1) Java program to create class with instance variables, constructors, methods and clone the object. Solution:

```
class Book
{
       String name;
       int pages;
       double price;
       Book(String name,int pages,double price)
              this.name=name;
              this.pages=pages;
              this.price=price;
              System.out.println("Book object created");
       Book(Book b)
              this.name=b.name;
              this.pages=b.pages;
              this.price=b.price;
       }
       void display()
       System.out.println("Book details are");
       System.out.println("Book name="+name);
       System.out.println("Number of pages in the book="+pages);
       System.out.println("Price of the book="+price);
}
public class TestBook
{
       public static void main(String[] args)
              Book b1=new Book("java",700,1000);
              b1.display();
              Book b2=new Book(b1);
              System.out.println("After cloning...");
              b2.display();
       }
}
```

D:\lab\lab\p1>javac TestBook.java

D:\lab\lab\p1>java TestBook
Book object created
Book details are
Book name=java
Number of pages in the book=700
Price of the book=1000.0
After cloning...
Book details are
Book name=java
Number of pages in the book=700
Price of the book=1000.0

2) Java program to illustrate the concept of dynamic method dispatch. Solution:

```
class A
  void test()
    System.out.println("Invoking Test from A");
class B extends A
  void test()
    System.out.println("Invoking Test from B");
class C extends B
  void test()
    System.out.println("Invoking Test from C");
public class TestDMD
  public static void main(String[] args)
   A a=new A();
  B b=new B();
   C = new C();
   A temp;
   temp=a;
   temp.test();
   temp=b;
   temp.test();
   temp=c;
   temp.test();
```

D:\lab\lab\p2>javac TestDMD.java

D:\lab\lab\p2>java TestDMD Invoking Test from A Invoking Test from B Invoking Test from C

3) Java program to calculate salaries of n employees. Solution:

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```
import java.util.*;
class Employee
  String name, designation;
  int id;
  double basic,da,hra,totalsalary;
  Scanner sc;
  public Employee()
    sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter employee name:");
    name=sc.next();
    System.out.println("Enter employee designation:");
    designation=sc.next();
    System.out.println("Enter employee id:");
    id=sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter employee basic pay:");
    basic=sc.nextDouble();
  void calculatePay()
    da=0.6*basic;
    hra=0.3*basic;
    totalsalary=basic+da+hra;
  void getSalaryDetails()
    System.out.println("Employee name="+name);
    System.out.println("Employee designation="+designation);
    System.out.println("Employee id="+id);
    System.out.println("Employee totalsalary="+totalsalary);
  }
public class TestEmployee
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter number of employees:");
    int n=s.nextInt();
    Employee e[]=new Employee[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < e.length; i++)
```

```
Output:
D:\lab\lab\p3>javac TestEmployee.java
D:\lab\lab\p3>java TestEmployee
Enter number of employees:
Enter data for employee 1
Enter employee name:
john
Enter employee designation:
Enter employee id:
1234
Enter emplovee basic pav:
5000
Enter data for employee 2
Enter employee name:
smith
Enter employee designation:
manager
Enter employee id:
5678
Enter employee basic pay:
8000
_____
Employee 1 details are:
Employee name=john
Employee designation=clerk
Employee id=1234
Employee totalsalary=9500.0
Employee 2 details are:
Employee name=smith
Employee designation=manager
Employee id=5678
Employee totalsalary=15200.0
```

```
4) Java program to perform various arithmetic operations using packages.
Solution:
File1:Addition.java
     package add;
     public class Addition
       private int a,b;
       public Addition(int a,int b)
               this.a=a;
               this.b=b;
       public int addResult()
               return a+b;
File2: Subtraction.java
     package subtract;
     public class Subtraction
       private int a,b;
       public Subtraction(int a,int b)
               this.a=a;
               this.b=b;
       public int subResult()
               return a-b;
File3:Product.java
     package add.subtract.multiply;
     public class Product
       private int a,b;
       public Product(int a,int b)
               this.a=a;
               this.b=b;
```

```
public int productResult()
               return a*b;
File4:Division.java
     package div;
     public class Division
       protected int a,b;
       public Division(int a,int b)
               this.a=a;
               this.b=b;
       public int divResult()
               return a/b;
File5:ModuloDivision.java
     package div2;
     import div.Division;
     public class ModuloDivision extends Division
       public ModuloDivision(int a,int b)
               super(a,b);
       public int moduloResult()
              return a%b;
File6:TestArithmetic.java
     import add. Addition;
     import subtract. Subtraction;
     import add.subtract.multiply.Product;
     import div.Division;
     import div2.ModuloDivision;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class TestArithmetic
 public static void main(String[] args)
         Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
         System.out.println("Enter two integers:");
         int k=sc.nextInt(),j=sc.nextInt();
         int result;
         Addition a=new Addition(k,j);
         result=a.addResult();
         System.out.println("Addition result="+result);
         Subtraction s=new Subtraction(k,j);
         result=s.subResult();
         System.out.println("Subtraction result="+result);
         Product p=new Product(k,j);
         result=p.productResult();
         System.out.println("Multiplication result="+result);
         Division d=new Division(k,j);
         result=d.divResult();
         System.out.println("Division result="+result);
         ModuloDivision md=new ModuloDivision(k,j);
         result=md.moduloResult();
         System.out.println("Modulo Divison result="+result);
  }
```

```
Note: Compile File 1 to File 4 using "javac Filename.java -d."
Compile file 5 using "javac TestArithmetic.java"
Output:
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac Addition.java -d .
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac Subtraction.java -d .
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac Product.java -d .
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac Division.java -d .
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac ModuloDivision.java -d .
D:\lab\lab\p4>javac TestArithmetic.java
D:\lab\lab\p4>java TestArithmetic
Enter two integers:
Addition result=13
Subtraction result=3
Multiplication result=40
Division result=1
Modulo Divison result=3
```

5) Java program design an ecommerce website using inheritance, abstract classes and dynamic polymorphism

```
Solution:
```

```
import java.util.*;
interface OnlineShopping
  String items[]={"Laptops", "Books", "Mobiles", "TV"};
  void viewProducts();
  void buyProducts();
interface BillPayments
  void payBill();
  String billType();
class Passenger
  String name, gender;
  int age;
  Passenger(String name, String gender, int age) {
     this.name = name;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.age = age;
  }
abstract class TrainTickets extends Passenger
  int ticketid;
  TrainTickets(String name, String gender, int age, int ticketid)
     super(name, gender, age);
     this.ticketid=ticketid;
  abstract void showTicketDetails();
class ECommerce extends TrainTickets implements OnlineShopping,BillPayments
  public ECommerce(String name, String gender, int age, int ticketid) {
     super(name, gender, age, ticketid);
  }
  void showTicketDetails() {
     System.out.println("Passenger name="+name);
    System.out.println("Gender="+gender);
```

```
System.out.println("Age="+age);
    System.out.println("Ticketid="+ticketid);
  public void viewProducts() {
    System.out.println("Available products are:");
    for(String k:items)
       System.out.println(k);
  }
  public void buyProducts() {
    System.out.println("Method to buy products");
  public void payBill() {
    System.out.println("Method to pay bill");
  public String billType() {
  return "Bill Type:MobileRecharge";
  }
public class TestEcommerce {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int choice;
    ECommerce ec=new ECommerce("john", "male", 23,12345);
    Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    do{
    System.out.println("1:TrainTicketing\n2:Products\n3:Bill payments\n4:Exit\nEnter choice:");
    choice=sc.nextInt();
       switch (choice)
       {
         case 1:
            TrainTickets tt=ec;tt.showTicketDetails();
            break;
         case 2:
            OnlineShopping os=ec;os.viewProducts();os.buyProducts();
            break;
         case 3:
            BillPayments bp=ec;
            System.out.println(bp.billType());
            bp.payBill();
            break;
         case 4:System.exit(0);
    }while(choice!=5);
  }}
```

```
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p5>javac TestEcommerce.java
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p5>java TestEcommerce
1:TrainTicketing
2:Products
3:Bill payments
4:Exit
Enter choice:
Passenger name=john
Gender=male
Age=23
Ticketid=12345
1:TrainTicketing
2:Products
3:Bill payments
4:Exit
Enter choice:
Available products are:
Laptops
Books
Mobiles
T۷
Method to buy products
1:TrainTicketing
2:Products
3:Bill payments
4:Exit
Enter choice:
```

6) Java program to perform various String handling operations and stringtokenization. Solution:

```
import java.util.StringTokenizer;
public class StringDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     String s1="java";
    String s2="JAVA";
    System.out.println("s1="+s1);System.out.println("s2="+s2);
    System.out.println("s1==s2?"+s1.equals(s2));
    System.out.println("s1==s2?"+s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2));
    System.out.println(s1.charAt(2)+","+s2.charAt(1));
    String s3=s1.concat("program");
    System.out.println("s3="+s3);
    System.out.println("CompareTo:"+s1.compareTo(s2));
    System.out.println("CompareTo:"+s1.compareToIgnoreCase(s2));
    System.out.println("Uppercase of s1="+s1.toUpperCase());
    System.out.println("Lowercase of s2="+s2.toLowerCase());
     System.out.println("s1 startswith="+s1.startsWith("j")+",s1 endswith="+s1.endsWith("a"));
     System.out.println("substring of s3="+s3.substring(2, s3.length()));
    char ch[]=new char[s3.length()];
     s3.getChars(0, 5, ch, 0);
    System.out.println(ch);
    String s4="This is a demo for string tokenization";
    System.out.println("s4="+s4);
     StringTokenizer token=new StringTokenizer(s4);
     System.out.println("Number of tokens/words="+token.countTokens());
     System.out.println("Tokens of "+s4+" are:");
     while (token.hasMoreTokens())
     {
       System.out.println(token.nextToken());
  }
```

```
Output:
```

```
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p6>javac StringDemo.java
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p6>java StringDemo
s1=java
s2=ĴĀVĀ
s1==s2?false
s1==s2?true
v.A
s3=javaprogram
CompareTo:32
CompareTo:0
Uppercase of s1=JAVA
Lowercase of s2=java
s1 startswith=true,s1 endswith=true
substring of s3=vaprogram
javap
s4=This is a demo for string tokenization
Number of tokens/words=7
Tokens of 'This is a demo for string tokenization' are:
This
is
a
demo
for
string
tokenization
```

7) Java program to handle multiple exceptions. Solution:

```
import java.util.*;
public class ExceptionDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int a,b,c;
    Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter two integers:");
    try{
    a=sc.nextInt();
    b=sc.nextInt();
       System.out.println("Division Result="+(a/b));
       System.out.println("Number of commandline arguments="+args.length);
       System.out.println("First argument="+args[0]);
    catch(ArithmeticException ae)
     {
       System.out.println("Caught Division by zero error:"+ae);
    catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
     {
       System.out.println("Exception caught="+e);
     }
    catch (Exception e)
       System.out.println("Entered numbers are not integers");
```

```
Output:
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p7>javac ExceptionDemo.java
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p7>java ExceptionDemo
Enter two integers:
Ø
Caught Division by zero error:java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p7>java ExceptionDemo
Enter two integers:
abc
Entered numbers are not integers
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p7>java ExceptionDemo
Enter two integers:
4
Division Result=2
Number of commandline arguments=0
Exception caught=java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 0
```

8) Java program to create and handle user defined exception. Solution:

```
class MyException extends Exception {
private int detail;
MyException(int a) {
detail = a;
public String toString() {
return "MyException[" + detail + "]";
}
}
public class UserDefinedException {
 static void compute(int a) throws MyException {
System.out.println("Called compute(" + a + ")");
if(a > 10)
throw new MyException(a);
System.out.println("Normal exit");
public static void main(String args[]) {
try {
compute(1);
compute(20);
} catch (MyException e) {
System.out.println("Caught " + e);
```

Output:

```
D:\lab\lab\OoopUsingJava\src\p8>javac UserDefinedException.java
```

```
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p8>java UserDefinedException
Called compute(1)
Normal exit
Called compute(20)
Caught MyException[20]
```

9) Java program to demonstrate client-server environment using multithreading Solution:

```
import java.io.*;
class Data
  String msg;
  boolean status;
}
class Client extends Thread
  Data t;
  public Client(Data t) {
     this.t = t;
     t.status=false;
     start();
  }
  public void run()
     stp:
     while (true)
       while (!t.status)
          try {
          BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
            System.out.println("CLIENT:Enter msg");
            String m=br.readLine();
            t.status=true;
            t.msg=m;
            if (t.msg.equals("stop"))
            break stp;
          } catch (Exception e) {}
     }
  }
class Server extends Thread
  Data t;
  public Server(Data t) {
     this.t = t;
```

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```
start();
       public void run()
         stp:
         while (true)
           while (t.status)
               System.out.println("SERVER:Msg received from client="+t.msg);
               if (t.msg.equals("stop"))
               break stp;
               t.status=false;
       }
     }
     public class ClientServer {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         Data d=new Data();
         Client c=new Client(d);
         Server s=new Server(d);
Output:
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p9>java ClientServer
CLIENT:Enter msg
hai server
SERVER: Msg received from client=hai server
CLIENT:Enter msg
this is client thread
SERVER: Msg received from client=this is client thread
CLIENT:Enter msg
stop
SERVER: Msg received from client=stop
```

Java Programming Lab

10) Java program to perform mutual exclusion using thread synchronization Solution:

```
class CallMe
  synchronized void call(String msg)
     System.out.print("["+msg);
     try {
       Thread.sleep(1000);
     } catch (Exception e) {}
    System.out.println("]");
  }
class Caller implements Runnable
  CallMe target;
  String msg;
  Thread t;
  public Caller(CallMe target,String msg) {
     this.msg = msg;
     this.target = target;
     this.t = new Thread(this);
     t.start();
  }
  public void run()
     target.call(msg);
public class SyncDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    CallMe cm=new CallMe();
     Caller obj1=new Caller(cm,"Hello");
     Caller obj2=new Caller(cm, "Synchronized");
     Caller obj3=new Caller(cm,"World");
    //wait for threads to finish
     try {
       obj1.t.join();obj2.t.join();obj3.t.join();
     } catch (Exception e) {}
  }
```

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D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p10>javac SyncDemo.java

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p10>java SyncDemo

[Hello] [World] [Synchronized]

11) Java program to demonstrate linkedlist, hashset classes and iterator interface Solution:

```
import java.util.*;
public class ListAndSetDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     LinkedList list=new LinkedList();
     System.out.println("List="+list+",size="+list.size());
     HashSet set=new HashSet();
     System.out.println("Set="+set+",size="+set.size());
     System.out.println("Adding elements to list...");
list.add("Ece");list.add("IT");list.add("EEE");list.addLast("Mechanical");list.add("Civil");list.addFirst("
Cse");
     System.out.println("List="+list+",size="+list.size());
     System.out.println("Adding elements to set...");
     set.add("Cse");
     set.add("Ece");set.add("IT");set.add("EEE");set.add("Mechanical");set.add("Civil");
     System.out.println("Set="+set+",size="+set.size());
     System.out.println("Iterating elements in the list:");
     Iterator it=list.iterator();
     while (it.hasNext())
       System.out.print(it.next()+"->");
     System.out.println("\nIterating elements in the set:");
     it=set.iterator();
     while (it.hasNext())
       System.out.println(it.next());
  }
}
```

```
Output:
```

Mechanical

TT

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p11>javac ListAndSetDemo.java
Note: ListAndSetDemo.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p11>java ListAndSetDemo

List=[],size=0
Set=[],size=0
Adding elements to list...
List=[Cse, Ece, IT, EEE, Mechanical, Civil],size=6
Adding elements to set...
Set=[Civil, Cse, EEE, Ece, Mechanical, IT],size=6
Iterating elements in the list:
Cse->Ece->IT->EEE->Mechanical->Civil->
Iterating elements in the set:
Civil
Cse
EEE
EEE

M.V.S.R Engineering College, Department of CSE

12) Java program to demonstrate vector, enumeration and comparator interfaces Solution:

```
import java.util.*;
class Student
  String name;
  long rollno;
  public Student(String name, long rollno) {
     this.name = name;
    this.rollno = rollno;
  }
  public String toString() {
    return "Student{" + "name=" + name + ", rollno=" + rollno + "}";
  }
}
class NameSort implements Comparator<Student>
  public int compare(Student obj1, Student obj2) {
     return obj1.name.compareTo(obj2.name);
  }
class RollNoSort implements Comparator<Student>
  public int compare(Student obj1, Student obj2) {
  if(obj1.rollno>obj2.rollno)return 1;
  else if(obj1.rollno<obj2.rollno)return -1;
  return 0;
  }
public class VectorAndComparatorDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Student s1=new Student("james", 2451);
     Student s2=new Student("herbert", 2452);
     Student s3=new Student("david", 1608);
     Vector v=new Vector();
     v.add(s1);v.add(s2);v.add(s3);
     System.out.println("Student Vector="+v);
     System.out.println("Sorting students through names");
     Collections.sort(v,new NameSort());
     System.out.println("After namesort, vector="+v);
     System.out.println("Sorting students through rollno");
    Collections.sort(v,new RollNoSort());
     System.out.println("After rollnosort, vector="+v);
```

```
System.out.println("Enumerating vector elements...");
           Enumeration e=v.elements();
           while (e.hasMoreElements())
             System.out.println(e.nextElement());
Output:
D:\lab\lab\loopUsingJava\src\p12>javac VectorAndComparatorDemo.java
Note: VectorAndComparatorDemo.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.
D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p12>java VectorAndComparatorDemo
Student Vector=[Student{name=james, rollno=2451}, Student{name=herbert, rollno=2452}, Student{name=david, rollno=1608}]
Sorting students through names
After namesort, vector=[Student{name=david, rollno=1608}, Student{name=herbert, r
ollno=2452}, Student{name=james, rollno=2451}]
Sorting students through rollno
After rollnosort, vector=[Student{name=david, rollno=1608}, Student{name=james, r
ollno=2451}, Student{name=herbert, rollno=2452}]
Enumerating vector elements.
Student{name=david, rollno=1608}
Student{name=james, rollno=2451}
Student{name=herbert, rollno=2452}
```

13) Java program to accept data and display output in key, value pairs. Solution:

```
import java.util.*;
public class MapDemo
static HashMap accept(String key,String value,HashMap hm)
  HashMap m=hm;
  m.put(key, value);
  return m;
}
  public static void main(String[] args)
    Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    HashMap map=new HashMap();
    System.out.println("Map="+map);
    System.out.println("Enter key:");
    String key=sc.next();
    System.out.println("Enter value:");
    String value=sc.next();
    map=accept(key, value, map);
    System.out.println("Map="+map);
    System.out.println("Enter one more key:");
     key=sc.next();
    System.out.println("Enter one more value:");
    value=sc.next();
    map=accept(key, value, map);
    System.out.println("Map="+map);
  }
```

```
Output:
```

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p13>javac MapDemo.java

Note: MapDemo java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p13>java MapDemo

Map={}

Enter key:

namekey

Enter value:

david

Map={namekey=david}

Enter one more key:

dateofbirthKev

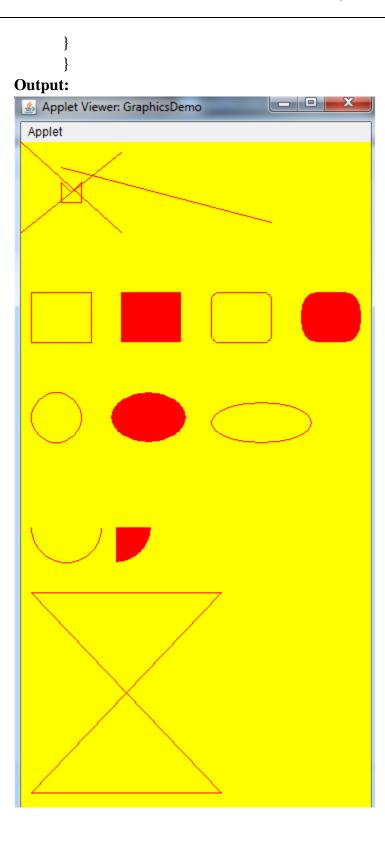
Enter one more value:

20January1976

Map={namekey=david, dateofbirthKey=20January1976}

14) Java program to demonstrate on Graphics class and insert various canvas objects on applet window. Solution:

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.color.ColorSpace;
<applet code="GraphicsDemo" width=350 height=700>
</applet>
*/
public class GraphicsDemo extends Applet {
  public void init()
  {
    Color c1=Color.YELLOW;
     setBackground(c1);
    Color c2=Color.RED;
     setForeground(c2);
  }
public void paint(Graphics g) {
// Draw lines.
g.drawLine(0, 0, 100, 90);
g.drawLine(0, 90, 100, 10);
g.drawLine(40, 25, 250, 80);
// Draw rectangles.
g.drawRect(10, 150, 60, 50);
g.fillRect(100, 150, 60, 50);
g.drawRoundRect(190, 150, 60, 50, 15, 15);
g.fillRoundRect(280, 150, 60, 50, 30, 40);
// Draw Ellipses and Circles
g.drawOval(10, 250, 50, 50);
g.fillOval(90, 250, 75, 50);
g.drawOval(190, 260, 100, 40);
// Draw Arcs
g.drawArc(10, 350, 70, 70, 0, -180);
g.fillArc(60, 350, 70, 70, 0, -90);
// Draw a polygon
int xpoints[] = \{10, 200, 10, 200, 10\};
int ypoints[] = \{450, 450, 650, 650, 450\};
int num = 5;
g.drawPolygon(xpoints, ypoints, num);
int xmpoints[]=\{40,40,50,60,60\};
int ympoints[]=\{60,40,50,40,60\};
//Another polygon
g.drawPolygon(xmpoints, ympoints, num);
```



Compile using: javac GraphicsDemo.java Run using: appletviewer GraphicsDemo.java

15) Java awt program to demonstrate delegation event model. Solution:

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.applet.*;
<applet code="ButtonDemo" width=250 height=150>
</applet>
*/
public class ButtonDemo extends Applet implements ActionListener {
String msg = "";
Button yes, no, maybe;
public void init() {
yes = new Button("Yes");
no = new Button("No");
maybe = new Button("Undecided");
add(yes);
add(no);
add(maybe);
yes.addActionListener(this);
no.addActionListener(this);
maybe.addActionListener(this);
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae) {
String str = ae.getActionCommand();
if(str.equals("Yes")) {
msg = "You pressed Yes.";
}
else if(str.equals("No")) {
msg = "You pressed No.";
else {
msg = "You pressed Undecided.";
}
repaint();
public void paint(Graphics g) {
g.drawString(msg, 6, 100);
```

- D:\lab\lab\p15>javac ButtonDemo.java
- D:\lab\lab\p15>appletviewer ButtonDemo.java



16) Java program to demonstrate on MouseListener. Solution:

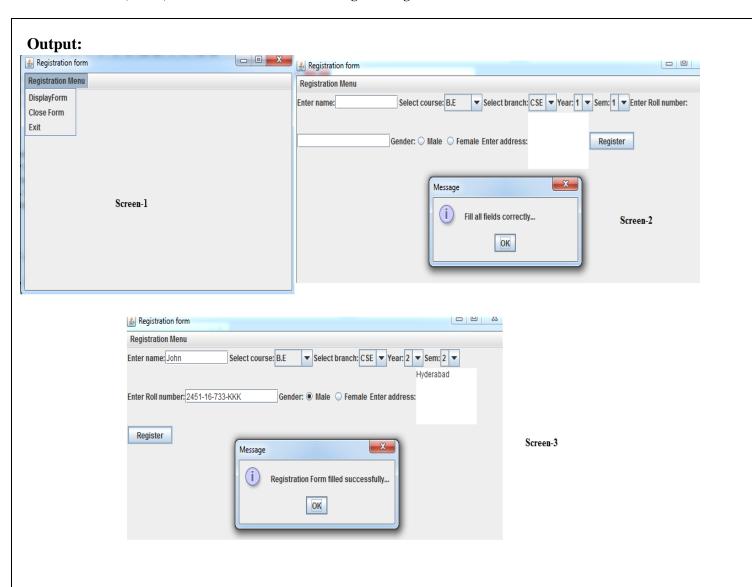
```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
public class MouseListenerDemo extends Frame implements MouseListener
  Label 1;
  public MouseListenerDemo(String title)
    super(title);
    l=new Label("This Label is from frame");
    add(1);
    setLayout(new FlowLayout());
    addMouseListener(this);
    addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter()
       public void windowClosing(WindowEvent we)
         System.exit(0);
    });
    setSize(400,500);
    setVisible(true);
  }
  public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e)
       l.setText("Mouse clicked...");
  public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e)
    1.setText("Mouse Pressed...");
  public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e)
    l.setText("Mouse Released at..."+e.getX()+","+e.getY());
  public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e)
    l.setText("Mouse entered into frame...");
  public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e)
    l.setText("Mouse exited from frame...");
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
            MouseListenerDemo mld=new MouseListenerDemo("MouseListenerDemo");
Output:
D:\lab\lab\p16>javac MouseListenerDemo.java
D:\lab\lab\p16>java MouseListenerDemo
  MouseListenerDemo
                                                                                      _ 0 X
                                                    MouseListenerDemo
                Mouse exited from frame...
                                                                  Mouse entered into frame..
 MouseListenerDemo
                                                                                    - - X
                                                   MouseListenerDemo
               Mouse Pressed...
                                                                 Mouse clicked...
                                                          - - X
                        MouseListenerDemo
                                      Mouse Released at...104,6
```

17) Java program to create a registration form with different controls,menus and event Handling.

```
Solution:
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.awt.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.util.*;
public class RegistrationForm extends JFrame implements ActionListener{
  JPanel p1;
  JMenu m;
  JMenuItem mi1,mi2,mi3;
  JMenuBar mb;
  JLabel 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18;
  JButton b1:
  JTextField tf1,tf2;
  JComboBox cb1,cb2,cb3,cb4;ButtonGroup bg;
  JRadioButton rb1,rb2;
  JTextArea ta:
  Object course[]={"B.E","M.Tech"},branch[]={"CSE","IT","ECE","EEE"};
  Object year[]=\{"1","2","3","4"\},sem[]=\{"1","2"\};
  public RegistrationForm(String title) {
    super(title);
    p1=new JPanel(new FlowLayout(10, 1, 2));
    mb=new JMenuBar();
    mi1=new JMenuItem("DisplayForm");
    mi2=new JMenuItem("Close Form");
    mi3=new JMenuItem("Exit");
    m=new JMenu("Registration Menu");
    m.add(mi1);m.add(mi2);m.add(mi3);mb.add(m);setJMenuBar(mb);
    mi1.addActionListener(this);mi2.addActionListener(this);mi3.addActionListener(this);
    11=new JLabel("Enter name:");12=new JLabel("Select course:");
    13=new JLabel("Select branch:"):
    14=new JLabel("Year:");15=new JLabel("Sem:");16=new JLabel("Enter Roll number:");
    17=new JLabel("Gender:");18=new JLabel("Enter address:");
    tf1=new JTextField(10);tf2=new JTextField(15);ta=new JTextArea(5,10);
    cb1=new JComboBox(course);cb2=new JComboBox(branch);
    cb3=new JComboBox(year);cb4=new JComboBox(sem);
    rb1=new JRadioButton("Male"):rb2=new JRadioButton("Female");
    bg=new ButtonGroup();bg.add(rb1);bg.add(rb2);
    b1=new JButton("Register");
    b1.addActionListener(this);
    p1.add(11);p1.add(tf1);p1.add(12);p1.add(cb1);p1.add(13);
```

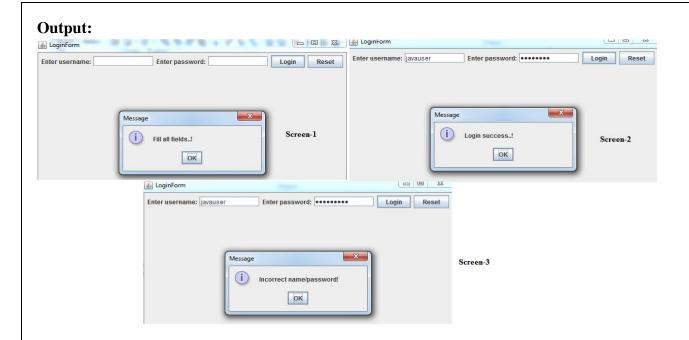
```
p1.add(cb2);p1.add(l4);p1.add(cb3);
    p1.add(l5);p1.add(cb4);p1.add(l6);p1.add(tf2);p1.add(l7);p1.add(rb1);p1.add(rb2);
    p1.add(18);p1.add(ta);p1.add(b1);
    add(p1);p1.setVisible(false);
    setSize(500,500);setVisible(true);setDefaultCloseOperation(3);
  }
  public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae) {
    if (ae.getSource()==mi1) p1.setVisible(true);
    else if(ae.getSource()==mi2)p1.setVisible(false);
    else if(ae.getSource()==mi3)System.exit(0);
    else
       if(tf1.getText().equals("") || tf2.getText().equals("") || ta.getText().equals(""))
       JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Fill all fields correctly...");
       else
       JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Registration Form filled successfully...");
     }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    new RegistrationForm("Registration form");
  }
}
```



18) Java program to create a login form with necessary controls, layout managers and dialog boxes using swings.

```
Solution:
```

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
public class LoginForm extends JFrame implements ActionListener{
JLabel 11,12;
JTextField tf;
JPasswordField pf;
JButton b1,b2;
  public LoginForm(String title) {
     super(title);
     11=new JLabel("Enter username:");
     12=new JLabel("Enter password:");
     tf=new JTextField(10);
     pf=new JPasswordField(10);
     b1=new JButton("Login");b2=new JButton("Reset");
     b1.addActionListener(this);b2.addActionListener(this);
     setLayout(new FlowLayout());
     add(11);add(tf);add(12);add(pf);add(b1);add(b2);
     setSize(600,400);
     setVisible(true);
  }
  public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
     if (e.getSource()==b1) {
       String name=tf.getText(),pwd=pf.getText();
       if (name.equals("javauser")&&pwd.equals("java1234")) {
         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Login success..!");
       } else if(name.equals("")||pwd.equals("")) {
         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Fill all fields..!");
       }else JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Incorrect name/password!");
     } else {
       tf.setText("");pf.setText("");
     }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     new LoginForm("LoginForm");
  }
}
```

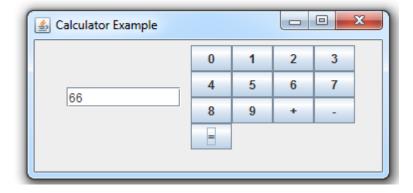


19) Java program to design a simple calculator using swings and apply event handlers. Solution:

```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.awt.*;
public class Calc extends JFrame implements ActionListener
  JTextField tf;
  JButton b[]=new JButton[10];
  JButton add, sub, eq;
  JPanel p1,p2;
int num1,num2,result;
char ch,optr;
  public Calc(String title)
    super(title);
   Container c=getContentPane();
   c.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
   p1=new JPanel();p2=new JPanel(new GridLayout(4,4));
    tf=new JTextField(10);
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
       b[i]=new JButton(i+"");
    }
    add=new JButton("+");
    sub=new JButton("-");
    eq=new JButton("=");
    p1.add(tf);
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
      p2.add(b[i]);
       b[i].addActionListener(this);
    p2.add(add);
    add.addActionListener(this);
    p2.add(sub);
    sub.addActionListener(this);
    p2.add(eq);
    eq.addActionListener(this);
   add(p1);add(p2);
    setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT ON CLOSE);
    setSize(600,600);
    setVisible(true);
```

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
  String str=e.getActionCommand();
  ch=str.charAt(0);
  if (Character.isDigit(ch))
     tf.setText(tf.getText()+str);
  } else
     if(str.equals("+"))
       optr='+';
       num1=Integer.parseInt(tf.getText());
       tf.setText("");
     }else if(str.equals("-"))
       optr='-';
       num1=Integer.parseInt(tf.getText());
       tf.setText("");
     else if(str.equals("="))
       num2=Integer.parseInt(tf.getText());
       switch (optr)
       {
          case '+':result=num1+num2;
            break;
          case '-':result=num1-num2;
            break;
       tf.setText(result+"");
   }
public static void main(String[] args) {
  new Calc("Calculator Example");
}
```

- D:\lab\lab\p19>javac Calc.java
- D:\lab\lab\p19>java Calc



B.E.-2/4-Semester-IV(CBCS)

20) Java program to copy data from one file to another file. Solution:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
public class FileCopy
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String srcfile, destfile;
     int k;
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter source file with extension");
     srcfile=sc.next();
     System.out.println("Enter destination file with extension to copy");
     destfile=sc.next();
     try{
     FileReader fr=new FileReader(srcfile);
     FileWriter fw=new FileWriter(destfile);
       while ((k=fr.read())!=-1)
       {
          fw.write(k);
       System.out.println("File content copied...");
       fr.close();fw.close();
     }catch(Exception e)
       System.out.println("Source File not found...");
  }
```

Output: D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p20>javac FileCopy.java D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p20>java FileCopy Enter source file with extension file1.txt Enter destination file with extension to copy file2.txt File content copied... - - X file1 - Notepad file2 - Notepad File Edit Format View Help File Edit Format View Help his is first data from file1.txt his is second data from file1.txt This is first data from file1.txt This is second data from file1.txt Outputfile Input file

21) Java program to merge contents of two files and display output on console. Solution:

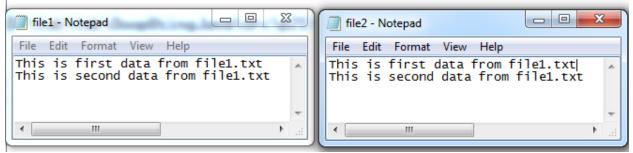
```
Note: First create two files file1.txt and file2.txt and execute this program
import java.io.*;
public class FileMerge
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     try {
       InputStream fis1=new FileInputStream("file1.txt");
       InputStream fis2=new FileInputStream("file2.txt");
       InputStream is=new SequenceInputStream(fis1, fis2);
       int k;
       System.out.println("Data after merging contents\n=====");
       while ((k=is.read())!=-1)
          System.out.print((char)k);
       System.out.println("Merge completed");
       fis1.close();fis2.close();
       is.close();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Input files not found..");
```

Output:

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p21>javac FileMerge.java

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p21>java FileMerge Data after merging contents

```
This is first data from file1.txt
This is second data from file1.txt
This is first data from file1.txt
This is second data from file1.txt
Merge completed
```



Java Programming Lab

22) Java program to illustrate serialization

```
Solution:
    import java.io.*;
    class Student implements Serializable
       String name;
       long rollno;
       public Student(String name, long rollno) {
         this.name = name;
         this.rollno = rollno;
       }
       public String toString() {
         return "Student{" + "name=" + name + ", rollno=" + rollno + '}';
       }
    }
    public class SerializeDemo {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
         Student s1=new Student("student1", 2451);
         Student s2=new Student("student2",2452);
         Student s3=new Student("student3",1603);
         try{
         FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("serialize.txt");
         ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
         oos.writeObject(s1);oos.writeObject(s2);oos.writeObject(s3);
         System.out.println("File serialization completed...");
         oos.close();fos.close();
         System.out.println("Performing deserialization\n======");
         FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream("serialize.txt");
         ObjectInputStream ois=new ObjectInputStream(fis);
         Student ds1=(Student)ois.readObject();
         Student ds2=(Student)ois.readObject();
         Student ds3=(Student)ois.readObject();
         System.out.println(ds1);System.out.println(ds2);System.out.println(ds2);
         ois.close();fis.close();
         }catch(Exception e)
            System.out.println("Serialization not possible...");
       }
```

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p22>javac SerializeDemo.java

D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p22>java SerializeDemo

File serialization completed... Performing deserialization

Student{name=student1, rollno=2451}

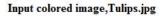
Student{name=student2, rollno=2452} Student{name=student2, rollno=2452}

```
23) Java program to retrieve webpage using URL class.
Solution:
    import java.io.*;
    import java.net.*;
    import java.util.*;
    public class URLDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
             String str;
             System.out.println("Enter url name:");
             BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
             str=br.readLine();
             URL url=new URL(str);
             System.out.println("Protocol="+url.getProtocol());
            System.out.println("Host="+url.getHost());
            System.out.println("File="+url.getFile());
            System.out.println("Path="+url.getPath());
            System.out.println("Port="+url.getDefaultPort());
            br.close();
            URLConnection conn=url.openConnection();
           br=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
           String temp;
            while ((temp=br.readLine())!=null) {
                 System.out.println(temp);
                 //br.close();
    Output:
        D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p23>javac URLDemo.java
        D:\lab\lab\0oopUsingJava\src\p23>java URLDemo
         Enter url name:
         https://www.google.com/
         Protocol=https
        Host=www.google.com
         File=/
         Path=/
        Port=443
<!doctype html><html itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/WebPage" lang="en-IN"><head><meta content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"><meta content="/images/branding/googleg/lx/googleg_standard_color_128dp.png" itemprop="image"><title>Google</title><script nonce="b6aMaMh9Aq5sNuHsLQYekQ==">(function(){window.google={kEI: 'yJrIWvwPyve8BPf3tsgE', kEXPI: '0,1353747,529,640,759,86,131,548,339,16,58,366,336,342,39,176,109,5,51,123,2341918,122,81,329294,1294,12383,2347,2508,32691,16115,769,7,792,7,661,4456,5471,6381,3101,234,2,2,1624,514,2467,2196,367,550,332,332,326,1776,113,2201,19,2114,1058,224,2212,136,49,81,3718,13,248,210,439,479,444,1046,750,1,7,6,20,353,24,287,64,134,176,3,299,432,618,402,43,324,37,29,2,2,2,269,358,51,612,388,789,965,147,300,133,712,5,154,323,3,95,309,129,274,20,132,365,695,1,51,429,38,7,3,41,44,516,15,630,8,326,21,191,770,666,196,722,137,441,706,365,199,409,3,47,218,57,2,184,167,84,324,2,107,7,249,596,325,42,
         Port=443
```

24) Java program to load and display image and perform gray scale. **Solution:** Given input image name="Tulips.jpg" Output image name="output.jpg" import java.io.File; import java.io.IOException; import java.awt.image.BufferedImage; import javax.imageio.ImageIO; public class ImageGrayScale{ public static void main(String args[])throws IOException{ BufferedImage img = null; File f = null; //read image try{ f = new File("/home/mvsr/Tulips.jpg"); img = ImageIO.read(f); }catch(IOException e){ System.out.println(e); } //get image width and height int width = img.getWidth(); int height = img.getHeight(); //convert to grayscale for(int y = 0; y < height; y++) for(int x = 0; x < width; x++){ int p = img.getRGB(x,y); int a = (p >> 24) & 0xff;int r = (p >> 16) & 0xff;int g = (p >> 8) & 0xff;int b = p&0xff; //calculate average int avg = (r+g+b)/3; //replace RGB value with avg $p = (a << 24) \mid (avg << 16) \mid (avg << 8) \mid avg;$ img.setRGB(x, y, p);//write image try{ f = new File("/home/mvsr/output.jpg"); ImageIO.write(img, "jpg", f); }catch(IOException e){

```
System.out.println(e);
}
}
```







Output grayscale image(black&white),Tulips.jpg

```
25) Java program to demonstrate message communication using sockets.
 Solution:
 File1: Socket1.java
 import java.util.*;
 import java.io.*;
 import java.net.*;
 public class Socket1
 {
       public static void main(String[] args)throws Exception
              System.out.println("Socket1 is ready...");
              ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(1234);
              Socket s=ss.accept();
              Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
              DataOutputStream dos=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
              DataInputStream dis=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
              String msg1="",msg2="";
              while(!msg1.equals("quit"))
                     msg1=dis.readUTF();
                     System.out.println("Message from Socket2="+msg1);
                     msg2=sc.nextLine();
                     dos.writeUTF(msg2);
              }
              dis.close();
       }
 }
 File2: Socket2.java
 import java.util.*;
 import java.io.*;
 import java.net.*;
 public class Socket2
       public static void main(String[] args)
              System.out.println("Trying to connect to socket2...");
              try
                     Socket s=new Socket("localhost",1234);
                     System.out.println("Successfully Connected to socket1...");
       System.out.println("Now start communication...Type 'quit' to stop communication");
                     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
DataOutputStream dos=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
DataInputStream dis=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
String msg1="",msg2="";
System.out.println("");
while(!msg1.equals("quit"))
{
    msg1=sc.nextLine();
    dos.writeUTF(msg1);
    msg2=dis.readUTF();
    System.out.println("Message from Socket1="+msg2);
}
dos.close();
}catch(Exception e)
{
System.out.println("Socket1 is not running...you must run socket 1 program first..!");
}
}
```

Note: Before compilation, create a folder "socket" and place two java files in this "socket" folder and compile using the following command:

javac *.java

First, open one LXTerminal and run Socket1 using

java Socket1

Second, open one more LXTerminal and run Socket2 using

java Socket2

