

Computer Basics

Computer:

Computer is an integrated set of algorithm and structures that are capable of storing, retrieving and manipulating information according to the set of given instruction.

Code Representation

i) Pseudo P Code:

Pseudo code is a step by step written outline of your code that can gradually transcribe into the programming language.

→ It is a readable description of what a computer program should do.

ii) Flow Chart:

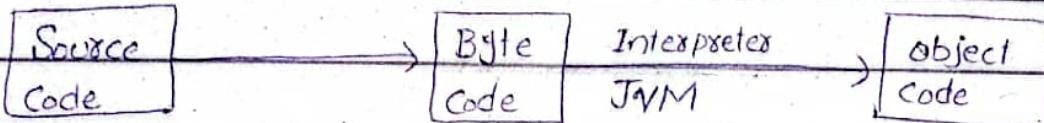
Flow chart is graphical representation.

of what a computer program should do.

iii) Source Code:

Source Code is the actual code in any programming language.

Why Java code is hardware friendly?



Sequential Programming

→ Instructions are executed one after another in a specific order.

→ Function Oriented Paradyne

→ C, C++, Java

Function:

- A named group of instruction set.

1. Function Definition

2. Function Call

3. Function Prototype.

(i) Function Definition:

Function definition has further two parts:

a) Function Header

Return Data Type

Function Identifier

b) Function Body

List of Parameters

return type Function Identifier List of parameters.
↓ ✓ /
int sum (int a , int b) {

 return a + b ;

}

Data:

The raw information is called data.

Information:

The meaningful data after processing is called Information.

Types of Data:

• Numeric • Boolean • Void

• Alphanumeric • String

(i) Numeric data

↓
Whole

↓
Decimal

- Byte (1 byte)
- Short (2 bytes)
- Int (4 bytes)
- Long (8 bytes)
- Float (4 bytes)
- Double (8 bytes)

(ii) Boolean

- It returns two values 'True' or 'False'.

(iii) String:

- Anything in double quotes.

(iv) Void:

"null"

Constant in Java:

'final' keyword is used in java to declare a constant.

```
final int PI = 3.14;
```

→ PI is now unchangeable.

→ "ROLL-NO". This naming convention is used for constant.

Types of Constant:

1) Literal Constants:

In this compiler finds the constant as.

"a" + 19 : $a + 19$ is a constant.

No.

2) Memory Constants:

Store the value of Literal Constant.

1 - In memory constant will be.

→ memory const. if 'PI' example π .

- If literal const. 3.14 π .

Literal const. is approach best in Programming.

Memory const. define memory const. in program.

- To use direct in 1 - 2 is better.

Types of Parameters:

1) Formal Parameters:

کو use کر memory const. میں پڑھے Parameters ہوں۔

- Formal parameter

- کو use کر Func. definition میں۔

```
int sum ( int a, int b){
```

```
    return a+b;
```

```
}
```

2) Actual Parameters:

کو use کر literal const. میں پڑھے Parameters ہوں۔

- Actual Parameter

- کو use کر Func. Calling میں۔

```
sum( 10, 5);
```

Types of Errors:

1) Syntax Errors:

Every programming language has predefined grammar called syntax. So errors in this syntax is called syntax error.

2) Logical Errors:

کو language میں errors ہوں۔

(i) use of logic bug in programming will result in logical error - if the result is wrong

3) Runtime Errors:

• runtime errors are compiled time errors or -
Uncaught runtime errors.

→ Runtime errors are not caught by the Java compiler. They are caught by JVM.

- Insufficient runtime resources
- Input-output errors.

Type Casting:

(i) Explicit Casting:

- The conversion of larger data type to smaller data type is explicit casting.
- Programmer forcefully changes its data type.

double d = 50.68; // 8 byte

int a = 10; // 4 byte

Implicit → int c = a * d;
Explicit → int c = (int) d; } casted

(iii) Implicit Casting:

• Casting performed by compiler automatically not forcefully is called implicit casting.

Function Prototyping:

C++ Code

```
# include <iostream>
```

```
void foo();
```

Function Prototype

```
int sum(int x, int y);
```

```
int main()
```

```
int result = sum(20, 30);
```

```
foo();
```

```
std::cout << result;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void foo()
```

```
sum(50, 40);
```

```
3
```

```
int sum(int x, int y)
```

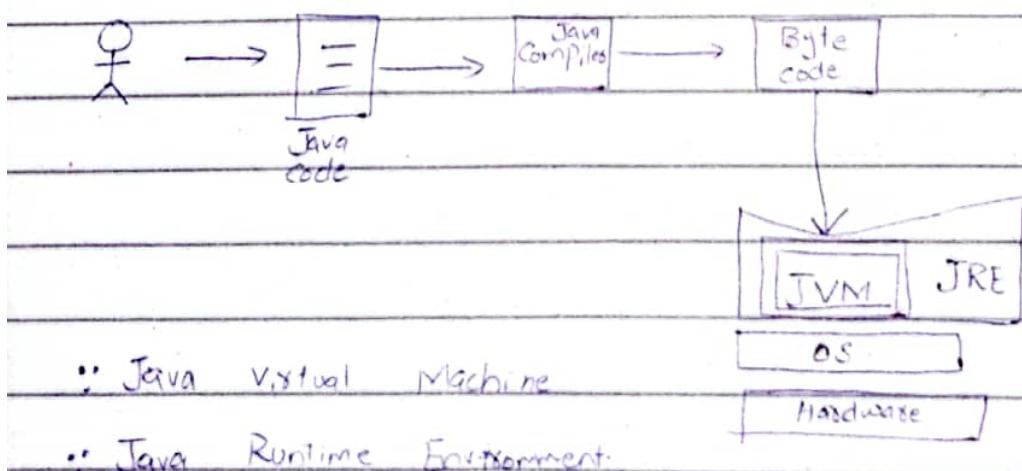
```
return x+y;
```

```
3
```

A function prototype is a declaration of the function that informs the program about the number & kind of arguments parameters, as well as the type of value, the function will return.

How Java Compiles works?

- Java is a platform independent language due to JVM. Platform independent means it can run on any OS having JVM.
- Java application is ^{platform} independent.; JVM is not platform independent.
- JVM will accept byte code.



• The execution of java code will start from the main() method.

• So when you enter Java code → It is compiled to Byte code by Java Compiler → This byte code will go to JVM → JVM will start execution from main() method.

• When you create & compile a Student.java file which is Java code, a new file Student.class will be created which is a Byte code.

• JVM runs in a Java Runtime Environment.

Arguments:

In arguments we only specify the datatype and sequence of data types in the parenthesis of a function prototype. We don't need to specify the identifiers.

Parameters:

In parameters we need to specify the dataType, sequence & identifiers.

- چیزی کو Large کے dynamic طور پر JavaScript کے
 - جسکی بوجا اولی ہے جو code کو
 - خوبی library کی صورت میں Node.js کے JS
 - پڑھنے والے browser میں - client side
 - Byte Code کے Java کے Web Assembly
 - Intermediate code کے C++ کے MSIL

Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

Entity: Anything which has value is entity.

- Any person, place, object or concept for which an organization wants to record or process data is "entity".
- An org. want to keep record of any "product" like "students" in IUB. (student)

Attribute:

- Characteristic of an entity for which an organization wants to record or process data is "Attribute" (roll no)

Operation/ Behavior:

- Function which an entity perform is "behavior" or "operation". (admission).
- - وظیفہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

Class:

- Class derived from classification.
 - (i) Classifying programming information into organized & systematic manner.
- In OOP entity will be "class", attributes are data members, function is behavior.

class student { Entity (class)

int rollno;

Attributes (Data)

float fee;

members.

void input();

}

Behavior (functions)

void output();

}

}

(2) Class is a written description of an object. OR template of an object.

Any "object" is a class "لهم أي جسم ينبع عنه".

Physical existence of a class is "object".

(3) Class is an abstract data type (ADT)

(ADT)

↳ Declaration of data.

↳ Declaration of operation.

↳ Encapsulation of data & operation.

C is not ADT. C++ is (ADT).

So we can declare data & operation

in the same class. in Java & C++

but not in C. That's how

we classify the programming language.

if

Primitive و جزئیاتی هستند از این داده های اولیه می باشد.

-> non-primitive و جزئیاتی نه اند از این داده های اولیه می باشند.

Class Library Developers & App Developers

- "Class library developer" is the one who make classes.
- "App developer" is the one who use the classes and develop apps.

Data Encapsulation & Data Abstraction.

- Data hiding & Data abstraction is called "Data Encapsulation":
where "Data Abstraction" is the condition on data.

hiding پس از -> hiding abstraction پس
-> after -> abstraction

- In Data Encapsulation we don't need:
to get knowledge about the backend.
و همچنانچه. And we don't need to check everything.

Member Access Modifiers.

(1) Member Access Modifiers.

(2) Member Access Specifiers

1- Private:

Private access modifiers can only be accessed within the class & cannot be accessed outside the class.

Important Terms.

- Collection of classes is called "library" or "Package".
- Collection of Packages is "Framework".
- Collection of similar + packages + Framework as other than Packages + Framework is called SDK (Software development kit).
- SDK of Java is JDK (Java · D.K)
- Repository is the place where to store project files.

Package Details:

- It is not recommended to use default package. Package name should be unique overall the world.
- "plc.org.cas.firstdemo" is the method to find unique package name.

2. Default:

- Default access modifier member is accessible within the same package but not outside the package.

3. Protected:

- Protected access modifier member is accessible outside the package for child class only and within the package for every class.

4. Public:

- Public access modifier is accessible everywhere.

Data Encapsulation.

- As rollno cannot be less than 0. So to check the rollno of student in the variable is data abstraction.
- To hide its value is data hiding.
- Combination of both data hiding & data abstraction is Data Encapsulation.

getter/setter

جیسے کوئی میں کوئی کوئی private ہے اس کو

کوئی hide کر سکتے ہیں اس کا value کو اسے
کوئی کوئی (g. Abstraction) کو لے گا

private rollno;

public void setRollNo (int rollno){

if (rollno > 0){

rollno = n

}

else {

System.out.println ("Invalid fee");

}

}

Main

Student.setRollNo

(-10);

```
private String address;  
public void setAddress(String add){  
    address = add;  
}
```

Indirect Abstraction:

اگر جو بھی اپنے string پر کوئی کوئی رہیں تو اس کو اپنے access کرنے کے لیے میکن سارے variables کو ایک طرف سے use کو seller و geter کے ساتھ

Encapsulate کو دوں تو Function members اور Data members

- جو same identifiers کو same scope میں identify کرے تو اس کو shadowing کہا جائے

- جو some identifiers کو differ. scope میں identify کرے تو اس کو shadowing کہا جائے

- جو same identifiers کو differ. scope میں identify کرے تو اس کو shadowing کہا جائے

"this" keyword

```
private int teacherId;
```

```
private
```

```
public int getTeacherID(int teacherId){
```

```
    this.teacherId = teacherId
```

```
}
```

↳ private int id;

Setter (mutators) :-

public void setId(int id){

 this.id = id;

}

Getter (accessors) :-

public int getId() {

 return id; getInput();

}

Constructor

• Constructors are the special member function of the class

1) Constructors always be a class identifier.

2) Constructors don't have explicit return

type. If we cannot explicitly return a value from Constructors.

3) Constructors can't be called like normal member function. They are always be called with "new" keyword.

4) Constructor returns implicitly / automatically.

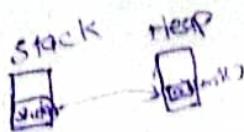
5) When a constructor gets called its object is created in mem.

constructor → Student • student = new Student();

Normal func. → student • input();

objectName

6) Constructor returns implicitly the address of object to stack.



Types of Data Types:-

- Value Type
- Reference Type

- "Stack" is dedicated to Apps.

- "Heap" is common Apps.

Value Type:-

All primitive data types except ~~heap~~ string stores in Stack. It consumes limited space. (int a;)

Reference Type:-

String & all classes are reference type. These types can consume very large spaces.

e.g. Student student = new Student();

↓ ↓
in Stack In Heap

e.g.: String, class, Arrays, interface are reference types.

Examples of Value Type:

byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, boolean.

- Reference of reference type will be stored in stack.

Use of Constructors:

- Constructors are used to assign values to variable auto. when we create object.

- Android OS maintains user record in stack.

Reference:-

- Base address of object. (starting address)
- Base address of member.
- Meta data about members.

constructeur ایج یعنی same as class پر ہے constructor کا۔

- "object" class کا ہے، کسی وقتوں کو call کر

Types of Constructors:

There are two types of constructors:-

- 1) Implicit Constructor (默示 کنستکٹر)
- 2) Explicit Constructor

Implicit Constructors:

- Constructors created by compiler which will be empty. It will be created only if its class is constructor-less. it will be default. Default constructor has no parameters.

Explicit Constructors:

- A constructor which is created explicitly OR by programmer is explicit constructor. Its types are following:

- Parameterized Constructor.
- Default Constructor.

Poly morphism
many physical states

Types

1. Parameterized Constructor:

A constructor which has parameters.

```
public Student ( int rollNo );
```

2. Default Constructor:

A constructor which has no parameters.

```
public Student ( );
```



many Poly morphism. \rightarrow Physical states

- \leftarrow (Signature) \rightarrow Polyorphism's Function

Function overloading.

Function overriding.

Function Overloading: (Adhoc Polymorphism)

Function \leftarrow اگر کوئی جیسے multiple سپلی میں ہے۔

- کوئی کوئی signature کو کوئی کوئی Overloading

overloading . Signature:

- No of parameters
- Datatype of parameters
- Sequence of parameters.

* \leftarrow function overloading کو کوئی کوئی return type کی functions کا۔

کوئی کوئی function کو کوئی کوئی C++ libraries کا ہے جیسے Java

- کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی Functional progr.

public Student (int id) { rollNo = id; }

Type of constructors:

3. Copy Constructors;

copy constructor تو اس کے object کے class میں parameter اگر کہتے ہوں

int rollNo;

public Student (Student s)

rollNo = s.rollNo;

}

Student st = new Student(3);

Student st1 = new Student(st);

Note:

delete سے اسے object کے لیے اسے میں مکروہی فری کرنے کے لیے C++ میں جس کی memory اور تو ہے - کرنا بھاگ - نہیں کرنا کہرو رہے ہیں۔

Garbage Collection JVM میں Java

(جس کو خود میں اپنائی دیں) - کہ clean اسے بعد میں

memory کے New object کے جبکہ اس وقت میں اس کو Garbage Collector

پہنچ دیتا ہے۔

لایا کیا ہے code میں Java کی core libraries اور Android

LLVM : (ونگ نو گی) (Non GC)

① C

② C++

③ Rust

میکرو کے اعتبار سے انتہائی

Static & Non-Static Members.

Instance Member	Non-Instance member
Non-Static	static
Non-Shared	Shared
↳ RollNo, Name, Email	↳ Rules, LCD, CAS WiFi
↳ Implicitly every member is non-static.	↳ We need to declare explicitly a member static with keyword "static".
↳ An object's Non-Static members are static.	↳ Student.getName();
↳ Student.getCount(); ↓ Object Name	↓ class name

Naming Convention:

- Naming Convention is the best practices used by programmers to name variable.

→ PascalCase:

- \$ GrossSalary
- Used for class names

class (static)

↓
Student::getRollNo();

→ camelCase:

- rollNo
- used for variables

object (Non static)

↓
student.setName();

static کے اس complex تر ہے جو is class کو کرنے کے لئے ہے۔

initilize جو memory of members
کرنے کے لئے constructor کے طور پر کرتا ہے۔

اس کے اس complex تر ہے جو object کو کرنے کے لئے ہے۔

initilize جو memory of non-static members
کرنے کے لئے ہے۔

Static Block

```
static {
```

```
sout("Static block is called");
```

```
}
```

جیسے بھی class کو دیکھ تو وہ اسے static کے طور پر compile کرے گا۔

- یہ JK ہے کہ code اور class کو initilize of members کرنے کے لئے ہے۔

اس کے ساتھ جو line's of code ہے جو اس کی پہلی ہے۔

سچا sugar ہے۔

- new / call of static blocks multiple ہے۔

"this" keyword:

ایسا ہے - یہ jo میں membering non-static یعنی "This" ہے۔

یہ address کے طور پر object کے طور پر اس کے طور پر reference کرے گا۔ اس کے طور پر reference کرے گا۔

یہ static members کے طور پر object کے طور پر "this" ہے۔

"this" is in static method کے طور پر اس کے طور پر class

- یہ new یا call keyword

کرنے کے طور پر access of non-static members jo static block ہے۔

(class کے طور پر call of static members jo non-static members ہے۔

۔۔۔

Anatomy of main() function.

- → (Main func.) point of entry is application (s. 1.6)
 - → file is on Top level of the class and is function b Main
 - → same ← File name is class name b (v.)

accessible < outside the class- Function & I am trying public

لما في class يجيء بـ Function ويـ static يعني static

An object

↳ fix compatibility of backend ← String[] args

```
public static void main(String[] args) { }
```

- جو ایک public class کا Top Level class ہو تو اسے * کہا جاتا ہے۔

- Class Default is Non Top level class *

لکھیں class of code file in C# اور Java.

-1230 (midst of class) code 335-145 (a)

public & default- (جی اس کس مولڈیفیکر) معرفی کے لئے class

- If access ^{modifies} members of class \leftarrow private & protected

Package:

16 JLB Lsp - ~~in~~ group of related classes package .

~~✓ CBLI package B IT 191 transportation~~

= Use the by command of package .

- By default by public for Top level class .
- By default for Non Top level class .

Package Name: worldwide

package default for - جو کو unique , just package name .

→ جو best practice / سب سے بخوبی جو کو

کو , جو کو unique of package name .

- Top level package name dot ← reverse domain name

package pk.org.eas.demo1;

. Make sure to make explicit packages & build
classes in it .

Non Object Oriented Programming (non-OOP)

System.out.println();

↳ static member of System class

(↳ out)
↳ PrintStream (class) \rightarrow printStream

↳ $\text{println}()$ is an overloading function of diff sign.

- A function output shows in console/Command Line Interface/ CLI.

Scanners (Taking input from user):

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

```
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

Input from CLI ↪

```
rollNo = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
Sout ("The Roll No is:" + rollNo);
```

↓
This rollNo is concatenated to string by
using plus sign between str & int.

System.out.println();

↳ System is a prebuilt class.

↳ Static reference variable of a class of
type PrintStream .

↳ $\text{println}()$ is the function of this class
for which reference variable is static.

String Input:

• name = scanner.next();

// It will stop taking input as "space" comes
in a string.

• name = scanner.nextLine();

// It will take complete string as input.

وہی read کو یہی of String کو (پر) read کو of float کی
order change کر لے جائے تو اسکے لئے skip کو string کو scanner کو
Anonymous approach:

① character = scanner.next().charAt(0);

وہی use کروں اسی کو for Anonymous technique
کرنے کا time of function یہی

② sout(new Scanner(System.in).nextInt());

Book : The complete reference of Java

وہی شروع میں آتا ہے وہ function کو "is" لی "has" لی

یہی ← hasNextInt() ← -> it's return of boolean
- جیسا کہ int کو InputStream کی بھی

Operators

وَالْأَسْمَاءُ الْمُفْتَاحِيَّةُ مُعْلِّمٌ لِلْأَوْدِيِّينَ
وَالْأَوْدِيُّونَ يَعْلَمُونَ مُعْلِّمَ الْأَوْدِيِّينَ

- Unary operators
- Binary operators
- Ternary operators

Unary Operators:

- Unary operators works on single operand.

-a, -12, ++a

Binary Operators:

- Binary operators works on two operands.

a - b

operands

Ternary Operators:

- condition ? true statement : false statement

? :

It works on three operands.

is only one which is
Ternary operator e.g. Conditional operators.

* Side Effect of Operator:

operand ایں کے use کے operator کا

operator کا کام change کے value کے
- side effect کا

a = 45;

++ a;

a ++

Precedence of operators:

Compiler → It's operators → multiple w/o expression →
→ It's resolve w/o operators →

* Expression:

- The combination of operator & operand which evaluate to a single value is called Expression.

1. Arithmetic Operators:

- * / % & + -
- High-Precedence Low-Precedence.

Paranthetical operators:

- (→ Paranthesis
- { → Braces
- [→ Brackets
- Compiler has highest precedence of ().

Associativity of operators:

- W/o operators → multiple w/o expression →
→ It's value w/o compiler is same ← precedence
- Associativity of arithmetic operators is left to right.
- Associativity of assignment operators is right to left.

2) Postfix Unary Operators:

$i = 10$ high precedence

$$a = i++ + 5 \quad \text{① 15}$$

$$a = 15 \quad (\parallel i = \parallel) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 15$$

2.i-Prefix Unary Operators:

i = 10 high precedence

$$a = ++i + 5 \quad \text{①. 11}$$

$$q = 16, (i=11) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 16$$

3- Relational operators:

$\{ ==, !=, <, >, \leq, \geq \}$

- The result of relational operators will be boolean.
 - Discovered by George Ball.

 . Condition:

Condition of return \leftarrow Boolean val. of Expression List :-

- All conditions are expressions but all expressions are not conditions:

← Some b' operands (j's) & ↵ Relational op's.

- عکس data type

4- Logical operators:

• isFound → Boolean variable (Naming convention)

- (نحوه) use is b $\&$ Boolean ^{operands} variables just logical operators.

→ ! (Not) → unary

→ && (AND) → binary

→ || (OR) → binary

- (نحوه) (|| &&) $\&$ if combine of conditions multiple

conditions time complex \rightarrow compiler

- (نحوه)

- (نحوه) if condition is true

• Short-Circuiting:

أو إذا $\&$ False \leftarrow condition (نحوه) is b $\&$ And op.

أو إذا $\&$ check \leftarrow condition (نحوه) \rightarrow compiler

أو إذا $\&$ True \leftarrow condition (نحوه) is b $\&$ OR operator

أو إذا $\&$ condition (نحوه) \rightarrow compiler

5- Assignment Operators:

=, +=, -=, %=, /=, -= } 12

&=, |=, ^=, <<=, >>=, >>= } 12

• All operators except = are compound assignment operators.

$$b = c \times b$$

$$b \times = b$$

* Statement:

- (نحوه) statements \rightarrow it's return expression

Student student = new Student(5); \rightarrow operands
لـ (نحوه) return const
statement \rightarrow (نحوه) parenthesized operators

System.out.println(10);

func.
10 is println - call operator - identified by println

in بدل من المدخلات هي operands
أو بدل من المدخلات هي operands

Number Systems:

(1) Binary (0-1)

$$1 = 1$$

(2) Octal (0-7)

$$10_8$$

(3) Decimal (0-9)

(4) Hexadecimal (0-9, a, b, c, d, e, f) (uses for memory address)

$$(\quad)_{10} , (\quad)_2$$

- unique digit 0 to 9 represents values 0 to 9

- if it has multiple digits represent values 0 to 9

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 78 \end{array}$$

- to multiply weight & value of digit

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \end{array} *$$

$$R + R = 10$$

Binary to Decimal:

	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Binary:	2 ⁶	2 ⁵	2 ⁴	2 ³	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ⁰
	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

Decimal: 89

representation value (2ⁱ) of 1 convert decimal to binary.

- 1 and other from left to right multiply Bit (i)

Decimal to Binary:

Decimal : 89

2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Binary : 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1

(89) number of 4 bits conversion ← Binary ← Decimal

(1) (1) or (0) minus of digit represent 2⁶ 2⁴ 2³ 2² 2¹ 2⁰

process is like 1 2 3 4 5 6 ans of minus is - 1 0 1 0 1 0

(2⁶) (2⁴) (2³) - / repeat

$$89 - 64 = 25 \quad | \quad 25 - 16 = 9 \quad | \quad 9 - 8 = 1 \quad | \quad 1 - 1 = 0$$

Octal to Binary:

Octal : (127)₈

1 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2}$ 4 2 1

Binary : 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1

Octal to Decimal:

Octal : (127)₈

Binary : (001 $\frac{32}{1}$ 010 $\frac{16}{2}$ 0 $\frac{8}{1}$ 111 $\frac{4}{2}$ 1 $\frac{2}{1}$ 1) $\frac{1}{2}$

Decimal : (87)₁₀

Binary to Octal:

Binary : (1100110)₂

Octal : (146)₈

Hexadecimal to Binary:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{Binary: } & \underline{1} & \underline{1} & \underline{1} & \underline{1} & = 15 \end{array}$$

Hexadecimal: $(9b8.5fea)_{16}$

B

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 5 & f & e & 8 & 9 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{Binary: } & 0101, & 1111, & 1110, & 1010 \\ & \underline{1001}, & \underline{1011}, & \underline{1000} & \end{array}$$

Binary to Hexadecimal:

$$\text{Binary: } (1011.0110)_{2}$$

Hexadecimal: b6

- Half byte is called nibble (4 bits).
- Range of 1 Byte is 255.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} & 128 & 64 & 32 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{Binary: } & \underline{1} & = 255 \end{array}$$

- 1 byte is required to represent 1 bit.

- 1st Number System was BCD (1-nibble)
- ASCII (0-255) (8-Bits)
- Uni-Code to represent all languages
- UTF-16
- UTF-32 (Emojis)

32768 256 64 32 16 8 4 2 1
 512 128 — — — — —

↳ This bit is used for sign representation.

\hookrightarrow 1 For negative.

\hookrightarrow 0 for positive.

یہ سور کرتا ہے۔ اس لیے جو UTF-16 character ہے Java
کا یہ ۴ Byte ہے

Binary Coded Decimal: (BCD)

- In this code each decimal digit is represented by a 4-bit binary number
 - Decimal digit (0-9) \rightarrow (# 143 is decimal number
not a decimal digit.)
 - 4 bit binary number ($9 = \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$)
 - It cannot consume any digit exceed 9.
 - (10 - 16) 4-bit states are unused. so it is wasteful.
 - Representing a decimal number requires extra bits.

ASCII Code:

- ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
 - It uses (8-bits) or 128 characters to represent numbers.
 - 32 control codes, 95 printable characters and a DEL character.

- Limitation of ASCII is that it cannot represent letters of languages other than English.

Unicode

- Unicode provides a unique number for every character, no matter what the platform, program or language is.

→ UTF-8 (8-bit form) with ASCII. to avoid contradiction

→ UTF-16 (Other language representation)

→ UTF-32 (Emoji forms)

- Minus values are stored in the form of 2's complement.
- Integers to Binary String (10);

6- Bitwise Operators

perform Bitwise ~~Julio~~ ^{Operations} on operands using Bitwise operators

- ~~4~~ 5 9

$$\underline{1011} + \underline{0100} = 1$$

- Exclusive OR (XOR) (\wedge)

0	0	0	/
1	0	1	/
0	1	1	/
1	1	0	/

• & (Bitwise AND)

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

8 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

Result 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

• | (Bitwise OR)

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

• ^ (Bitwise XOR)

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

• Data materialization.

• حب کرنے جیسے size کم کرنا میں efficiency اور time میں بہت سی ویڈیو

- جیسے data materialization میں

• اپنے اپنے data ← constant میں store کرنے کی technique میں۔

Usage:

AI: 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1

CS = 1

Rqzg: 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

IT = 2

Unique(XOR): 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

AI = 4

Same(AND): 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

SE = 8

Use Applied: 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
(OR)

$$a = 10 \quad 00001010$$

$$b = 8 \quad 00001000$$

$$a \& b = 00001000 = 8$$

$$a | b = 00001010 = 10$$

```
public class BitwiseOperators{  
    public static final int IT = 1;  
    public static final int CS = 2;  
    private int selectedCourses;  
    // Constructor  
    public BitwiseOperators(int selectedCourses){  
        this.selectedCourses = selectedCourses;  
    }
```

// Getters & Setters

```
    public void setSelectedCourses(int selectedCourses){  
        this.selectedCourses = selectedCourses;  
    }
```

```
    public void getSelectedCourses(int){  
        return selectedCourses;  
    }
```

// Functions

```
    public void ITSelected(){  
        selectedCourses ^= IT; } 
```

```
    public void CSSelected(){  
        selectedCourses ^= CS; } 
```

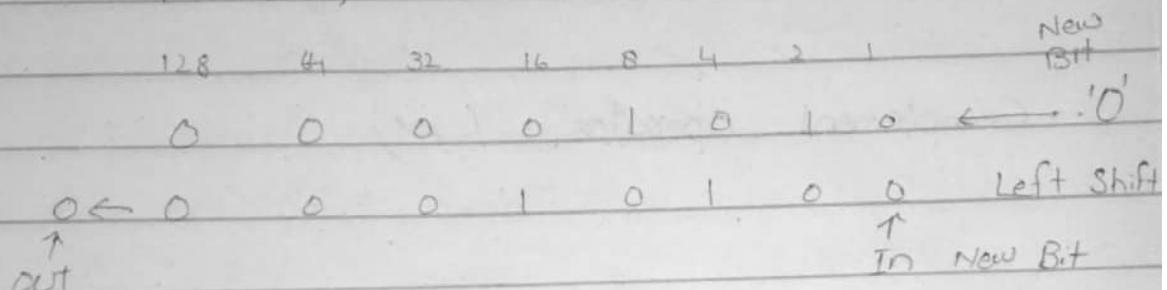
Bitwise Left Shift operators:

← Bit '0' in side-left for left operators ۱.

move left bits right + insert

int a = 10;

a << 1;

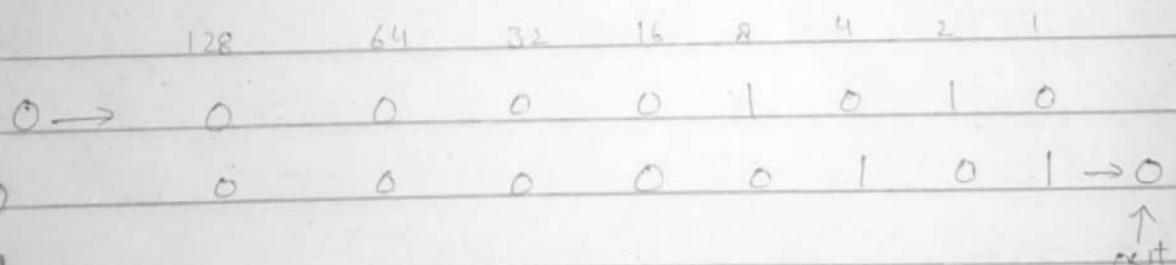


- لیکن جو side effects ۱.

Bitwise Right Shift Operators:

Insert ← Bit '0' in right side for operators ۱.

move right bits left + insert



Uses of Shift operators:

File compression video, image etc. for steganography.

Shift operators process - file to attach to

- file to compress

- file to virus pc virus

- file transfer data important files

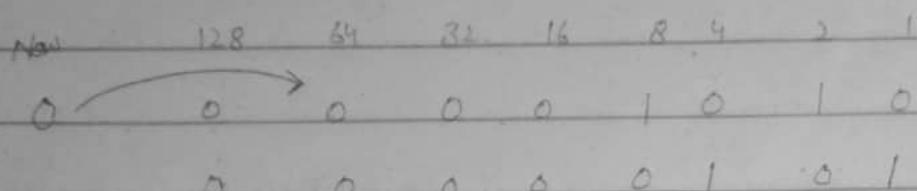
⇒ ARGB
↓
Opacity Red Green Blue.

- 256 shades of colors

- Unsigned Right Shift operator: ($>>>$)

int a = 10

a >>> 1;



- Complement operator (\sim)

- \sim is complement Bits -

$\sim a;$

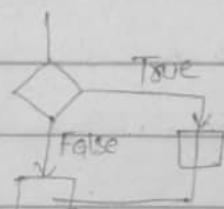
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 101 \\ \hline \sim 010 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Flow Control Statement./Decision Making

If statement:

If (condition){

}



→ Compound Statement operator:

{

}

- This operator determines the lexical scope of a variable.

- It is used to combine multiple statements.

→ Lexical scope is where a variable can be accessed. (Scope of variable).

If (condition) :

Statement 1; → Check by if statement

statement 2; → Not check by if statement
OR sequential statement. }

- In if statement, compound condition operator is used to execute/ignore multiple statements.
 - If is a programming construct that allows to execute set of statement or ignore set of statement.
"If" is used with variable condition
Not with constant condition.
 - ★ It is better to use get & setter while getting or setting variable.

How to solve a problem?

→ The solution of a problem is within a problem.

→ بے دلیل کرنے کے لئے آن پر Programming
→ problem ہے کرو یعنی sun ← day کو Program
کو سمجھ کر اسے دماغ میں sun ← day کرو۔

String Comparison:

String ← compiler fn. ↗ compare → == ⌈ String ←
Objects.equals(a,b) ↗ b ↗ compare ⌈ ref variable ↗
- ↗ ↗ ↗ content ↗ string

210126 %10 ←
210120

• Unsigned right shift operator

• Nested If:

nested if دو اسی if جو blocks تک if کیا۔

کھنڈیں-

اے تو اس If میں else/false block کی If پڑی۔

- You can't nest else if

int ← return type of main function (in C/C++)

وَلِمَنْدَلَةٍ - جَاسِيَّةٍ لَبَرْجَانَةٍ وَلِلْمَهْرَبِيَّةِ

abnormal w/ compiler の 原因 return が 何

- we consider

if (condition) {

if (condition) { → Nested If

3

3

Nested else-if:

اگر if-statements میں false block if نہیں تو اس کے نتائج میں false block if اگر

~~(it's not)~~ nested else-if

if (condition){

statements;

} else { sout ("Hello World");

if (condition) {

Statement 1:

7

سے گلے ہیں جو کوئی نہ سمجھ سکے۔

OR

read ← char ← U.S.E.

```
if ( condition ) {  
    statement1;  
}  
else if ( condition ) {  
    statement2;  
}
```

Switch Statement.

- عوّض عن conditions بـ switch.

- fast only if if & single ← switch.

- تو اس کے تباہی والے match ← case اگر تو نہیں ابھی واہی.

- Only execute ← cases میں

switch (expression) {
 Case constant ;

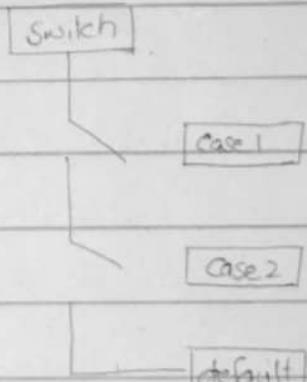
Case label statement ;

case constant ;

statement ;

default ;

statement ;



- i execute case if it's match case, if it's not then go to next.

- You can use "break" in case but it's not required.

- If there is dangling case then it's go to default case.

- If

- If + is true then if operator is true then operand is true.

- If it's primary expression then

• Switch is a statement, so we cannot assign it to a variable.

Switch as an Expression:

- Java modified itself for "switch as an expression" in its latest version.

لہیں میں کسی Condition کو expression's switch
کے expression کی condition

return of switch (operands) {

case '+' → getFirstOperand + getSecondOperand;
}; : → semicolon ! end
□ is most here OR

double result = switch (operands) {

case '+' → getFirstOperand + getSecondOperand;

case '-' → getFirstOperand - getSecondOperand;

default → 0.0;

}

کوئی else کے لئے اسے نہیں

return result;

اپنے store کو variable کی form of switch as a statement

- عین اسی

اپنے store کو variable کی form of switch as an expression

return

- عین

ایسے کہ اسی کی form of cases کو یہ ہے

if (x is condition) of switch

←

Conditional Operator (Ternary Operator)

Condition ? true : false ;
Statement

int a = 10;

int b = 20;

int max = a >= b ? a : b;

Type Inference:

var num = 12;

class name

var myChar = new MyCharacter();

LOOPS.

- شرطی حلقہ ہے ۔

- عوامی ہے یعنی اسکے ساتھ ایسا کام کیا جائے گا جو اس کا مقصد ہے ۔

- عوامی کا سادہ نام Basic loops ہے ۔

loop
↓
Conditional loop

Counted loop
↓
(0 پر 20 تک کی تعداد)

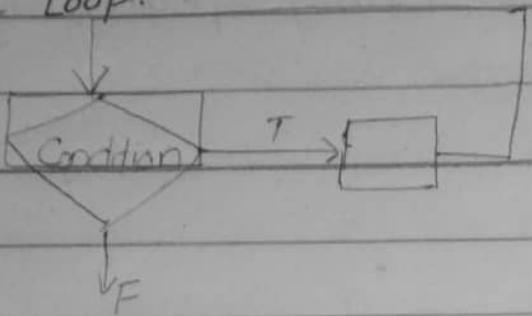
Pre
conditional
↓
while

Post
conditional
↓
do-while

For
↓
For-Each
↓

- ایک deal of single stat. ← loop ← by default .

1- While Loop:



while (condition){

 statement 1;

 statement 2;

}

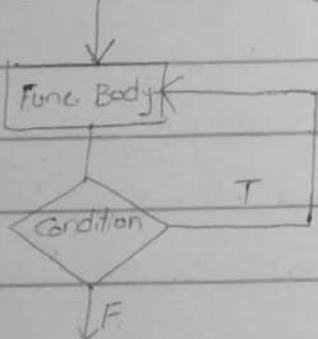
while (condition):

 statement 1;

 true ↗ will ↗ Int ↗ if ↗ hasInt ↗
 → ↗ return ↗ boolean ↗ if ↗ value false ↗
 * → ↗ Assignment ↗ ↗ ↗

public static int/ readValidIntFromRange (String errorMessage,
int startRange ,

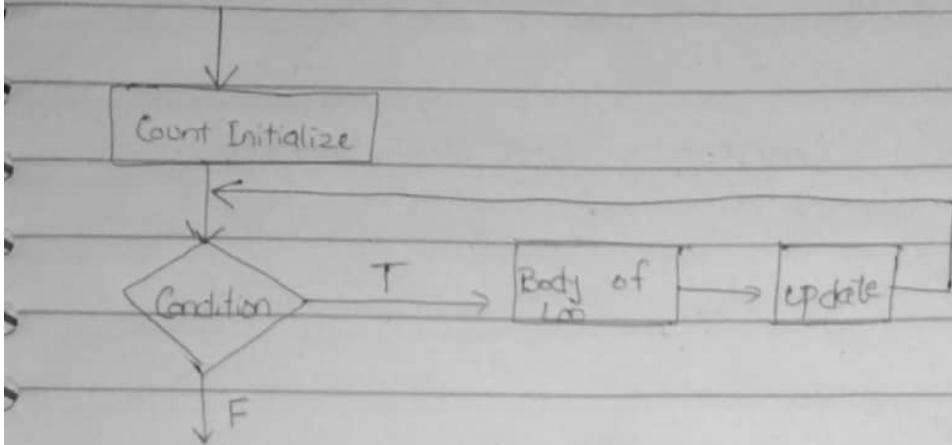
2- Do - while Loop:



- ↗ run ↗ will ↗ do-while ↗

← entrance ↗ ↗ Conditional repetition ↗ ↗ ↗
- ↗ automatic

3- For Loop



What is the condition of for loop ← variable?

Executed once

- It's an counted variable

for (initialization; condition; update)
 Statement;

update is initialization variable only in for loop.

- (Update)

for (int i=1, j=10, k=20; i <= 10; i++,
 j--, k--)
 Statement;

Conditional variable

out ↗

اگر variable کی ضرورت ہو تو
- کریکلیڈ (کریکلیڈ) کے loop

* Nested Loops:- (Loop in Loop)

Scalar



Vector

1	2	3				

→

↓

4	5	6				
8	9	7				

Matrix

loop کے فوائس کے لیے dimension کو کیا کیا Scalar ←
- ضروری ہے

loop کے single loop کے one-dimensional کیا کیا Vector ←
- کیا کیا

loop کے nested loop کے two-dimensional کیا کیا Matrix ←
- کیا کیا

loop کے nested loops کے three-dimensional کیا کیا ←
- کیا کیا

Image Processing

(1) Raster Images

(a)

(b) Bitmap images.

(2) Vecb8 Images

→ Bitmap images are two dimensional pixels.

وہ نکل اس میں ہر pixel کو جیکہ ۱۰۰ دیا جانا ہے اس

Unit Bitmap mg w/ l

(BMP : اس میں data loss کے سب سے بڑے ہیں - (Bitwise, 20))

(cui size , 19) Joint photographic Expert Group : JPEG

کے Transporter جو یہ latest : PNG

~~-v optionK alpha~~

→ Vector images:

- zoom in کرنے کے لئے images (1) پر چھپنے

```
BufferedImage sourceImage; = null;
```

-6 جمجمة / head or head of image 2D ←

```
File file = null;
```

- عیوب exception ویت error وی Runtime

- جو try-catch میں کے لئے exception handling

Exception Handling.

Runtime error کی وجہ سے کوئی code نہیں جاگے۔
try-block کی وجہ سے try-block کے بعد error ہے۔

try {

 source File file = new File("Path");

 sourceImage = ImageIO.read(file);

}

③ catch (Exception ex) {

 System.out.println(ex.getMessage());

}

① catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {

}

② catch (IOException ex) {

}

④ finally { }

آخر کے specified catch block کے catch block generalized ہے۔

of exceptions sequence wise compiled ہے۔

-if deal

server file -> go execute -> go finally block

-finally block میں close connection ہے۔

* Checked & unchecked Exception.

* The finally block may not execute if JVM exits while the try or catch code is being executed.

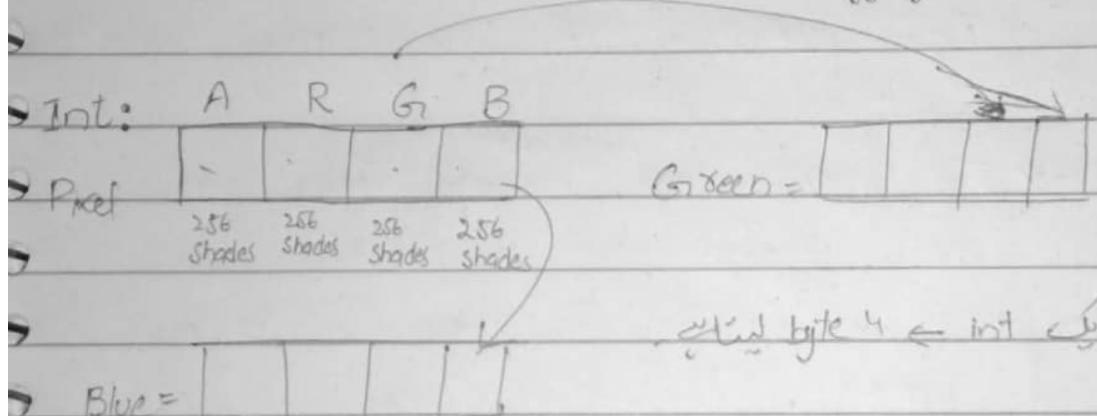
→ Image type is based on the basic colors

use ← ARGB for full transparency image ↗ ←
- LWP

Color Extraction From Pixel.

Syntactical string → URI → URL

→ assert is used for debugging.



Computer ← ox ← hexadecimal ← 0xff ←

← hexadecimal ← /

← 16 bits ← hexadecimal ←

64 bits ← 16 bits ← 16 bits alpha ← 16 bits pixel ←

or 32-bits ← Red 2 bytes - 16 bits shift-right

Blue right-shift 16-bit of Blue is 16-bits of Green

Steganography:

Web data w/ 1 bit least significant bit of image → Steganography

- $\frac{1}{2}$ bits

- $\text{clipCopy} \leftarrow \text{borderImage} \leftarrow$
 $\text{useImage} + \text{framing} \leftarrow$

Collections

Array:

→ The collection / ^{containing} of homogeneous data types.

→ The consecutive / contiguous memory block of same data type.

→ Arrays are reference type in java.

int list[]; // old style

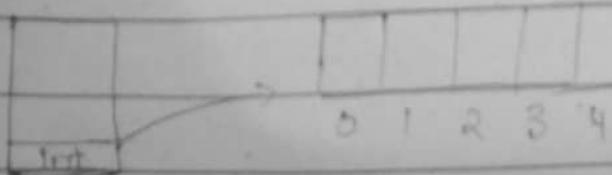
int[] list; // new style

int list[] = new int[^{array size} 5];

int[] list = new int[5];

→ Array size is not modifiable.

→ If we don't know about how much data will come, we will use linked list.



Initialize

list[0] = 10;

list[1] = 12;

Initialize:

int[] list = new int[] {10, 12, 24, 26}; // Old

int[] list1 = {10, 12, 24, 26, 28}; // New

list[0] → input array ← used ←

list[1] → find ← prime number

list[2] → count of even/odd ←

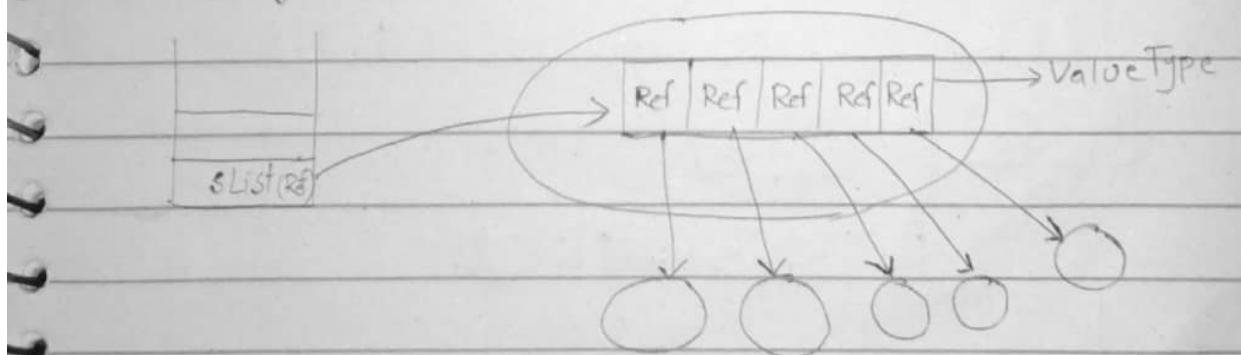
Student[] sList = new Student[5];

sList[0] = new Student();

sList[1] = new Student();

Value Type

Reference Type



list[0] → value type is not in Array ←

list[1] → array of variable ref objects student ↗ ! ←

Multi-dimension Array

`int arr[3][3] *sl = new int[3][3];`

`int arr[0][0] = 10`

0 1 2

`int arr[0][1] = 20`

0 10 20 30

`int arr[0][2] = 30`

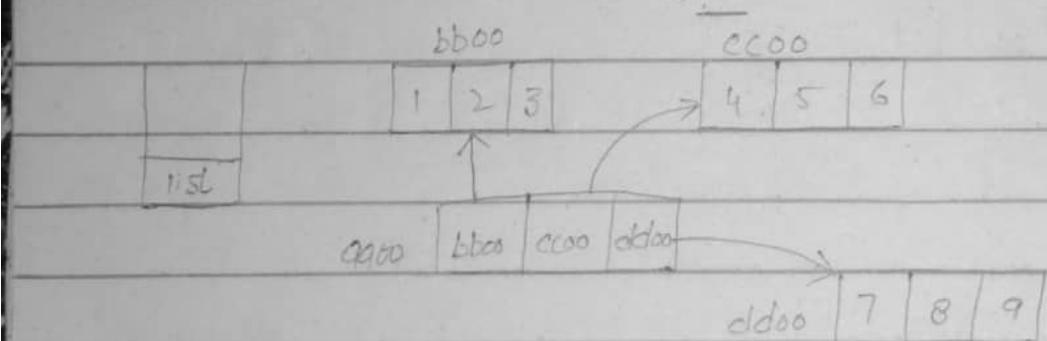
1 3 4 5

`;`

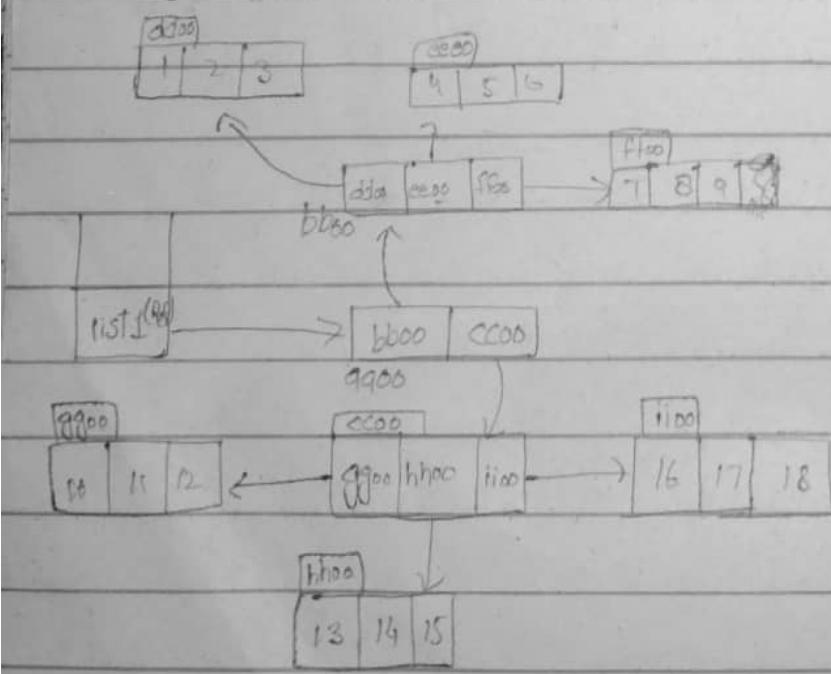
2 6 7 50

`int arr[2][2] = 50`

- { last array inner array } integers
new int [3][3]

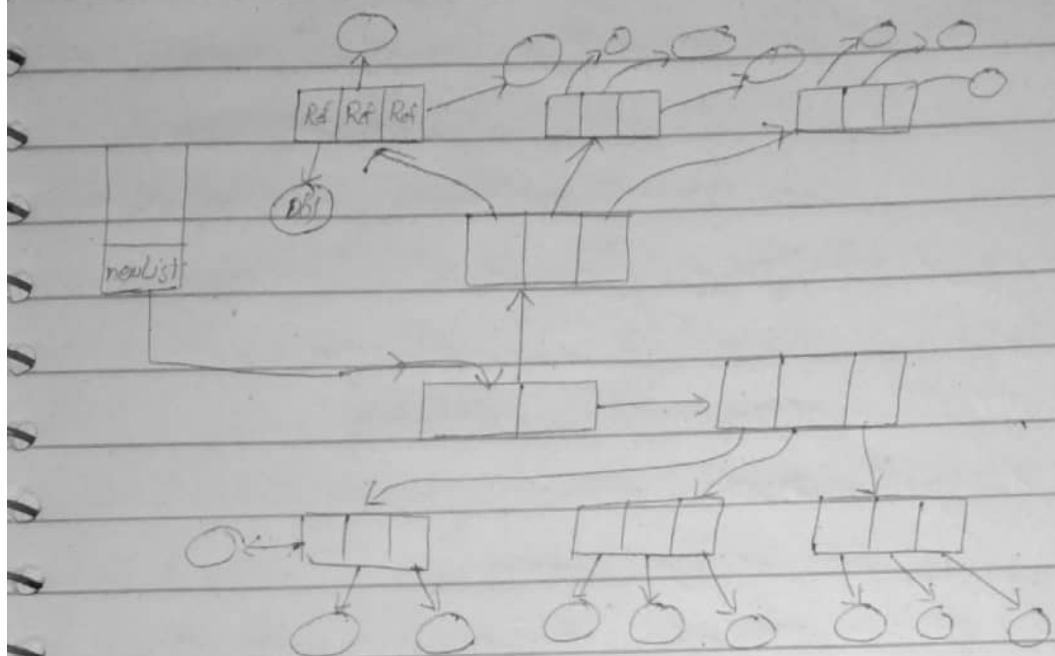


`int arr[2][3][3] *sl = new int[2][3][3];`



Reference Type in Multi-dimen. Array

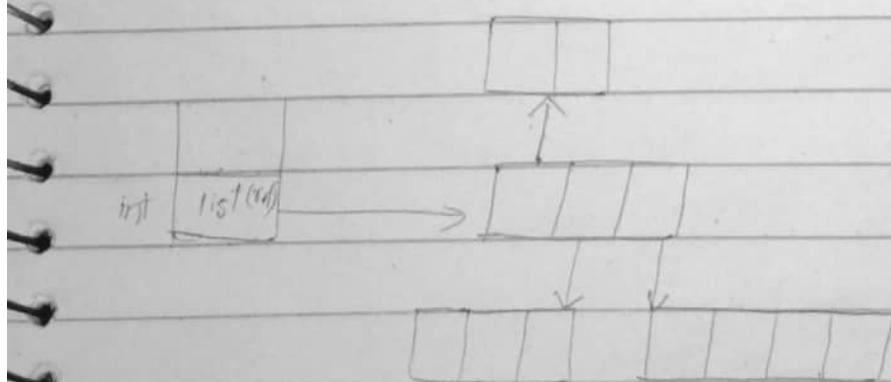
Student[][][] = newList = new Student[2][3][3];



Jagged Array

- ↳ variable last dimen ↳ Jagged Array ↳

int[][] list = new int[3][];



ArrayList

- class ← third-party کی ArrayList ←
 - ← builtin کے add, update, delete, search کے ذریعہ کی ArrayList ←
 - متن پر func.
 - type ← Generic/template ہی ArrayList ←
 - اسے کسی دوسرے میں " < > " کی ArrayList ←
 - میں اسے & type صرف میں -
 - * ArrayList's size is modifiable.
- ```
ArrayList<Integer> list;
```
- کو ہم اس پر کہتے ہیں کہ اس میں generic perform operations data type ہے جس میں معمولی methods اس سے فرق نہیں پڑتا۔  
methods(insert, update etc.)

- بنا دیں array ہے length ← by-default ← ArrayList ←  
ہے length new array لے کر increase ← 20 items ہے  
- copy کر کر 21 members 20 ہے ہے

```
ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
list.addAll(list2)
```

```
list.contains("Omer");
```

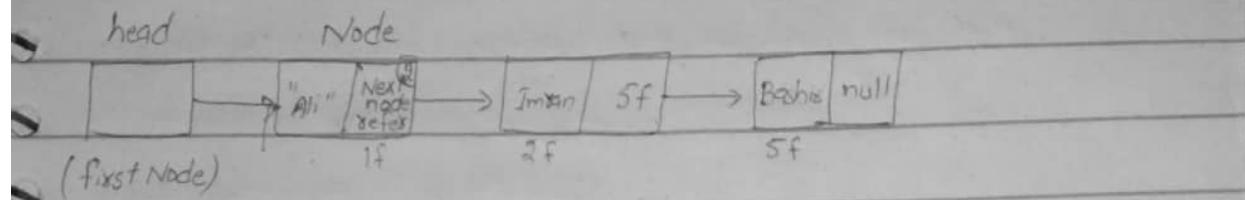
```
list.indexOf("Omer");
```

```
list.remove("Omer");
```

```
list.removeAll(list2);
```

## Linked List

refer of node  $\rightarrow$  node  $\rightarrow$  node  $\dots$   $\rightarrow$  null  $\leftarrow$  Linked List  
 - بے کو اپنے اپر اسی پر کرتا ہے اور اسی پر



$\leftarrow$  nodes  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\leftarrow$  head  $\leftarrow$  node  $\leftarrow$  link

- کو null پر سب کے node ہے  $\leftarrow$   
 - اسے slow  $\leftarrow$  traversing  $\leftarrow$  Linked List  $\leftarrow$

ArrayList پر جو 1 تا size K data والے ہیں جسے  $\leftarrow$   
 جو 1 تا size K data والے ہیں اسکو کوئی use  
 - لے کر Linkedlist پر

## Stack

- بے کو (List in First Cell) data پر Stack  $\leftarrow$   
 push - اسے functions کے Stack  $\leftarrow$

Push .

Pop .

Peek .

pop کے get method  
 - کو 1 تا get index K element کا  $\leftarrow$  a[0] stack  $\leftarrow$   
 - گز

## Hash Map (Key Value pair)

Convert جو form ← unreadable of data جو Hashmap ←

- جو form ← x-convertable، جو یا چو جو

- کی ہوتی ہے 2 type Encryption ←

Symmetrical Encryption ←

A Symmetrical Encryption ←

- کی key کی اب کی description اس کی

→ asymmetric enc Hashing

- fast و زیاد زمانی بھی جو Hashing ←

key      value

HashMap<Integer, String> map = new HashMap<2C>;

map.put(1, "Ali");

- کو unique جو key، جو Hashmap ←

- کو store کو data کو کوئی! key جو جو ←

For Each Loop

→ Read only Loop

→ کوئی بتایا کی ہے کو traverse کو collection معرفت ←

LinkedList<String> list = new LinkedList<>();

for (String value: list){

    System.out.println(value);

}

- collect کی type جو:

- کوئی write کو collection کو جو 1.

# Advanced OOP

## ★ Inheritance:

access up class's members from child class.

- can use ← inheritance → upcast

Parent → child

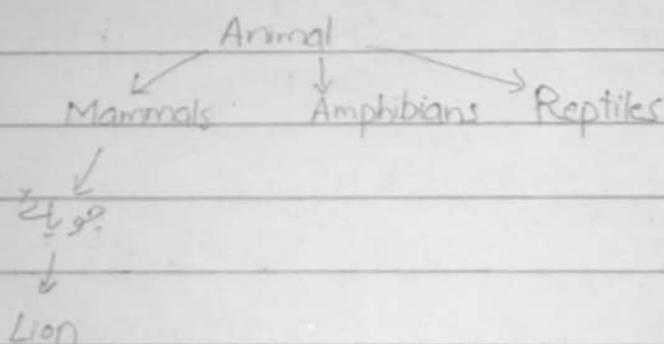
Super → Sub

Base → Derived

- upcast relationship is is-a ↗ Inheritance

```
class Student extends MeisStudent {
 } parent
 child
```

→ obj of Object Oriented Design → Coding ←  
Multilevel Inheritance ←



parent → child access member of parent & child ←

- child access member of child

→ Parent is generalized most class and

last children is specialized most class.

- parent class J B → extend of parent class J child class ←

- B is implicitly object of

## Constructors in Inheritance

to construct parent class's constructor in child class ↪  
parent class's constructor is mandatory if call

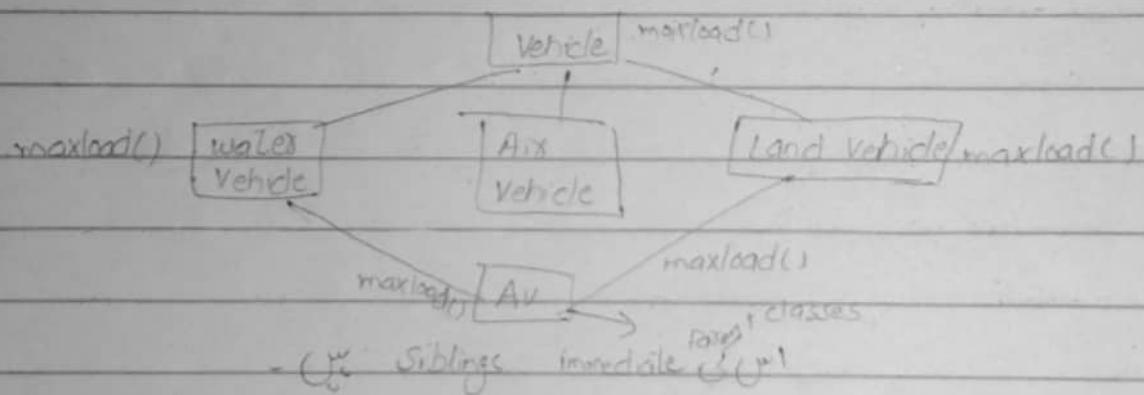
parent class's default constructor in child class ↪  
- If call <sup>implicitly</sup> default cons ↪

implicitly child class's default constructor parent ↪  
- Call of constructor parent ↪

- Call of immediate parent keyword super ↪ \*

- In multiple inheritance no java ↪

diamond problem ↪ Multiple inheritance ↪



Solve virtual inheritance ↪ C++ ↪

- Call access of grandparent ↪ Super ↪

## Types of Inheritance.

- Explicit Inheritance

- Implicit Inheritance.

if i extend class ↪ class ↪

in extend of Object class implicitly as

Object class ↪ parent of classes file in java ↪

2022-23) बॉटिंग

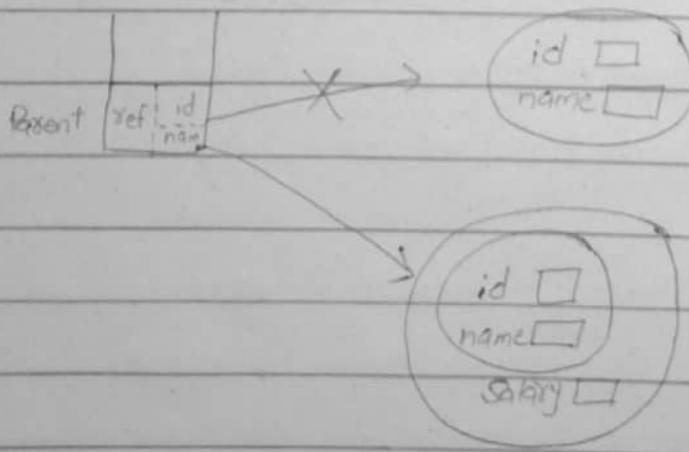
→ 1st thread of execution begins of Program ←  
or it performs function of thread till it is ←  
→ till it's wait() of thread ends

→ Explicit Inheritance uses extends keyword.

### Advantage

→ 2nd advantage of inheritance is "Generalization".  
→ If we reference <sup>obj</sup> child in parent class  
parent - generalization  
child - specialized  
parent parent = new child();  
↓ ↓  
Generalized reference Specialized object  
variable.

→ Reusability



→ When object is parent child ←

## Abstract Classes

- لیں اے object کے Abstract class

class concrete والے لیں اے object کے class جو ←

- اس کے

toفری abstract اے ؎ اے animal کے real world ←

- اس کے

اے toفری abstract اے ؎ اے exist کے real world کے جو ←

کے لیے use کے child کے members کے Parent ← abstract

اے جا بے لیے constructor parent

- اے class کے abstract methods کے abstract parent کے concrete child کے class ←

## Function Overriding

→ Polymorphism Real.

same ~~function~~ <sup>✓ + same name</sup> child کے function کے parent کے ←

کے use ← overriding کے لیے use کے signature

→ Self calling of a function is called ←

recursion.

@Override

public void setAge(int age) { }

super.setAge(age);

3

↓

کے child کے لیے keyword کے super کے ←

- اس کے recursion کے setAge

کے child کے parent کے overriding ←

- اس کے

extend  $\rightarrow$  abstract class  $\leftarrow$  class concrete  $\leftarrow$   
(Yes)  $\leftarrow$  Concrete

(Concrete) ? -  $\Leftarrow$  concrete  $\downarrow$  abstract object class  
overload  $\downarrow$  function or constructor  $\downarrow$  abstract class  
(Yes)  $\Leftarrow$  also  $\Rightarrow$

- (Yes) If child class has static class members then abstract class
- (implicit) If no implicit constructor is object class ← abstract
  - parent no abstract child ← keyword is Super ←
- (Yes) If child class goes to if call of constructor

## Abstract Method

- The signature is - in the body of abstract first

public abstract void draw();

override must use concrete child class's methods for all <br> -> In abstract use parent for all <br>

ئىچىزىدىن بىلەن keyword 6 override پىشىتىرىنىڭ ئىچىزىدىن بىلەن keyword 6 override پىشىتىرىنىڭ

## Virtual Overriding

```
public virtual void draw() { } }
```

## Non-Virtual Overriding

```
public overrides void draw() { } }
```

ref variable کا type جس کو  $\Rightarrow$  بھی ref variable کا type جس کو  $\Rightarrow$  class  
کہاں اس سے کوئی لینا دینا - JK draw کا type جس کو  $\Rightarrow$   
B جو کہ

JK decide کرے  $\Rightarrow$  یہ decide  $\Rightarrow$  compile time  $\Rightarrow$   
JK کا draw کو کہاں کرے  $\Rightarrow$  JK کا draw کو کہاں کرے  
let's say JK کا draw کو obj کا draw کرے

$\Rightarrow$  Generalization کا  $\Rightarrow$  Inheritance کا  $\Rightarrow$  RTTI

$\rightarrow$  Late Binding  $\leftarrow$  Early Binding  $\rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  Runtime Binding  $\rightarrow$  Compile Time Binding.  
 $\rightarrow$  Dynamic Binding  $\rightarrow$  Static Binding.

## Interface

- کوئی Interface پر interact ہے تو اس کے جس کے علاوہ اپنے اپنے اس primary interface کے public members کے class پر ہے۔
  - اس class کے Secondary interface کا Interface ہے۔
  - inheritance کرنا یہ نہ ہوتا ہے بلکہ implement کو بار بار کرنے کے لئے اس کے job اور وظائف کی قابلیت کو پیش کریں اس کی
  - اسے اولار فالل کی قابلیت کو پیش کریں اس کی
- reference class اس کے ref variable کے interface ہے۔
  - اس کے implement کے جزوں میں ہیں۔
- Java 8 میں introduce کیے گئے جو اسے سب سے سادھا را کر دیتا ہے "I" کے شروع میں کوئی Identifier کے Interface ہے۔
- اس کو Java 8 میں old interface کے جزوں میں ہے۔
  - اس میں ہر دلہنگی کے Interface ہے۔
  - یہ data members final ہے اسے abstract functions کے لئے default static ہے۔
  - Complete کے جزوں میں partial implementation کے لئے class ہے۔
  - Abstract کے جزوں میں abstract functions کے لئے interface ہے۔
  - Complete کے جزوں میں partial implementation کے لئے Interface ہے۔
  - کوئی implementation ہے۔

public interface ICricket {

    void bowling();

    void batting();

}

    Abstract Methods

public Student implements ICricket {

    // must have bowling() & batting();

}

## Abstract

✓ implement of interfaces ← multiple & class (لیں) ←  
- کے طبق

↳ Iterable ← parent class collections (لیں) ←

ابن کو classes کی differ. type interfaces ←

- جس کا جزو ہے اس کی Generalized interface

members forces static & default (لیں) ← Interface ←  
- کے body کی

\* All abstract, default & static methods in  
an interface are implicitly public, so  
we can omit public keyword.

in an interface کو keyword کا default ہے ؟  
جس کا جزو ہے

\* In interface all constants are implicitly  
public, static and final so we can omit  
them.

- جس کی ہر کتابیں ←

کتابیں کتابیں کتابیں ← active.

- کتابیں کتابیں ← passive.

you can't implement of classes کی same type ← abstract class ←  
- کتابیں کتابیں

- لیکن جو interface کی ہے Constructors کی abstract class ←

وہ implement of interface کی abstract class ←

method کی کی interface کی abstract parent's child ←

کی method کی کی child کی وہ functionality

partial implementation interface کی کی کی override

- کتابیں کتابیں

## Inheritance of Interfaces.

اے کسی class کو اسی interface کا obj کہا جاتا ہے اس کو implement کر لے اس کے child کو اس کے جس میں اس کا اس کے child کو extend کر سکتا ہے اس کے multiple interfaces کا interface کا

## Abstraction

- اسی طبقے کو Abstract

→ abstract class

→ Interface

→ implement list ← LinkedList, ArrayList ←  
- اسی طبقے کو Concrete

CharSequence → is an interface that was  
implemented in String class

→ When making an architecture when we  
need concrete implementation we should  
implement abstraction and use this  
abstraction in concrete

## Inner Class

اُسی class میں والے block کے class کو ↪

- جسے inner class کہا جائے

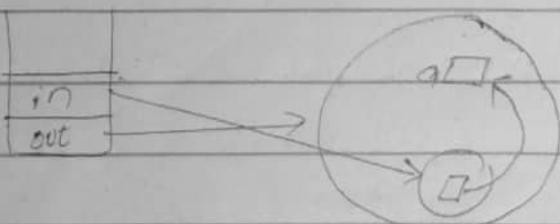
- اسکے data members کو inner member class کہا جائے

- سچے سچے ↪ Linked List ←  
sequential linked list ←

(tree, graph) non-sequential linked list

اُسی private member outer class کے inner class کو ↪

- جسے it's access



اُسی class میں nested class کو inner classes کہا جائے

اُسی class میں static nested classes کو static inner classes کہا جائے

## Inner Local Class

inner local class کو بھی جسے fun. یا in-class کہا جائے

- جسے

اس کو event programming یا GUI کہا جائے

jسے function کو extent کرنا کہا جائے

- static bound

→ For inner class to access a local variable that must be final.

لی جیسے inner local class کے event handle کے  
- class top level

### Inner Anonymous Class

keyword & class کو پڑھنے پر کوئی class جسے ←  
interface

OnClickListeners listeners = new OnClickListeners {  
 @Override  
 public void onClick() {}  
}

3

3 [ ] \*

→ Anonymous class is an expression.

- Only final local members are accessible.

### Inner Static Class

→ top level class ←

classes کے بین میں سونک دوں جو naked class ہے اس کو ←

→ some obj کے ←

- → obj static ← implicitly ← Top level class ←

→ classes and objects کے ←

## Association.

• Inheritance

• Association

use of object b class سے میرے اور class a کے  
وہ association بھی کہا جاتا ہے

- بینہ اور relation b has-a ہے اس کے

### Types

• Aggregation

• Composition.

⇒ C1 کو C2 کو ہے C1 کو اور C2 کو اور C3 کو اور C4 کو اور

C5 کو اور composition کی وجہ پر اس کی

• ~~composition~~ <sup>association</sup> ~~aggregation~~ ~~composition~~ ~~aggregation~~

C1 کو association کی وجہ پر class کی

⇒ C1 کو associate class کی وجہ پر

یہی C1 کی وجہ پر C2 کو composition کی

aggregation کی وجہ پر C3 کو associate class

کی وجہ پر