

ENCAPSULATION

1. Bank Account System with Multiple Transactions

- Design a `BankAccount` class with private fields: `accountNumber`, `balance`, and `transactionHistory`.
- Use getter and setter methods for `balance` and `accountNumber`.
- Ensure the setter for `balance` allows only positive values.
- Create methods:
 - `deposit(double amount)` to add money.
 - `withdraw(double amount)` to subtract money (if balance is sufficient).
 - `getTransactionHistory()` to return a list of all transactions made.
- In the `Main` class, simulate a sequence of transactions and display the transaction history.

2. Employee Salary Management with Complex Validation

- Create an `Employee` class with private fields: `empId`, `name`, `baseSalary`, and `bonusPercentage`.
- Use setters with validation to ensure no negative values are set for salary or bonus.
- Create a method `getGrossSalary()` to compute the total salary as: `baseSalary + (baseSalary * bonusPercentage / 100)`.
- Add a `displaySalaryDetails()` method that prints the employee's salary details.
- In the `Main` class, create employee objects, set their details, and print their salary details after validation.

3. Student Grade Management with Exception Handling

- Design a Student class that uses encapsulation to manage grades.
 - Fields: name, rollNumber, grades[] (array of integers).
 - Create a setter method for grades that throws an exception if any grade is outside the valid range (0-100).
 - Implement a calculateAverage() method to compute the average grade.
 - In the Main class, handle exceptions gracefully when setting invalid grades and compute the average.
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INHERITANCE

1. Employee System with Role Hierarchy

- Create an abstract class Employee with common fields: empId, name, and salary.
- Add an abstract method calculateSalary().
- Create subclasses:
 - Manager: Inherits from Employee, adds a field department, and overrides calculateSalary() to include department-specific allowance.
 - Salesman: Inherits from Employee, adds a field salesAmount, and overrides calculateSalary() to compute commission-based salary.
- In the Main class, create objects of Manager and Salesman and demonstrate the polymorphic behavior of the calculateSalary() method.

2. Library Management System with Multiple Item Types

- Create a base class `LibraryItem` with fields: `title`, `author`, and a method `displayInfo()`.
- Create subclasses `Book` and `Magazine` that inherit from `LibraryItem`:
 - `Book`: Adds a `pages` field and overrides `displayInfo()` to include pages.
 - `Magazine`: Adds an `issueMonth` field and overrides `displayInfo()` to include the month.
- In the `Main` class, create several objects of `Book` and `Magazine` and demonstrate method overriding and polymorphism.

3. Vehicle System with Overriding and Dynamic Binding

- Create a base class `Vehicle` with fields `vehicleId`, `capacity`, and method `move()`.
- Create subclasses:
 - `Car`: Overrides `move()` to simulate a car's movement.
 - `Truck`: Overrides `move()` to simulate a truck's movement.
- In the `Main` class, create instances of both `Car` and `Truck` and use dynamic method binding to demonstrate polymorphic behavior when calling `move()`.

INTERFACE & ABSTRACT CLASSES

1. Payment System with Multiple Payment Methods

- Create an interface `PaymentMethod` with the method `processPayment(double amount)`.
- Create an abstract class `OnlinePayment` that implements `PaymentMethod` and includes fields like `accountId` and a concrete method `connect()`.
- Subclasses of `OnlinePayment`:
 - `CreditCardPayment`: Implements `processPayment()` to handle payments via credit card.
 - `UPIPayment`: Implements `processPayment()` to handle payments via UPI.
- In the `Main` class, demonstrate processing different types of payments.

2. Smart Home Device Management System

- Create an interface `SmartDevice` with methods: `turnOn()`, `turnOff()`, and `getStatus()`.
- Create an abstract class `Appliance` that implements `SmartDevice` with a field `brand`.
- Subclasses of `Appliance`:
 - `SmartLight`: Implements `turnOn()` and `adjustBrightness()`.
 - `SmartThermostat`: Implements `turnOn()` and `setTemperature()`.
- In the `Main` class, simulate controlling the devices by turning them on and adjusting settings.

3. Employee Attendance System with Multiple Employee Types

- Create an interface `Employee` with methods: `markAttendance()` and `getDetails()`.
 - Create an abstract class `FullTimeEmployee` that implements `Employee` and includes fields like `monthlySalary`.
 - Subclasses of `FullTimeEmployee`:
 - `Manager`: Adds additional responsibility fields and overrides `markAttendance()` to include manager-specific details.
 - `Intern`: Adds fields like `workingHours` and overrides `markAttendance()` for part-time attendance tracking.
 - In the `Main` class, create instances of `Manager` and `Intern`, and track their attendance.
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COLLECTIONS

1. Task Management System Using a List

- Create a `Task` class with fields: `taskName`, `deadline`, and `status`.
- Use an `ArrayList` to manage tasks.
- Methods to:
 - Add a task.
 - Update task status (e.g., "To Do", "In Progress", "Completed").
 - Remove tasks.

- In the `Main` class, demonstrate task management by adding, updating, and removing tasks.

2. Library System Using a HashMap

- Design a system to manage a library's book inventory using a `HashMap`, where the key is the ISBN number.
- Each `Book` object should have fields: `title`, `author`, and `isbnNumber`.
- Provide methods to add, update, and delete books.
- In the `Main` class, simulate the management of books using the `HashMap` and demonstrate basic CRUD operations.

3. Shopping Cart System with Custom Classes

- Create a `CartItem` class with fields: `itemName`, `quantity`, and `price`.
 - Use an `ArrayList` to represent the shopping cart.
 - Methods to:
 - Add an item to the cart.
 - Remove an item by name.
 - Display the total price.
 - In the `Main` class, add at least 5 items to the cart, remove some, and display the cart contents.
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