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Program: Software engineering

Semester = 2nd

Section = "B"

Question No(1)Answer

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class oddoreven // class "c" small
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x; // int use for plane number
        System.out.println("Enter an integer
        to check if it's odd or even");

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        x = in.nextInt();
        if (x % 2 == 0)

            System.out.println("The number is even");
        else
            System.out.println("The number is odd");
    }
}
```

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Output:

```
javac oddoreven.java
```

```
java oddoreven
```

Enter an integer to check
if it is odd or even "8"
you entered an even number

Enter an integer to check:
if it is odd or even:
3

you entered odd number

Explanation ⇒ First we draw
class for odd

or even number.

we write class "C" Small

then we ^{write} draw the main
function of the program.

In the main function we

take a basic data type

integer. Integer use for plane

number like 10, 20, 50, 200 etc.



Question No(2)Answer

- 1) Public class ComplexNumber
- 2) {
- 3) double real, im;
- 4) ComplexNumber(double r, double i)
- 5) {
- 6) this.real = r;
- 7) this.img = i;
- 8) }
- 9) Public static ComplexNumber Sum →
(ComplexNumber c1, ComplexNumber c2)
- 10) {
- 11) ComplexNumber temp = new ComplexNumber(0, 0);
- 12) temp.real = c1.real + c2.real;
- 13) temp.img = c1.img + c2.img;
- 14) return temp;
- 15) }
- 16) Public static void main (String args[])
- 17) {
- 18) ComplexNumber c1 = new ComplexNumber(10.5, 4.1);
- 19) ComplexNumber c2 = new ComplexNumber(2.3, 8.4);

```

20) complex number temp = Sum(c1, c2);
21) System.out.println("Sum is: " + temp.real + " + "
temp.imag + "i");
22) }
23) }

```

Output Sum is 12.8 + 12.5i

Explanation =

In this program we have a class ComplexNumber. In this class we have two instance variables real & imag to hold the real & imaginary part of the complex number.

Real part is 12.8 & imaginary part is 12.5i. We have declared a method sum() to add the two numbers by adding their real & imaginary parts together.

In maths we must have to add real part to real & imaginary part to imaginary.

Question No 3)Answer

Enter any year as an input. we first whether the given year is divisible by 400 or not. If it is divisible then it is a leap year else we check for further conditions. Now if it is divisible by 100 then it is not a leap year or else we further divide it by 4. if it is divisible then it is a leap year else its not. For example:

```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class check leap year
3 {
4     public static void main(String args[]);
5     {
6         Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
7         System.out.println("Enter any year");
8         int year = s.nextInt();

```

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```
9) boolean flag = false;
10) if (year % 400 == 0);
11) {
12)     flag = true;
13) }
14) else if (year % 100 == 0);
15) {
16)     flag = false;
17) }
18) else if (year % 4 == 0)
19) {
20)     flag = true;
21) }
22) else
23) {
24)     flag = false;
25) }
26) if (flag)
27) {
28)     System.out.println("year " + year + " is a leap
29)     year");
30) else
31) {
32)     System.out.println("year " + year + " is
not a leap year");
```

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33) }
34) }
35) }

Output java < Check Leap year. ja:
Java check Leap year.

Enter any year:

1600

year 1600 is not a Leap year.

Enter any year:

2000

year 2000 is a Leap year.

~~~~~ x ~~~~~ x ~~~~~ x



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## Question No(4)

### Answer

In English alphabet the characters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' are vowels & remaining letters are consonants.

```
1. import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
public class vowelOrConsonant
```

```
{
```

```
2. public static void main (String args[]);
```

```
{
```

```
3. System.out.println ("Enter a character:");
```

```
4. Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
5. char ch = sc.next()next();
```

```
6. char ch = sc.next().charAt(0);
```

```
7. if (ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u'
```

```
8. || ch == 'A' || ch == 'E' || ch == 'I' || ch == 'O' || ch == 'U'
```

```
9. System.out.println ("Given character is vowel);
```

```
10. else
```

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```
System.out.println(" Given character  
is a consonant");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Out put

Enter a character :

a

Given character is an vowel

Enter a character

1

Given character is a Consonant

~~~~~x~~~~~x~~~~~x

Question No(s)Answer

Read the base & exponent of power values from the user multiply the base number by itself & multiply the resultant with base (again) repeat this n times where n is the exponent of power value.

For example $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^3$ or $4 \times 4 = 4^2$

```

import java.util.Scanner;
public class PowerOfNumber
{
    public static void main(String args[]);
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the base number:");
        int base = sc.nextInt();
        int temp = base;
        System.out.println("Enter the exponent number");
        int exp = new SC.nextInt();
    }
}

```

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```
for (int i=1; i < exp; i++)  
{  
    tem = tem * temp;  
}  
System.out.println("Result of "+base+" power  
"+exp+" is "+temp);  
}  
}
```

Output => Enter the base
number ::

12

Enter the Power number ::

2

Result of Power 2 is 144.

Explanation => First we draw
for base & power

class. The class "c" must be small.

Then we draw the main function
of the program like "Public static void
(String args[]) & also print this line
like System.out.println.

In this program we take base

& exponent. e.g. $12^2 = 144$

12 is base & 2 is power.