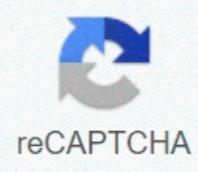




I'm not a robot



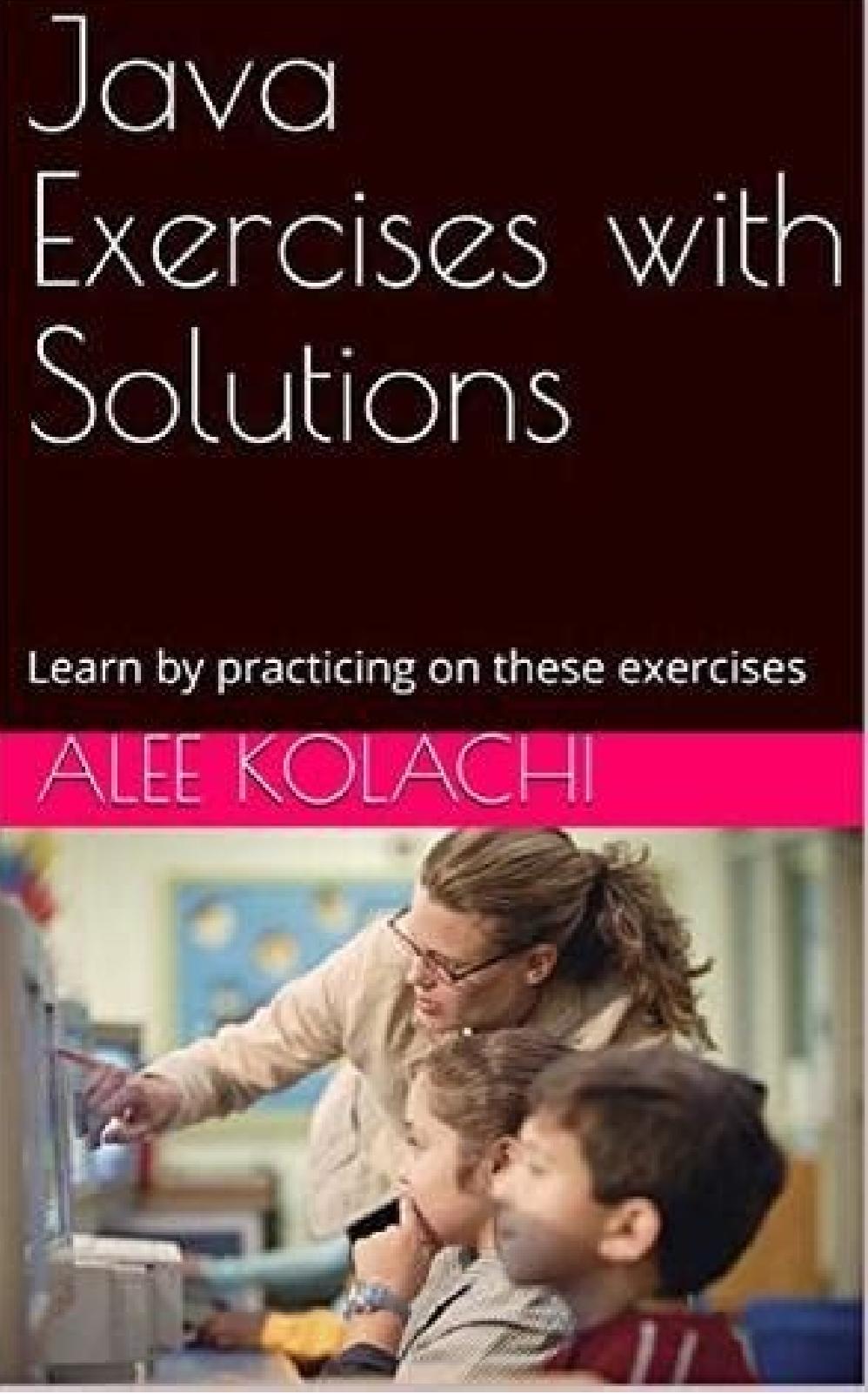
Continue

Java exercises with solutions pdf

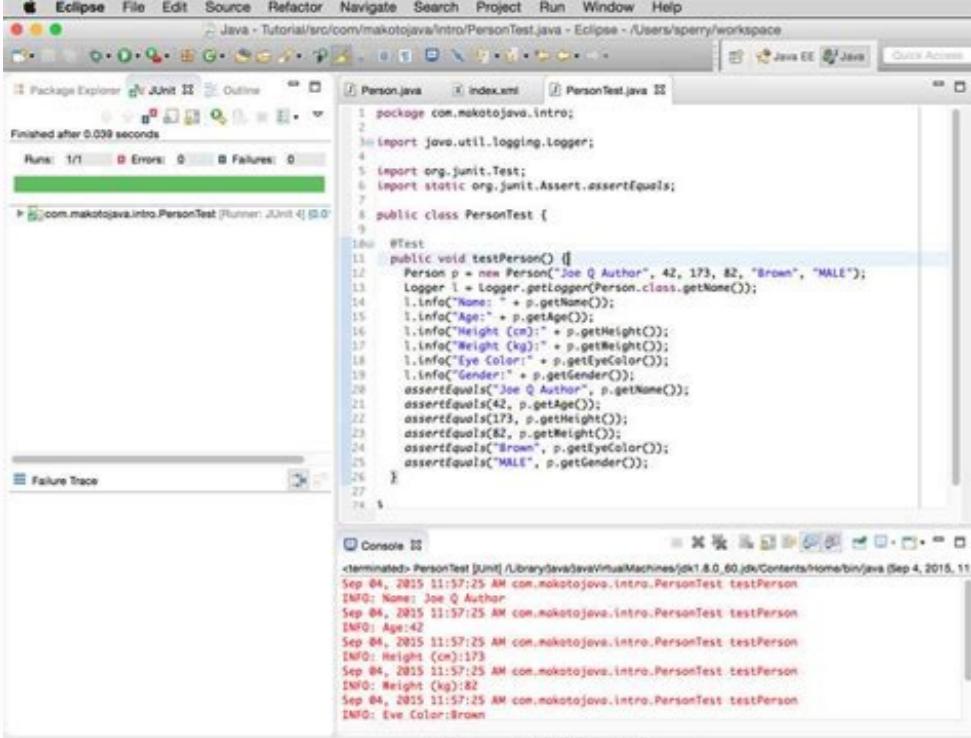
[Java nested loop exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java oop inheritance exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java array exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java lab exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java programming exercises with solutions pdf free download](#). [Java exercises for practice with solutions pdf](#). [Java programming exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Javascript practice exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java oop exercises with solutions pdf](#). [Java workbook exercises for beginners with solutions pdf](#). [Object oriented programming with java lab exercises and solutions pdf](#). [Java while loop exercises with solutions pdf](#).

[Java Workbook Exercises for Beginners with Solutions PDF](#) | [Object Oriented Programming with Java Lab Exercises and Solutions PDF](#) | [Java While Loop Exercises with Solutions PDF](#)

Last update on May 30 2023 15:11:55 (UTC/GMT +8 hours) Java is the foundation for virtually every type of networked application and is the global standard for developing and delivering embedded and mobile applications, games, Web-based content, and enterprise software. With more than 9 million developers worldwide, Java enables you to efficiently develop, deploy and use exciting applications and services. The best way we learn anything is by practice and exercise questions.



Here you have the opportunity to practice the Java programming language concepts by solving the exercises starting from basic to more complex exercises. A sample solution is provided for each exercise. It is recommended to do these exercises by yourself first before checking the solution. Hope, these exercises help you to improve your Java programming coding skills. Currently, following sections are available, we are working hard to add more exercises Happy Coding! Note: If you are not habituated with Java programming you can learn from the following : Java Programming Language More to Come ! Popularity of Programming Language Worldwide, May 2023 compared to a year ago: Rank Change Language Share Trend 1 Python 27.27 % -0.5 % 2 Java 16.35 % -1.6% 3 Javascript 9.52 % +0.2% 4 C# 6.92 % -0.3% 5 C/C++ 6.55 % -0.4 % 6 PHP 5.1 % -0.5 % 7 R 4.34 % -0.2% 8 TypeScript 2.88 % +0.3% 9 Swift 2.3 % +0.1% 10 Objective-C 2.13% -0.1% 11 Rust ` 2.08% +0.8% 12 Go 1.95% +0.4% 13 Kotlin 1.77 % +0.1% 14 Matlab 1.63 % -0.2% 15 Ruby 1.04% +0.2% 16 Ada 1.02 % +0.4 % 17 VBA 0.95 % +0.1 % 18 Powershell 0.95 % +0.2 % 19 Dart 0.78 % +0.1 % 20 Scala 0.78 % +0.2 % 21 Visual Basic 0.61 % +0.1 % 22 Lua 0.59 % +0.1 % 23 Abap 0.48 % +0.1 % 24 Cobol 0.4 % +0.2 % 25 Julia 0.4 % +0.0 % 26 Groovy 0.37 % -0.0 % 27 Perl 0.36 % +0.1 % 28 Haskell 0.32 % +0.1 % 29 Delphi/Pascal 0.16 % +0.1 % Source : TIOBE Index for May 2023 May 2022 Change Programming Language Ratings Change 1 1 Python 13.45% +0.71% 2 2 C 13.35% +1.22% 4 4 C++ 11.96% +3.13% 5 5 C# 7.43% +1.04% 6 6 Visual Basic 3.84% -2.02% 7 7 JavaScript 2.44% +0.32% 8 10 PHP 1.59% +0.07% 9 9 SQL 1.48% -0.39% 10 8 Assembly language 1.20% -0.72% 11 11 Delphi/Object Pascal 1.01% -0.41% 12 14 Go 0.99% -0.12% 13 24 Scratch 0.95% +0.29% 14 12 Swift 0.91% -0.31% 15 20 MATLAB 0.88% +0.06% 16 13 R 0.82% -0.39% 17 28 Rust 0.82% +0.42% 18 19 Ruby 0.80% -0.06% 19 30 Fortran 0.78% +0.40% 20 15 Classic Visual Basic 0.75% -0.28% Source : List of Exercises with Solutions : HTML CSS Exercises, Practice, Solution JavaScript Exercises, Practice, Solution jQuery Exercises, Practice, Solution CoffeeScript Exercises, Practice, Solution Twitter Bootstrap Exercises, Practice, Solution C Programming Exercises, Practice, Solution C# Sharp Programming Exercises, Practice, Solution PHP Exercises, Practice, Solution Python Exercises, Practice, Solution R Programming Exercises, Practice, Solution Java Exercises, Practice, Solution SQL Exercises, Practice, Solution MySQL Exercises, Practice, Solution PostgreSQL Exercises, Practice, Solution SQLite Exercises, Practice, Solution MongoDB Exercises, Practice, Solution [Want to contribute to Java exercises? Send your code (attached with a .zip file) to us at w3resource[at]yahoo[dot]com. Please avoid copyrighted materials.] Do not submit any solution of the above exercises at here, if you want to contribute go to the appropriate exercise page. i»; Follow us on Facebook and Twitter for latest update. Round a double to 2 decimal places: Here's an utility that rounds (instead of truncating) a double to specified number of decimal places. For example: round(200.3456, 2); // returns 200.35 Original version; watch out with this public static double round(double value, int places) { if (places < 0) throw new IllegalArgumentException(); long factor = (long) Math.pow(10, places); value = value * factor; long tmp = Math.round(value); return (double) tmp / factor; } Ref: We are closing our Disqus commenting system for some maintenance issues. You may write to us at reach[at]yahoo[dot]com or visit us at Facebook If you have learned the basics of Java, it is the right time to solve some practice problems. Practicing and solving problems will help you master the Java programming language and take your skills to the next level. In this post, I have put together some Java coding problems that you can use for practice. I have also provided the Java code solutions and the corresponding output for your reference. Try to solve these problems by yourself and get better at Java. Let's dive right in.import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Enter a number: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int number = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); int x = number%2; if(x==0){ System.out.println("The number is Even"); } else{ System.out.println("The number is Odd"); } } }Output:Enter a number: 24 The number is EvenEnter a number: 33 The number is Oddimport java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Enter temperature in Centigrade: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int c = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); float f = ((9f*c)/5f)+32; System.out.println("Temperature in Fahrenheit is: "+f); } }Output:Enter temperature in Centigrade: 43 Temperature in Fahrenheit is: 109.4import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner sc= new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter the 1st side:"); int a= sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter the 2nd side:"); int b= sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter the 3rd side:"); int c= sc.nextInt(); if((a+b)>c && (a+c)>b && (b+c)>a) { double s=(a+b+c)/2.0; double area=Math.sqrt(s*(s-a)*(s-b)*(s-c)); System.out.println("Area of Triangle is: " + area); } else System.out.println("Area of the triangle does not exist"); } }Output:Enter the 1st side: 4 Enter the 2nd side: 3 Enter the 3rd side: 6 Area of Triangle is: 5.332682251925386import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter the count of numbers: "); int count = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); int i = 0; float sum = 0; for(i=0;i<0.0){ System.out.println("The roots are real and distinct."); double r1 = (-b+(Math.sqrt(d)))/(2*a); double r2 = (-b-(Math.sqrt(d)))/(2*a); System.out.println("The root1 is: "+ r1); System.out.println("The root2 is: "+ r2); }else{ System.out.println("The roots are imaginary."); double rp = -b/(2*a); double ip = Math.sqrt(-d)/(2*a); System.out.println("The root1 is: "+ rp+ "i"+ip); System.out.println("The root2 is: "+ rp+ "-i"+ip); } }else{ System.out.println("Not a quadratic equation."); } } }Output:Enter the first coefficient: 4 Enter the second coefficient: 7 Enter the third coefficient: 2 The roots are real and distinct. The root1 is: -0.3596117967977924 The root2 is: -1.3903882032022077class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { print_till_zero(8); } public static void print_till_zero(int n){ if(n==0) return; System.out.println(n); n=n-1; print_till_zero(n); } }Output:8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Enter an integer: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int a = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); int result = fact(a); System.out.println("The factorial of"+ a +" is: "+ result); } public static int fact(int n){ int f=1; else f = n * fact(n-1); return f; } }Output:Enter an integer: 7 The factorial of7 is: 5040import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("How many numbers: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); int[] numbers = new int[num]; int sum=0; for(int n=0;n< num){ int mid = low + (high - low)/2; if (numbers[mid] == x) return mid; else if (numbers[mid] > x) return binarySearch(numbers, low, mid-1, x); else return binarySearch(numbers, mid+1, high, x); }else{ return -1; } } }Output:Enter the number to be found out: 7 Search successful, element found at position 3Enter the number to be found out: 9 The given element is not present in the arrayclass Main { public static void main(String[] args) { int[] numbers = {8,3,1,6,2,4,5,9}; int count = 0; for(int i=0;i<largest){ largest = numbers[i]; position = i; } } System.out.println("The largest element is "+largest+" which is found at position "+position); } }Output:The largest element is 9 which is found at position 5import java.util.Scanner; import java.util.Arrays; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { int[] numbers = {3,4,1,9,6,2,8}; System.out.println(Arrays.toString(numbers)); System.out.println("Enter the number to be inserted: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int x = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); for(int i=numbers.length-1;i>y;i-1){ numbers[i] = numbers[i-1]; } numbers[y] = x; System.out.println(Arrays.toString(numbers)); } }Output:[3, 4, 1, 9, 6, 2, 8] Enter the number to be inserted: 50 Enter the position: 4 [3, 4, 1, 9, 50, 6, 2]import java.util.Scanner; import java.util.ArrayList; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { ArrayList numbers = new ArrayList(5); numbers.add(3); numbers.add(7); numbers.add(1); numbers.add(4); System.out.println(numbers); System.out.println("Enter the position of the element to be deleted: "); Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); int x = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); numbers.remove(x); System.out.println(numbers); } }Output:[3, 7, 1, 4] Enter the position of the element to be deleted: 2 [3, 7, 4]import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { String a, b = ""; Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.print("Enter the string you want to check: "); a = s.nextLine(); int n = a.length(); for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--){ b = b + a.charAt(i); } if(a.equalsIgnoreCase(b)){ System.out.println("The string is a palindrome."); }else{ System.out.println("The string is not a palindrome."); } } }Output:Enter the string you want to check: hello The string is not a palindrome.Enter the string you want to check: pop The string is a palindrome.class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { //creating two matrices int a[][]={ {8,5,1},{9,3,2},{4,6,3} }; int b[][]={ {8,5,3},{9,5,7},{9,4,1} }; //matrix to store the sum of two matrices int c[][]=new int[3][3]; //3 rows and 3 columns //adding 2 matrices for(int i=0;i<3;i++){ for(int j=0;j<3;j++){ c[i][j]=a[i][j]+b[i][j]; System.out.print(c[i][j]+" "); } } }Output:16 10 4 18 8 9 13 10 4class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { //creating two matrices int a[][]={ {8,5,1},{9,3,2},{4,6,3} }; int b[][]={ {8,5,3},{9,5,7},{9,4,1} }; //matrix to store the product of two matrices int c[][]=new int[3][3]; //multiplying 2 matrices for(int i=0;i<3;i++){ for(int j=0;j<3;j++){ c[i][j]=0; for(int k=0;k<3;k++){ c[i][j]+=a[i][k]*b[k][j]; } System.out.print(c[i][j]+" "); } } System.out.print(""); } }Output:118 69 60 117 68 50 113 62 57import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.print("Enter the year you want to check: "); int year = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine()); boolean leap = false; // if the year is divided by 4 if (year % 4 == 0) { // if the year is century if (year % 100 == 0) { // if year is divided by 400, then it is a leap year if (year % 400 == 0) leap = true; else leap = false; } // if the year is not century else leap = true; if (leap) System.out.println(year + " is a leap year."); else System.out.println(year + " is not a leap year."); } } }Output:Enter the year you want to check: 2024 2024 is a leap year.Enter the year you want to check: 2025 2025 is not a leap year.import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner cs=new Scanner(System.in); int n; System.out.print("Enter the position(N): "); n=cs.nextInt(); System.out.print("Nth Fibonacci Number is: "+NthFibonacciNumber(n)); } static int NthFibonacciNumber(int n){ if(n==1) return 0; else return NthFibonacciNumber(n-1)+NthFibonacciNumber(n-2); } }Output:Enter the position(N): 7 Nth Fibonacci Number is: 8import java.util.Scanner; class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { int n1=0,n2=1; Scanner cs=new Scanner(System.in); System.out.print("Enter the number of terms in the sequence: "); int count = cs.nextInt(); int n3,i; System.out.print(n1+" "+n2);//printing 0 and 1 already printed for(i=2;i<n; System.out.print("Enter the next step check whether it is an even or an odd number.



Each of the above actions should be written to the console.

```
import java.util.Random;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int min = 1; int max = 100; //Generating a random number
        Random r = new Random();
        int randomNumber = min + r.nextInt(max);
        System.out.println("Generated random number is: " + randomNumber); //Checking whether the number is odd or even
        if(randomNumber%2==0){ System.out.println("The generated random number is even."); } else{ System.out.println("The generated random number is odd."); }
    }
}
```

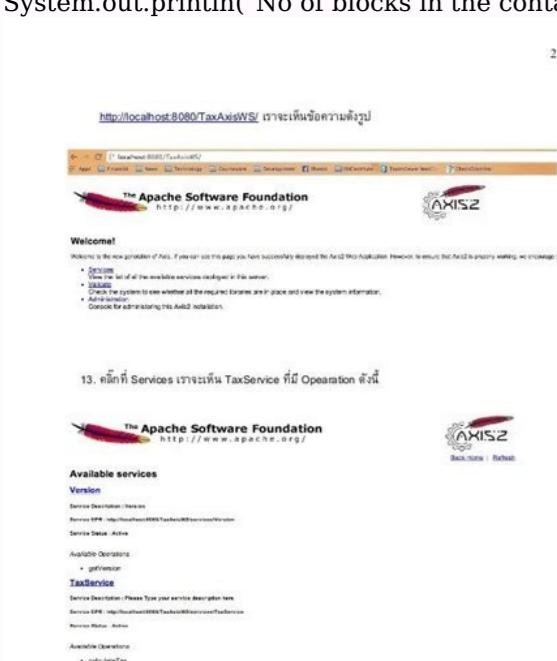
Output: Generated random number is: 25

The generated random number is odd. Choose an odd number between 50 and 100 and save it as an int variable telling us how many Lego bricks we have (e.g. amountOfBricks), then select an even number between 5 and 10 stating how many Lego blocks fit in one container (e.g.: containerCapacity) and save it as an int variable as well. Write a program that will calculate how many full containers we have, how many containers, in general, are full and not full, and how many blocks are in the container that is not completely full (use the modulo operator for this).

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("How many Lego bricks do we have? Choose an odd number between 50 and 100: ");
        int amountOfBricks = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        System.out.println("How many Lego blocks fit in one container? Choose an even number between 5 and 10: ");
        int containerCapacity = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        int noOfFullContainers = amountOfBricks/containerCapacity;
        int noOfTotalContainers; int noOfBlocksInNotFullContainers =
        amountOfBricks%containerCapacity;
        if(noOfBlocksInNotFullContainers!=0){ noOfTotalContainers = noOfFullContainers + 1; } else{ noOfTotalContainers = noOfFullContainers; }
        System.out.println("No of full containers we have: " + noOfFullContainers);
        System.out.println("No of total containers we have: " + noOfTotalContainers);
        System.out.println("No of blocks in the container that is not completely full: " + noOfBlocksInNotFullContainers);
    }
}
```

Output: How many Lego bricks do we have? Choose an odd number between 50 and 100: 75

How many Lego blocks fit in one container?



1	2	4	5	8
---	---	---	---	---



Searching value → **5**

1	2	4	5	8
---	---	---	---	---

Found

index → 0 1 2 3 4

1	2	4	5	8
---	---	---	---	---



Position of 5 is 3

© w3resource.com

You signed in with another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session. You signed out in another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session.