Phase 2 or course 2

Day 1 04-08-2023

Java : Java is an open source and pure object oriented programming language.

Version of Java

Java 1.0 Java 18/19

Java

J2SE J2EE J2ME

JavaSE JavaEE JavaME

Standard Edition Enterprise Edition Micro edition

Java basic programming

OOPs

Exception handling

Collection Framework

JDBC

Open source IDE : Eclipse,

OOPs : Object Oriented Programming system

object : object is any real world entity.

Property or state -🡪 have -🡪variable/ fields

Person

Behaviour -🡪do/does -🡪 functions / methods

Place

Bank

Animal

Car

Customer

Class : class is blue print of object or template of object.

Syntax of class.

class className {

fields;

methods;

}

package is a collection of classes and interfaces.

Data types : data type is a type of data which tells what type of data it can hold.

2 types

1. Primitive data types : it is use to store only value

8 types of primitive

1. byte 1byte
2. short 2
3. int 4
4. long 8 : without decimal number
5. float 4
6. double 8 : with decimal
7. char 2 : single character
8. boolean 1 bit : true or false value.
9. Non primitive or reference data types : it is uses to store value as well as reference of another data types

4 types

1. array
2. class
3. interface
4. enum

array : array is known a reference data types which is use to store more than one value of same types.

datatype arrayName[]; array declaration

int num[];

int num1[]={10,20,30,40,50,60}; array declaration with initialization

array start with index position zero.

System.out.println(num1[0]);

System.out.println(num1[1]);

System.out.println(num1[2]);

Using loop we can access those values one by one

While loop

Do while loop

For loop

For each loop or enhanced loop

Creating the memory size for the array

datatype arrayname[]=new datatype[size];

In Java we can take the value through keyboard lot of way

1. using Scanner class : Scanner is a pre defined class which contains lot of pre defined methods which help to take the value through keyboards.

Syntax to create the Scanner class object.

Scanner obj = new Scanner(System.in);

Scanner class is a part of util package.

java and javax are known as root package.

By default every java program import lang package.

Means we can use all classes and interfaces part of lang package without importing.

In java String is a pre defined class part of lang package.

Car

Property , wheel, color, amount etc

8 primitive + string reference data type we use to

Declare the variable.

Behaviour

We can write behaviour using function or methods in java

returnType methodName(parameterList){

}

void info() { info is method name and this method

no return type

}

String sayHello() { sayHello method name and it return string

Value

return “Welcome”;

}

void add(int x, int y) { add method passing two int value

}

Constructor : constructor is a type of special method which help to create the object.

Pts.

1. Constructor have same name as class itself.
2. Class doesn’t contains return type not even void also
3. Constructor no need to call it will call automatically when we create the object of that class.

this is a keyword which refer to current object.

When local variable or parameter variable and instance variable have same name

To refer to instance variable we use this keyword.

In the life of the object if we want to perform any task only one time

That type of task we have to write inside a empty or parameter constructor.

In the life of the object if we want to perform any task more than one time

That type of task we have to write inside a method.

Encapsulation : binding or wrapping data(variable) and code(methods) in a single unit is known as

Encapsulation.

By default every java class internally follow encapsulation.

class Employee {

variable and methods.

}

JavaBean class Vs Normal class

1. JavaBean class must be public not normal class not mandatory.
2. All variable present inside a JavaBean class must be private but in normal class may or may not.
3. In JavaBean class for each variable we need to provide setter and getter method.
4. Setter method to set the value with condition if we need.
5. Getter method is use to get the value.
6. But in normal class if we write private variable we can provide helper method with name doesn’t matter.

public class Employee {

private int id;

private String name;

private float salary;

public void setId(int id) {

this.id = id;

}

public int getId() {

return this.id;

}

}

Angular 🡪 Model class

Java 🡪 JavaBean class

Database 🡪 Table

Day 2 04-08-2023

Inheritance : Inheritance is use to inherits or acquire properties and behaviour of old class to new class.

class OldClass { super class or base class or parent class

properties

behaviour

}

class NewClass extends OldClass { sub class or derived class or child class.

properties

behaviour

}

Types of inheritance

1. Single inheritance : one super class and one sub class

class A { }

class B extends A{}

1. Multilevel inheritance : one super class and n number of sub class connected one by one

Class A { }

Class B extends A{ }

Class C extends B { }

Class D extends C { }

1. Hierarchical inheritance : one super class and n number of sub class connected directly to super class

Class A { }

Class B extends A{ }

Class C extends A{ }

1. Multiple inheritance : more than one super class and one sub class.

Class A { }

Class B { }

Class C extends A,B { } But java doesn’t support this type of inheritance.

This type of inheritance in java we can achieve using interface.

Oops relationship

1. Is a relationship
2. Has a relationship

class Employee {

id,name,salary

}

class Manager extends Employee {

numberOfEmp

Address add = new Address();

}

class Developer extends Employee {

projectName;

}

class ProjectManager extends Manager{

clientInfo;

}

class Address {

city and state

}

Manager is a Employee

Developer is a Employee

ProjectManager is a Manager

Has a relationship

3 types

Association

1. Aggregation
2. Composition

class A { zero or 1 or many

B obj1 = new B();

}

class B { zero or 1 or many

A obj2 = new A();

}

1-0, 0-1, many-0,many-1, 0-0

Core GUI AWT or Swing or JavaFX

Standalone :

Web Application html, css , servlet and jsp

Android : mobile application

MEAN / MERN

Spring framework and spring boot.

class Manager {

Address padd = new Address(;

Address oadd = new Address();

}

class Address {

}

It is a type of association but it weak association. Weak association is known as aggregation.

Class Student {

StudentHistory sh = new StudentHistory();

}

Class StudentHistory {

}

It is a also type of association but is known as strong association. Strong association is known as composition.

class Trainer {

array of students;

}

class Student {

}

Polymorphism : One name many forms or many implementation.

2 types

1 compile time or static binding or early binding

Method Overloading :

The method have same name but different parameter list or type of parameter list

2 run time or dynamic binding or late binding

Method Overriding :

The method have same name and same method signature (number of parameter list, type of parameter list and return type must be same).

To achieve method overriding we need to inheritance.

Non access specifiers

abstract : abstract keyword we can use with method and class but not with variable.

1. Abstract method : method without body or incomplete method is known as abstract method.

abstract void speed();

1. abstract class :

abstract class className {

}

1. if class contains abstract method then that class must be declare as an abstract.
2. Whichever class extends abstract class that class must be provide the body for all abstract method belong to that class. That class can ignore if that class itself is abstract class.
3. Abstract class we can’t create object.
4. Abstract class can contains normal as well as abstract method ie zero or 1 or all abstract method.

static

1. Static keyword we can use with variable and method but not with class.
2. Static variable : if variable is static we can assig the value for that variable with help of class as well as object.
3. Static method :if method is static we can call that method with help of class name as well as object.
4. Inside non static method we can access both static as well as non static variable directly.
5. Inside static method we can access only static variable directly we can’t access non static variable directly.

Every class we will get only one static memory.

For that class how many object we will create that many heap memory get created.

final : final keyword we can use with variable, method and class.

1. Final variable : to declare constant value in java we use final keyword.

final float PI=3.12f;

1. Final method : if method is final we can’t override that method.
2. Final class : if class is final we can’t inherits or extends that class.

Annotation : annotation is like a decorator in angular. Annotation or decorator is meta-data. Meta-data means data about data. Like angular java also provided lot of pre defined annotation. All annotation start with @ followed by annotation name.

Abstraction : hiding the internal implementation without knowing background details.

Interface : interface is a type of reference data type which is also known as 100% pure abstract class.

Using abstract class we can achieve partial abstraction but using interface we can achieve 100 abstraction.

Syntax to create the interface in java

Interface interfaceName{

Fields;

Methods;

}

In interface all variable by default are public static and final

In interface all methods are by default public and abstract.

Like a class one interface can extends another interface but interface can extends more than one interface but class can’t

Class always implements interface. Class can implements more than one interface at time.

Whichever class implements any interface that class must be provide the body for all methods

Belongs that interface.

Access specifiers :in java we can use 4 types of access specifiers which hep to expose visibility of variable, method and class.

1. private : we can use with instance variable, static variable, non static method, static method, constructor but not with class and local variable.

Scope : private within a same class.

1. default (nothing): we can use with all

scope : within a same package.

1. protected : we can use with instance variable, static variable, non static method, static method, constructor but not with class and local variable.

Scope : within in a same package as well as other package if it is sub class

1. public : we can use with instance variable, static variable, non static method, static method, constructor and class but local variable.

Scope : same package as well as other package.

Package : package is a collection of classes and interface.

Package mainly divided into two types

1. user defined package
2. pre defined package.

When two classes and interface which have same name but different purpose then using package we can avoid the conflict.

Education

school college

Attendance.java Attendance.java

Date java.util.Date to find system date and time

Date java.sql.Date to store date information in database.

Day 3 04-15-2023

Exception Handling :

Exception is an object which occurs when unexpected or abnormal occurs during the execution of a programs. To handle using some technique is known as exception handling.

Java

javac java

complier interpreter

compile time error run time error

syntax error

class Demo {

void display() {

}

Run time error

Error Exception

Error : it is a type of run time error which we can handle it. JVM crash, software or hardware issue.

Exception : it is a type run time error which we can handle it. Divided by zero.

In Java Error and Exception are pre defined classes part of lang package.

Exception

Checked exception unchecked exception

IOException RuntimeException

SQLException ArithmeticException

Etc NumberFormatException

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

5 keywords

try

catch

finally

throw

throws

try{

}catch(Exception e) {

}

Try with single catch block

If we don’t know name of exception as well as if any exception generate we want to perform common task then we have to use try with single catch block

Try with multiple catch block : base upon exception if want to perform different task then we have to use try with multiple catch block.

Finally block

This block execute 100% sure if any exception generate or not.

try {

open the connection

do operation read, write or update

}catch(Exception e) {

}finally {

close the connection

}

}

throw keyword

this keyword is use to generate or raise pre defined or user defined exception with our conditions

throw new Exception()

or

throw new ExceptionSubClass();

throws : this keyword is use to throw the exception to caller method.

This keyword we have to use with method signature.

methodName() throws Exception, ExceptionSubClass {

Collection Framework : it is a like a data structure.

Collection framework contains set of collection of classes and interfaces which help to store the data of same as well as different types. It provided set of methods with help of those methods we can add, remove, search, iterate very easily.

Collection framework hierarchy

Util package

Collection -🡪 interface

Set List Queue Map : interfaces

Set,List and Queue internally extends Collection. But Map doesn’t extends Collection.

Set : it doesn’t allow duplicate. Set few API maintain order, unorder and sorted.

These three classes internally extends Set interface and they provided body for all abstract methods.

HashSet

LinkedHashSet

TreeS

et

List : it allow duplicate and it maintain the order using index position.

Below four classes internally extends List interfaces.

ArrayList

LinkedList

Vector

Stack

Queue : it allow duplicate and by default queue is first in first out.

PriorityQueue

LinkedList

Map : they store the data in key-value pairs. Key is unique and value may be duplicate.

HashMap

LinkedHashMap

TreeMap

Hashtable

­

Array

Set

Map

WeakSet

WeakMap

Full Java Stack

MEAN : Full Stack developer using JavaScript

MERN

LinkedList : LinkedList use node to store the value

Null

Value ref value ref

Pref value nref

By default LinkedList internally follow double linkedlist concept.

04-16-2023

When we display any user defined class reference in println methods. It internally call toString method of object class. That method return [packagename.classname@code](mailto:packagename.classname@code). But if we want useful message then we have to override toString method in user defined class.

If we want to store the data persistence data.

1. File system : using IO package we can do file handling program
2. Database system : we can store the data in any database like mysql or oracle or db2 etc.

Limitation of file base system.

1. Data redundancy : means we can store same data again and again.
2. Data inconsistency : format of the file. Format of the file txt, doc, pdf, excel or any other format.

Notepad text file

Id,name,salary

1,Ravi,12000

1 Ravi 12000

1/Ravi/12000

1-Ravi-12000

Database

Data : raw fact

Information : processed data or meaningful data

Database :we are storing the data in table format.

DBMS :database management system : it is a software which help to store the data in table format.

RDBMS Relational database management system.

PK primary key

TrainerStudent

TId TName tech Sid SName Age

1 Raj Java 100 Seeta 21

1 Raj Java 101 Reeta 22

1 Raj Java 102 Meeta 23

Trainer

PK(primary key)

TId Name tech

1 Raj Java

2 Ravi Python

Student

PK FK (Foreign Key)(Trainer table pk)

Sid Sname age TSId

100 Seeta 21 1

101 Meeta 22 1

102 Leeta 23 2

103 Veeta 24 null

RDBMS :

MySQL

Oracle

SQL Server

Db2

Postgres

All RDBMS database support one of the English statement query language ie SQL (Structured Query Language) using SQL we can create table, store, delete, update and retrieve the records from table.

MySQL is open source RDMBS Database provided by oracle.

MySQL 8.x

We can do Query in MSQL using two ways

Using command prompt

Using workbench (GUI base)

Using Java We can connect to Database (RDBMS – Oracle or MySQL or Db2 etc)

With help of

1. JDBC
2. ORM (Hibernate or JPA Java Persistence API)
3. Spring Data

JDBC : Java Database Connectivity : JDBC is a API (Application Programming interface ) which provided set of classes and interfaces which help to connect the database using java technologies.

Steps to connect to the database.

1 we need to import java.sql.\*; or javax.sql.\*;

2. JDBC throws checked the exception. So we need to handle exception using try-catch or throws mandatory.

3. load the Driver. Driver is a pre defined class provided by vendor whose database we are going to connect.

Types of driver

1. Type 1 or jdbc odbc bridge driver os dependent.
2. Type 2 or jdbc native api driver database dependent.
3. Type 3 or jdbc net protocol driver we need external server.
4. Type 4 or jdbc thin driver we required external jar file in our project which connect set of classes and interfaces which help to connect to database.

From Java 8 onward type 1 drive removed.

Type 4 driver to connect mysql database.

Class.forName(“driverName”).

Class is a pre defined class and name itself is Class which contains forName() static method which help to load the Driver.

4 Establish the connection :

Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url,username,password);

DriverManager is a pre defined class part of sql package which contains getConnection static method which takes 3 parameter

1st parameter url

2nd parameter username

3rd parameter password

Get connection method return type is Connection interface reference.

1. Create type of Statement
2. Statement

Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

Statement is a interface which provides set of methods which help to do operation on table.

DML Operation : Insert, Delete, Update

int res = stmt.executeUpdate(“Insert/Delete/Update”)

if(res>0) {

}

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(“select clause”)

1. PreparedStatement

Using Statement we can execute static query But using PreparedStatement we can execute dynamic query with help of place holder or parameterized query.