Java Coding Test

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Batch-Code: 2023-10228

Date: 26/08/2023

1. Write a java code to perform swapping of two numbers.

```
Source Code:
import java.util.*;
public class SwappingNumbers {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
               // TODO Auto-generated method stub
               Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
               System.out.println("Enter the value of a: ");
               int a = sc.nextInt();
               System.out.println("Enter the value of b: ");
               int b = sc.nextInt();
               int c = a+b;
               int x = c-a;
               int y = c-b;
               System.out.println("After Swapping of 2 numbers: ");
System.out.println("Value of a: "+x);
System.out.println("Value of b: "+y);
       }
}
OutPut:
Enter the value of a:
Enter the value of b:
After Swapping of 2 numbers:
Value of a: 2
Value of b: 1
```

2. Write a java program to get largest among these three numbers.

Source Code:

```
int c = sc.nextInt();
              if(a>b && a>c)
              {
                     System.out.println("The value of "+a+" is greater among 3
numbers");
              else if(b>a && b>c)
                     System.out.println("The value of "+b+" is greater among 3
numbers");
              else
              {
                     System.out.println("The value of "+c+" is greater among 3
numbers");
              }
       }
}
OutPut:
Enter the value of a:
Enter the value of b:
Enter the value of c:
The value of 60 is greater among 3 numbers
   3. Write a java program to find the prime numbers from 1 to 50.
Source Code:
import java.util.*;
public class PrimeNumbers {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
              // TODO Auto-generated method stub
              Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
              System.out.println("Enter how many numbers you want to print:"); System.out.println("Enter the lower number: ");
              int L = sc.nextInt();
System.out.println("Enter the higher number: ");
              int H = sc.nextInt();
              prime p = new prime();
              for (int i=L;i<H;i++)</pre>
              {
                      boolean res = p.checkprime(i);
```

if(res==true)

System.out.println(i);

{

}

}

}

}

```
class prime
{
       boolean checkprime(int n) {
              if(n==0 || n==1)
                      return false;
              else if(n==2)
              {
                      return true;
              }
              else
              {
                      for(int i=2;i<n;i++)</pre>
                             if(n%2==0)
                             {
                                    return false;
                             }
                      return true;
              }
       }
}
OutPut:
Enter how many numbers you want to print: Enter the lower number:
Enter the higher number:
50
2
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
23
25
27
29
31
33
35
37
39
41
43
45
47
49
```

- 4. Given String "Edubridge Learning"
 - The Letter 'b' is stored at which position

Source Code:

OutPut:

The index value of b is 3

• Replace the word "Edubridge" by "Java".

Source Code:

```
public class StringMethods {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        String s1 = new String("Edubridge Learning");
        System.out.println("The String value is "+s1);
        String s2=s1.replace("Edubridge", "Java");
        System.out.println("The replace string value is "+s2);
    }
}
```

Output:

The String value is Edubridge Learning
The replace string value is Java Learning

• Convert the above string as Character Array

Source Code:

```
public class StringMethods {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        String s1 = new String("Edubridge Learning");
        int n = s1.length();
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
             System.out.println("The String value is "+s1.charAt(i));
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

OutPut:

```
The String value is E
The String value is d
The String value is u
The String value is b
The String value is r
The String value is i
The String value is d
The String value is g
The String value is e
The String value is
The String value is L
The String value is e
The String value is a
The String value is r
The String value is n
The String value is i
The String value is n
The String value is g
```

5. Write a java program to compare two strings lexicographically.

```
Source Code:
```

```
import java.util.*;
public class StringCompare {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
             System.out.println("Enter the first string: ");
             String s1=sc.next();
             System.out.println("Enter the second string: ");
             String s2=sc.next();
             int s3 = s1.compareTo(s2);
             int s4 = s1.compareToIgnoreCase(s2);
             System.out.println("CompareTo case value: "+s3);
             System.out.println("CompareToIgnore Case value: "+s4);
}
Output:
Enter the first string:
Enter the second string:
java
CompareTo case value: -32
CompareToIgnore Case value: 0
```

6. Write a java program to create a simple calculator using a switch case.

Source Code:

```
import java.util.*;
public class SimpleCalculator {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
             System.out.println("Enter the value of first number:");
             int n1=sc.nextInt();
             System.out.println("Enter the value of second number:");
             int n2=sc.nextInt();
             System.out.println("Enter the operation like add, sub, mul, div,
mod: ");
             String operator=sc.next();
             switch(operator)
             {
                case "add":
                       int output1 = n1+n2;
                       System.out.println("The Addition value is "+output1);
                       break;
                case "sub":
                       int output2 = n1-n2;
                       System.out.println("The Subtraction value is "+output2);
                case "mul":
                       int output3 = n1*n2;
                       System.out.println("The Multiplication value is "+output3);
                       break;
                case "div":
                       int output4 = n1/n2;
                       System.out.println("The Division value is "+output4);
                       break;
                case "mod":
                       int output5 = n1%n2;
                       System.out.println("The Modulus value is "+output5);
                       break;
                default:
                       System.out.println("Sorry!!! Your entered operation is not
there.");
                       break;
             }
      }
}
Output:
Enter the value of first number:
15
Enter the value of second number:
Enter the operation like add, sub, mul, div, mod:
mul
The Multiplication value is 150
```

7. Write a java program to print the numbers 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 inn this order using a loop.

```
Source Code:
```

```
public class FibanocciSreies {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             int a=0,b=1,i,count=10;
             System.out.println("The fibanocci values are: ");
             for(i=2;i<count;i++)</pre>
                    int c=a+b;
                    System.out.print(" "+c);
                    a=b;
                    b=c;
             }
      }
}
Output:
```

```
The fibanocci values are:
1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

8. Write a Program to reverse a String with out using reverse() method.

Source Code:

```
import java.util.*;
public class StringReverse {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             Scanner <u>sc</u> = new Scanner(System.in);
             System.out.println("Enter the String: ");
             String s = sc.next();
             System.out.println("After reversing the String: ");
             for(int i=s.length();i>0;i--)
             {
                    System.out.println(s.charAt(i-1));
             }
      }
}
```

Output:

Ε

```
Enter the String:
Edubridge
After reversing the String:
g
d
i
r
b
u
d
```

```
9. Given Array {12,20,11,40,23,6}
      Find the second largest element in the given array.
Source Code:
import java.util.Arrays;
public class ArrayProgram {
      public static int SecondLargest(int a[],int total)
      {
             Arrays.sort(a);
             return a[total-2];
      }
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             int a[] = {12,20,11,40,23,6};
             System.out.println("Second Largest Number: "+SecondLargest(a,6));
      }
}
Output:
Second Largest Number: 23
   10. Print the below pattern.
      1
      12
      123
      1234
      12345
      123456
Source Code:
import java.util.Scanner;
public class PatternProgram {
      public static void numericalPattern(int rows) {
             for(int i=1;i<rows;i++)</pre>
             {
                    for(int j=1;j<=i;j++)</pre>
                          System.out.print(j+" ");
                    System.out.println();
             }
      public static void main(String[] args) {
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
             Scanner input=new Scanner(System.in);
             System.out.println("How many rows?:");
             int rowsvalue=input.nextInt();
```

```
numericalPattern(rowsvalue);
}
OutPut:
How many rows?:
7
1
1 2
1 2 3
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5 6
```