("Even number");
    }else{
        System.out.println("Odd number");
    }
}
}
```



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A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The window title is 'Charmi'. The text inside shows the following commands and output:

```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac IfElseExample.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java IfElseExample.java
Even number
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

The taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 12:39 AM on 17-10-2023, and the temperature as 30°C.

### 5} Ladder if else

```
class SecJavaProgram
```

```
{
```

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

```
    {
```

```
        int a=90;
```

```
        if(a>=90)
```

```
        {
```

```
            System.out.println("grade A");
```

```
        }
```



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```
else if(a>=80)

{

System.out.println("grade B");

}

else if(a>=70)

{

System.out.println("grade c");

}

else if(a<70)

{

System.out.println("grade F");

}

}}
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac SecJavaProgram.java

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java SecJavaProgram.java
grade A

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### 6} nested if else

```
public class PositiveNegativeExample {
```





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```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int number=15;  
  
    if(number>0){  
  
        System.out.println("POSITIVE");  
  
    }else if(number<0){  
  
        System.out.println("NEGATIVE");  
  
    }else{  
  
        System.out.println("ZERO");  
  
    }  
  
}
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
  
C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac PositiveNegativeExample.java  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java PositiveNegativeExample.java  
POSITIVE  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### 7} switch

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



```
int a = 1 ;  
  
switch(a)  
{  
    case 1 :  
        System.out.println("\n Monday");  
        break;  
    case 2 :  
        System.out.println("\n Tuesday");  
        break;  
    case 3 :  
        System.out.println("\n Wednesday");  
        break;  
    case 4 :  
        System.out.println("\n Thursday");  
        break;  
    case 5 :  
        System.out.println("\n Friday");  
        break;  
    case 6 :  
        System.out.println("\n Saturday");  
        break;  
    case 7 :  
        System.out.println("\n Sunday");  
        break;
```

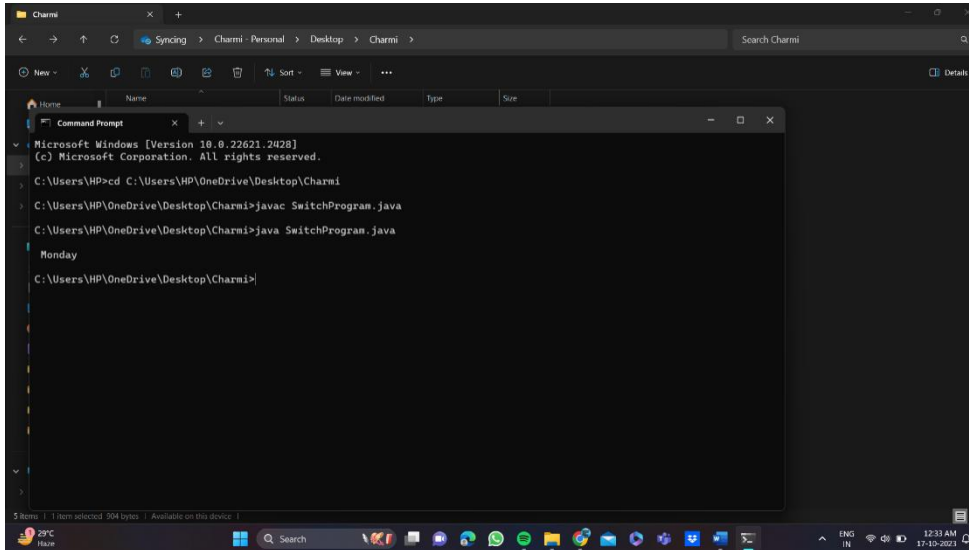


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default :

```
System.out.println("\n Not Valid");  
  
}  
  
}}
```



### Conclusion:

1) Comment on how branching and looping useful in solving problems.

Branching and looping are fundamental control structures in Java (and many other programming languages) that are essential for solving a wide range of problems. They provide the means to make decisions and repeat actions, making your code more dynamic and adaptable.

Branching (if statements):

Decision Making: If statements allow you to make decisions in your code based on conditions. You can execute different blocks of code depending on whether a condition is true or false.

Looping:

Repetition: Loops (for, while, and do-while) enable you to repeat a block of code multiple times, which is useful for tasks like processing arrays, lists, and performing iterative calculations.



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Experiment No.2
Accepting Input Through Keyboard
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



**Aim:** To apply basic programming for accepting input through keyboard.

**Objective:** To use the facility of java to read data from the keyboard for any program

### **Theory:**

Java brings various Streams with its I/O package that helps the user perform all the Java input-output operations. These streams support all types of objects, data types, characters, files, etc. to fully execute the I/O operations. Input in Java can be with certain methods mentioned below in the article.

### Methods to Take Input in Java

There are two ways by which we can take Java input from the user or from a file

1. `BufferedReader` Class
2. `Scanner` Class

### **Using `BufferedReader` Class for String Input In Java**

It is a simple class that is used to read a sequence of characters. It has a simple function that reads a character another read which reads, an array of characters, and a `readLine()` function which reads a line.

`InputStreamReader()` is a function that converts the input stream of bytes into a stream of characters so that it can be read as `BufferedReader` expects a stream of characters. `BufferedReader` can throw checked Exceptions.

### **Using `Scanner` Class for Taking Input in Java**

It is an advanced version of `BufferedReader` which was added in later versions of Java. The scanner can read formatted input. It has different functions for different types of data types.



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The scanner is much easier to read as we don't have to write throws as there is no exception thrown by it.

It was added in later versions of Java

It contains predefined functions to read an Integer, Character, and other data types as well.

### Syntax of Scanner class

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

### Code:

#### 1} Scanner class

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class UserProgram
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Scanner a = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter Name , Age and Salary:");
        String str = a.nextLine();
        int age = a.nextInt();
        Double salary = a.nextDouble();
        System.out.println("Name:" + str);
        System.out.println("Age:" + age);
        System.out.println("Salary:" + salary);
    }
}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac UserProgram.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java UserProgram.java
Enter Name , Age and Salary:
Charmi
18
80000
Name:Charmi
Age:18
Salary:80000.0

C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

## 2} Buffer reader class

```
package com.javatpoint;

import java.io.*;

public class BufferedReaderExample{

    public static void main(String args[])throws Exception{

        InputStreamReader r=new InputStreamReader(System.in);

        BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(r);

        System.out.println("Enter your name");

        String name=br.readLine();

        System.out.println("Welcome "+name);

    }

}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac BufferedReaderExample.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java BufferedReaderExample.java
Enter your name
Charmi
Welcome Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

1) Comment on how you have used BufferedReader and Scanner Class for accepting user input

In Java, both the BufferedReader and Scanner classes are commonly used for accepting user input from the command line or other input sources. Each of these classes has its own advantages and use cases, and I'll provide some insights into how they can be used for this purpose.

#### BufferedReader:

BufferedReader is part of the java.io package and is primarily used for reading text from character input streams. It's efficient for reading large amounts of text efficiently.

#### Scanner:

The Scanner class is part of the java.util package and is a more high-level and user-friendly way to parse and tokenize input. It can be used for both reading from files and user input.





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Experiment No. 3
Implement a program that demonstrates the concepts of class and objects
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** Implement a program that demonstrates the concepts of class and objects

**Objective:** To develop the ability of converting real time entity into objects and create their classes.

### Theory:

A class is a user defined blueprint or prototype from which objects are created. It represents the set of properties i.e., members and methods that are common to all objects of one type. In general, class declarations can include these components, in order:

1. Modifiers: A class can be public or has default access.
2. class keyword: class keyword is used to create a class.
3. Class name: The name should begin with a initial letter (capitalized by convention).
4. Superclass (if any): The name of the class's parent (superclass), if any, preceded by the keyword extends. A class can only extend (subclass) one parent.
5. Interfaces (if any): A comma-separated list of interfaces implemented by the class, if any, preceded by the keyword implements. A class can implement more than one interface.
6. Body: The class body surrounded by braces, {}.

An OBJECT is a basic unit of Object-Oriented Programming and represents the real-life entities. A typical Java program creates many objects, which interact by invoking methods. An object consists of:

1. State: It is represented by attributes of an object. It also reflects the properties of an object.
2. Behavior: It is represented by methods of an object. It also reflects the response of an object with other objects.
3. Identity: It gives a unique name to an object and enables one object to interact with other objects.



**Code:**

**1}**

```
class Rectangle{  
    int length;  
    int width;  
    void insert(int l, int w){  
        length=l;  
        width=w;  
    }  
    void calculateArea(){System.out.println(length*width);}  
}  
class TestRectangle1 {  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Rectangle r1=new Rectangle();  
        Rectangle r2=new Rectangle();  
        r1.insert(7,9);  
        r2.insert(5,12);  
        r1.calculateArea();  
        r2.calculateArea();  
    }  
}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Rectangle.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Rectangle.java
63
60
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

1) Comment on how you create a class template and their objects.

#### Define a Class Template:

Use the class keyword followed by the class name to define a class template.

Inside the class, declare fields (attributes) to represent the state of objects.

Define constructors to initialize the object's state.

Add methods to define the behavior and actions of the objects.

#### Create Objects from the Class:

To create objects, use the new keyword followed by the class constructor.

Assign the created objects to variables.

#### Access Fields and Methods:

Use the dot notation to access fields and call methods of the objects.



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Experiment No. 4
Implement a program on method and constructor overloading.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** Implement a program on method and constructor overloading.

**Objective:** To use concept of method overloading in a java program to create a class with same function name with different number of parameters.

### Theory:

Method Overloading is a feature that allows a class to have more than one method having the same name, if their argument lists are different. It is similar to constructor overloading in Java, that allows a class to have more than one constructor having different argument lists.

Example: This example to show how method overloading is done by having different number of parameters for the same method name.

Class DisplayOverloading

```
{
    public void disp(char c)
    {
        System.out.println(c);
    }
    public void disp(char c, int num)
    {
        System.out.println(c + " "+num);
    }
}
```

Class Sample

```
{
    Public static void main(String args[])
    {
        DisplayOverloading obj = new DisplayOverloading();
        Obj.disp('a');
        Obj.disp('a',10);
    }
}
```



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Output:

A

A 10

Java supports Constructor Overloading in addition to overloading methods. In Java, overloaded constructor is called based on the parameters specified when a new is executed.

Sometimes there is a need of initializing an object in different ways. This can be done using constructor overloading.

For example, the Thread class has 8 types of constructors. If we do not want to specify anything about a thread then we can simply use the default constructor of the Thread class, however, if we need to specify the thread name, then we may call the parameterized constructor of the Thread class with a String args like this:

```
Thread t= new Thread (" MyThread ");
```

### **Code:**

```
class Overload2
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println(Add.add(5,4));
        System.out.println(Add.add(2.80,3.12,9.00));
    }
}
class Add{
    static int add(int a,int b) {return a+b;}
    static double add(double a,double b,double c) {return a+b+c;}
}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Overload2.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Overload2.java
9
14.92
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

Comment on how function and constructor overloading used using java

Function and constructor overloading in Java involves creating multiple methods or constructors with the same name within a class but with different parameter lists.

#### Function Overloading:

Function overloading allows you to define multiple methods in a class with the same name but different parameter lists (number or types of parameters). This way, you can provide different behavior for the same operation depending on the inputs. The choice of which method to call is made at compile-time based on the provided arguments.

#### Constructor Overloading:

Constructor overloading is similar to function overloading but is used to define multiple constructors within a class with different parameter lists. Constructor overloading enables the creation of objects in various ways, depending on the arguments provided during object instantiation. Like function overloading, constructors can have different parameter types, but the number and types of parameters should differ to distinguish between them.





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Experiment No. 5
Implement a program on Packages.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** To use packages in java.

**Objective:** To use packages in java to use readymade classes available in them using square root method in math class.

### Theory:

A java package is a group of similar types of classes, interfaces and sub-packages. Packages are used in Java in order to prevent naming conflicts, to control access, to make searching/locating and usage of classes, interfaces, enumerations and annotations easier, etc.

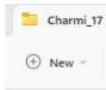
There are two types of packages-

1. Built-in package: The already defined package like java.io.\*, java.lang.\* etc are known as built-in packages.
2. User defined package: The package we create for is called user-defined package.

Programmers can define their own packages to bundle group of classes/interfaces, etc. While creating a package, the user should choose a name for the package and include a package statement along with that name at the top of every source file that contains the classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotation types that you want to include in the package. If a package statement is not used then the class, interfaces, enumerations, and annotation types will be placed in the current default package.

### Code:

```
1} package mypack;
   class Example
   {
       public static void main(String args[])
       {
           System.out.println("\n Hello I am an S.E. student");
       }
   }
```



Experiment No. 6
Implement a program on 2D array & strings functions.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:

### Conclusion:

Comment on the autoencoder architecture and the Image compression results.

Autoencoders are neural networks used for data compression. They consist of an encoder to reduce data dimensions and a decoder to reconstruct the data. In Java, you can build an autoencoder for image compression. Results will include smaller-sized images that maintain essential features, useful for storage and transmission, but with some loss of detail due to the compression.



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**Aim:** To use 2D arrays and Strings for solving given problem.

**Objective:** To use 2D array concept and strings in java to solve real world problem

### Theory:

- An array is used to store a fixed-size sequential collection of data of the same type.
- An array can be init in two ways:
  1. Initializing at the time of declaration:  
`dataType[] myArray = {value0, value1, ..., valuek};`
  2. Dynamic declaration:  
`dataType[] myArray = new dataType[arraySize];`  
`myArray[index] = value;`
- Two – dimensional array is the simplest form of a multidimensional array. Data of only same data type can be stored in a 2D array. Data in a 2D Array is stored in a tabular manner which can be represented as a matrix.
- A 2D Array can be declared in 2 ways:
  1. Intializing at the time of declaration:  
`dataType[][] myArray = { {valueR1C1, valueR1C2...}, {valueR2C1, valueR2C2...},...}`
  2. Dynamic declaration:  
`dataType[][] myArray = new dataType[x][y];`  
`myArray[row_index][column_index] = value;`

In Java, string is basically an object that represents sequence of char values. An array of characters works same as Java string. **Java String** class provides a lot of methods to perform operations on strings such as `compare()`, `concat()`, `equals()`, `split()`, `length()`, `replace()`, `compareTo()`, `intern()`, `substring()` etc.

#### 1.String literal

To make Java more memory efficient (because no new objects are created if it exists already in the string constant pool).



### Example:

```
String demoString = "GeeksforGeeks";
```

### 2. Using new keyword

- `String s = new String("Welcome");`
- In such a case, JVM will create a new string object in normal (non-pool) heap memory and the literal "Welcome" will be placed in the string constant pool. The variable s will refer to the object in the heap (non-pool)

### Example:

```
String demoString = new String ("GeeksforGeeks");
```

### Code:

```
1}
```

```
class Testarray3 {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        int arr[][] = { { 1,2,3 }, { 2,4,5 }, { 4,4,5 } };  
        for(int i=0; i<3; i++) {  
            for(int j=0; j<3; j++) {  
                System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");  
            }  
            System.out.println();  
        }  
    }  
}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Testarray3.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Testarray3.java
1 2 3
4 4 5
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

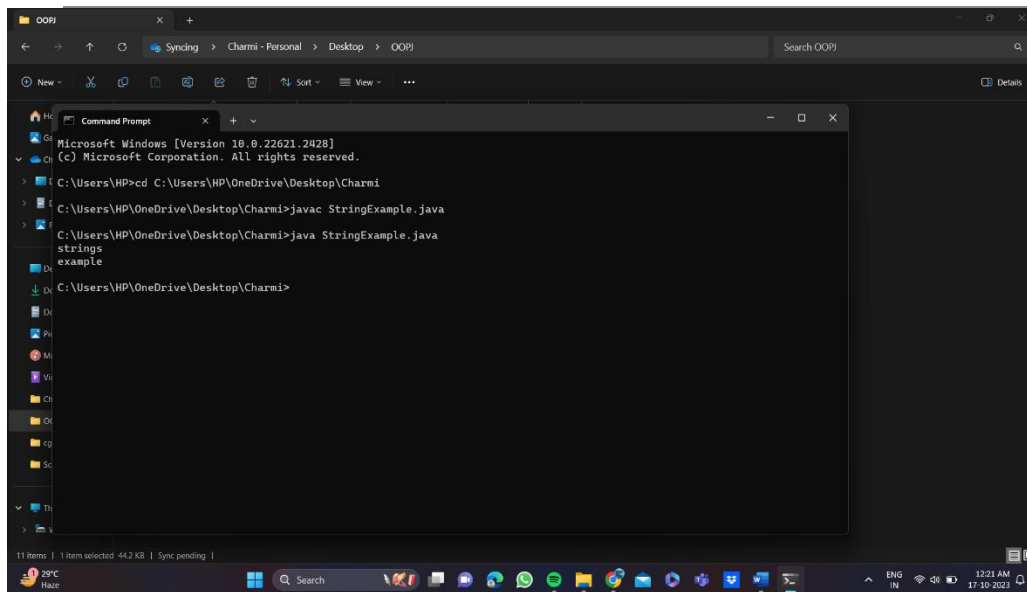
2}

```
class StringExample{
public static void main(String args[]){
String s1="java";
char ch[]={'s','t','r','i','n','g','s'};
String s2=new String(ch);
String s3=new String("example");
System.out.println(s2);
System.out.println(s3);
}}
```



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```
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac StringExample.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java StringExample.java
strings
example
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

Comment on how you have used the concept of string and 2D array.

#### String Usage:

String s1 = "java"; Here, we've created a string s1 using a string literal.

char ch[] = {'s','t','r','i','n','g','s'}; We've defined a character array ch, and then we've created a string s2 using this character array. This demonstrates the creation of a string from an array of characters.

String s3 = new String("example"); This is another way to create a string, using the new keyword and a constructor. We have created s3 from the string literal "example".

#### 2D Array Usage:

int arr[][] = {{1,2,3},{2,4,5},{4,4,5}}; We defined a 2D integer array arr with three rows and three columns. This represents a 3x3 grid of integer values.

The nested loops (for loops) in the Testarray3 class are used to iterate through the elements of the 2D array and print them out. This demonstrates how to access and display elements from a 2D array.



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Experiment No. 7
Implement a program on single inheritance.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:





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**Aim:** To implement the concept of single inheritance.

**Objective:** Ability to design a base and child class relationship to increase reusability.

### Theory:

Single inheritance can be defined as a derived class to inherit the basic methods (data members and variables) and behaviour from a superclass. It's a basic is-a relationship concept exists here. Basically, java only uses a single inheritance as a subclass cannot extend more superclass.

Inheritance is the basic properties of object-oriented programming. Inheritance tends to make use of the properties of a class object into another object. Java uses inheritance for the purpose of code-reusability to reduce time by then enhancing reliability and to achieve run time polymorphism. As the codes are reused it makes less development cost and maintenance. Java has different types of inheritance namely single inheritance, multilevel, multiple, hybrid. In this article, we shall go through on basic understanding of single inheritance concept briefly in java with a programming example. Here we shall have a complete implementation in java.

### Syntax:

The general syntax for this is given below. The inheritance concepts use the keyword 'extend' to inherit a specific class. Here you will learn how to make use of extending keyword to derive a class. An extend keyword is declared after the class name followed by another class name. Syntax is,

```
class base class
```

```
{.... methods
```

```
}
```

```
class derived class name extends base class
```

```
{
```

```
methods ... along with this additional feature
```

```
}
```

Java uses a keyword 'extends' to make a new class that is derived from the existing class. The inherited



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class is termed as a base class or superclass, and the newly created class is called derived or subclass.

The class which gives data members and methods known as the base class and the class which takes the methods is known as child class.

### Code:

```
1} class Animal{  
  
    void eat(){System.out.println("eating...");}  
  
}  
  
class Dog extends Animal{  
  
    void bark(){System.out.println("barking...");}  
  
}  
  
class TestInheritance{  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
  
        Dog d=new Dog();  
  
        d.bark();  
  
        d.eat();  
  
    }  
}
```

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says 'Command Prompt'. The text inside shows the following commands and output:  
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  
C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Animal.java  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Animal.java  
barking...  
eating...  
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>  
The taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11:08 PM, 16-10-2023, and the temperature as 29°C.



### **Conclusion:**

Comment on the Single inheritance.

Single inheritance in Java refers to the concept where a class can inherit the properties and behaviors of only one superclass. In other words, a Java class can have at most one direct parent class. This is a key aspect of Java's class inheritance hierarchy. In a single inheritance scenario, a Java class (subclass or derived class) can extend only one other class (superclass or base class). This means that it can inherit the fields and methods of that specific superclass.



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Experiment No. 8
Implement a program on multiple inheritance with interface.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** Implement a program on multiple inheritance with interface.

**Objective:** Implement multiple inheritance in a program to perform addition, multiplication and transpose operations on a matrix. Create an interface to hold prototypes of these methods and create a class input to read input. Inherit a new class from this interface and class. In main class create object of this child class and invoke required methods.

### Theory:

- In Multiple inheritance, one class can have more than one superclass and inherit features from all parent classes. Java does not support multiple inheritance with classes. In java, we can achieve multiple inheritance only through Interfaces.
- An interface contains variables and methods like a class but the methods in an interface are abstract by default unlike a class. If a class implements multiple interfaces, or an interface extends multiple interfaces, it is known as multiple inheritance.
- However, Java supports multiple interface inheritance where an interface extends more than one super interfaces.
- A class implements an interface, but one interface extends another interface. Multiple inheritance by interface occurs if a class implements multiple interfaces or also if an interface itself extends multiple interfaces.
- The following is the syntax used to extend multiple interfaces in Java:

```
access_specifier interface subinterfaceName extends superinterface1, superinterface2, ..... {
```

```
// Body
```

```
}
```

### Code:

```
class MultInherit{  
public static void main(String args[])  
{  
Pig a=new Pig();  
a.animalsound();  
}
```



```
a.sleep();
}
}
interface Animal{
public void animalsound();
public void sleep();
}
class Pig implements Animal{
public void animalsound(){
System.out.println("The Pig says: wee-wee");
}
public void sleep(){
System.out.println("zzzzzzzz");
}
}
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac MultiInherit.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java MultiInherit.java
The Pig says: wee-wee
zzzzzzzz
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

Comment on how interface are useful and implemented using java.

Interfaces in Java are a fundamental concept that allows you to define a contract specifying a set of methods that implementing classes must adhere to.

Abstraction: Interfaces allow you to define a contract or a set of methods without specifying the implementation. This promotes abstraction, enabling you to focus on what a class should do rather than how it should do it.



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Experiment No. 9
Implement a program on Exception handling.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



**Aim:** Implement a program on Exception handling.

**Objective:** To able handle exceptions occurred and handle them using appropriate keyword

### Theory:

The Exception Handling in Java is one of the powerful mechanisms to handle the runtime errors so that the normal flow of the application can be maintained.

Exception Handling is a mechanism to handle runtime errors such as ClassNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException, RemoteException, etc.

Java Exception Keywords

Java provides five keywords that are used to handle the exception. The following table describes each.

Keyword	Description
try	The "try" keyword is used to specify a block where we should place an exception code. It means we can't use try block alone. The try block must be followed by either catch or finally.
catch	The "catch" block is used to handle the exception. It must be preceded by try block which means we can't use catch block alone. It can be followed by finally block later.
finally	The "finally" block is used to execute the necessary code of the program. It is executed whether an exception is handled or not.
throw	The "throw" keyword is used to throw an exception.
throws	The "throws" keyword is used to declare exceptions. It specifies that there may occur an exception in the method. It doesn't throw an exception. It is always used with method signature.

```
public class JavaExceptionExample{
```

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

```
        try{
```

```
            //code that may raise exception
```

```
            int data=100/0;
```





```
}catch(ArithmeticException e){System.out.println(e);}
```

```
//rest code of the program
```

```
System.out.println("rest of the code...");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Output:

```
Exception in thread main java.lang.ArithmeticException:/ by zero  
rest of the code...
```

### Code:

```
1} Try-catch  
class Main2  
{  
public static void main(String args[])  
{  
try{  
int divideByZero = 8/0;  
System.out.println("Rest of code in try block");  
}  
  
catch (ArithmeticException e) {  
System.out.println("ArithmeticException => " + e.getMessage());  
}  
}  
}
```



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```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Main2.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Main2.java
ArithmeticException => / by zero
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

```
2} finally
class TestFinallyBlock {
    public static void main(String args[]){
        try{
            int data=25/5;
            System.out.println(data);
        }
        catch(NullPointerException e){
            System.out.println(e);
        }
        finally {
            System.out.println("finally block is always executed");
        }

        System.out.println("rest of the code...");
    }
}
```



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```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac TestFinallyBlock.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java TestFinallyBlock.java
5
finally block is always executed
rest of phe code...
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

```
3}throws
import java.io.IOException;
class Testthrows2{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        try{
            M m=new M();
            m.method();
        }catch(Exception e){System.out.println("exception handled");}

        System.out.println("normal flow...");
    }
}
class M {
    void method() throws IOException {
        throw new IOException("device error");
    }
}
```



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```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
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C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac throws.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac throws.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java throws.java
exception handled
normal flow...
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

4} throw

```
class TestThrow3
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            throw new UserDefinedException("This is user-defined exception");
        }
        catch (UserDefinedException ude)
        {
            System.out.println("Caught the exception");
            System.out.println(ude.getMessage());
        }
    }
}

class UserDefinedException extends Exception
{
    public UserDefinedException(String str)
    {
        super(str);
    }
}
```



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```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac TestThrow3.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java TestThrow3.java
Caught the exception
This is user-defined exception
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

Comment on how exceptions are handled in JAVA.

In Java, exceptions are handled using a combination of the try, catch, finally, and throw keywords. Exception handling is a crucial aspect of Java programming, as it allows you to gracefully deal with runtime errors and maintain the stability and reliability of your programs.

**Try-Catch Blocks (Using try and catch):** The primary mechanism for handling exceptions is the try-catch block. Code that may potentially throw an exception is placed within a try block, and you provide one or more catch blocks to handle specific types of exceptions.

**Finally Block (Using finally):** You can also use a finally block after the try-catch blocks. Code within the finally block is executed regardless of whether an exception was thrown or not. It's typically used for cleanup actions (e.g., closing resources).

**Throwing Exceptions (Using throw):** You can use the throw keyword to explicitly throw an exception within your code. This is often done when you encounter an exceptional situation that your code can't handle, and you want to pass the control to an exception handler.



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Experiment No. 10
Implement program on Multithreading
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



**Aim:** Implement program on Multithreading

**Objective:**

**Theory:**

**Multithreading in Java** is a process of executing multiple threads simultaneously.

A thread is a lightweight sub-process, the smallest unit of processing. Multiprocessing and multithreading, both are used to achieve multitasking.

However, we use multithreading than multiprocessing because threads use a shared memory area. They don't allocate separate memory area so saves memory, and context-switching between the threads takes less time than process.

Java Multithreading is mostly used in games, animation, etc.

Java provides **Thread class** to achieve thread programming. Thread class provides constructors and methods to create and perform operations on a thread. Thread class extends Object class and implements Runnable interface.

There are two ways to create a thread:

1. By extending Thread class



2. By implementing Runnable interface.

### Thread class:

Thread class provide constructors and methods to create and perform operations on a thread. Thread class extends Object class and implements Runnable interface.

### 1) Java Thread Example by extending Thread class

**FileName:** Multi.java

```
class Multi extends Thread{
    public void run(){
        System.out.println("thread is running...");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Multi t1=new Multi();
        t1.start();
    }
}
```

### Output:

```
thread is running...
```

### 2) Java Thread Example by implementing Runnable interface

**FileName:** Multi3.java

```
class Multi3 implements Runnable{
    public void run(){
        System.out.println("thread is running...");
    }

    public static void main(String args[]){
        Multi3 m1=new Multi3();
        Thread t1 =new Thread(m1); // Using the constructor Thread(Runnable r)
        t1.start();
    }
}
```

### Output:

```
thread is running...
```





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### Code:

```
class Multi2 implements Runnable{
public void run()
{
    int a=5;
    int b=7;
    int c=a+b;
    System.out.println("Addition :"+c);
}

public static void main(String args[]){
Multi2 m1=new Multi2();
Thread t1=new Thread(m1);
t1.start();
}
}
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP>cd C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac Multi2.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java Multi2.java
Addition :12
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>
```

### Conclusion:

Comment on how multithreading is supported in JAVA.

Multithreading in Java is supported through the Thread class and the Runnable interface. You can create and manage threads by extending the Thread class or implementing the Runnable interface. Java provides thread synchronization, management, and various thread states to enable concurrent execution of tasks. It's a fundamental feature for efficient resource utilization, improved application responsiveness, and better performance in multi-tasking environments.

CSL304: Object Oriented Programming with Java



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Experiment No. 11
Implement a program on Applet or AWT Controls
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** Implement a program on Applet or AWT Controls

**Objective:**

To develop application like Calculator, Games, Animation using AWT Controls.

**Theory:**

Java AWT (Abstract Window Toolkit) is an API to develop Graphical User Interface (GUI) or windows-based applications in Java.

Java AWT components are platform-dependent i.e. components are displayed according to the view of operating system. AWT is heavy weight i.e. its components are using the resources of underlying operating system (OS).

The `java.awt` package provides classes for AWT API such as `TextField`, `Label`, `TextArea`, `RadioButton`, `CheckBox`, `Choice`, `List` etc.

1. A general interface between Java and the native system, used for windowing, events and layout managers. This API is at the core of Java GUI programming and is also used by Swing and Java 2D. It contains the interface between the native windowing system and the Java application<sup>1</sup>.
2. A basic set of GUI widgets such as buttons, text boxes, and menus<sup>1</sup>. AWT also provides Graphics and imaging tools, such as `shape`, `color`, and `font` classes<sup>2</sup>. AWT also avails layout managers which helps in increasing the flexibility of the window layouts<sup>2</sup>

Java AWT calls the native platform calls the native platform (operating systems) subroutine for creating API components like `TextField`, `ChechBox`, `button`, etc.

For example, an AWT GUI with components like `TextField`, `label` and `button` will have different look and feel for the different platforms like Windows, MAC OS, and Unix. The reason for this is the



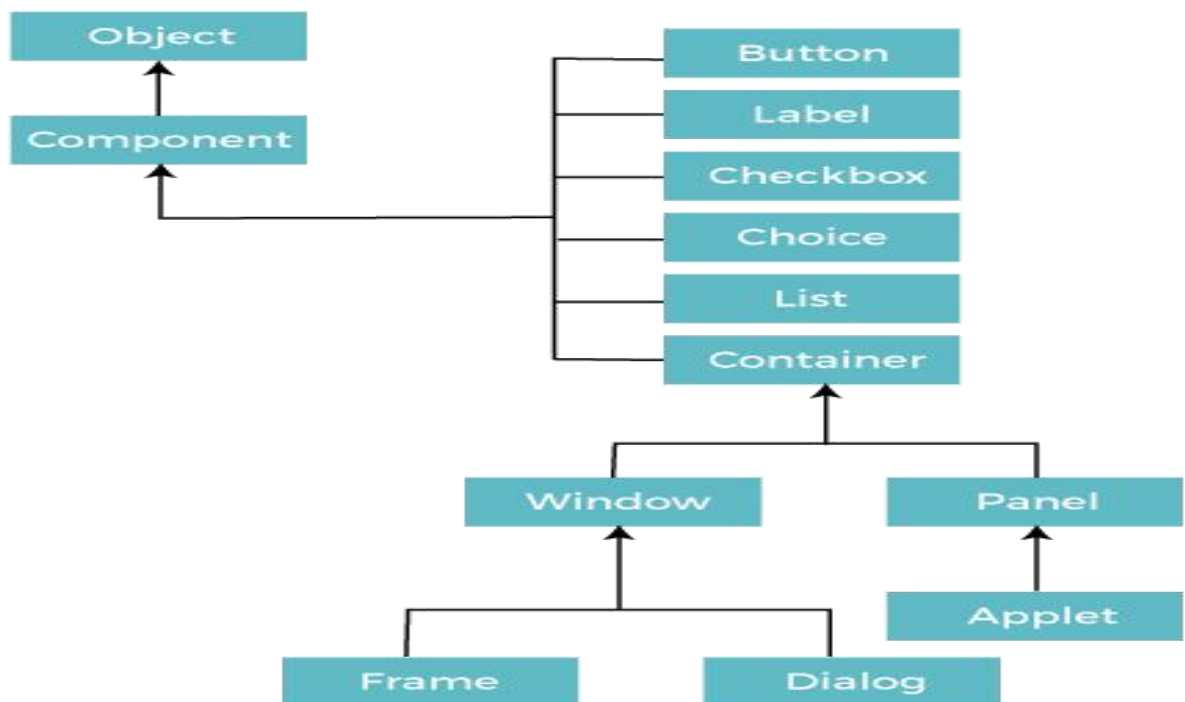
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platforms have different view for their native components and AWT directly calls the native subroutine that creates those components.

In simple words, an AWT application will look like a windows application in Windows OS whereas it will look like a Mac application in the MAC OS.

### Java AWT Hierarchy



### Code:

```
import java.awt.*;  
public class AwtProgram1 {  
    public AwtProgram1()  
    {
```

```
        Frame f = new Frame();
```

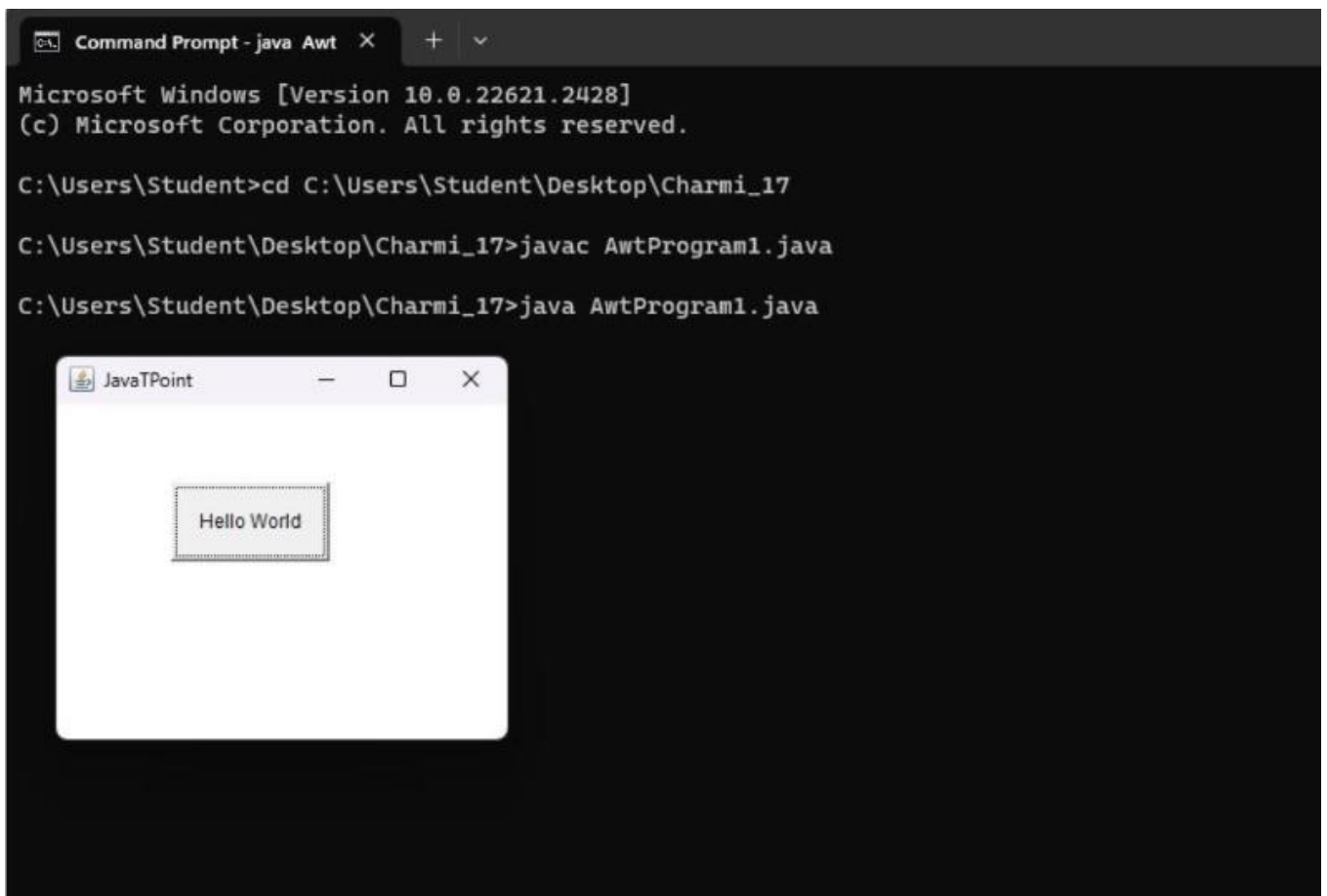


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```
Button btn=new Button("Hello World");  
btn.setBounds(80, 80, 100, 50);  
f.add(btn);  
f.setSize(300, 250);  
f.setTitle("JavaTPoint");  
f.setLayout(null);  
f.setVisible(true);  
}  
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
AwtProgram1 awt = new AwtProgram1();  
}  
}
```



### Conclusion:



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Comment on application development using AWT Controls.

Application development using AWT (Abstract Window Toolkit) controls in Java involves creating graphical user interfaces (GUIs) for desktop applications. AWT provides a set of basic GUI components, such as buttons, labels, text fields, and more. Here's a brief overview:

1. AWT Controls: AWT offers GUI controls for building your application's user interface.
2. Layout Managers: AWT provides layout managers to arrange and position controls within your GUI.
3. Customization: You can customize the appearance and behavior of AWT controls.
4. Platform Independence: AWT is platform-independent but may not provide the most modern look and feel.
5. Window and Frame: AWT allows you to create top-level containers (e.g., 'Frame') as the main windows for your application.



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Experiment No. 12
Course Project based on the content of the syllabus.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



### Code :

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class GFG {
    public static void converter()
    {
        JFrame f = new JFrame("CONVERTER");
        JLabel l1, l2;
        JTextField t1, t2;
        JButton b1, b2, b3;
        l1 = new JLabel("Rupees:");
        l1.setBounds(20, 40, 60, 30);
        l2 = new JLabel("Dollars:");
        l2.setBounds(170, 40, 60, 30);
        t1 = new JTextField("0");
        t1.setBounds(80, 40, 50, 30);
        t2 = new JTextField("0");
        t2.setBounds(240, 40, 50, 30);
        b1 = new JButton("INR");
        b1.setBounds(50, 80, 60, 15);
        b2 = new JButton("Dollar");
        b2.setBounds(190, 80, 60, 15);
        b3 = new JButton("close");
        b3.setBounds(150, 150, 60, 30);

        b1.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
            {
                double d
                    = Double.parseDouble(t1.getText());
                double d1 = (d / 83.24);
                String str1 = String.valueOf(d1);
                t2.setText(str1);
            }
        });
        b2.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
            {
                double d2
                    = Double.parseDouble(t2.getText());
                double d3 = (d2 * 83.24);
                String str2 = String.valueOf(d3);
                t1.setText(str2);
            }
        });
    }
}
```





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```
});
b3.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
    {
        f.dispose();
    }
});
f.addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {
    public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e)
    {
        System.exit(0);
    }
});
f.add(l1);
f.add(t1);
f.add(l2);
f.add(t2);
f.add(b1);
f.add(b2);
f.add(b3);

f.setLayout(null);
f.setSize(400, 300);
f.setVisible(true);
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
    converter();
} }
```

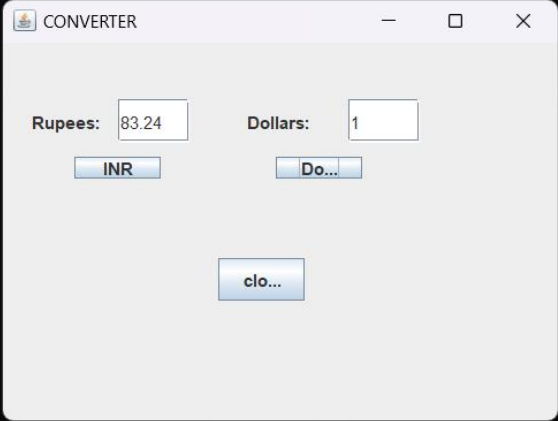


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```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e  X  +  v
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
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C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>javac GFG.java
C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\Charmi>java GFG.java
```

A screenshot of a Java application window titled "CONVERTER". The window has a light gray background and a standard Windows title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Inside the window, there are two input fields: "Rupees:" with the value "83.24" and "Dollars:" with the value "1". Below the "Rupees:" field is a button labeled "INR". Below the "Dollars:" field is a button labeled "Do...". At the bottom center of the window is a button labeled "clo...".

```
CONVERTER
Rupees: 83.24 Dollars: 1
INR Do...
clo...
```