**Program to find the average of numbers using array**

public class JavaExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

double[] arr = {19, 12.89, 16.5, 200, 13.7};

double total = 0;

for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){

total = total + arr[i];

}

/\* arr.length returns the number of elements

\* present in the array

\*/

double average = total / arr.length;

/\* This is used for displaying the formatted output

\* if you give %.4f then the output would have 4 digits

\* after decimal point.

\*/

System.out.format("The average is: %.3f", average);

}

}

**Output**:

The average is: 52.418

## Calculate average of numbers entered by user

import java.util.Scanner;

public class JavaExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("How many numbers you want to enter?");

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

int n = scanner.nextInt();

/\* Declaring array of n elements, the value

\* of n is provided by the user

\*/

double[] arr = new double[n];

double total = 0;

for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){

System.out.print("Enter Element No."+(i+1)+": ");

arr[i] = scanner.nextDouble();

}

scanner.close();

for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){

total = total + arr[i];

}

double average = total / arr.length;

System.out.format("The average is: %.3f", average);

}

}

**Output:**

How many numbers you want to enter?

5

Enter Element No.1: 12.7

Enter Element No.2: 18.9

Enter Element No.3: 20

Enter Element No.4: 13.923

Enter Element No.5: 15.6

The average is: 16.225

# Java Program to check Even or Odd number

import java.util.Scanner;

class CheckEvenOdd

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int num;

System.out.println("Enter an Integer number:");

//The input provided by user is stored in num

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

num = input.nextInt();

/\* If number is divisible by 2 then it's an even number

\* else odd number\*/

if ( num % 2 == 0 )

System.out.println("Entered number is even");

else

System.out.println("Entered number is odd");

}

}

**Output 1:**

Enter an Integer number:

78

Entered number is even

**Output 2:**

Enter an Integer number:

77

Entered number is odd

**Program to display first n prime numbers**

import java.util.Scanner;

class PrimeNumberDemo

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int n;

int status = 1;

int num = 3;

//For capturing the value of n

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Enter the value of n:");

//The entered value is stored in the var n

n = scanner.nextInt();

if (n >= 1)

{

System.out.println("First "+n+" prime numbers are:");

//2 is a known prime number

System.out.println(2);

}

for ( int i = 2 ; i <=n ; )

{

for ( int j = 2 ; j <= Math.sqrt(num) ; j++ )

{

if ( num%j == 0 )

{

status = 0;

break;

}

}

if ( status != 0 )

{

System.out.println(num);

i++;

}

status = 1;

num++;

}

}

}

**Output:**

Enter the value of n:

15

First 15 prime numbers are:

2

3

5

7

11

13

17

19

23

29

31

37

41

43

47

**Program to display first 100 prime numbers**  
To display the first 100 prime numbers, you can **either enter n value as 100 in the above program** OR write a program like this:

class PrimeNumberDemo

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int n;

int status = 1;

int num = 3;

System.out.println("First 100 prime numbers are:");

System.out.println(2);

for ( int i = 2 ; i <=100 ; )

{

for ( int j = 2 ; j <= Math.sqrt(num) ; j++ )

{

if ( num%j == 0 )

{

status = 0;

break;

}

}

if ( status != 0 )

{

System.out.println(num);

i++;

}

status = 1;

num++;

}

}

}

**Output:**

First 100 prime numbers are:

2

3

5

7

11

13

17

19

23

29

31

37

41

43

47

53

59

61

67

71

73

79

83

89

97

101

103

107

109

113

127

131

137

139

149

151

157

163

167

173

179

181

191

193

197

199

211

223

227

229

233

239

241

251

257

263

269

271

277

281

283

293

307

311

313

317

331

337

347

349

353

359

367

373

379

383

389

397

401

409

419

421

431

433

439

443

449

457

461

463

467

479

487

491

499

503

509

521

523

541

## Program to display the prime numbers from 1 to 100

It will display the prime numbers between 1 and 100.

class PrimeNumbers

{

public static void main (String[] args)

{

int i =0;

int num =0;

//Empty String

String primeNumbers = "";

for (i = 1; i <= 100; i++)

{

int counter=0;

for(num =i; num>=1; num--)

{

if(i%num==0)

{

counter = counter + 1;

}

}

if (counter ==2)

{

//Appended the Prime number to the String

primeNumbers = primeNumbers + i + " ";

}

}

System.out.println("Prime numbers from 1 to 100 are :");

System.out.println(primeNumbers);

}

}

Output:

Prime numbers from 1 to 100 are :

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89 97

## Program to display prime numbers from 1 to n

It will display all the prime numbers between 1 and n (n is the number, entered by user).

import java.util.Scanner;

class PrimeNumbers2

{

public static void main (String[] args)

{

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

int i =0;

int num =0;

//Empty String

String primeNumbers = "";

System.out.println("Enter the value of n:");

int n = scanner.nextInt();

scanner.close();

for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)

{

int counter=0;

for(num =i; num>=1; num--)

{

if(i%num==0)

{

counter = counter + 1;

}

}

if (counter ==2)

{

//Appended the Prime number to the String

primeNumbers = primeNumbers + i + " ";

}

}

System.out.println("Prime numbers from 1 to n are :");

System.out.println(primeNumbers);

}

}

**Output:**

Enter the value of n:

150

Prime numbers from 1 to n are :

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89

97 101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149

## Program to check whether input number is prime or not

import java.util.Scanner;

class PrimeCheck

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int temp;

boolean isPrime=true;

Scanner scan= new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("Enter any number:");

//capture the input in an integer

int num=scan.nextInt();

scan.close();

for(int i=2;i<=num/2;i++)

{

temp=num%i;

if(temp==0)

{

isPrime=false;

break;

}

}

//If isPrime is true then the number is prime else not

if(isPrime)

System.out.println(num + " is a Prime Number");

else

System.out.println(num + " is not a Prime Number");

}

}

**Output:**

Enter any number:

19

19 is a Prime Number

**Output 2:**

Enter any number:

6

6 is not a Prime Number

You can also use [while loop](https://beginnersbook.com/2015/03/while-loop-in-java-with-examples/) to check the prime number:  
Just replace this part of the code in above program:

for(int i=2;i<=num/2;i++)

{

temp=num%i;

if(temp==0)

{

isPrime=false;

break;

}

}

with this:

int i=2;

while(i<= num/2)

{

if(num % i == 0)

{

isPrime = false;

break;

}

i++;

}

# **Java program to print the hostname and IP address of Local system**

import java.net.\*;

public class LocalIp

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

InetAddress address = InetAddress.getLocalHost();

System.out.println("IP address: " + address.getHostAddress());

System.out.println("Host name : " + address.getHostName());

}

catch (UnknownHostException uhEx) {

System.out.println( "Could not find local address!");

}

}

}

Output

IP address: 192.168.10.175

Host name : IncludeHelp\_PC

# **Java program to get the IP address, Hostname based on given Hostname**

import java.net.\*;

import java.util.\*;

public class IPDemo

{

public static void main(String[] args){

String host;

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("\n Enter host name: ");

host = input.nextLine();

try {

InetAddress address = InetAddress.getByName(host);

System.out.println("IP address: " + address.getHostAddress());

System.out.println("Host name : " + address.getHostName());

System.out.println("Host name and IP address: " + address.toString());

}

catch (UnknownHostException ex) {

System.out.println("Could not find " + host);

}

}

}

Output

Enter host name: www.google.com

IP address: 216.58.220.196

Host name : www.google.com

Host name and IP address: www.google.com/216.58.220.196

# **Java program to swap two integer numbers using class**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Swap{

private int num1;

private int num2;

public void setNum1(int num){

this.num1=num;

}

public int getNum1(){

return this.num1;

}

public void setNum2(int num){

this.num2=num;

}

public int getNum2(){

return this.num2;

}

public void swapNumber(){

setNum1(getNum1()+getNum2());

setNum2(getNum1()-getNum2());

setNum1(getNum1()-getNum2());

}

public void inputNumber(){

//temp variable to store num

int num;

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter first number: ");

num = sc.nextInt();

setNum1(num);

System.out.print("Enter second number: ");

num = sc.nextInt();

setNum2(num);

}

public void printNumber(){

System.out.println("First Number is --> "+getNum1());

System.out.println("Second Number is --> "+getNum2());

}

public static void main(String[] ar){

Swap ob = new Swap();

ob.inputNumber();

ob.swapNumber();

ob.printNumber();

}

}

Output

Enter first number: 10

Enter second number: 20

First Number is --> 20

Second Number is --> 10

# **Java program to print pyramid of characters using class**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Pattern2{

private int num;

public void setNum(int num){

this.num=num;

}

public int getNum(){

return this.num;

}

public void printAnswer(){

for(int i=1;i<=getNum();i++){

for(int j=1;j<=getNum()-i+1;j++){

System.out.print(" ");

}

for(int j=1;j<=i;j++){

System.out.print((char)(64+j)+" ");

}

for(int j=i-1;j>=1;j--){

System.out.print((char)(64+j)+" ");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

public void inputNum(){

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter Number : ");

int num = sc.nextInt();

setNum(num);

}

public static void main(String[] ar){

Pattern2 ob = new Pattern2();

ob.inputNum();

ob.printAnswer();

}

}

Output

Enter Number : 5

A

A B A

A B C B A

A B C D C B A

A B C D E D C B A

# **Java program to print star pattern using class**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Pattern1{

private int num;

public void setNum(int num){

this.num=num;

}

public int getNum(){

return this.num;

}

public void printAnswer(){

for(int i=1;i<=getNum();i++){

for(int j=1;j<=i;j++){

System.out.print(" \*");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

public void inputNum(){

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter Number : ");

int num = sc.nextInt();

setNum(num);

}

public static void main(String[] ar){

Pattern1 ob = new Pattern1();

ob.inputNum();

ob.printAnswer();

}

}

Output

Enter Number : 5

\*

\* \*

\* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

# **Java program to demonstrate example of thread**

public class ThreadCreateDemo implements Runnable{

public static void main(String[] ar){

ThreadCreateDemo tcd1=new ThreadCreateDemo();

ThreadCreateDemo tcd2=new ThreadCreateDemo();

Thread t1=new Thread(tcd1);

Thread t2=new Thread(tcd2);

t1.start();

t2.start();

}

public void run(){

for(int i=0;i<=5;i++){

System.out.println("i "+i);

}

for(int j=0;j<=5;j++){

System.out.println("j "+j);

}

}

}

Output

i 0

i 1

i 2

i 3

i 4

i 5

j 0

j 1

j 2

j 3

j 4

j 5

i 0

i 1

i 2

i 3

i 4

i 5

j 0

j 1

j 2

j 3

j 4

j 5

# **Java program to count number of uppercase and lowercase letters in a string**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class CountUpperAndLowerCaseLetters

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

//Scanner is a class used to get the output from the user

Scanner Kb=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("How man strings u want to check?");

//Take the input of no. of test cases

int t=Kb.nextInt();

//looping until the test cases are zero

while(t-->0){

//Input the string

System.out.println("Enter the string!");

String s=Kb.next();

//counter to count the uppercase and lowercase letters

int uppercase=0,lowercase=0;

//looping until the string length is zero

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){

/\*this function ---> isLowercase checks a particular character of the string by its index(charAt(index))

that whether that character is a uppercase letter or lowercase letter,

if it will be an uppercase letter then uppercase counter will be incremented and if

it is a lowercase character then lowercase counter will be incremented

\*/

if(Character.isLowerCase(s.charAt(i))){

lowercase++;

}

else if(Character.isUpperCase(s.charAt(i))){

uppercase++;

}

}

//Print the output

System.out.println("No. of lowercase letter : " + lowercase);

System.out.println("No. of uppercase letter : " + uppercase);

//to give a space of one line

System.out.println();

}

}

}

**Output**

How man strings u want to check?

1

Enter the string!

AAAbbCCddEe

No of lowercase letter : 5

No of uppercase letter : 6

# **Java program to count number of words in a sentence**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ToCountNumberOfWords{

public static void main(String[] args) {

//Scanner is a class used to get the output from the user

Scanner Kb=new Scanner(System.in);

//Input sentence from the user

System.out.println("Enter a sentence!");

/\*hasNext is a function of Scanner class which checks whether the next line is present or not

if the line is present the code will continue to run

but if the next line is not present the code will be terminated

\*/

while(Kb.hasNext()){

//nextLine is a function of Scanner class to read the input line

String line=Kb.nextLine();

/\* this string will contain the words that are split or we can say break by the split function

split function takes parameter i.e from where we have to split the string

here,that parameter is a space as soon as it will find a space,it will break that into substring from there

and store them in string array arr with an index

\*/

String[] arr=line.split(" ");

//counter to count the number of words initialized to zero

int word=0;

//looping to count the number of words in array

for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){

word++;

}

//print the number of words in a sentence

System.out.println(word);

}

}

}

**Input sentence**: "I love programming"

**Output:**

Number of letters: 3

# **Java program to count number of vowels in a string**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class CountVowels {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner Kb=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("How man strings u want to check?");

//Take the input of no. of test cases

int t=Kb.nextInt();

//looping until the test cases are zero

while(t-->0){

//Input the string

System.out.println("Enter the string!");

String s=Kb.next();

//counter to count the number of vowels in a string

int vowels=0;

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){

//character at a particular index of string

char ch=s.charAt(i);

/\*switch is used to check multiple condition by using different cases

here,we will check each character that it is a vowel or not

\*/

switch(ch){

case 'a':

case 'e':

case 'i':

case 'o':

case 'u':

case 'A':

case 'E':

case 'I':

case 'O':

case 'U':

//counter vowels will be incremented each time when a character will be a vowel

vowels++;

break;

default:

// do nothing

}

}

//print the number of vowels in a string

System.out.println(vowels);

}

//to give a space of one line

System.out.println();

}

}

**Input string:** "includehelp"

**Output:**

Number of vowels: 4

# **Java program to count number of digits in a string**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class CheckDigits {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner Kb=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("How man strings u want to check?");

//Take the input of no. of test cases

int t=Kb.nextInt();

//looping until the test cases are zero

while(t-->0){

//Input the string

System.out.println("Enter the string!");

String s=Kb.next();

//counter to count the number of digits in a string

int digits=0;

//looping until the string length is zero

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){

//isDigit is a function of Character class it checks a particular char that whether it is a digit or not

if(Character.isDigit(s.charAt(i))){

//counter digit will be incremented each time when a character will be a digit

digits++;

}

}

//prints the number of digits in a string

System.out.println(digits);

}

System.out.println();

}

}

**Input string:** "code2017"

**Output:**

Number of digits: 4

# **Java program to break a string into characters**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class StringSubstrings {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner Kb=new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.println("How man strings u want to break?");

//Take the input of no. of test cases

int t=Kb.nextInt();

//looping until the test cases are zero

while(t-->0){

//Input the string

System.out.println("Enter the string!");

String s=Kb.next();

//looping until the string length is zero

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++){

//charAt function of string class get a particular character(specified by the index) from the string

char c=s.charAt(i);

//display each character one by one with a space

System.out.print(c+" ");

}

//to give a space of one line

System.out.println();

}

}

}

**Input string:** "Programming"

**Output:**

P r o g r a m m i n g

# **Java program to read an array using ByteStream**

import java.io.FileInputStream;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ReadBytes

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

try

{

Scanner KB=new Scanner(System.in);

// KB is the object of Scanner class which takes the input.

System.out.print("Enter Text File Name:");

// Write Name of the file wants to read.

String filename=KB.next();

FileInputStream FI=new FileInputStream(filename);

byte b[]=new byte[FI.available()];

// b is the object of the byte stream.

FI.read(b);

// here .read function will read the bytestream byte-by-byte.

String c=new String(b);

System.out.println(c);

// read and print the file data on the output screen.

FI.close();

// .close function will close the current file which is open.

}

catch(IOException e)

// If an error occurs in the program.

{

System.out.println(e);

// Print the line or tell where the error occurs in the program.

}

}

}

Output

Enter Text File Name: TH.txt

Gwalior

Bhopal

Indore

7008

# **Java program to get the last modification date and time of a file**

//this program will display date and time of last modification

//of the file IncludeHelp.txt

import java.io.\*;

import java.util.Date;

public class LastModify

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

// Enter the file name here.

File file = new File("E:/IncludeHelp.txt");

// lastModified is the predefined function of date class in java.

long lastModified = file.lastModified();

// will print when the file last modified.

System.out.println("File was last modified at : " + new Date(lastModified));

}

}

**Output**

File was last modified at : Sun Oct 15 23:23:34 IST 2017

# **Java program to append text/string in a file**

import java.io.\*;

public class AppendFile

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

//file name with path

String strFilePath = "E:/JAVA/IncludeHelp.txt";

try

{

//file output stream to open and write data

FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(strFilePath, true);

//string to be appended

String strContent = "Text to be appended.";

//appending text/string

fos.write(strContent.getBytes());

//closing the file

fos.close();

System.out.println("Content Successfully Append into File...");

}

catch(FileNotFoundException ex)

{

System.out.println("FileNotFoundException : " + ex.toString());

}

catch(IOException ioe)

{

System.out.println("IOException : " + ioe.toString());

}

catch (Exception e)

{

System.out.println("Exception: " + e.toString());

}

}

}

**Output**

Content Successfully Append into File...

# **Java program to determine number of bytes written to file using DataOutputStream**

import java.io.\*;

public class ExToDetermineWrittenDataSize

{

//Java program to determine number of bytes written to file using DataOutputStream

public static void main(String[] args){

try

{

FileOutputStream objFOS = new FileOutputStream("E:/includehelp.txt");

DataOutputStream objDOS = new DataOutputStream(objFOS);

objDOS.writeBytes("IncludeHelp is for computer science students.");

int bytesWritten = objDOS.size();

System.out.println("Total " + bytesWritten + " bytes are written to stream.");

objDOS.close();

}

catch(Exception ex)

{

System.out.println("Exception: " + ex.toString());

}

}

}

**Output**

Total 45 bytes are written to stream.

# **Java program to read text from file from a specified index or skipping byte using FileInputStream**

import java.io.\*;

public class Skip

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

//file class object

File file = new File("E:/JAVA/IncludeHelp.txt");

try

{

FileInputStream fin = new FileInputStream(file);

int ch;

System.out.println("File's content after 10 bytes is: ");

//skipping 10 bytes to read the file

fin.skip(10);

while( (ch = fin.read()) != -1 )

System.out.print((char) ch);

}

catch(FileNotFoundException ex)

{

System.out.println("FileNotFoundException : " + ex.toString());

}

catch(IOException ioe)

{

System.out.println("IOException : " + ioe.toString());

}

catch (Exception e)

{

System.out.println("Exception: " + e.toString());

}

}

}

**Output**

File's content after 10 bytes is:

brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

# **Java program to create an ArrayList, add elements and print**

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ExArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

////Creating object of ArrayList

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//adding data to the list

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

System.out.println("Array List elements: ");

//display elements of ArrayList

for(int iLoop=0; iLoop < arrList.size(); iLoop++)

System.out.println(arrList.get(iLoop));

}

}

**Output**

Array List elements:

100

200

300

400

500

# **Java program to add element at specific index in ArrayList**

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ExArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

////Creating object of ArrayList

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//adding data to the list

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

//ading data to specified index in array list

//we are adding "Hello" at index 1, "World" at index 2 and "Hi there" at index 4

arrList.add(1,"Hello");

arrList.add(2,"World");

arrList.add(4,"Hi there");

System.out.println("Array List elements: ");

//display elements of ArrayList

for(int iLoop=0; iLoop < arrList.size(); iLoop++)

System.out.println(arrList.get(iLoop));

}

}

**Output**

Array List elements:

100

Hello

World

200

Hi there

300

400

500

# **Java program to add elements in ArrayList and print them in reverse order**

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ExArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

////Creating object of ArrayList

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//adding data to the list

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

System.out.println("Array List elements: ");

//display array list elements in reverse order

for(int iLoop=arrList.size()-1; iLoop >= 0; iLoop--)

System.out.println(arrList.get(iLoop));

}

}

**Output**

Array List elements:

500

400

300

200

100

# **Java program to remove elements from specific index from an ArrayList**

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ExArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

////Creating object of ArrayList

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//adding data to the list

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

System.out.println("Array List elements: ");

//display elements of ArrayList

for(int iLoop=0; iLoop < arrList.size(); iLoop++)

System.out.println(arrList.get(iLoop));

//removing some of the elements

//removing two elements from index 1 and 3

arrList.remove(1);

arrList.remove(3);

System.out.println("Array List elements: ");

//display elements of ArrayList after removing

for(int iLoop=0; iLoop < arrList.size(); iLoop++)

System.out.println(arrList.get(iLoop));

}

}

**Output**

Array List elements:

100

200

300

400

500

Array List elements:

100

300

400

# **Java program to remove all elements from an ArrayList**

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class RemoveAllElements{

public static void main(String []args){

//ArrayList object

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//Add elements to Arraylist

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

System.out.println("Total number of elements in ArrayList: "

+ arrList.size());

//remove all elements using clear() method

arrList.clear();

System.out.println("Total number of elements in ArrayList: "

+ arrList.size());

}

}

**Output**

Total number of elements in ArrayList: 5

Total number of elements in ArrayList: 0

# **Java program to create a sub list from an ArrayList**

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.List;

public class subListExample{

public static void main(String []args){

//ArrayList object

ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();

//adding elements

arrList.add("100");

arrList.add("200");

arrList.add("300");

arrList.add("400");

arrList.add("500");

//adding elements in List using

//subList method

List oList = arrList.subList(1,3);

//displaying elements of sub list

System.out.println("Elements of sub list: ");

for(int i=0; i< oList.size() ; i++)

System.out.println(oList.get(i));

}

}

**Output**

Elements of sub list:

200

300

# **Java program to get the size of give file in bytes, kilobytes and megabytes**

import java.io.\*;

public class ReturnFileSize

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

//create file object.

// enter the file name.

File file = new File("E:/includehelp.txt");

// calculate the size of the file.

long fileSize = file.length();

// return the file size in bytes,KB and MB.

System.out.println("File size in bytes is : " + fileSize);

System.out.println("File size in KB is : " + (double)fileSize/1024);

System.out.println("File size in MB is : " + (double)fileSize/(1024\*1024));

}

}

**Output**

File size in bytes is : 41

File size in KB is : 0.0400390625

File size in MB is : 3.910064697265625E-5

# **Java program to print message without using semicolon**

public class PrintWithoutSemicolon

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{ // this condition is for printing the message without using semicolon

if(System.out.printf("This is Printing Program Without Semicolon")== null)

{

}

}

}

**Output**

This is Printing Program Without Semicolon

# **Java program to get current date and change date by adding given number of days**

import java.util.Calendar;

public class ChangeDate

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

// creating object of calendar.

Calendar now = Calendar.getInstance();

// print the current date.

System.out.println("Current date : " + (now.get(Calendar.MONTH) + 1)

+ "-"+ now.get(Calendar.DATE) + "-" + now.get(Calendar.YEAR));

//adding number of days

now.add(Calendar.DATE, 10);

// print date after changement.

System.out.println("Changed date : " + (now.get(Calendar.MONTH) + 1)

+ "-"+ now.get(Calendar.DATE) + "-" + now.get(Calendar.YEAR));

}

}

**Output**

Current date : 10-28-2017

Changed date : 11-7-2017

# **Java program to check Neon number**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class NeonNumber

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int n,square,sum=0;

//create object of scanner.

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

//you have to enter number here.

System.out.print("Enter the number: " );

n=sc.nextInt();

//calculate square.

square=n\*n;

while(square>0)

{

sum=sum+square%10;

square=square/10;

}

//condition for checking sum is equal or not.

if(sum==n)

System.out.println("Its a Neon number.");

else

System.out.println("Its not a Neon number.");

}

}

**Output**

First run:

Enter the number: 9

Its a Neon number.

Second run:

Enter the number :6

Its not a Neon number.

# **Java program to check Spy number**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class SpyNumber

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int n,product=1,sum=0;

int ld;

// create object of scanner.

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

// you have to enter number here.

System.out.print("Enter the number :" );

// read entered number and store it in "n".

n=sc.nextInt();

// calculate sum and product of the number here.

while(n>0)

{

ld=n%10;

sum=sum+ld;

product=product\*ld;

n=n/10;

}

// compare the sum and product.

if(sum==product)

System.out.println("Given number is spy number");

else

System.out.println("Given number is not spy number");

}

}

**Output**

First run:

Enter the number :1124

Given number is spy number

Second run:

Enter the number :1123

Given number is not spy number

# **Java program to read a CSV File**

package logicProgramming;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.FileReader;

import java.io.IOException;

public class CSVSeprator {

public static void main(String[] args) {

//this holds the Csv file location

String csvFile = "H:/CSVFiles/csvfile.csv";

String line = "";

//as we have to split the file from commas

String splitBy = ",";

//Buffered reader class is a java.io class which reads

//a character input file ,it reads lines and arrays

//File reader opens the given file in read mode

try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(csvFile))) {

//readline function is use to read a line form the file

while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {

//loop will continue until the line ends

String[] name = line.split(splitBy);

//split function use to split the words in the line by commas

System.out.println("FirstName: "+ name[0]+ " , LastName:" + name[1]+ " , Mobile:" + name[2]+ " , Email:" + name[3]);

//this is to print the each csv line

}

} catch (IOException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

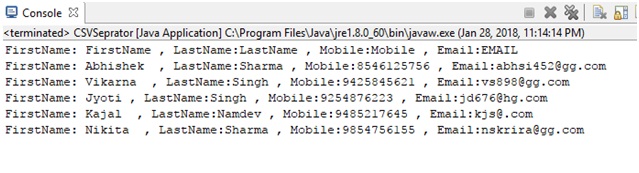
}

}

}

**This code will read the CSV file and show the output like this:**

**Output**



# **Java program to check Harshad Number**

package IncludeHelp;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class CheckHarshadNumber

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

// create object of the class.

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

// enter number here.

System.out.print("Enter the number to check : ");

int n = sc.nextInt();

int c = n, d, sum = 0;

//finding sum of digits

while(c>0)

{

d = c%10;

sum = sum + d;

c = c/10;

}

// condition for harshadNumber

if(n%sum == 0)

System.out.println(n+" is a Harshad Number.");

else

System.out.println(n+" is not a Harshad Number.");

}

}

**Output**

First run:

Enter the number to check : 442

442 is not a Harshad Number.

Second run:

Enter the number to check : 18

18 is a Harshad Number.

# **Java program to find perimeter of a rectangle**

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

public class CalPerimeterOfRectangle

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int width = 0;

int length = 0;

try

{

// create object of the buffer class.

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

// enter length and width of the rectangle.

System.out.print("Enter length of the rectangle : ");

length = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

System.out.print("Enter width of the rectangle : ");

width = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

}

// check for invalid value.

catch(NumberFormatException ne)

{

System.out.print("Invalid value" + ne);

System.exit(0);

}

catch(IOException ioe)

{

System.out.println("IO Error :" + ioe);

System.exit(0);

}

// formula to calculate parimeter.

int perimeter = 2 \* (length + width);

System.out.print("Perimeter of a rectangle is : " + perimeter);

}

}

**Output**

Enter length of the rectangle : 25

Enter width of the rectangle : 22

Perimeter of a rectangle is : 94