

- 1. Write a program that computes economy rate for a bowler who bowled 6 runs in his first over, 13 runs in second over, 4 runs in third over and 7 runs in his last over.**

package project;

```
/**  
 *  
 * The program to find the economy of the bowler  
 *  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        int n=0;  
        int totalRuns=0;  
        System.out.println("Enter the number of overs bowled by the bowler");  
        n=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)  
        {  
            System.out.println("Enter the runs in "+i+" over");  
            int runs=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
            totalRuns+=runs;  
        }  
        double avg=totalRuns/(double)(n);  
        System.out.println("Total Runs bowled by bowler :"+totalRuns);  
        System.out.println("Economy of bowler :"+avg);  
    }  
}
```

```
Java - Class10/src/project/Question1.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java CounterNamesBeans.java CPAProcesor.java ExtractException.java
1 package project;
2
3 * The program to find the economy of the bowler
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class Question1 {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
10         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
11         int n=0;
12         int totalRuns=0;
13         System.out.println("Enter the number of overs bowled by the bowler");
14         n=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
15         for(int i=1;i<n;i++)
16             for(int j=1;j<6;j++)
17                 totalRuns+=j;
18         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 1 over");
19         int runs1=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
20         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 2 over");
21         int runs2=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
22         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 3 over");
23         int runs3=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
24         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 4 over");
25         int runs4=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
26         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 5 over");
27         int runs5=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
28         System.out.println("Total Runs bowled by bowler :"+totalRuns);
29         System.out.println("Economy of bowler :"+(totalRuns/n));
30     }
31 }
```

<terminated> Question1 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:38:04 pm)

Enter the number of overs bowled by the bowler
2

Enter the runs in 1 over
2

Enter the runs in 2 over
6

Enter the runs in 3 over
4

Enter the runs in 4 over
5

Enter the runs in 5 over
3

Total Runs bowled by bowler :12

Economy of bowler :4.0


```
Java - Class10/src/project/Question1.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java CounterNamesBeans.java CPAProcesor.java ExtractException.java
1 package project;
2
3 * The program to find the economy of the bowler
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class Question1 {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
10         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
11         int n=0;
12         int totalRuns=0;
13         System.out.println("Enter the number of overs bowled by the bowler");
14         n=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
15         for(int i=1;i<n;i++)
16             for(int j=1;j<6;j++)
17                 totalRuns+=j;
18         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 1 over");
19         int runs1=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
20         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 2 over");
21         int runs2=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
22         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 3 over");
23         int runs3=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
24         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 4 over");
25         int runs4=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
26         System.out.println("Enter the runs in 5 over");
27         int runs5=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
28         System.out.println("Total Runs bowled by bowler :"+totalRuns);
29         System.out.println("Economy of bowler :"+(totalRuns/n));
30     }
31 }
```

<terminated> Question1 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:38:40 pm)

Enter the number of overs bowled by the bowler
2

Enter the runs in 1 over
3

Enter the runs in 2 over
4

Enter the runs in 3 over
5

Enter the runs in 4 over
2

Enter the runs in 5 over
3

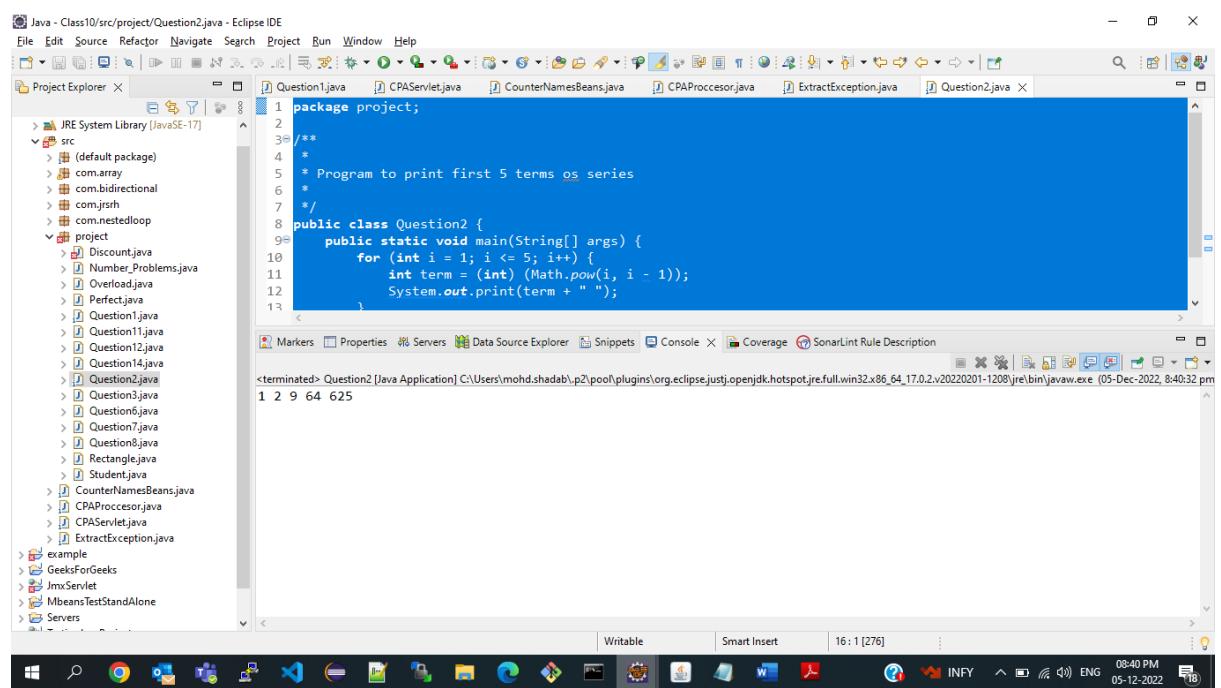
Total Runs bowled by bowler :7

Economy of bowler :3.5

2. Write a program to print first 5 terms of series having terms as n^{n-1} i.e., 1, 2, 9.....

package project;

```
/*
 *
 * Program to print first 5 terms os series
 *
 */
public class Question2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
            int term = (int) (Math.pow(i, i - 1));
            System.out.print(term + " ");
        }
    }
}
```



3. Write a program to print series having terms as $4M + 1$ (print first M numbers).

package project;

```
/**  
 *  
 * WAP to print series having terms 4m+1  
 *  
 */  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question3 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        System.out.println("Enter the value of m");  
        int m = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {  
            System.out.print(4 * i + 1 + " ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows two instances of the Eclipse IDE running side-by-side. Both instances are displaying the same Java code in the editor:

```
1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to print series having terms 4m+1
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class Question3 {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
9         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
10        System.out.println("Enter the value of m");
11        int m = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
12        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
13            System.out.print(4 * i + 1 + " ");
14        }
15    }
16 }
17
```

In the bottom-right corner of each Eclipse window, the status bar shows the date and time: "08:41 PM 05-12-2022". Below the Eclipse windows, the Windows taskbar is visible, featuring the Start button, a search icon, and various pinned application icons.

4. Write a program that implements a class namely Student with fields to store student's name and marks of three subjects. Add constructor and other related methods to the class.

package project;

```
/**  
 * WAP to print the Student Details  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Student {  
    String name="";  
    int num1=0,num2=0,num3=0;  
    public Student(String name, int num1, int num2, int num3) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.num1 = num1;  
        this.num2 = num2;  
        this.num3 = num3;  
    }  
    public void printDetails()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Student Name : "+this.name);  
        System.out.println("Subject 1 Marks : "+this.num1);  
        System.out.println("Subject 2 Marks : "+this.num2);  
        System.out.println("Subject 3 Marks : "+this.num3);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args)throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        System.out.println("Enter the name of the Student");  
        String name=in.readLine();  
        System.out.println("Enter the number of the Subject 1");
```

```
int num1=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
System.out.println("Enter the number of the Subject 2");
int num2=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
System.out.println("Enter the number of the Subject 3");
int num3=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
Student obj=new Student(name, num1, num2, num3);
obj.printDetails();
}
}
```

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Student.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java CounterNames... CPAProcesor... ExtractExcep... Question2.java Question3.java Student.java X
1 package project;
2
3
4 * WAP to print the Student Details
5
6 import java.io.*;
7
8 public class Student {
9     String name="";
10    int num1=0,num2=0,num3=0;
11    public Student(String name, int num1, int num2, int num3) {
12        this.name = name;
13        this.num1 = num1;
14    }
15
<terminated> Student [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst\openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v20220201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:43:44 pm)
Enter the name of the Student
ABC
Enter the number of the Subject 1
10
Enter the number of the Subject 2
12
Enter the number of the Subject 3
15
Student Name : ABC
Subject 1 Marks : 10
Subject 2 Marks : 12
Subject 3 Marks : 15

```



```

Java - Class10/src/project/Student.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java CounterNames... CPAProcesor... ExtractExcep... Question2.java Question3.java Student.java X
1 package project;
2
3
4 * WAP to print the Student Details
5
6 import java.io.*;
7
8 public class Student {
9     String name="";
10    int num1=0,num2=0,num3=0;
11    public Student(String name, int num1, int num2, int num3) {
12        this.name = name;
13        this.num1 = num1;
14    }
15
<terminated> Student [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst\openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v20220201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:43:18 pm)
Enter the name of the Student
Raima
Enter the number of the Subject 1
12
Enter the number of the Subject 2
34
Enter the number of the Subject 3
35
Student Name : Raima
Subject 1 Marks : 12
Subject 2 Marks : 34
Subject 3 Marks : 35

```

5. Write a program that implements a Rectangle class. The rectangle class has fields: length, breadth, re and perimeter. It has static methods: to obtain values of length and breadth, to calculate area and to calculate perimeter.

package project;

```
/**
```

```
* WAP to find the measurement of Rectangle
```

```
*/
```

```
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class Rectangle {
```

```
    static int length;
```

```
    static int breadth;
```

```
    static int area;
```

```
    static int perimeter;
```

```
    public static void getValues()throws IOException {
```

```
        BufferedReader in =new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter the length of Rectangle");
```

```
        length=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter the breadth of Rectangle");
```

```
        breadth=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
```

```
}
```

```
    public static void calArea() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Area : "+(length*breadth));
```

```
}
```

```
    public static void calPeri() {
```

```
        System.out.println("Perimeter : "+(2*(length+breadth)));
```

```
}
```

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

```

        getValues();

        calPeri();

        calArea();

    }

}

```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure with a package named "project" containing several Java files like Question1.java, Question2.java, etc.
- Code Editor:** Displays the Rectangle.java code. The code defines a class Rectangle with static fields length, breadth, area, and perimeter. It includes a static method getValues() that reads length and breadth from the user and calculates area and perimeter.
- Console Output:** Shows the execution of the program. The user enters the length of the rectangle, followed by the breadth. The program then prints the perimeter and area.
- Taskbar:** At the bottom, it shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and system status.

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Rectangle.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java ExtractExc... Question2.java Question3.java Student.java Rectangle.java X 2
1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to find the measurement of Rectangle
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7
8 public class Rectangle {
9     static int length;
10    static int breadth;
11    static int area;
12    static int perimeter;
13
14    public static void getValues()throws IOException {
15        BufferedReader in=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
16        System.out.println("Enter the length of Rectangle");
17        length=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
18        System.out.println("Enter the breadth of Rectangle");
19        breadth=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
20        calculate();
21    }
22
23    public static void calculate() {
24        area=length*breadth;
25        perimeter=2*(length+breadth);
26    }
27
28    public static void display() {
29        System.out.println("Perimeter : "+perimeter);
30        System.out.println("Area : "+area);
31    }
32
33    public static void main(String[] args) {
34        getValues();
35    }
36
37 }

```

Console Output:

```

<terminated> Rectangle[Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:45:56 pm)
Enter the length of Rectangle
6
Enter the breadth of Rectangle
4
Perimeter : 20
Area : 24

```

6. Write a class having a method that receives distance in meters and returns in centimeters. Invoke a method through main().(Hint: 1 meter= 100 centimeters)

package project;

```
/**  
 * WAP to convert meter into centimeter  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question6 {  
    public double convertToCentimeter(double metres) {  
        return metres * 100;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        System.out.println("Enter the metres");  
        double meters = Double.parseDouble(in.readLine());  
        Question6 obj = new Question6();  
        double centiMeters = obj.convertToCentimeter(meters);  
        System.out.println("Meters : " + meters + "m");  
        System.out.println("Centimeters : " + centiMeters + "cm");  
    }  
}
```

```
Java - Class10/src/project/Question6.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java Question2.java Question3.java Student.java Rectangle.java Question6.java
JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
src (default package)
com.array com.bidirectional com.jsrh com.nestedloop project
Discount.java Number_Problems.java Overload.java Perfect.java Question1.java Question11.java Question12.java Question14.java Question2.java Question3.java Question6.java Question7.java Question8.java Rectangle.java Student.java CounterNameBeans.java CPAProcessor.java CPAServlet.java ExtractException.java
example GeeksForGeeks JmxServlet MbeansTestStandAlone Servers
Markers Properties Servers Data Source Explorer Snippets Console Coverage SonarLint Rule Description
<terminated> Question6 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v20220201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:47:04 pm)
Enter the metres
.6
Meters : 0.6m
Centimeters : 60.0cm

Java - Class10/src/project/Question6.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer X Question1.java CPAServlet.java Question2.java Question3.java Student.java Rectangle.java Question6.java
JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
src (default package)
com.array com.bidirectional com.jsrh com.nestedloop project
Discount.java Number_Problems.java Overload.java Perfect.java Question1.java Question11.java Question12.java Question14.java Question2.java Question3.java Question6.java Question7.java Question8.java Rectangle.java Student.java CounterNameBeans.java CPAProcessor.java CPAServlet.java ExtractException.java
example GeeksForGeeks JmxServlet MbeansTestStandAlone Servers
Markers Properties Servers Data Source Explorer Snippets Console Coverage SonarLint Rule Description
<terminated> Question6 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v20220201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:46:53 pm)
Enter the metres
6.6
Meters : 6.6m
Centimeters : 660.0cm
```

7. Write a program to input 10 integer elements in a single dimensional array and sort them in descending order using the *bubble sort technique*. Display the original array elements and after sorting.

package project;

```
/*
 * WAP to implement the Bubble Sort technique
 */
import java.io.*;

public class Question7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        int n = 0;
        System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
        n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        int number[] = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter the " + (i + 1) + " elements");
            number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        }
        System.out.println("Array before Sorting");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.print(number[i] + " ");
        }

        for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)
        {
            for(int j=0;j<n-1-i;j++)
            {
                if(number[j]<number[j+1]) {
                    int temp=number[j];
```

```
        number[j]=number[j+1];
        number[j+1]=temp;
    }
}

System.out.println();
System.out.println("Array after Sorting");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    System.out.print(number[i]+" ");
}
}
```

Java - Class10/src/project/Question7.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
4* * WAP to implement the Bubble Sort technique
5 import java.io.*;
6
7
8 public class Question7 {
9     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
10         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
11         int n = 0;
12         System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
13         n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
14         int number[] = new int[n];
15         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

<terminated> Question7 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:48:58 pm)

Enter the size of the array
3
Enter the 1 elements
1
Enter the 2 elements
2
Enter the 3 elements
34
Array before Sorting
1 2 34
Array after Sorting
34 2 1

Java - Class10/src/project/Question7.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
4* * WAP to implement the Bubble Sort technique
5 import java.io.*;
6
7
8 public class Question7 {
9     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
10         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
11         int n = 0;
12         System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
13         n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
14         int number[] = new int[n];
15         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

<terminated> Question7 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:48:20 pm)

Enter the 1 elements
23
Enter the 2 elements
10
Enter the 3 elements
15
Enter the 4 elements
89
Array before Sorting
23 10 89
Array after Sorting
89 23 10

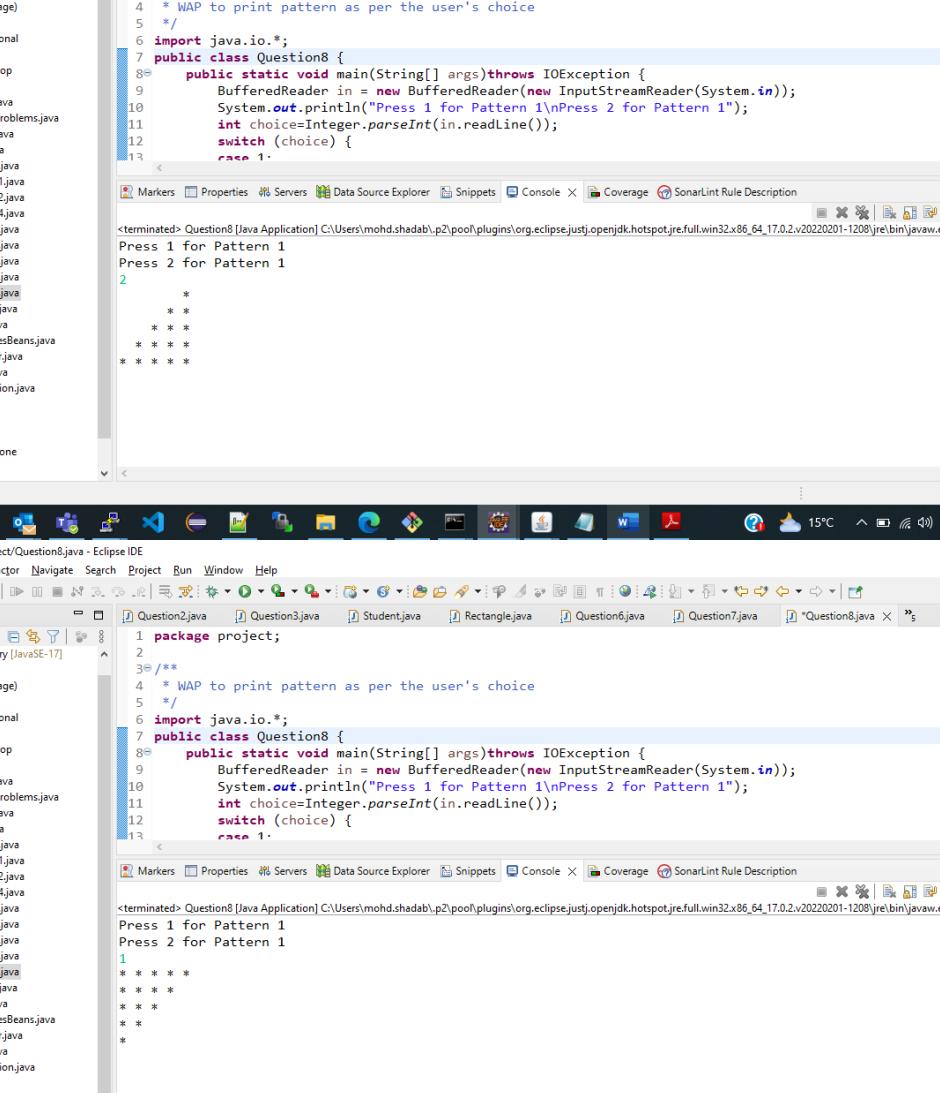
8. Write a menu driven program to print the following patterns:

CHOICE 1: CHOICE 2:

package project;

```
/**  
 * WAP to print pattern as per the user's choice  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question8 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        System.out.println("Press 1 for Pattern 1\\nPress 2 for Pattern 1");  
        int choice=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        switch (choice) {  
            case 1:  
                for(int i=5;i>=1;i--) {  
                    for(int j=1;j<=i;j++) {  
                        System.out.print("* ");  
                    }  
                    System.out.println();  
                }  
                break;  
            case 2:  
                int m=8;  
                for(int i=1;i<=5;i++) {  
                    for(int k=1;k<=m;k++) {  
                        System.out.print(" ");  
                    }  
                    for(int j=1;j<=i;j++) {  
                        System.out.print("* ");  
                    }  
                }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        }  
        System.out.println();  
        m=m-2;  
    }  
    break;  
default:  
    System.out.println("Wrong Choice");  
}  
}  
}
```



The screenshot shows two instances of the Eclipse IDE interface, both displaying the same Java code for Question 8. The code is a WAP that prints a pattern based on user input (1 or 2). The first instance is titled "Java - Class10/src/project/Question8.java - Eclipse IDE" and the second is titled "Java - Class10/src/project/Question8.java - Eclipse IDE". Both instances show the same code in the editor, the same project structure in the Project Explorer, and the same output in the Console tab.

```
1 package project;
2
3 /**
4 * WAP to print pattern as per the user's choice
5 */
6 import java.io.*;
7 public class Question8 {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
9         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
10        System.out.println("Press 1 for Pattern 1\nPress 2 for Pattern 1");
11        int choice=Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
12        switch (choice) {
13            case 1:
14                *
15                **
16                ***
17                ****
18                *****
19                *****
20                ****
21                ***
22                **
23                *
24            case 2:
25                *
26                **
27                ***
28                ****
29                *****
30                *****
31                ****
32                ***
33                **
34                *
35        }
36    }
37 }
```

9. Twin Primes are the numbers whose difference is 2. For example: 3, 5; 5, 7; 11, 13; 17, 19...etc. Define a class Number_Problems with suitable methods which takes an integer argument and prints out all the twin primes below that number.

package project;

```
/**  
 * To find the twin prime number  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Number_Problems {  
    public boolean isPrime(int n) {  
        int c = 0;  
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {  
            if (n % i == 0)  
                c++;  
        }  
        if (c == 2) {  
            return true;  
        } else {  
            return false;  
        }  
    }  
  
    public void findTwin(int upperLimit) {  
        System.out.println("Twin prime numbers are");  
        for (int i = upperLimit; i >= 2; i--) {  
            int num1 = i, num2 = i - 2;  
            if (isPrime(num1) && isPrime(num2)) {  
                System.out.print(num1 + "," + num2 + ";");  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
    BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
    System.out.println("Enter the number");  
    int n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
    Number_Problems obj = new Number_Problems();  
    obj.findTwin(n);  
}
```

```
}
```

Java - Class10/src/project/Number_Problems.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
3 * To find the twin prime number
4 import java.io.*;
5
6 public class Number_Problems {
7     public boolean isPrime(int n) {
8         int c = 0;
9         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
10             if (n % i == 0)
11                 c++;
12         }
13         if (c == 2) {
14             return true;
15         }
16         return false;
17     }
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         Number_Problems np = new Number_Problems();
20         int n = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
21         if (np.isPrime(n)) {
22             System.out.println("Twin prime numbers are");
23             System.out.println(n + ", " + (n + 2));
24         } else {
25             System.out.println("Not a twin prime number");
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Number_Problems.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
3 * To find the twin prime number
4 import java.io.*;
5
6 public class Number_Problems {
7     public boolean isPrime(int n) {
8         int c = 0;
9         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
10             if (n % i == 0)
11                 c++;
12         }
13         if (c == 2) {
14             return true;
15         }
16         return false;
17     }
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         Number_Problems np = new Number_Problems();
20         int n = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
21         if (np.isPrime(n)) {
22             System.out.println("Twin prime numbers are");
23             System.out.println(n + ", " + (n + 2));
24         } else {
25             System.out.println("Not a twin prime number");
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

10. Design a class Overload and perform the following:

Data members:

int n1, n2, n3 : instance variable that stores the integer value

Member methods:

Overload() : default constructor to initialize 0 in all the instance variables

Overload(int, int, int): parameterized constructor to initialize values input by the user

int cube() : calculate the cube of each integer and cube in main()

int add(int, int, int) : parameterized method to pass the cube of all three integers and return the sum of the cube of all three integers

void display(int) : parameterized method to display the result

Write main() method to input, pass values and get return to and from methods and definition of other methods and constructors mentioned above.

```
package project;
```

```
public class Overload {  
    int n1, n2, n3;  
  
    public Overload() {  
        this.n1 = 0;  
        this.n2 = 0;  
        this.n3 = 0;  
    }  
  
    public Overload(int n1, int n2, int n3) {  
        this.n1 = n1;  
        this.n2 = n2;  
        this.n3 = n3;  
    }  
    int cube(int n)  
    {  
        return n*n*n;  
    }  
    int add(int n1,int n2,int n3)  
    {  
        return n1+n2+n3;  
    }  
    void display(int n)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Result is "+n);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int n1,n2,n3;  
        n1=2;n2=3;n3=4;  
        Overload obj=new Overload();  
        obj=new Overload(n1, n2, n3);  
        int c1=obj.cube(n1);  
        int c2=obj.cube(n2);  
        int c3=obj.cube(n3);  
    }  
}
```

```

        int sum=obj.add(c1, c2, c3);
        obj.display(sum);
    }
}

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Overload.java - Eclipse IDE

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure with files like Student.java, Rectangle.java, Question6.java, Question7.java, Question8.java, Number_Problems.java, Overload.java, Perfect.java, Question1.java, Question11.java, Question12.java, Question14.java, Question2.java, Question3.java, Question6.java, Question7.java, Question8.java, Rectangle.java, Student.java, CounterNameBeans.java, CPAPProcessor.java, CPAServlet.java, ExtractException.java.
- Code Editor:** Displays the Overload.java code. The last few lines of the code are:

```

        int sum=obj.add(c1, c2, c3);
        obj.display(sum);
    }
}

```
- Console Output:** Shows the output of the run command: "Result is 99".
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the date and time as "05-Dec-2022, 8:53:27 pm" and the system status as "08:53 PM 05-12-2022".

11. Write a program to input a character and display its ascii code.

package project;

```
/**  
 * WAP to print the ASCII of the entered character  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question11 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        System.out.println("Enter the Character");  
        char ch = (char)(in.read());  
        int ascii=(int)(ch);  
        System.out.println("Entered Character is = "+ch);  
        System.out.println("Ascii Value is = "+ascii);  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows two instances of the Eclipse IDE running side-by-side. Both instances are working on the same Java project, "Java - Class10/src/project/Question11.java".

Code Content:

```
1 package project;
2
4 * WAP to print the ASCII of the entered character
5 import java.io.*;
6 public class Question11 {
7     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
8         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9         System.out.println("Enter the Character");
10        char ch = (char)(in.read());
11        int ascii=(int)(ch);
12        System.out.println("Entered Character is = "+ch);
13        System.out.println("Ascii Value is = "+ascii);
14    }
15 }
```

Output Log:

```
<terminated> Question11 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.java.core\1.17.0.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 08:55:10 pm)
Enter the Character
b
Entered Character is = b
Ascii Value is = 98
```

Second Instance Output:

```
<terminated> Question11 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.java.core\1.17.0.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 08:55:02 pm)
Enter the Character
a
Entered Character is = a
Ascii Value is = 97
```

The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons, including Microsoft Edge, File Explorer, and the Start button.

12. Write a program to input an integer array and input another integer and search this in the given array using Linear Search technique. Display an appropriate message whether the number is found in the array or not.

package project;

```
/**  
 * WAP to implement the linear search techniques  
 */  
  
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Question12 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));  
        int n = 0, ns = 0, k = 0;  
        System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");  
        n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        int number[] = new int[n];  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            System.out.println("Enter the " + (i + 1) + " elements");  
            number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        }  
        System.out.println("Enter the number to be searched");  
        ns = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());  
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
            if (number[i] == ns) {  
                k = 1;  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        if (k == 1) {  
            System.out.println(ns + " is present in Array");  
        } else {
```

```

        System.out.println(ns + " is not present in Array");

    }

}

}

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Question12.java - Eclipse IDE

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the Java project 'Class10' open. The 'Question12.java' file is selected in the Project Explorer. The code implements a linear search for a number in an array. When run, it prompts for the size of the array and the elements, then asks for the number to search for. It outputs the result based on whether the number was found or not.

```

package project;
* WAP to implement the linear search techniques
import java.io.*;

public class Question12 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        int n = 0, ns = 0, k = 0;
        System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
        n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        int number[] = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter the " + (i + 1) + " elements");
            number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        }
        System.out.println("Enter the number to be searched");
        int ns = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (number[i] == ns) {
                System.out.println(ns + " is present in Array");
                k = 1;
            }
        }
        if (k == 0)
            System.out.println(ns + " is not present in Array");
    }
}

```

Output window:

```

<terminated> Question12 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:56:53 pm)
4
Enter the 1 elements
1
Enter the 2 elements
2
Enter the 3 elements
3
Enter the 4 elements
4
Enter the number to be searched
4
4 is present in Array

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Question12.java - Eclipse IDE

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the Java project 'Class10' open. The 'Question12.java' file is selected in the Project Explorer. The code implements a linear search for a number in an array. When run, it prompts for the size of the array and the elements, then asks for the number to search for. It outputs the result based on whether the number was found or not.

```

package project;
* WAP to implement the linear search techniques
import java.io.*;

public class Question12 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        int n = 0, ns = 0, k = 0;
        System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
        n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        int number[] = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter the " + (i + 1) + " elements");
            number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        }
        System.out.println("Enter the number to be searched");
        int ns = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (number[i] == ns) {
                System.out.println(ns + " is present in Array");
                k = 1;
            }
        }
        if (k == 0)
            System.out.println(ns + " is not present in Array");
    }
}

```

Output window:

```

<terminated> Question12 [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v202201-1208\jre\bin\javaw.exe (05-Dec-2022, 8:56:55 pm)
Enter the size of the array
Enter the 1 elements
1
Enter the 2 elements
2
Enter the 3 elements
3
Enter the 4 elements
4
Enter the number to be searched
0
0 is not present in Array

```

13. Design a class Discount to show the successive discount on the items purchased

Data members:

String items : to store the items purchased

double amount : to store the original bill amount

Member methods:

void input() : input the item and total amount of purchase

int cal() : apply 50% of discount on the total purchase amount and return the discounted price

int cal(int, int) : apply two successive discounts on the discounted price and return final discounted price

void display(int) : display the final discounted price along with the items purchased and original bill amount

```
package project;

import java.io.*;
public class Discount {
    String items;
    double amount;
    void input()throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in =new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
        System.out.println("Enter the item name");
        items=in.readLine();
        System.out.println("Enter the amount");
        amount=Double.parseDouble(in.readLine());
    }
    int cal()
    {
        double discount=0.50*amount;
        this.amount=(this.amount-discount);
        return (int)amount;
    }
    int cal(int d1 ,int d2)
    {
        double discount1=(d1*amount)/100.0;
        double dis1=this.amount-discount1;
        double discount2=(dis1*amount)/100.0;
        double dis2=this.amount-discount2;
        return (int) dis2;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Discount obj=new Discount();
        obj.input();
        double amount=obj.amount;
        int discountedPrice1=obj.cal();
        int discountedPrice2=obj.cal(10,2);
        System.out.println("Item Name :: "+obj.items);
        System.out.println("Original Value "+amount);
```

```

        System.out.println("Discounted Price 1 :: "+discountedPrice1);
        System.out.println("Discounted Price 2 :: "+discountedPrice2);
    }
}

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Discount.java - Eclipse IDE

```

10     items=in.readLine();
11     System.out.println("Enter the amount");
12     amount=Double.parseDouble(in.readLine());
13   }
14   int cal()
15   {
16     double discount=0.50*amount;
17     this.amount=(this.amount-discount);
18     return (int)amount;
19   }
20   int cal(int d1 ,int d2)
21   {
22     double discount1=(d1*amount)/100.0;
23     double dis1=this.amount-discount1;
24     double discount2=(dis1*amount)/100.0;
25     double dis2=this.amount-discount2;
26     return (int) dis2;
27   }
28   public static void main(String[] args) throws
29   {
30     Discount obj=new Discount();
31     obj.input();
32     double amount=obj.amount;
33     int discountedPrice1=obj.cal();
34     int discountedPrice2=obj.cal(10,2);
35     System.out.println("Item Name :: "+obj.items);
36     System.out.println("Original Value "+amount);
37     System.out.println("Discounted Price 1 :: "+discountedPrice1);
38     System.out.println("Discounted Price 2 :: "+discountedPrice2);
39   }
40

```

Java - Class10/src/project/Discount.java - Eclipse IDE

```

10     items=in.readLine();
11     System.out.println("Enter the amount");
12     amount=Double.parseDouble(in.readLine());
13   }
14   int cal()
15   {
16     double discount=0.50*amount;
17     this.amount=(this.amount-discount);
18     return (int)amount;
19   }
20   int cal(int d1 ,int d2)
21   {
22     double discount1=(d1*amount)/100.0;
23     double dis1=this.amount-discount1;
24     double discount2=(dis1*amount)/100.0;
25     double dis2=this.amount-discount2;
26     return (int) dis2;
27   }
28   public static void main(String[] args) throws
29   {
30     Discount obj=new Discount();
31     obj.input();
32     double amount=obj.amount;
33     int discountedPrice1=obj.cal();
34     int discountedPrice2=obj.cal(10,2);
35     System.out.println("Item Name :: "+obj.items);
36     System.out.println("Original Value "+amount);
37     System.out.println("Discounted Price 1 :: "+discountedPrice1);
38     System.out.println("Discounted Price 2 :: "+discountedPrice2);
39   }
40

```

14. Write a program to input an array of size n and display the sum of all the numbers present in an array.

package project;

```
/*
 *
 * WAP to find the sum of Array Element
 *
 */
import java.io.*;

public class Question14 {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        int n = 0, sum = 0;
        System.out.println("Enter the size of the array");
        n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        int number[] = new int[n];
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.println("Enter the " + (i+1) + " elements");
            number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
            sum += number[i];
        }
        System.out.println("Elements in a Array");
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            System.out.print(number[i] + " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
        System.out.println("Sum of all the elements " + sum);
    }
}
```

Java - Class10/src/project/Question14.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to find the sum of Array Element
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class Question14 {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws
9         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(r
10     int n = 0, sum = 0;
11     System.out.println("Enter the size of t
12     n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
13     int number[] = new int[n];
14     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
15         System.out.print("Enter the "+(i+1)+":");
16         number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.read
17         sum += number[i];
18     }
19     System.out.println("Elements in a Array");
20     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21         System.out.print(number[i] + " ");
22     }
23     System.out.println();
24     System.out.println("Sum of all the elements " + sum);
25 }
26
27
28
29
30 }
31

```

Project Explorer

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Java - Class10/src/project/Question14.java - Eclipse IDE

```

1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to find the sum of Array Element
4
5 import java.io.*;
6
7 public class Question14 {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws
9         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(r
10     int n = 0, sum = 0;
11     System.out.println("Enter the size of t
12     n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
13     int number[] = new int[n];
14     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
15         System.out.print("Enter the "+(i+1)+":");
16         number[i] = Integer.parseInt(in.read
17         sum += number[i];
18     }
19     System.out.println("Elements in a Array");
20     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21         System.out.print(number[i] + " ");
22     }
23     System.out.println();
24     System.out.println("Sum of all the elements " + sum);
25 }
26
27
28
29
30 }
31

```

Project Explorer

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

15. N is a perfect number if the sum of all the factors of the number (excluding the number itself) is equal to the number itself. Design a class Perfect to input a number and check whether the number is Perfect or not. Display the appropriate messages.

package project;

```
/*
*
* WAP to check the number is perfect
*
*/
import java.io.*;

public class Perfect {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        System.out.println("Enter the number");
        int n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            if (n % i == 0) {
                sum += i;
            }
        }
        if (sum == n) {
            System.out.println(n + " is a Perfect Number");
        } else {
            System.out.println(n + " is not a Perfect Number");
        }
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows two instances of the Eclipse IDE running on a Windows operating system. Both instances are displaying the same Java code in the editor and producing identical output in the terminal window.

Java - Class10/src/project/Perfect.java - Eclipse IDE

```
1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to check the number is perfect
4 import java.io.*;
5
6 public class Perfect {
7     public static void main(String[] args) throws
8         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(
9             System.out.println("Enter the number");
10            int n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
11            int sum = 0;
12            for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13                if (n % i == 0) {
14                    sum += i;
15                }
16            }
17            if (sum == n) {
18                System.out.println(n + " is a Perfect Number");
19            } else {
20                System.out.println(n + " is not a Perfect Number");
21            }
22        }
23    }
24}
25
26
27
28 }
```

Java - Class10/src/project/Perfect.java - Eclipse IDE

```
1 package project;
2
3 * WAP to check the number is perfect
4 import java.io.*;
5
6 public class Perfect {
7     public static void main(String[] args) throws
8         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(
9             System.out.println("Enter the number");
10            int n = Integer.parseInt(in.readLine());
11            int sum = 0;
12            for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13                if (n % i == 0) {
14                    sum += i;
15                }
16            }
17            if (sum == n) {
18                System.out.println(n + " is a Perfect Number");
19            } else {
20                System.out.println(n + " is not a Perfect Number");
21            }
22        }
23    }
24}
25
26
27
28 }
```

Both terminal windows show the following output:

```
<terminated> Perfect [Java Application] C:\Users\mohd.shadab\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot\tmp\jdt\src\project\Perfect.java
Enter the number
28
28 is a Perfect Number
```

Both terminal windows also show the current date and time: 09:11 PM 05-12-2022.