1. Write a java code with the class named ‘acad’ and a method ‘main’. Hard Code the program

with two integers and print the sum of those two.

public class acad{

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a=5;

int b=4;

int c;

c=a+b;

System.out.println(c);

}

}

2) Rewrite the above code, where, inputs are provided by the user at runtime and the output is

printed.

import java.util.\*;

public class acad {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner input1 = new Scanner(System.in);

int a= input1.nextInt();

int b= input1.nextInt();

int c;

c=a+b;

System.out.println(c);

input1.close(); }

}

3) Write a program with method name sum() that accepts two parameters from user and print

the sum of two numbers. Output format should be as:

First number is:

Second number is

Sum is :

import java.util.\*;

public class acad {

public static void main(String[] args) {

sum();

}

static void sum() {

Scanner input1 = new Scanner(System.in);

int a=input1.nextInt();

int b=input1.nextInt();

int c;

c=a+b;

System.out.println(c);

Input1.close();

}

}

4) Write a program to accepts two numbers from stdin and find all the odd as well as even

numbers present in between them.

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Sum\_Odd\_Even

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int n, sumE = 0, sumO = 0;

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter the number of elements in array:");

n = s.nextInt();

int[] a = new int[n];

System.out.println("Enter the elements of the array:");

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

a[i] = s.nextInt();

}

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

if(a[i] % 2 == 0)

{

sumE = sumE + a[i];

}

else

{

sumO = sumO + a[i];

}

}

System.out.println("Sum of Even Numbers:"+sumE);

System.out.println("Sum of Odd Numbers:"+sumO);

}

}

5) Joe is scared to go to school. When her dad asked the reason, joe said she is unable to complete the task given by her teacher. The task was to find the “first 10 multiples” of the number entered from stdin . Eg: Input:3

O/p

O/p:

3 x 1 = 3

3 x 2 = 6

.........

.........

.......

....

3 x 10 = 30

Help Joe in completing the task!

import java.util.Scanner;

public class acad {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

int a;

System.out.println("Enter the number");

a=s.nextInt();

//getting the number from user

for(int i=1;i<=10;i++)

//defining a loop to execute for 10 times

{ System.out.println(a+" \* "+i+" = "+(a\*i));

//printing the multiplication value

}

}

}

6) Write a program consisting method sum() and demonstrate the concept of method

overloading using this method

import java.util.Scanner;

public class acad {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("1.Sum of two numbers \n2.Sum of three numbers");

int a =s.nextInt();

switch (a){

case 1 :

System.out.println("Enter two numbers");

int x=s.nextInt();

int y=s.nextInt();

sum(x,y);

//calling the method sum which accepts two integers

break;

case 2 : System.out.println("Enter three numbers");

int b=s.nextInt();

int c=s.nextInt();

int d=s.nextInt();

sum(b,c,d);

//calling the method sum which accepts three integers

break;

}

}

public static void sum(int a,int b)

//creating a method sum which accepts two integer

{

System.out.println("Sum of two numbers are "+(a+b));

}

public static void sum(int a,int b,int c)

//creating a method sum which accepts three integer

{

System.out.println("Sum of three numbers are "+(a+b+c));

}

}

7) Can you overload a method with same return type.? Explain your answer with proper logic.

Yes, we can overload method with same return type. As overloading depends only on the number and type of arguments passed to the method and it is independent on the return type.

8). Write a program in Java using Arrays, that sorts the element in a descending order. import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.Scanner;

public class acad {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Enter the number of elements in array ");

int n=s.nextInt();

//getting the size of the array

System.out.println("Enter the elements in array");

int[] a=new int[n];

//defining an integer array of size n

for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {

a[i]=s.nextInt();

//getting the value from user for the array

}

Arrays.sort(a);

//this line sort the elements present in the array in ascending order

System.out.println("Array in descending order");

for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)

//loop which is used to print it in a reverse order

{

System.out.println(a[i]);

}

}

}