

History of Java

Java - Programming language

James Gosling - 1995
Sun Microsystems

Peter von der

mike

independant

open source

standard

scripting language

scripting

Architecture of Java Program

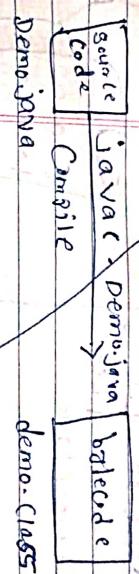
How to Compile Java Program
and Allocate Space in RAM at Run Time

2008 oracle take over the full company of Sun
microsystems

2008 - jdk-8 -

14. jdlls

14 — 22 March 2022



J2SE - standard edition

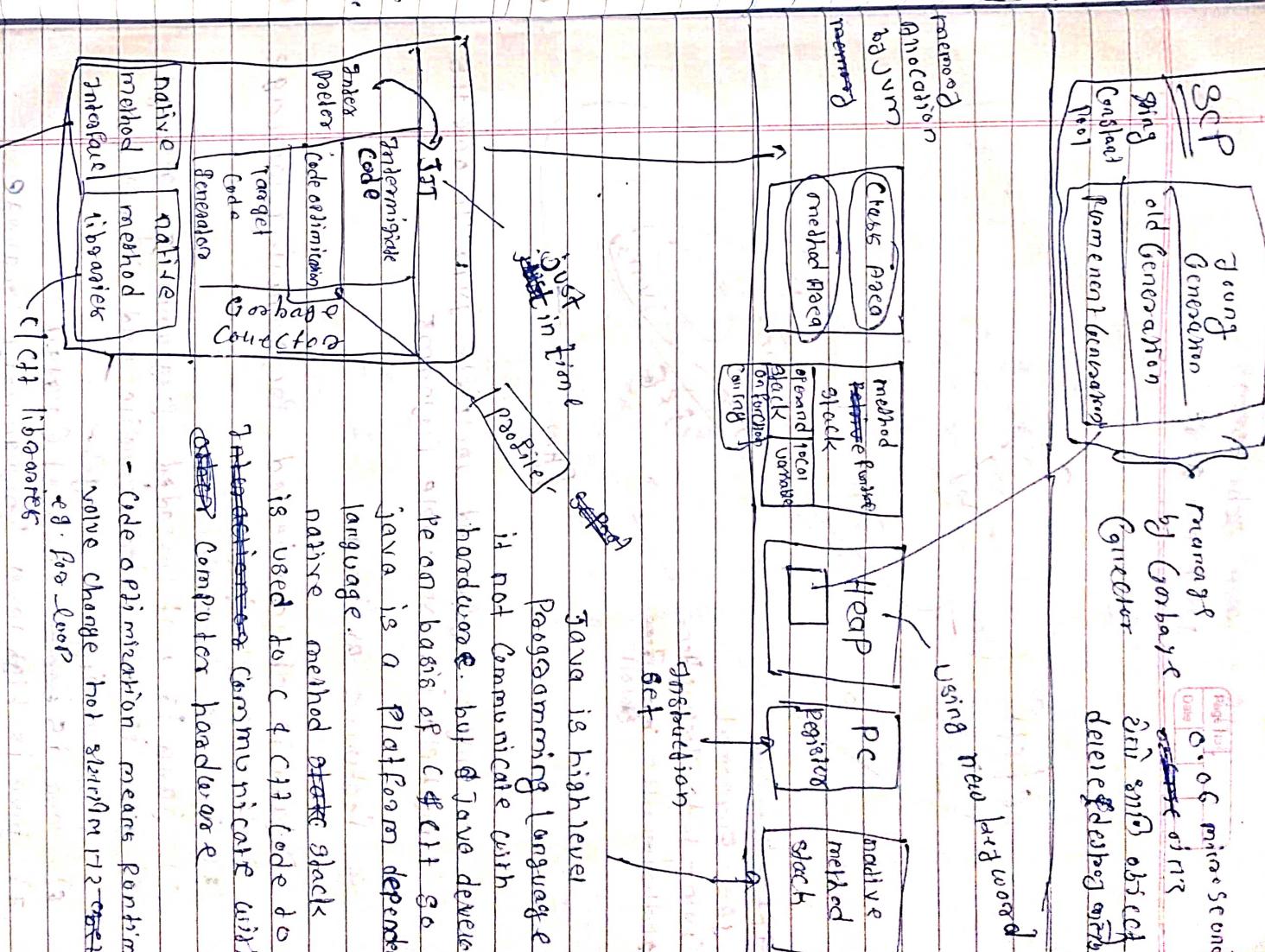
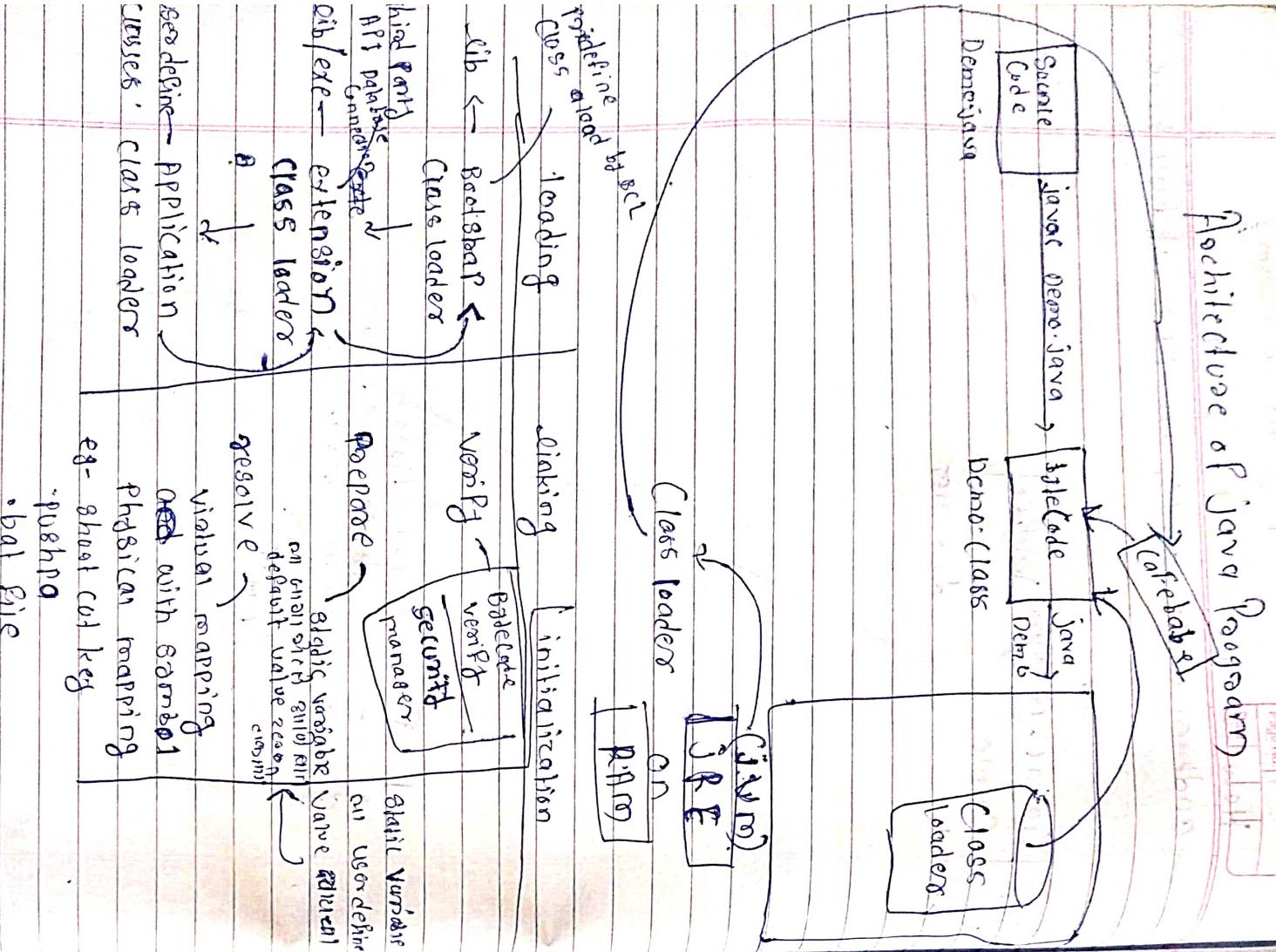
J2EE - enterprise edition

J2ME - micro edition

(mobile)

J2SE Standard edition
J2EE enterprise edition
J2ME micro edition

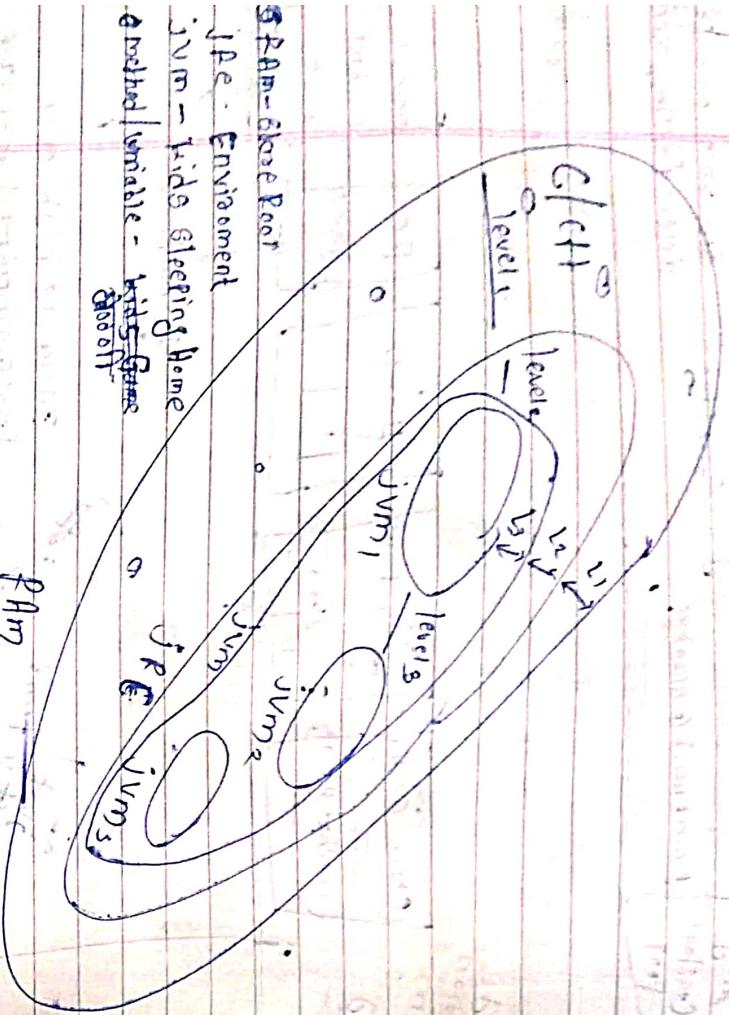
mobile



JAE - Java Architecture

Date: 10/10/2023

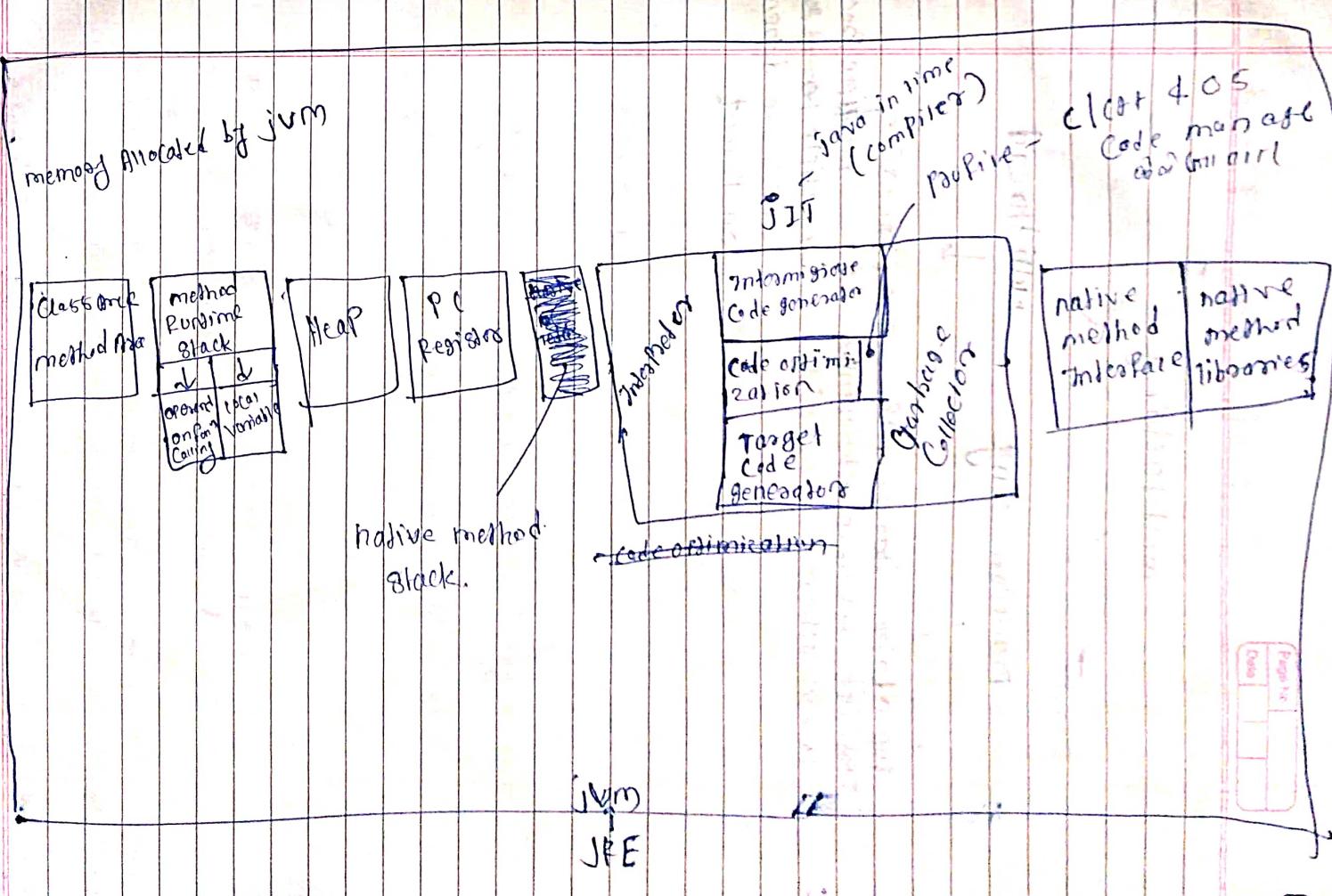
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- * Frame-Stack
 - * Environment
 - jvm - kids sleeping home
 - * method variable - ~~with frame~~
Stack
 - * Features of Java
- only one jre and multiple jvm in one jre.
- multiple jvm → multiple programs

- * Features of Java
- Java is object oriented Programming language
- it is simple to use
- Java is dynamic
- Java is multi-threaded Programming language
- Java is bytecode (machine code)
- Java is high level Programming language
- Java is platform independent but Java class file is platform independent

- Java architecture
- Java is platform independent
- Java is high level Programming language
- Java is object oriented Programming language
- Java is simple to use
- Java is dynamic
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- Java is bytecode (machine code)
- Java is high level Programming language
- Java is platform independent but Java class file is platform independent



first program in java

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multitasking

class

{

int data; — Data member of

field

getdata(); — member function or

method

3(2) — optional in java

main() — compulsory in java

Run all alone has no main. one process
process but it is not dependent multiple process
to each other multiple parent process
process are dependent on parent

IDE Java Application

class Demo

{

public static void main(String args)

{System.out.println("Hello World");}

}

}

main — void Point function does

void — not assign any value to os

args —

public — our data members and member function
can be accessible outside of this class

to any where.

static — can be method without creating
object

① Class Demo

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

{}

```
System.out.println("Hello World")
```

javac Demo.java
java Demo 10 20

Output

30

```
int a = 00050J;
```

```
int b = 00060J;
```

```
int c = args[0] + args[1];
```

```
System.out.println(a+b+c);
```

```
java Demo.java
```

3

javac Demo.java

```
java Demo 10 20 30
```

Output

10 20 30

String value

② class Demo

{}

public static void main (String args[])

{}

"10"

```
int a = 10 Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
```

```
int b = 20 Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
```

"20"

1st way: Using Scanner class

* import java.util.Scanner;

Stammer Stammer

Scanners sc = new Scanners();

```
int a = sc.nextInt(); sc.nextLine();
```

B.C. Red Forest () ~~Scammonby~~

$$\text{int } R = \text{standard}(C) \quad B^c$$

3] Constructors involved implicitly when class objects are created.

4] Constructors not have ~~parameters~~ but return an something.

5] TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Default const.

a) Parameterised

12. 19. 1875. From Ed. 125, 1875.

3) *Instruction is Specified Method in Class*

Public

卷之三

overriding

卷之三

卷之三

Static

non static

① static

Field (data members)

non static field

methods (data members)

non static method

blocks

inner class

static class

volume = $\pi r^2 h$
area of circle $A = \pi r^2$

static \Rightarrow float pi = 3.14; common member to all objects.

① static field (data members) / property

static field \Rightarrow class level shared resources
static & use all over. used for fields

the static field static keyword always

used by default non static ~~keyword~~.

static field all memory class load

class load

by default \Rightarrow static all \Rightarrow static

non static methods (non static)

non static user define value common static

or initialized class loader \Rightarrow static

static field creation using class all objects

class share same object

② non static field

non static field will object share or

share;

(\Rightarrow we can always use current sum and object member etc.)

object does not share \Rightarrow common non static

field all class share.

static method made non static field object

will object static \Rightarrow static keyword load keyword

same object no separate name remain

static method

method name

can run non static class level static

method same class level static

call static method all class load

class area

static method made non static

method all class share

non static method made non static

method all class share

static method made non static

method all class share

non static method made non static

method all class share

non static method made non static

method all class share

non static method made non static

method all class share

non static method made non static

method all class share

non-spatial method on ~~spatial~~ heuristic method.

③ non-galactic Block

method based on static field and non-static field and using monolithic and modular methods.

- Non-static method can't access static members
- Call static method inside class
- Object name cannot call constructor
- Static method cannot call object methods

3. Static Block

static keyword use object puro

~~Static~~ ~~Load~~ ~~on~~ ~~beam~~ ~~by~~ ~~using~~ ~~discrete~~
~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~finite~~ ~~elements~~ ~~and~~ ~~matrix~~ ~~method~~
~~for~~ ~~analysis~~ ~~of~~ ~~beam~~ ~~structures~~ ~~under~~ ~~static~~ ~~loads~~
~~using~~ ~~discrete~~ ~~beam~~ ~~elements~~ ~~and~~ ~~matrix~~ ~~method~~
~~for~~ ~~analysis~~ ~~of~~ ~~beam~~ ~~structures~~ ~~under~~ ~~static~~ ~~loads~~

Static Block is a non-static method
can ~~execute~~ ~~get~~ observe ~~before~~ after the class
object time ~~create~~ can call static ~~method~~
static block is not part of static method of
class can observe object first or second.

non-static blocks can enclose object
priv. external objects.
object hide internal non-static
object constructor call contr.
dirk also construction call contr.

" non-static blocks can't have
obj. external blocks of code mem
obj. to multiple constructor in block decal
Code use over flow.

non-static block ready; general non-static block
static field use own contr. or static method
all can use directly. non-static method or
for static non-static block hid object
then check object.

(1)

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* this keyword

this keyword is object reference
was used in class and it is implicitly
current object.

(*) also it's constructor is referenced.

class Demo { int a, b; }

int obj = new Demo();

obj.a = 10; obj.b = 20;

obj.setData("C", 10);

System.out.println(this.a + " " + this.b);

public static void main(String args) {

Demo d = new Demo();

d.setData("10", "20");

System.out.println(d.a + " " + d.b);

System.out.println(d.a + " " + d.b);

(2)

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* final keyword

Field $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{final} \\ \text{method} \end{array} \right. \text{ local variable}$ both static and non-static class.

final

final Field is same class new will be portion

of obj. A

fixed value cannot set corr. to a record

obj. will not.

eg -

class Demo {

final int a;

final int b;

final int c;

final String d;

final String e;

final String f;

final String g;

final String h;

final String i;

final String j;

final String k;

final String l;

final String m;

final String n;

final String o;

final String s1 = "String 1";

final String s2 = "String 2";

final String s3 = "String 3";

final String s4 = "String 4";

final String s5 = "String 5";

final String s6 = "String 6";

final String s7 = "String 7";

final String s8 = "String 8";

final String s9 = "String 9";

final String s10 = "String 10";

final String s11 = "String 11";

final String s12 = "String 12";

final String s13 = "String 13";

final String s14 = "String 14";

final String s15 = "String 15";

final String s16 = "String 16";

final String s17 = "String 17";

final String s18 = "String 18";

final String s19 = "String 19";

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final String s90 = "String 90";

final String s91 = "String 91";

final String s92 = "String 92";

final String s93 = "String 93";

final String s94 = "String 94";

final String s95 = "String 95";

final String s96 = "String 96";

final String s97 = "String 97";

final String s98 = "String 98";

final String s99 = "String 99";

final String s100 = "String 100";

(3)

(c) ~~final~~ variable final local variable

Final local variable class can't inherit
static function block, static block, non-static
block mathi bhi hain.

Final local variable can occupy value read
only define final local variable point
different compile time error hoga.

(d) final method

Final class method final class or no
override final keyword.

1. static final method in the subclass
method hide first keyword.
2. Final keyword in method override
parent class child class head.

Blank final

Final int a; / final int a = 10;
a = 20; — Compile time error

Blank final

Local variable can't get
final value cannot reflect
final modifier itself triggered error
again.

Java final variable can't change
value again.

Final local variable

void fun()

{
int a;
— Compile time error
8.0.0 (a);

Int final local variable without initialization
cannot trigger errors again. final local var.

int a; / int a = 10 } non-final local
variable

Loc can change a = 20;

Final Class

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• One final class has to be defined
• It can't be inherited by another class.
• It can't be extended by another class.

Final Class

• The classes that have final modifier are called final classes.
• Inheritance of final generated class is not allowed.

• Final class can't be modified.

• Final class method can't be overridden.
• Final class can't be extended.

• Java final keyword is used to make a class final.

• If we use final with a variable or use const keyword.

• Or a identifier modified with final keyword.

Static Final Data members

• Larger memory footprint Initialization will be 10 static blocks.

• Static - random access - higher memory footprint (Dynamic)

• Final - random access - memory consumption constant.

22-2-2022

22-2-2022

modifiers

native

static

final

abstract

volatile

private

synchronized

public

protected

transient

strictfp

default

method

implementation

hide

excl

class

method

class

class

class

class

② public

any data member & member function

eg. over class A. eg. class B

class C, package D

class E, class F, class G, class H.

class I, class J, class K, class L.

class M

class N

class O

class P

class Q

class R

class S

class T

class U

class V

class W

class X

class Y

class Z

class AA

class BB

class CC

class DD

class EE

class FF

class GG

class HH

class II

class JJ

class KK

class LL

class MM

class NN

class OO

class PP

class QQ

class RR

class SS

class TT

class UU

class VV

class WW

class XX

class YY

class ZZ

class AAA

class BBB

class CCC

class DDD

class EEE

class FFF

class GGG

class HHH

class III

class JJJ

class KKK

class LLL

class MLL

class NLL

class OLL

class PLL

class QLL

class RLL

class SLL

class TLL

class ULL

class VLL

class WLL

class XLL

class YLL

class ZLL

class ALL

class BLL

class CLL

class DLL

class ELL

class FLL

class GLL

class HLL

class ILL

class JLL

class KLL

class LLL

class MLL

class NLL

class OLL

class PLL

class QLL

class RLL

class SLL

class TLL

class ULL

class VLL

class WLL

class XLL

class YLL

class ZLL

class ALL

class CLL

class DLL

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class VLL

class WLL

class XLL

class YLL

class ZLL

class ALL

class CLL

class DLL

class ELL

class FLL

gelen char Paramekka pas erit

卷之三

Abstract Class :-
A class which does not have any physical object.

1342 abet 21 21 160.

卷之三

volatile: temporary data member

Several main variable have multiple
processes on the global scale. Operation of
the system is mainly variable after change of
which there will be a volatile effect.

linked list chapter first reading

~~Java~~ ~~high level~~ programming language
Software Hardware Interaction ok

卷之三

~~native method~~ ~~Interpolate, native library~~

native word variables omitted, recall our own word were interaction often omitted.

(8) Synchronized:- Processes execute in sequence.

Synchronized shared method ~~method~~, variable
global synchronized (can't be shared).

Synchronized method on socks synchronized
with each other.

execute several address which start with the prefix.

A synchronized -
linked two more process

execute script. e.g. ~~Carry on call~~ ~~Call~~
eg- phone Call, Req, Res

⑨ transient.

Class Object Method Block Block
- data structure secondary storage held
share obscure block in memory directly.
you allocate memory in data space obscure
return using Transient keyword file.

floating point \Rightarrow calculations correct
 floating value \Rightarrow calculations correct
 FPO error.
 \Rightarrow Java is platform independent Prog.
 morning language will
 use floating value for search & display
 platform or object can float value
 all strictly enclid.
 \Rightarrow value not change In another
 platform or architecture.

Person
 Properties
 string name
 string age
 float height
 float weight
 string gender
 double weight
 string occupation

Behavior
 speak()
 eat()
 walk()
 work()
 play()
 sleep()

getBookName()
 getBookPrice()
 getBookQuantity()
 getBookAuthorName()
 getBookAuthorAge()
 getBookQuantity()

used this class in library
Book
 Properties
 string name
 author name
 author gender
 author age
 int quantity

ASTL -
 American Standard Code for
 Information Interchange.

A Encapsulation

(constructor)

Encapsulation means Binding together
 Data members and member functions
 Encapsulation hide your Data members &
 private stuff.

even private Data members all use constructor
 two method for one file.

- ① Setters
- ② Getters

Object oriented Concepts

* CLASS.

Class is collection of fields and methods

In Class

(Class all existence of attributes) ~~but not exist~~
Real Word class is a virtual view ~~of~~ ~~exist~~
Object create a class physical ~~exist~~ ~~exist~~
~~exist~~. really ~~exist~~ ~~exist~~.

Class is similar to mold ~~for~~

(Object for) ~~for~~ Sculpture

* Object

Object ~~is~~ has physical entity ~~exists~~
object have ~~exists~~ class physical existence
~~exists~~.

e.g. Pen

(Object) ~~is~~

Instance:- ~~is~~ ~~exists~~ ~~exists~~ ~~exists~~

~~in~~ Object ~~so~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~value~~ ~~exists~~
all class through ~~exists~~. ~~so~~ ~~feature~~ ~~will~~ ~~exists~~
all instance ~~exists~~.

"Bob" ~~is~~ ~~instance~~ ~~of~~ ~~class~~

A Encapsulation

(Object) ~~is~~

Encapsulation means Binding together
Data members and member functions

Encapsulation hide system Data members &
Private ~~exist~~.

all Private Data member all use ~~exist~~
two method ~~exists~~ ~~exists~~.

① Setter

② getter

Example of Encapsulation (Pratice example)

Aug 1. 1919

CLASSES STUDDED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

→ A
→ B
→ C
→ D
→ E
→ F
→ G
→ H
→ I
→ J
→ K
→ L
→ M
→ N
→ O
→ P
→ Q
→ R
→ S
→ T
→ U
→ V
→ W
→ X
→ Y
→ Z

~~He~~ point int' n age; 1853. 1854.

```
void SetPage (int page)
```

This age = age of ~~the~~ man.

Using variations

This age = age; management

~~11-12-1988~~ 11-12-1988 11-12-1988

System.out.println("Final page");

getter method

```
int getPage()
```

When this stage is reached, hair becomes pale.

• 160203 365289

• 310 1000 habita auf
22183

Provide
giving books
~~shiny~~
int pens
giving notebooks }
Provide Dictionaries
(Field)

Parade Day
(Field)

• 10 •

—

一

C
Draw

je
Pie

P10
G

三

卷八

one

209

C1055 Cleek

public static void main(String args)

{

Student s = new Student();
int o;

s.getAge(16);

a = s.getAge();
System.out.println("Student Age" + a);

}

}

Field name	Type	constraint	Descriptions
itemid	int	primary key	This field is used to store item no
itemname	Char	Not Null	This field is used to store item name
item des	Char	Not Null	This field is used to store item description
item sq	Int	Not Null	This field is used to store item stock
item sp	Int	Not Null	This field is used to store item selling price
item pp	Int	Not Null	This field is used to store item purchasing price

TABLE DESCRIPTION: This table gives information about items such as Item No, Item Description, item Stock, Item Selling Price, Item Purchasing Price, etc.

BL.E NAME: ITEM INFO	
suppender	Char

gender

refined further and further until it becomes a single value which can be passed on to another class.

Consequently value of variable is passed on to another class.

Inheritance (arity) ~~arity~~

CIVIC WORK

Page No. 7

Single class → multiple instances
→ Point, Line, Circle, Rectangle, Square, Triangle, etc.

Example : ①

John G. Kreh, M.D., student at the University of Michigan.
Student at Herman Hospital.

student el human elke levensstijl cultuur
een respect student nog heel verschillende
reden student heel human zijn proberen
teel te lezen en de verschillende cultuur te heren-
tance goed.

code Redundancy - (extra code) ~~more useful code~~ ~~more useful code~~ ~~more useful code~~

Went to Redden's
to see what
they had.

Single Class - multilne instance

Cognac -

Two classes Human & Student inherit
from student object class.
using student object new Human class
class as access over student itself colour
the Human class inherit student class
so both are inherit from student.

Ex-
class Human
{
 }
 ==
 ==
 using to possible inheritance
 key word extends

5

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Single Class \rightarrow multiple class \rightarrow multiple instance

Class Human has instance obj

multiple classes - Student, Employee, Teacher

multiple instances \rightarrow Student, Employee, Teacher or

multiple instances \rightarrow student, employee, teacher
object obj obj

class Employee extends Human

Three Model of Inheritance

Relationships \rightarrow



IS-A - Inheritance

HAS-A - Composition

USES-A - Aggregation

IS-B - Inheritance (Relationship)

Employee is a Person

Person is a Employee

IS-A Relationship \rightarrow when to use

When two classes have similar dependency

When two types related together in a

single hierarchy

- ① If Class Human has class right inherit
- ② If Class Human has full right pass an object
- ③ If Class Human controls

HES - A - Relationship

polys add 2
new Address

USES - A (Relationship)

Example has a car.
X car has a employee.

Student uses a file.

Class ~~Address~~ ~~new~~

new employee

Address
type

Aggregation - 1 to 0.

Parent class uses child class address
using child class pass Parent

class access

eg - employee

eg - employee and car

car list class wouldn't depend on it.
~~but~~ same type no inheritance.

new class all in class access area.
so new class can access old class.

eg - obj.

Composition (Polymorphism) - ~~not~~ ~~new~~

new ~~Employee~~ class ~~new~~ car

Employee Task: new composition:
void blower (compost task)
task. blower (task);
this. task. blower;

general class will contain all data.
members need fields) overall.

fun

g.p. ("you play here")

funning

1935-1936 (1936) 1936-1937 (1937) 1937-1938 (1938)

Lose coupling

object

(455-9) ~~sheet~~
was to direct flinty behavior toward him
and release variable incitement.

the word representable means that all objects initialize to small numbers.

350

卷之三

the object can be initialized

Fig. 10.11 Object can used initially by
the first robot addresses 2111 Head Head

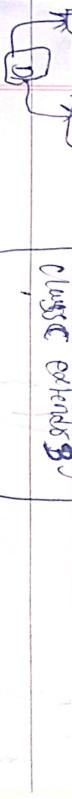
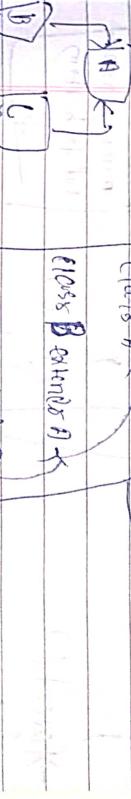
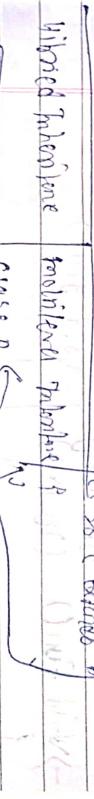
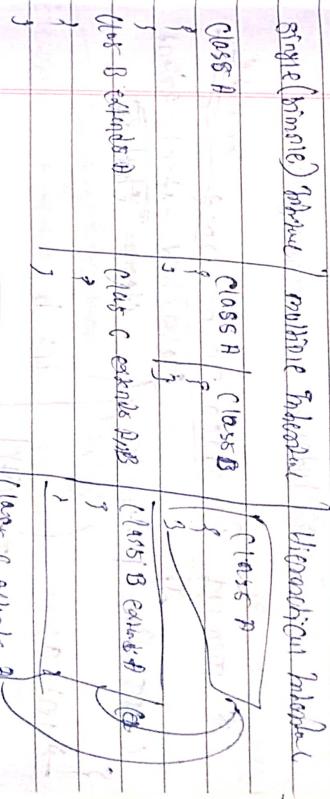
Object can address error change by itself.
Because $\text{Error} \propto \text{Coupling}$.

Demo d = new Demo();
Demo d = neue Demo(); — loose coupling.

Spring camping. I'm going to go to the mountains.

object name, name of date remember
memory, belief in memory permanent
skill, remain, do, change over time

Types of Inheritance



Inheritance and Overriding

• We can't have type of inheritance
like ~~multiple inheritance~~.

• Type same as of parent
class → Property and behaviour child
class can inherit both.

• Parent and child extend → Inheritance:
when the child class can inherit everything
from child class → Property and behaviour
of parent class → Property and
Behaviour class overriden.

e.g. Person Employee

Student Manager

* memory Allocation in inheritance

Class Child extends Parent

Objects

int a;

Implicit void gone

→ void fun() { } ...

→ parent()

→ if

method:
child class main function
will call a method from parent structure
if used. → child can main method
require child class make parent
override implement parent method
execution occurs. → If
parent class symbol not found error

child class will method of function
can override symbol use.

Execution - Bottom to Top ↑

→ When child class has main function
then child class can main function
method return method object data member
→ method method or in class

Bowler class: Person

In a cricket team have bowlers and batsman's
bowlers having faster bowlers, medium bowlers
or all rounders and spinners

class Bowlers : Person Class
- bowling method()

Child	Child	Child
Fast bowler	Fast bowler	Slow bowler
Fast bowler	Fast bowler	Medium bowler

Bowling method()

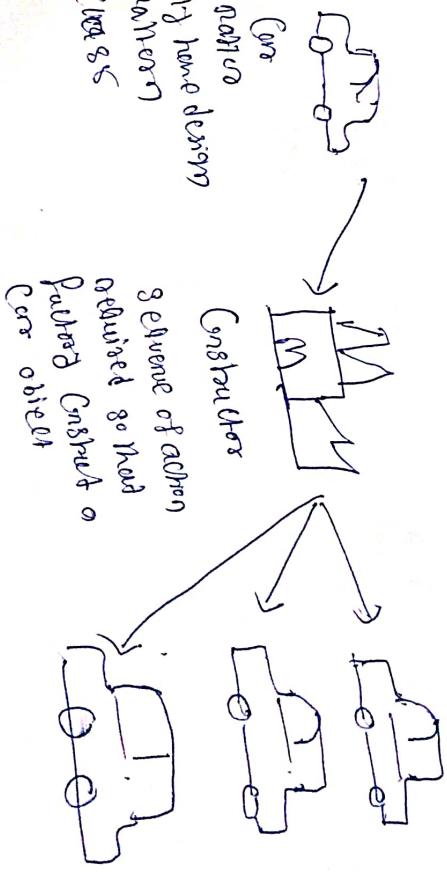
Javim Boraah,
Khadik Pandit

Khadik
Pandit

Parinchandan
Aashir

Parinchandan
Aashir

Class & object



A Static Delta members, members function of
Static Block.

memory Allocation

Top to Bottom ↓ with class load
↓ allocation.

Execution

Bottom to Top ↑

non-static

memory Allocation

Top to Bottom ↓ object members

↓

Person
↓
child.

Execution

Bottom to Top ↗ after creation

Person
↑
Person
↑
child.

suppo

Class and Interface

also,

(extends and implements)

Class extends Class

Class implements Class.

Interface extends Interface

Interface implements Interface

Interface implement Interface

Interface extends Class.

Class implements Interface

Method

* Super ()

Child class inherit Parent class attribute

general.

Method

Method

Method

Method

Method

So far focused on inheritance

(a) just implying lots

class parent
class child
int a;
parent() {
 a = 10;
}
child() {
 parent();
 a = 20;
}

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

parent() {
 int a;
}

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

super() : parent() {
 int a;
}

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

super() : parent() {
 int a;
}

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

class parent {
 int a;
}
class child : parent {
 int b;
}
parent p;
child c : new child();
c.a = 10;
c.b = 20;

4

method & Using Super()

Data members

Class Parent

int a;

void fun()

{System.out.println("Parent received");}

int b;

Class Child extends Parent

int a;

void fun (int a)

{super.a=a; } Parent Class

} Child Class

P. G. V. main (String args[])

{child c=new child();

c.fun();

Using Super keyword Global field super

method access onto global parent class

super. a

super. fun()

→ method forms number of behaviours having same name and it's having multiple shapes
called as polymorphism. But each shape is execute to denotes on input is called as polymorphism. Definition of polymorphism

(4) news

Animal

Animal → veg

Eating → non veg

object operation

→ Polymorphism -

→ An object can have operation

and multiple behaviour. is called as Polymorphism.

eg - news example in. printing lesson

news class news on TV depend on input

news. fun ()

good news ()

bad news ()

depend on input

void news ()

{ print ("Good news"); }

}

Types of Polymorphism

Compile time Polymorphism

Runtime - Polymorphism

Runtime - Polymorphism

①

Compile time Polymorphism
Static binding
~~Dynamic~~ early binding

②

Compile time Polymorphism
Dynamic binding

③ Compile time Polymorphism

Dynamic binding

Binding

Function overriding. → Runtime Polymorphism

e.g. Car. Engine → manager

def. 1

Function overriding is unary inbe-

ance in Hierarchy.

Consider - Parent child

parent class has function child class

made as it is related that function

to re def. return type, no of parameter

same priority, rule of function function

overriding occurs.

Function overriding uses inheritance.

parent class has private function anyone can access. even parent & child class

can requirement fulfill child function

& overriding branch child class need.

Function Overloading - Composition

Function Overloading - polymorphism

Method hiding

Parent Class has static method
Child class has static method called
Function shadow method hiding technique.

Method overriding

Parent class has non-static method
Child class has a first method overwriting it.

Type of Parameters, sequence of parameters
no of Parameters & change return type
return type and number of parameters

Method hiding
~~Method overriding~~

eg - ① Person (Human) class
Family Teacher Parent Student

Parent has static method static final child
has non-static final.

Compile time error -

② another example

Teacher class has static
method. Teacher has static
method. Teacher has
another static method.

Parent has non-static and static child
static & static method & child
child.

Compile time error -

Binding

function call can run appropriate
definition at compile time
class binding occurs.

A. Upcasting and Downcasting.

① Upcasting

Upcasting means parent can access child object directly.
Reference variable ~~child~~ can access child object directly.

- Child can access all the members of parent class.
- Child can access static members of parent class.
- Reference variable need ~~new~~ keyword.

Using parent reference variable ~~new~~ child and parent access objects directly.

Child can access parent field & method in preference to own child.

② Downcasting.

Child can Reference Variable ~~new~~ parent object.

Java Downcasting not allowed

Child can't use variable ~~name~~ of parent class because child name is different from parent class.

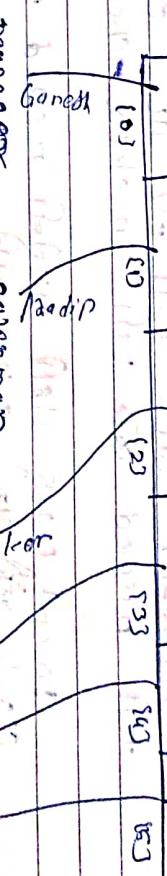
Q.1 Which parent class field can't be accessed in name

Reason: Name ~~name~~ is not parameterized as it is in enclosed child class due to error.

Q.2 Child can Reference Variable ~~name~~ parent object as it is enclosed in front of ~~front~~ position.

Employee emp

emp [100] 200 300 400 500 600



new manager() new salesmanager()

manager

salesman

developer

new developer

tester

new tester()

Business

new Business()

Function Overloading

Variable
winding auto booking variable arguments.

② function Overloading

We can access cell 2nd & 3rd function different
same name method giving different argument
gives us same logic same time different
function overloading feature.

e.g. Government Bank and Private Bank

① Function overloading based on function type

On 2nd basis

① Used on same class

② Used in different class

③ Used in different file

② Parameter

① No of parameters

No of function no. number of parameters

③ Return statement

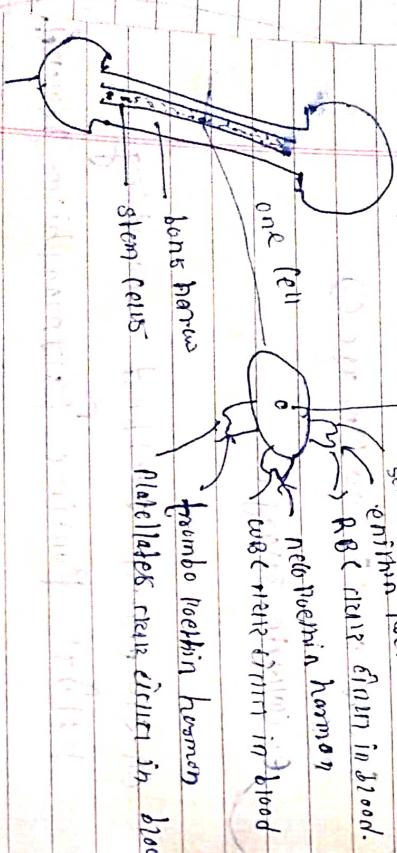
No of return statement

④ Sequence of parameters

No of function different parameter set

⑤ Different function with same name call one of it.

long pause



widening

(~~Q~~)

Q) Widening :-

- ① यदि दोनों वर्गों की वाले ही दोनों डेटा टाइप हैं।
उपरोक्त उदाहरण में अलग विद्यों

eg

Q) char c = 'A';

int a = C;

इसका फल नहीं समझा जा सकता।
क्योंकि अलग दो अलग विद्यों

- ② दोनों डेटा टाइप कोड की बात है।
विशेष डेटा टाइप डेटा टाइप की बात है।
जो अपनी अपनी विद्या की बात है।

③ दोनों डेटा टाइप की बात है।

जो अपनी अपनी विद्या की बात है।

(2)

Auto Boxing.

Q) Demo

Class Demo

21
10

Void Print Integer();

System.out.println("Value is " + i);

System.out.println("Value is " + i);

System.out.println("Value is " + i);

Public static void main(String args[])

{
 Demo d = new Demo();
 d.Print();
}

functions

(~~Q~~)

Method की परामितें & एक परिचय वर्णन।
बिल्कुल बिल्कुल एक विधि का उपयोग
कोई विलोक्य नहीं कर सकता।
Variable भेजनी वाली एक AutoBoxing विधि।

(3) Variables (variable arguments)

1) एक function की किसी भी संख्या

की अलग दो अलग विद्यों

की बात है।

Package -

Package -

- Java file has header folder style like class definition, every package is another.

src - source file (.java file)

bin - binary file (.class file)

a package can have construct and rules

class Demo

package com.mtc.loan

percentage Com. mtc. icici. loan. HomeLoan
constant / normal product

package com.mtc.icici.loan. HomeLoan

class Demo

{
 public static void main(String args)
 {
 System.out.println("icici Bank");
 }
}

java com.mtc.icici.loan. HomeLoan. Demo

(3) class file will change .java code under

javac Com.mtc.icici.loan. homeLoan. Demo. Class

already - class file will code dicam

Rules:-

- ① Package on line no 0 char 1 or after
- ② package on same original character are written line no ① every unit.
- ③ Non class will start a multiple line package can be started on ④

~~Header~~

* Include & Import.

① Include -

include <file name> #include <system

<file name> header code (copy over) same

define or replace code.

option generate source file external code

apply error.

still include & external.

② import

import header file older system file

class file & other classes, & interface program can't be used

can't run or code or class (not work)

code classes & class file error

apply,

Bad Class File / Bad Source File

③ Class File Definition errors

- jar file class name confusion

class file - jar manifest confusion

→ how to fix

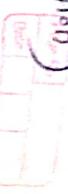
deliberately project build class file generate

general project build class generate

apply jar manifest 3 times

work

Abstract Class



Introduction

Abstract Class / Abstraction level over it.

It

Data with method hide and deal abstraction

also

new private deal class method

Data hiding

new concern class deal Data members

private concern in class can't be accessible

then value can't get and set

data safety.

method hiding.

method private concern as method give

accessible inter and can't method hiding because

use in abstraction deal also.

new concern private concern deal

new private concern deal.

new method new class deal same deal

new private deal deal.

new concern deal deal.

Example

new concern concern deal deal. and oblige

new concern deal deal.

new concern deal deal. and oblige

Keyboard

new concern deal deal. and oblige

new concern deal deal. and oblige

Abstraction level new can creating etc.

Abstraction and concern parent to parent

build a third an object parent.

new concern deal deal. and oblige

Amazon in relevance

Bank deal object.

new concern deal deal. and oblige

function deal, new parameter & fix

function, new return value & new function

new return type deal depend bank.

new method new concern body deal. & body

new deal deal deal deal.

new abstract class deal concrete class pattern.

new deal deal deal deal.

* Abstract class deal deal deal deal.

Abstract class Amazon

new concern deal deal. and oblige

new concern deal deal.

↳ Method abstract class or ↳ Class can have
super ↳ class Abstract super.

Abstract class has ↳ no abstract method
and ↳ class abstract or ↳ .

Abstract class has ↳ concrete method voluntary.

Abstract class can object class overrided.

Interface to Class - implement ✓

extends ✗

Class to Class - implement ✗

Concrete Class ↳ Abstract method ↳ inherit.

Concrete Class Heir ↳ Abstract method ↳ inherit.

Structural class ↳ inheritance ↳ interface ↳

↳ Interface

↳ Interface ↳ interface ↳ implement ↳ implement
↳ member abstract Super ↳ member Super

↳ Interface ↳ concrete method directly or
that abstract method similarly.

Interface Test:

Abstract void func;

Abstract void func;

Inner Class

Inner Class Javalib

Class within a class is called inner class

e.g.

Class Outer

{
 Class Inner
 inner class
 }

```
class Outer {  
    class Inner {  
        //...  
    }  
}  
  
Outer.Inner obj = new Outer().new Inner();
```

Inner Class over object creation

Inner class independent class or one

object depend on it & can't be used outside

Object of class object can't be use until

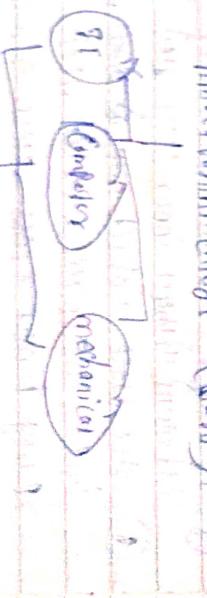
not in compilation routine.

Inner class

one better & better class will direct

object class object will create the inner
class object.

e.g. Amrit Mahindra College (class)



Class ~

A. Inner Class & 4 Types

- ① Normal Inner Class
- ② Local inner class
- ③ Anonymous inner class
- ④ Static nested class

① Normal Inner Class.

- ① ~~Outer~~ Class has ~~inner~~ class as object member.

- ② Normal inner class need anonymous inner class object when class itself is not static and class is created with respect to and behaviour.

~~Outer~~ class has ~~inner~~ class as object member.

- ① outer class has inner class as object member accessible.

- ② outer class as inner class first statement.

- ③ Inner class has static data members and methods.

- ④ Outer class is private Data member of inner class.

- ⑤ Outer class is object name of inner class.
- Outer class access outer class.

- ⑥ Using outer class.

B. Outer Class in Object

Outer class has object class as data field and method & it can access static or outer class object from outer reference variable directly.

Using outer class object inner class can access outer.

Outer..

Outer = new Outer();
Inner i = o.new Inner();

Outer class as object make reference of outer class.

Outer = Outer();
Outer.Inner i = new Outer().new Inner();

Outer.Inner i = Outer.new Inner();

Outer.Inner i = Outer.

Outer outer = Outer();
Outer.Inner i = outer.new Inner();

Outer outer = new Outer();
Outer.Inner i = outer.new Inner();

Outer outer = new Outer();
Outer.Inner i = outer.new Inner();

Outer.

② method local inner class.

When class can only be method will be multiple to method local inner class have class and return property & auto behaviour.

method local inner class will objects called class can be method here have this & so on).

③ method local inner class are more correct.

① function obj. diffn.

In **getters** & **setters** or **else** **reflects** repeatedly execute or run with our in multiple form which or the also **function** **obj**.
or **else** **it's** **a** **function** **factory** **inner** **class**
can **be** **used**, **in** **any** **function**.

class **demo**

```
void run() { }
```

```
    class getSetObj { }
```

```
    class functionFactory { }
```

```
    class innerClass { }
```

```
    class outerClass { }
```

```
}
```

④ anonymous inner class.

Anonymous class **only** can class on one when we call **Physical existence of classes**.

in class on **Physical existence of classes** class can see **under** **anon**.

Anonymous **class** **is** **their** **parent** **child** **in** **Relationship** **with** **anon**.

why to write anonymous class.

use **P**arent **class** **Person**. **Child** **Class** **inherits** **Person**, and **method** **class** **overrides** **parent** **method** **on** **multiple** **inheritance**.

otherwise **or** **property** **and** **behaviour** **on** **both** **one** **class** **overrided** **method** **will** **call** **both** **parent** **class** **inner** **class** **method**.

e.g. Employee inherit Manager class
 ↘ Manager

Employee ~~extends~~ manager class ~~ReInherit~~
 ↗ Inheritance
 ↗ Inheritance is used to reuse code.
 ↗ Inheritance is used to reuse code.
 ↗ Inheritance is used to reuse code.

⑥ Static nested class

Static nested class nested in class ~~as~~
 ↗ Enclosed class ~~is also called~~ static class
 ↗ Enclosed class ~~is also called~~ static class

Static nested class can class lead to static
 elements & memory usage will.

Static nested class used ~~as~~ ~~main~~
 ↗ Procedural ~~using~~ behaviors ~~Re~~ ~~Re~~ ~~using~~
 ↗ Enclosed ~~main~~ ~~main~~ method ~~Re~~ ~~Re~~ ~~main~~.

Enclosed Parent class tell object ~~class~~ ~~as~~ ~~main~~
 ↗ Inher. Class, shares ~~as~~ ~~main~~ ~~main~~
 ↗ Like, ~~as~~ ~~main~~ ~~main~~
 ↗ Enclosed ~~main~~ ~~main~~ ~~main~~

Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)

Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)

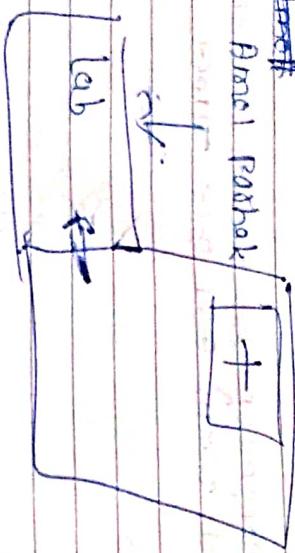
Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)

Anonymous inner class & method overriding
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)

Anonymous inner class ~~as~~ ~~main~~
 ↗ Enclosed ~~new~~ ~~main~~)

Static nested class will be accessible.

e.g. ~~Access~~



Static Members

- (a) Static Class in class lead to
dynamically memory effec. like Blue
- (b) Static nested class (parent and
outer class can access inner class &
can still use outer class)

Static nested classes object creation
abuturly ~~parent~~ class use.

e.g -

Class Demo

Outer class name. static nested. ~~parent~~ interface
variable

2. New outer class name. static nested()

3.

Static object can also be used for static
nested class to respect same behavior
across all objects.

Outer class can object create or object destroy.
Static nested class access other object.

Abstract Class

a. Concrete class can have abstract method
(or vice versa).

Concrete class ~~has~~ an abstract client class
abstract method can be called in program
running coach class. unlike abstraction
abstract method can body neither.

Concrete class & abstract method belongs
to different class or abstract class cannot contain

abstract class to object rule example
if abstract class can reference variable

Hence error occur.
Abstract class has concrete and abstract
method implementing

Abstract method as potential

e.g. $\int_{\text{Showroom}}^{\text{Total Company}}$ (abstract
method)

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Showroom} \\ \text{Implementation} \\ \text{of these methods} \end{array} \right\}$

Bank to Amazon

Abstract method as Delegation parent class

With same class different

(b) If method to return type, method may
return void (block to being stored
parameters in sequence,

child class in object hence copy of all methods in implementation file generated from any parent.

Child class in object file generated
child class object child class can inherit
from parent file method part in implementation
portion of it.

Abstract method either static or non static
with modifiers & so either access modifier
method security.

Class abstract class a parent class.

Can create class in object file generated
from abstract parent class.

Can class will generate own abstract
method security.

Abstract class with constructor for var
private members in class can't be inherited.

Abstract class with abstract method
& public & protected.

Abstract class can't be constructor or class and only
abstract class parent

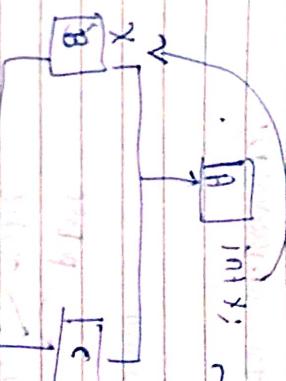
parent class
parent class

class Child extends Parent

class Child extends Parent

class Child extends Parent

Multiple Inheritance



Abstract parent class can't have object
with abstract or & access modifier.
We can class & with & inherit file generated
or can also file abstract parent to & con-
structor can also generate using child object.

It reflect ambiguity generate file
base class use multiple inheritance
otherwise.

To handle ambiguity generate multiple interface
and implement each interface in each class.

To interface of multiple behavior and implement
each interface in each class.

Multiple method & single object abstract class.
Multiple object preserve existing interface
method.

~~Interface Demo~~

```
abstract void getValues()
```

~~Abstract void getValues()~~

```
{ static void print( ) { }
```

```
{ static void print( ) { }
```

Inteface Demo

```
int a = 10;
```

```
final (in C constant)
```

Abstract void getValues();

Final:

final Data members Value satisfies and

method, static, static block, non-static block a
constructor etc) can still value -> it will be
all. If a value ~~set~~ default variable which runs
and is final static.

final static

Inteface Inteface to Inteface - Extends
Inteface to Class - Implement

Method:

Inteface and abstract by default public
Static, private, protected, interface

Interface and or field or method access
Static and or.

1st method redefinition run

Implementation will run.

Inteface region given method by default private

Public static, static declaration

~~• Interface~~ ~~with~~ ~~for~~ ~~multiple~~

• Interface extends over.

Multiple objects can common behaviour & implementation class do of in behaviour & implementation uses object over class.

Java

Interface has & extends abstract method & class with implements interface
in other class interface class has
implements child abstract
the run interface will be implement method
in definition final & child.

Mark run class object & run their
behavior access over it.

in class with implementation run
obstacle method to access modifier 'public'
'final' & access modifier interface used
and run this up.

or you run abstract method will implement
implementation often used for class so
obstacle run only abstract class will object
run over in up.

so virtual class implements abstract
method run definition so run using parent or
child class implements with its
class will be extend to parent.

to class when its child class implements
obstacle run parent run abstract method run

e.g.

interface Vehicle

{

 void engine();

 void break();

} by default it class abstract will be.

class BUS implements Vehicle

{

 public void break();

System.out.println("pushed break");

} class ab abstract can be default.

class Tata-BUS extends Bus

{

 public void engine()

{

 System.out.println("engine up");

} class tata-BUS can be public

* Tata-BUS TB = new Tata-BUS();

TB.break();

TB.engine();

Diff.

Interface

Interface

- ① Was He'd abstract and concrete method ann. Method structure and can be abstract or public or class abstract. It is blank.
- ② Class Hered. When no method in body start. no body start.
- ③ Class Hered from object object here can't change, can't extend or implement.
- ④ Class to class extend interface & to interface extend ann.
- ⑤ Class implements interface & Interface to class extend extend ann. It is blank.

- ⑥ Similarity
- ⑦ Class in preference to interface offer variable members diff. one variable can be diff.

- ⑧ ⑨ Class method all interface not method definition & vise versa definition & method.

* Interspace did abstract method body first

162

Introducing Demo

ECONOMIC PLANNING

definition.

1

default вид генов

三

1

84

He left.

8. Missão da representante variável num domínio

default:

i) Interface ~~is~~ generated by default public and abstract class:

④ Ur. Explicata defant. Petitionem nisi.

~~RE~~ combine a ~~run~~ method on Oracle method
~~on (parent)~~, ~~and~~ ~~RE~~ ~~run~~ replaced on ~~Body~~ ~~set~~ /

Gim Card Gramme

Class Mobile  BluePacsim

void DialCall();

www.HouseHassay.com

3. Dialects; 4. Standard English.

3

Public static void main (String args)

Mobile mi = New Mobile (1)

316 J. Neurosci., March 1, 1990

卷之三

CLASSE 516 IMPRESOS SIM

卷之三

public void PrintComment()

P. S. V. M. (Shivamogga)

卷之三

Fast pixel implements sim

Submit void message

卷之三

long - Package

• In package can sum three class file stored in
avant.

Package -

↳ package *gen* → *com* → *java*
↳ class file *gen* package size.

Note:-
• Interface itself has been used method
in body of class file.
• If interface class having local object
in its method (method, static).
• If common method use abstract interface
child class having own object can be overridden
using @ override.

package *java*;

java 4 javax ~~(extended)~~

import *java.lang*;

• If package definition classes sum up
interface sum and abstract class also.

• Create class and.

↳ long package *java* word program run
in local will consider run default import
operator only.

↳ long package *java* class word and
use import statement when fully qualified
used to.

• One word package define class word and
use import statement when fully qualified
used to.

• Fully Qualified Path:

↳ import *java.lang.String*;

• Implicitly instead direct with

Page No.

long-Package

import java.lang;

Procedure package size
small were customized

more than 200000000
491 imports abroad 2010
rainy class answer.

long package rev under ~~stree~~ classes and. If

(1) class
(2) object

(5) Class - 14

Class which has class ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~generally~~
class to receive information above them.

- Class 8221 property of F. S. Field
- Class 8221 method 5
- Class 8221 object.

class to obtain class new world
class desire desire rem class to indec
mation skin: stars & star

~~Elas-Hall~~ Cleats & error, or transcribed).

1920-1921 819

thus (s)he can receive class self-information

Information Bureau

Final Question -

Ques. Explain what is called function overloading and function overriding.

Page No.	_____
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Object class can use super?

Object class can extend another class.

Object class can directly call static method of another class.

Object class can't inherit & hold its own fields.

Object class can't directly access static members.

① `toString()` - `toString()` method is non-static method.

To string method statement object helps
data print class. (i.e. `data.print("Hello")`)
to as a string prints it.
`toString()` method can explicitly class can
override and implicitly calling...

`public String toString()`

`return "This is " + this.b;`

`toString() method` object class can under

`longer access` (i.e. `String str =`

`object class.toString() method can fulfill data print statement`

`help ToString method` know larger class can return

`overide` ~~as static~~ `method`. (i.e.) `class overriding method`

`definition` ~~method~~ `with own ToString method`.

`implicitly calling object` and...

`class Demo`
`int a;`
`int b;`
`public static void main(String args[])`

`Demo d = new Demo();` `d` `explicity`

`System.out.println(d.toString())` `Calling`.
`System.out.println(d)` `implicitly` `toString` `method`.

② `equals()`

`equal` object comparison convenient and
easier. `Reference to Comparison` over
use reference black and pink.

`equals` method object class can under

`return type boolean` give.

`one equals() method reused object to`

`Comparison` `obviate` `toString() method` ~~set~~

`public boolean equals(Object obj)`

`return this == obj;` ~~final~~

`definition` `Object.equals` ~~method~~

`public ~` `obviate` `access` `class` `since` `unif`.

`booleans ~ have often parse between override`

`equals - method reusing` ~~set~~

`Object obj =` `give` `class` `to` `parent` `& object`
`Class B extends A`
`class B`
`parent` `in` `reference` `and`
`child to object`

`return this == obj;` ~~~~~ `~`

`this == obj;` ~~~~~ `~` `this` `decre` `child` `reference`
`is` ~~is~~ `same` `reference`
`object`

Ques. When this = obj;

In this line which class Child or reference obj.

class can get object as child

class can get object as child if method

class Demo has two objects

class Demo

class Student

class Test

evals() method Object, run value check or not
ex. char reference check ans.

If object have ref. variable then value of object
run value of memory location or output how
char. ref. address changed after.

Ex. object simul ref. overide ans.
Ex. ref. method mandatory ans. Java

class Student
{
 boolean equals(Object obj)
 {
 if (this == obj)
 return true;
 else if (obj instanceof Student)
 }

else
 {
 return false;
 }
}

if (this == obj) return true;
else if (obj instanceof Student)

else return false;

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will override method object data same
and it true return obj.

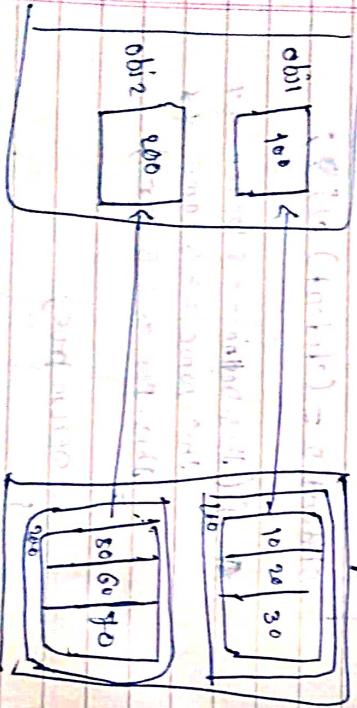
to write:

we can represent variable variables all
point only you have to objects in address
array (array).

Q. When does object class finalize and return value
from the finalize method to the heap obj ref.

A. When class is multiple object circulate
and finalize.

no of parameters parameter parameter some
values (local, global).
When you store value into object at
that object value stored location of local (local
var), call unique address static final global.
finalize assignment (local) (global)



8] hashCode() method

hashCode method of object class can under-

one. if method of native exp.

method of native exp.

Object class of HashCode and return
declaration. (public static int hashCode(),
public native int hashCode();)

Object class of HashCode implementation
declaration. (public static int hashCode(),
public native int hashCode();)

Object class of HashCode implementation
declaration. (public static int hashCode(),
public native int hashCode();)

public native int hashCode();

for programmer

int integer

hashcode

java

mapping

virtual address space

object ref

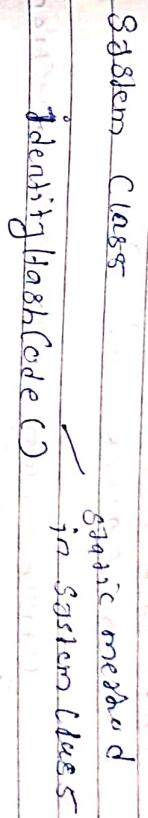
object

object

object

- ① hashCode methodinguichi object ein address point chon gr. ② main address dengji -> num. Her mapping obon shi).
 - ③ a) address obiwo integer is sun).

glossary. Actual RAM circuit addresses (3205) CTR REG over 256K not being jumbled to the hardware when writing.



Class Student

public int hashCode()

100

~~Re~~ fu ~~de~~ von Skroder

100

卷之三

卷之三

Scans

high ladder

July 11, 1903

115

Birkhäuser

probable int hashc.

19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

return (super

68
Lectures on

ج

1000 Lb. 915.00

1914-1915

卷之三

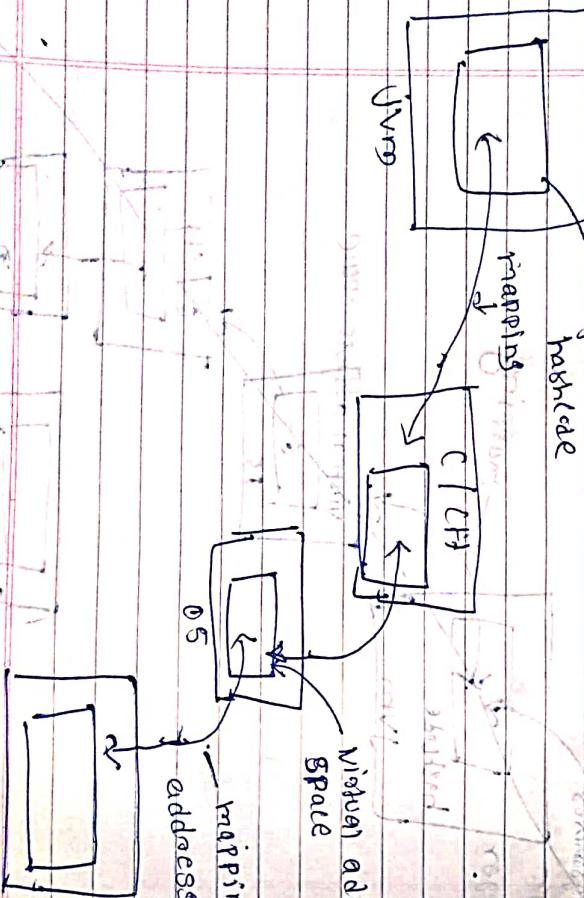
卷之三

卷之三

卷之三

5. Once class has multiple objects in that class same constructor is used.

6. Every object has its own unique identifier value or return address. (i.e. Uniqueness) \Rightarrow Method override concept. Generally, base class method can be overridden by derived class.



P
3

Wrappers & Classes

| | |
|----------|--|
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Wrappers Classes and their uses.

The primitive data types conversion or object type conversion between wrapper classes and built-in.

Use ~~Object~~ class.

Primitive Data Class ~~Object~~.

Final

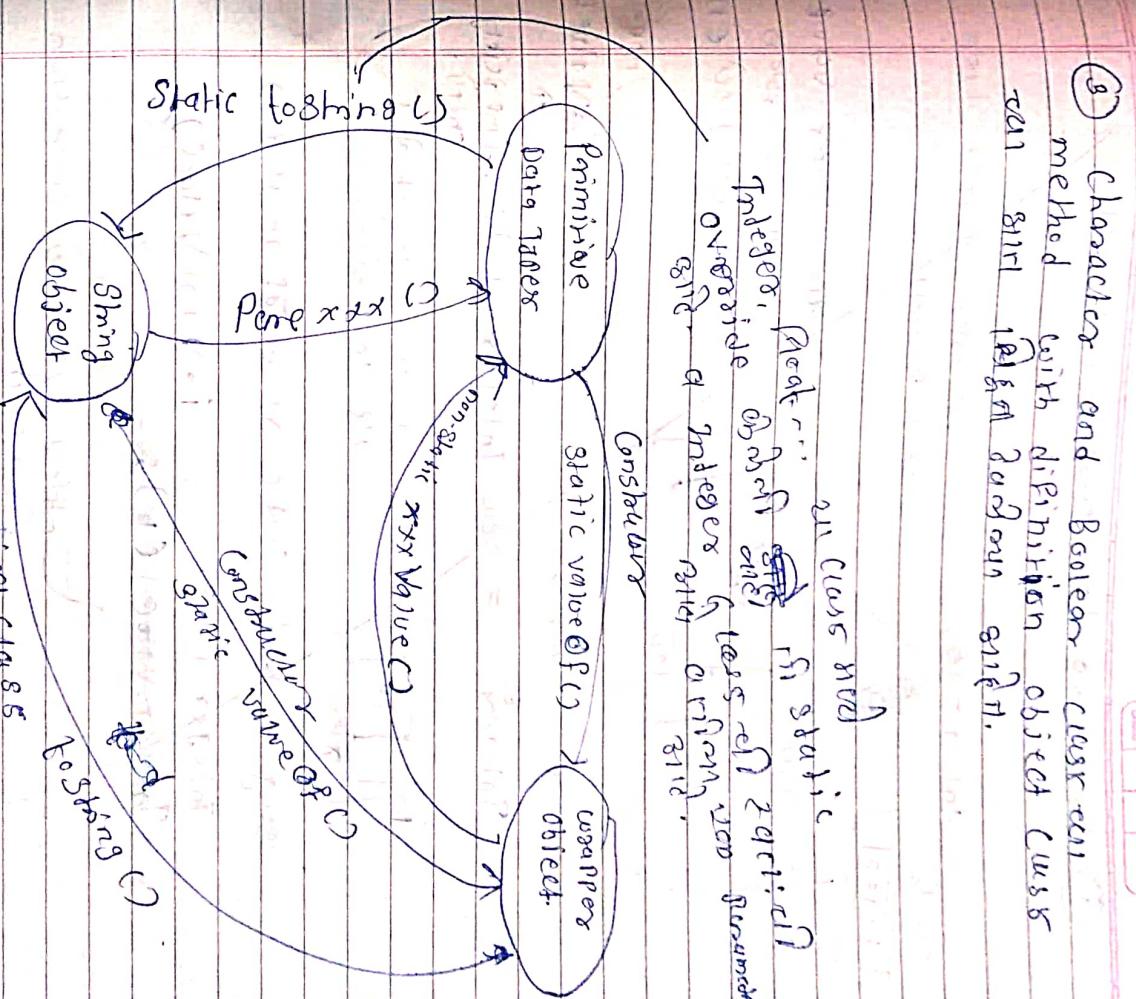
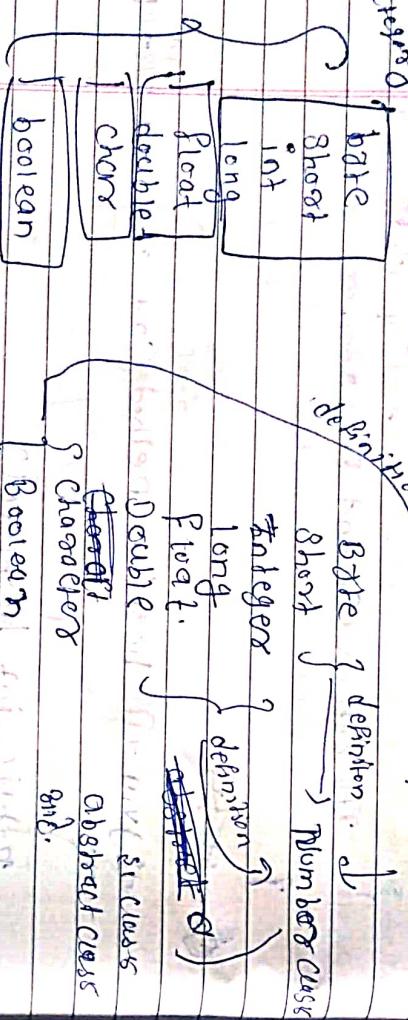
Final

Final

Final

Final

Final



- ① Byte and Short Class ~~Object~~ definition.
- Number class ~~Object~~ ~~Byte~~ ~~Short~~ ~~Int~~ ~~Long~~ ~~Float~~ ~~Double~~ ~~Char~~ ~~Boolean~~.

- ② Integer, long, float, Double ~~Object~~ definition.
- Number class ~~Object~~ ~~Byte~~ ~~Short~~ ~~Int~~ ~~Long~~ ~~Float~~ ~~Double~~ ~~Char~~ ~~Boolean~~.

Byte range - -128 to 127

Character valid values 0 forward 161

8 characters of class 2112

method & 2112

① Primitive to wrapper object

int a = 10; direct conversion object type conversion

Stack

convert object



Heap



Using constructor
Object 100 created.

Integer i = new Integer(10);

Implicit conversion

Object 100 created.

Output = 10 — in object format.

Using methods static valueOf method

Integer i = new Integer(10);

i.toString();

Object type need conversion

String str.

② Object type to primitive conversion

non-static int value()

Integer i = new Integer(10)

① Primitive to wrapper object

Primitive data types conversion

object type conversion via method

String has constructor from int.

Using Constructors

Integer i = new Integer(10);

s.o.p(i) printing object

Output = 10 — in object format.

Using static valueOf()

Integer i = Integer.valueOf(10);

Object type need conversion

String str.

Output: 10 — in object format.

integer class can't value of method

String. static fromInt, valueOf

Convert object to int.

Integer i = 10; from primitive valueOf()

(String) i.toString(); convert object to string

valueOf(i); object type need conversion

String str.

Output: autoBoxing feature.

④ Object to Primitive type conversion

Using static & non-static `valueOf()` method
on Con class gives the object value - specific
primitive type here convert object.

```
int a = new Integer(10);  
System.out.println(a);  
Output: 10 - integer value.
```

⑤ Primitive datatype to String object

Using static to `String()`

↳ passing method direct class of value.
1) int, float, double, long - 211
class has override object function give
value -> then it overload how to call 312.

overloaded method

```
logging() - without para return if non.  
Static str.
```

overrided method

↳ passing() - with parameters n1 meth
static str.

↳ primitive String()
↳ primitive -> string object.

↳ ~~new Integer(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object form

↳ ~~String.valueOf(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object form

↳ ~~String.valueOf(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object form

↳ ~~String.valueOf(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object form

Output: "10"

↳ ~~String.valueOf(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object form

↳ ~~String.valueOf(10)~~ -> primitive from value of C
method on current class
express object from box.

Static Project

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④ String Object → Primitive

auto Boxing & auto Unboxing

Primitive to Conversion implicitly object first need copy.

Object to Conversion Primitive need conversion copy.

implicitly

int j = Integer.parseInt("10");
System.out.println(j);

j = 10

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

⑬

⑭

⑮

Constructor → copy constructor

ValueOf() → Object

String i = "10";

String obj = new String(i);

Integer j = new Integer(i);

integer type reference variable

String string object to conversion

Integer object used.

String method

String i = "10";

Integer i = Integer.valueOf("10");

integer i = new Integer("10").intValue();

String i = "10";

int i = Integer.parseInt(i);

String string to primitive

Implicitly intValue() method run

Auto Unboxing

Object to primitive

Integer i = Integer.valueOf("10");

int i = i.intValue();

String i = "10";

int i = Integer.parseInt(i);

String string to primitive

Implicitly intValue() method run

Auto Unboxing

Object to primitive

Integer i = Integer.valueOf("10");

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| | |
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void m(int i)

⑥

Local var object — toString() → String object

Integers i = 10;

• int Value;

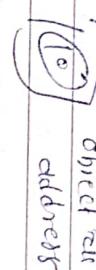
↓

d. m(i)

(10)

implicitly can convert
String object to conversion
primitive type char.

Output : 10 — no String object.



demo d = new Demo();

System.out.println(d); implicitly calling m()

Call given.

Integer i = new Integer(1);

System.out.println(i);

• toString()

Integers Class can print toString() method also.

① without parameter

String toString() — primitive to Conversion String object
new constructor. to override toString() method

② with Parameter — overloaded toString() method

String toString(o) — String class to print object.
static method use.

String toString(o) — String class to print object.

String static method use.

String Class

import java.lang.String;
String is a sequence
of character

String Class

- String class is final.
- String Buffer
- String Builder

String()

String (parameterized constructor)

String (Character)

String (StringBuffer)

String (StringBuilder)

String (char)

String (char, int, int)

String (char, int, int, int)

String (String, int, int)

String (String, int, int, int)

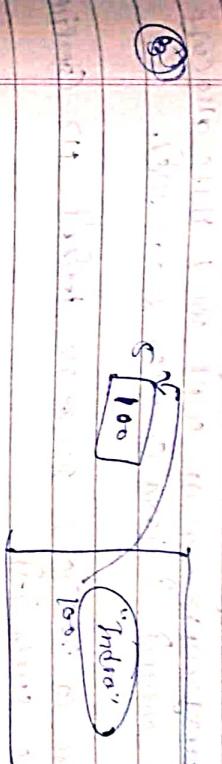
String (String, int, int, int, int)

String (String, int, int, int, int, int)

String (String, int, int, int, int, int, int)

String (StringBuffer) constructor

```
String(stringBuffer);
```



String (StringBuilder) constructor

```
String(stringBuilder);
```

String (char) constructor

```
String(char);
```

String (char[]) constructor

```
String(char[]);
```

String (char, int, int) constructor

```
String(char, int, int);
```

String (char, int, int, int) constructor

```
String(char, int, int, int);
```

String (String, int, int) constructor

```
String(String, int, int);
```

String (String, int, int, int) constructor

```
String(String, int, int, int);
```

String (String, int, int, int, int) constructor

```
String(String, int, int, int, int);
```

String (String, int, int, int, int, int) constructor

```
String(String, int, int, int, int, int);
```

String (String, int, int, int, int, int, int) constructor

```
String(String, int, int, int, int, int, int);
```

| | |
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| | |
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parameterised constructor (using Helper)
India makes object from current class
reference variable 's' gets address.

java has static memory allocation and
will reuse stored dynamic memory available.

String append is
array copy with dynamic allocation.
Creates copy of java compiler error msg.

String replaces; runs at compile time error msg.

reusable string creation always different

(6) String (ch, offset, count)

↳ offset characters

↳ start character

charAt is string needs constant

array

converted to string

String s: new String (ch, 2, 5);

char ch = 'a';

new

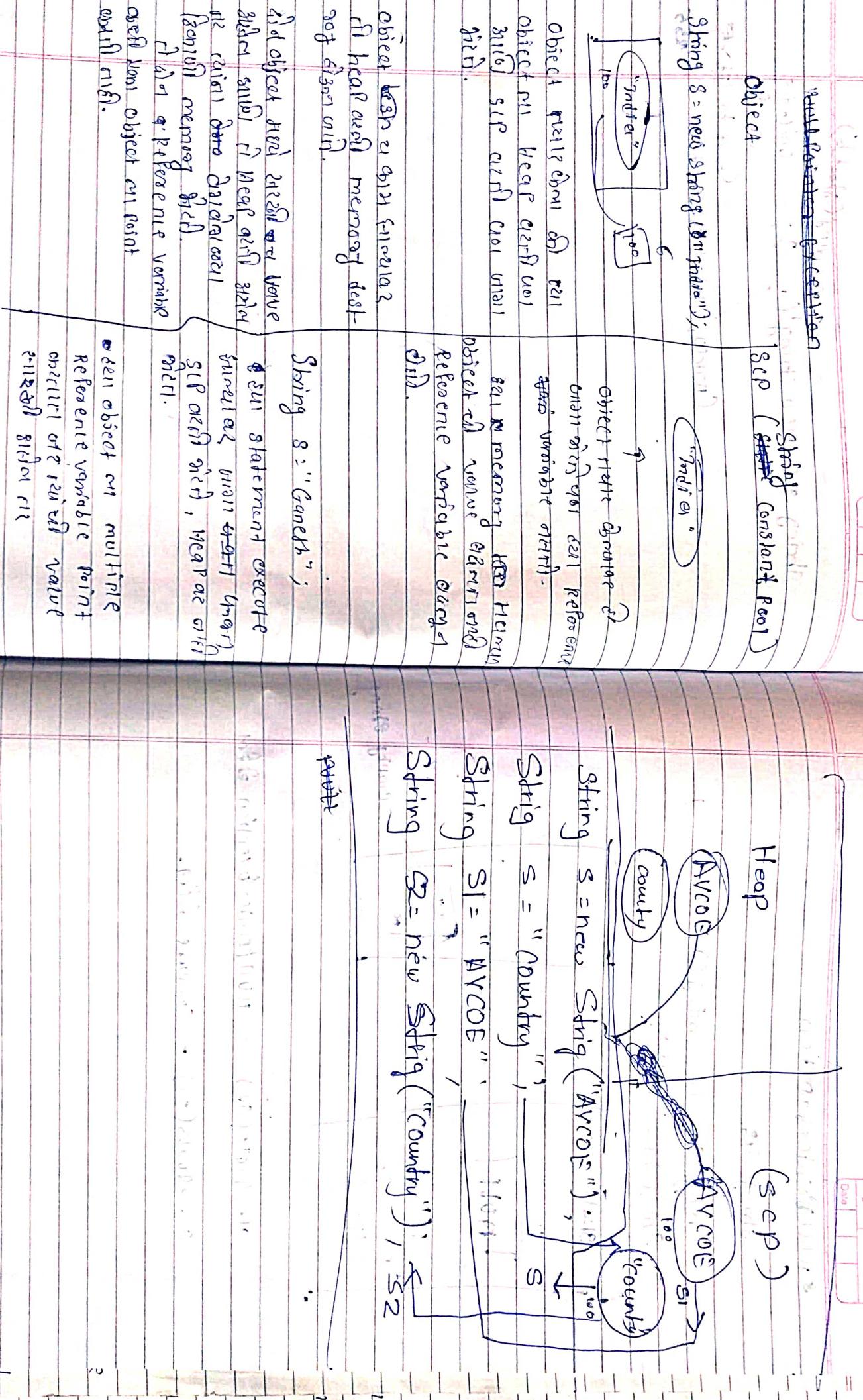
String s: new String (ch), "a", 10;

unlike to string

String s: new String ("string")

String s: new String ("short")

(offset, int offset, int, count)
↳ 128 to 127 for
255



* null Pointers & exception

String item in mutable or not?

String str

String

String s = new

String s1 = "India";
String s2 = "India";

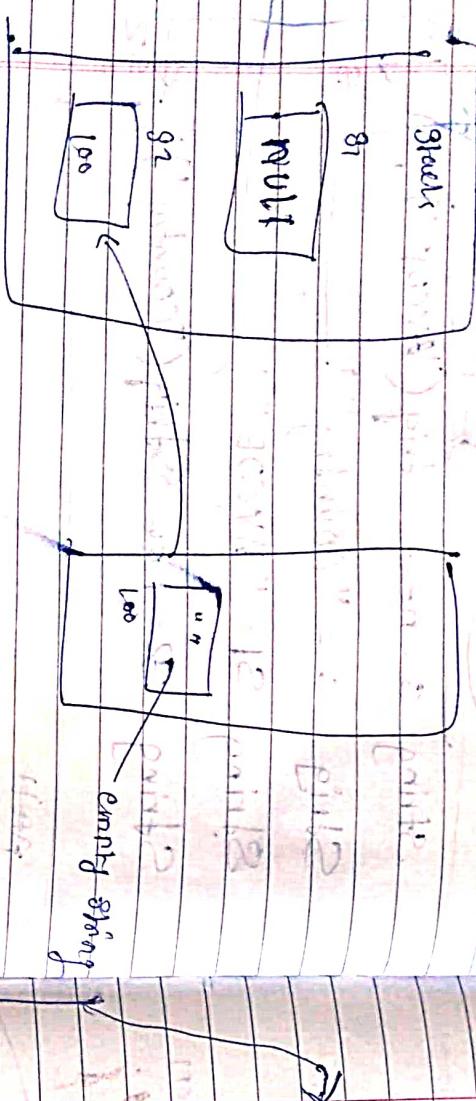
SCP (String Constant Pool)

s1

s2

"India is my country."

"India"



81. equals(s2) — null Pointers & exception will

82. equals(s2) — compare diff.

81. change s1 String here and check changes
81. even object can point multiple references
81. change s1 & s2. check reference variable
point char by ref.

81. concat(" is my Country");

81.21 earlier 81 refers to 21st ref new

Object (like str). 81st ref variable
can point to another object (or str).

existing object (new one) or change overall
object will change one by element
imutable ~~not~~ string hold it.

String Buffer

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import java.lang.StringBuffer;

StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("India");

char reference variable holds object all
point over original or new object to value
change still reflect immediately change it.

StringBuffer has own object memory
area.

✓ String Buffer sb = new StringBuffer("India");

↙ String Buffer sb = "India";

char area under scope of local var
obj. heap memory area can't reflect.

Heap memory area character obj. Garbage

Collector area

c) 66 micro second ~~is~~ in specific time it will
join ~~the~~ obj. object classes ~~for~~ used same
from heap object class ~~for~~ heap obj.

value will be section heap division object will.

1) Young Generation

a) Old Generation

b) Perm Generation (Permanent Generation)

String Class

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import java.lang.String;

String

String Buffer

String Builder

String Class

String - sequence of characters

1) String

String Class:

String is sequence of characters

Java has characters in unicode value stored here

Character

Object

sequential char string for loop string Point obj

but in Java single string will represent variable
point to one of string point etc.

Java is dynamic programming language,

dynamic like data stored against identifier or
sequential new Obj. have their own unique spot
on heap. and in object heap heap

built.

with static → static method, static variable, static
method, static variable

String is primitive data types on/off.

String is primitive data type can size fix size

④ String s = new String("3b"); ← StringBuilder can object String can

constructors can pass

e.g -

int - 4 byte

float - 4 byte

long - 8 byte

double - 8 byte

String - not a fix of its byte

char - 2 byte

String can size much more in dynamically zone

primitive variable all static memory allocation

String s = new String("ab");

String s = new String("India is my country");

String s = new String("Shantanu is my name");

d. fun(); → null pointer exception

scobbling

India is my country

o. - 5 rectangles

To String class have 8 constructor

String s = new String("India is my country");

String s = new String("Shantanu is my name");

① String s = new String("2");

String s = new String("3b"); ← StringBuffer can object String can

unidate to string

② [" "] - null empty string

String s = new String("India is my country");

String s = new String("Shantanu is my name");

unidate values = 256

③ String s = new String("8b"); ← StringBuffer can object String can

unidate values = 127 to 128

Reference locality (coupled)

Given below shows how character is stored in String buffer

check out if string buffer is synchronized or not.

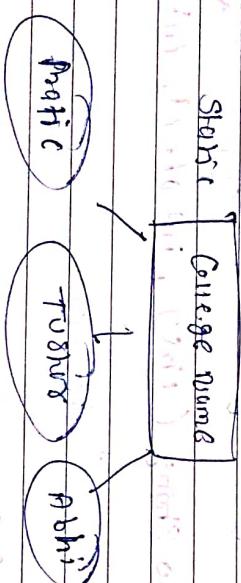
All text is different from string. It is not synchronized.

Ex. 33

S3 = s3. concat("is my country")

After giving string need change character grid
After giving string need change character grid
object never changes. Since both of changes not
change. Since reference variable can always object
at point char.

Static, final, immutable



Common for all Student

public. CollegeName = "Chennai" Object

Static value 1) Change of object
immutability not change character.

String Buffer

Version

String Buffer Java 1.0 Head 31/01/11

String buffer mutable obj.
String buffer has linked function synchronized and
performance below suit.

~~String Buffer~~ synchronized

String Builder

String builder in Java 1.5 introduced
new thread memory synchronized and
multiple thread when code will run
range performance fast & efficient.

String

String Buffer sb : new String Buffer("India");
sb.append(" is my country");

① append()

(index, "Character")

② insert()

(index, "Character")

③ delete()

(index, "Character")

④ deleteChar()

(index, "Character")

Object used can't change character
immutable not change character.

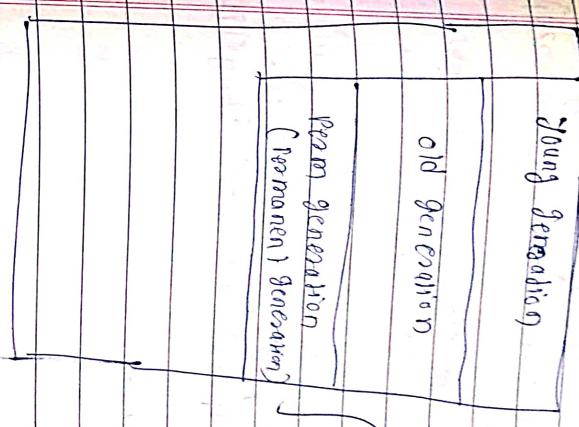
String Buffer and String Builder

Spring Butter - Java

1.0 2011

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break



Our age collectors object strongly against our
young generation's (4th generation) art aims.

Young generation & their choice object
object selection. A similar memory here from
the same source again.

old generation ::
old generation ::

Young generation

- ### 3) Power generation (Permanent generation)

an object permanent alone till it comes
to permanent generation then birth of objects
from birth process will go on till
destroyed mind.

3

~~the Java heap~~ ~~final~~ ~~char memory allocation~~
~~looks like~~ ~~on the jvm heap~~.

Chlorophyll Measuring

Spring supports a class to manage multiple spring objects (reference counting).

Spring Baffles ~~are~~ object here) ~~but~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~thing~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~spring~~ ~~array~~ ~~and~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~suspended~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~spring~~ ~~support~~.

3) String Builders

Spring Builders & masons of stone tiles etc.

~~Spots~~ boffer was time on 16 character stage over

on 17.01. Chroacicus gularis

16 x 2 = 32 characters with main header address.

7 DECEMBER 1990

String pool does not object heap memory

derne (1500 m).

⑩ Length()

length() function returns non-string elements
of array characters in order they are present in array.
integers are also returned as values.
decimals are returned with integer part.

String s1 = "India";
System.out.println(s1);

② to Shing ()

to bring up a method sharing class from override ~~with~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ super class -

ment obiect class Brie.
to bring method givemly result obiect
object techs review corri.

Spring 8 = "Ganesh";

3rd stem. cult. Spring (3rd spring);

toString() method object class return string class need override toString() method.

⑤ charAt()

charAt() function take position index
and return character sit in character return
char.
it help return return type char string.

Ex. charAt(0);

⑥ concat()

String class have static method concat()
which will string much space remove char
and.

SI.concat();

⑦ compareTo()

String compareTo method compare two
string return true boolean value if equal
then true otherwise false

⑧ compareToIgnoreCase()

String compareToIgnoreCase method
return true or false based on equal ignore
the case in either large case
or small case.

⑨ trim()

String remove starting from ending of
white space or return character space
will not string much space remove char only

Ex. trim()

remove extra white space character space

character as well as non character character.

⑩ equalsIgnoreCase()

Capital string Small & case Ignored by this

⑪ indexOf()

Index of first character print only
first occurrence of new string will print
in other words.

⑫ lastIndexOf()

String lastIndexOf method return last
index of character present in string
- and Capitalize case as well small case

other ;

else

{ return -1; }

(ii) Contains (,):

True or False return either

(iii) SubString (String characters)

subString ("mg");

(iv) subString (start index , end index)

o To & Index used character string.

(v) split ()

The split () method divides the string at the specified separator and returns an array of substrings.

Rules:-

Data members by default value zero string reference variable also null return.

Local variable has default value.

java.util.ArrayList declare current string class.

java.util.ArrayList define current class address used.

Ans
Array :-

(i) Array is a collection of homogeneous elements under one variable in sequential order

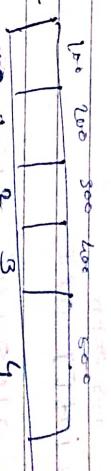
java.util.ArrayList class contains many methods to perform various operations.

array object can be created with

reference to array.

int a [] ;

a [100]



array created will reference memory.

derived type

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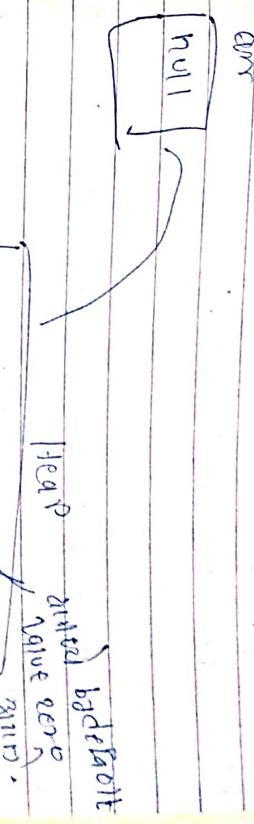
- ① Primitive array
- ② Non-primitive array Reference array

User define types - II
8/10.

① Primitive array

```
int arr;           { 3 way to declare array
int arr[ ];        }
int [5] arr;
```

int arr;

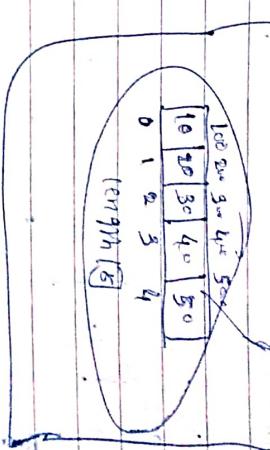


① Using int arr[5]; { 3 ways to declare array

arr = new int[5];

Dynamic memory allocation

such arr has a homogeneous type & variable
size scope arr.



- ↳ Array is just class of object or reference
- ↳ Variable having to ref esp object to address
- ↳ Reference variable & heap are not variable
- ↳ Array has scope class & length.

→ Note that all the collection of homogeneous
variable has not scope arr.

length [5]

Copy of memory allotted length variable
from stack and each element can have
different value.

Class Demo
 demo di = new Demo;
 Demo d2 = new Demo(j);
 Demo d3 = new Demo(l);
 Demo d4 = new Demo(m);
 Demo d5 = new Demo(n);
 Demo d6 = new Demo(o);
 Demo d7 = new Demo(p);
 Demo d8 = new Demo(q);
 Demo d9 = new Demo(r);
 Demo d10 = new Demo(s);
 Demo d11 = new Demo(t);
 Demo d12 = new Demo(u);
 Demo d13 = new Demo(v);
 Demo d14 = new Demo(w);
 Demo d15 = new Demo(x);
 Demo d16 = new Demo(y);
 Demo d17 = new Demo(z);

Orchids

Orchids are easily distinguished from other plants, as they share some very evident derived characteristics or synapomorphies. Among these are bilateral symmetry of the flower (zygomorphy), many resupinate flowers, a nearly always highly modified petal (labellum), fused stamens and carpels, and extremely small seeds.

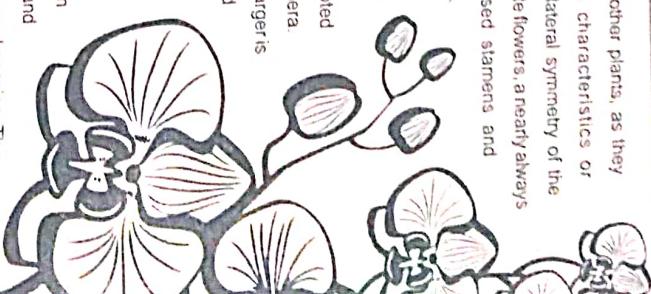
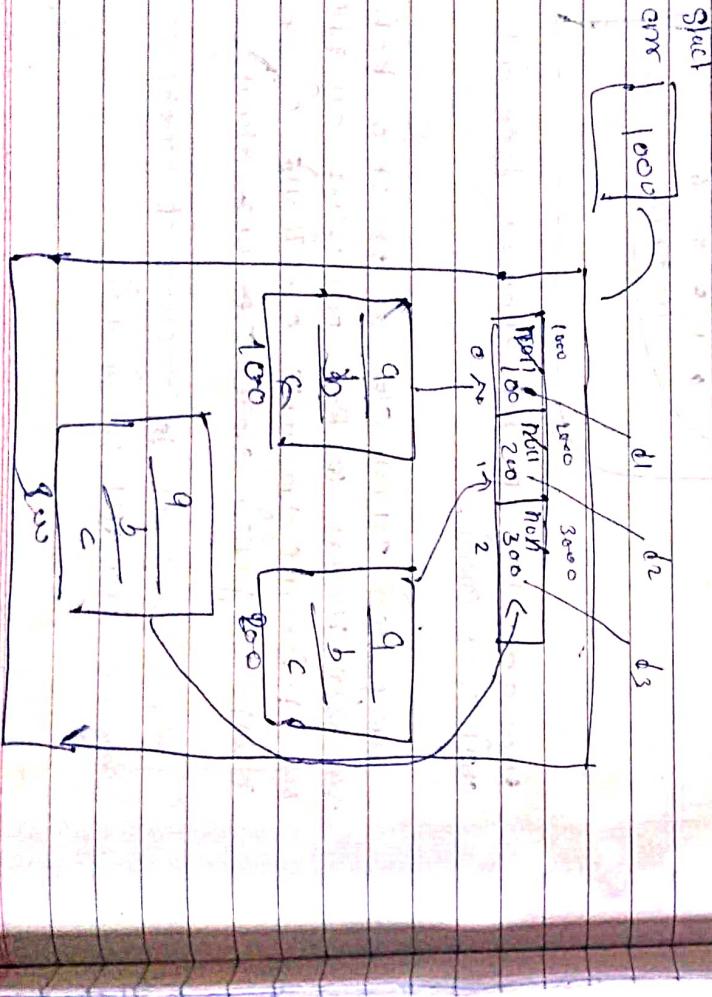
Along with the Asteraceae, they are one of the two largest families of flowering plants. The Orchidaceae

have about 28 000 currently accepted species, distributed in about 763 genera. The determination of which family is larger is still under debate, because verified

data on the members of such enormous families are continually in flux. Regardless, the number of orchid species is nearly equal to the number of bony fishes, more than twice the number of bird species, and

about four times the number of mammal species. The family encompasses

about 6–11% of all seed plants. It also includes Vanilla (the genus of the vanilla plant), the type genus *Orchis*, and many commonly cultivated plants such as *Phalaenopsis* and *Cattleya*. The root caps of orchids are smooth and white.



Array Declaration

~~int~~ ~~[]~~ a;

Value field cannot be given
Compile time error

Compile time error

java has static memory allocation

Memory removed Dynamically
here ~~defn~~ ~~out~~. Using new keyword

array in java is static memory ~~isset~~
check allocation size Anon class. In java
Reference variable does not exist ~~size~~ ~~out~~.

~~int~~ ~~[]~~ a;

~~size~~

Correct definition

~~int~~ ~~[]~~ a;

~~size~~

~~int~~ a = new ~~int~~ [];

- If value given at compile time
on array excess of ~~int~~. will
Run time ~~out~~ Negative ~~size~~ place

Run

control ~~char~~ ~~int~~ size & negative
here ~~char~~ ~~int~~ ~~out~~.

- ['A'] ~~int~~ ~~char~~ ~~out~~

integer value ~~char~~ conversion
~~out~~ ~~int~~ using unicode system

length Variable

length Variable created on object creation JVM takes
or character for each object here **312111**. JVM takes
length variable final state
and so variable does not changes over time
and can final all one time value is 3, array
will use separate JI object.

↳ copy on reference type

object

int a = new int[5];

→ use reference variable like null is used
local address character) generally we use address
as it contains value stored in memory.

use for reference variable can point to this

multiple exception like this.

using reference variable same function can call
definition of same function in length method also present.

Declaration and Assignment

int a; — Declaration

a = new int[5]; — Definition

Declaration + Definition + Assignment

int a = new int[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
↓ ↓ ↓
 ↓ ↓ ↓

int a = new int[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

object

object = new Demo(); X

parent reference

child re object

2-D Array

2-D Array Representation

int []
① int [3][2];
int [3][2] = new int[3][2];

② int str;
③ int arr;

④ int arr [2][2];

• a[0][0] = one
empty array.
• a[1][0] = two Dimension
empty array.

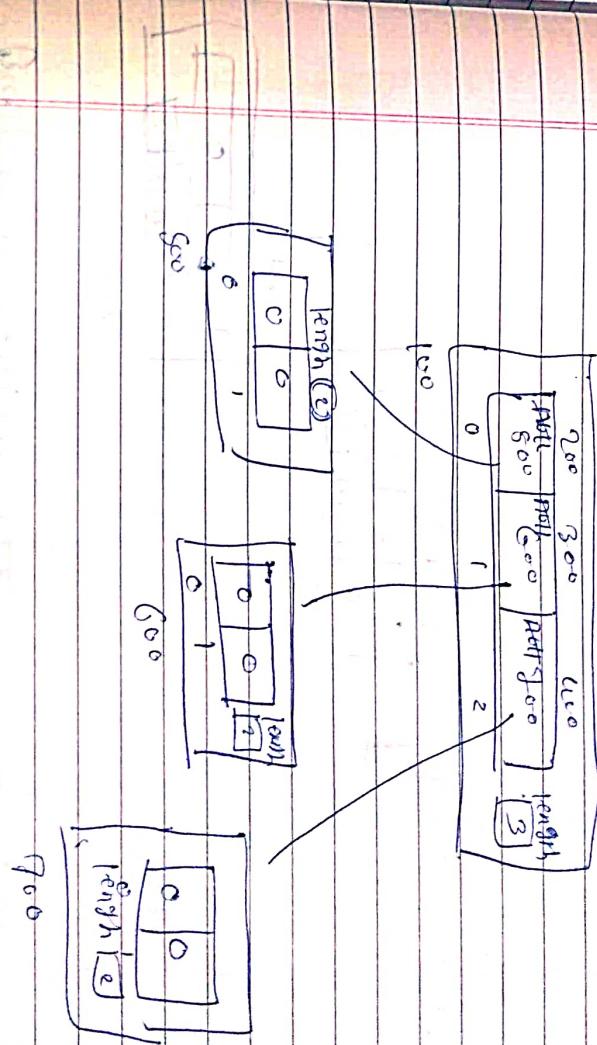
⑤ int f(a, b); // f - int [a, b];

1-D array

int []

int arr []
int arr [2][2];

1-D array variable



⑦

int arr [];

2-D array

⑧ int arr [3][2]; How many element you required
112 object run error given
send second box ref value as
arr[1].

int arr [];

2-D array

arr = new int [5];

arr = new int [8];

arr = new int [2];

1-D array

int[] jagged
arr

a[2][2]

A

int[] arr

int[] a = new int[5];

declaration can have square bracket inside and it's ok.

Definition

[5] —>
[10] —>

[] brie med. short, characters ~~int~~, Int

[-7] X (-7 * 4 = -28 - 28)

(in program compile error. not)

define an negative array size exception

[0] ✅ (0 * 4 = 0)

int a[]

↳ in constant strand. either ~~either~~ ~~either~~ or
Constant non-constant ~~either~~ ~~either~~

[0] (0 * 4 = 0). Runtime err.

java.util.Arrays class utility package tell under ~~java.util~~.

import

java.util.Arrays;

↳ ~~java.util~~ method static arr.
↳ ~~java.util~~ method static arr.

① toString

```
System.out.println(java.util.Arrays.toString(a));
```

import

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arr));
    }
}
```

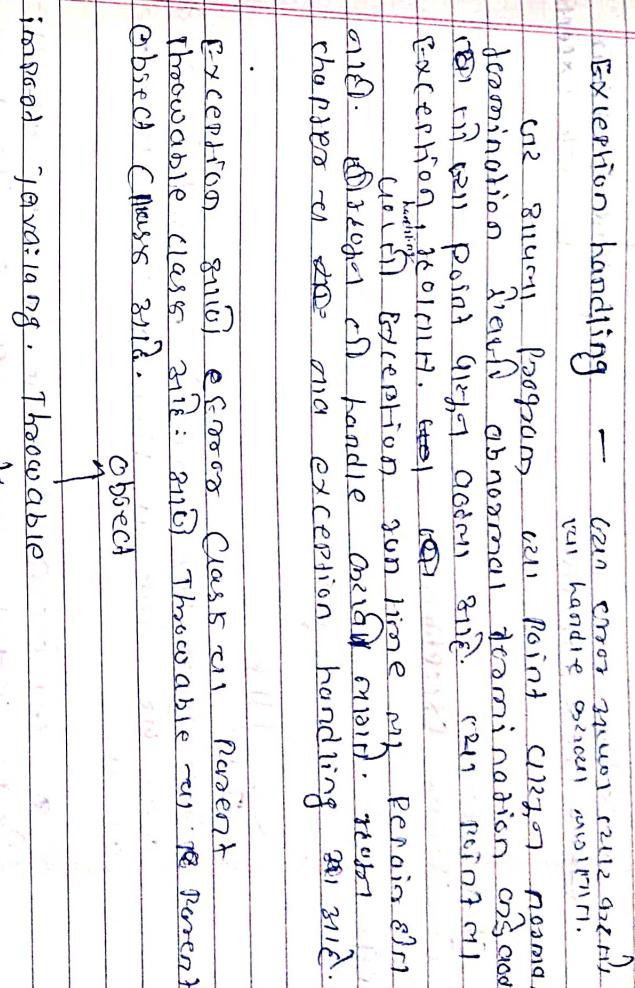
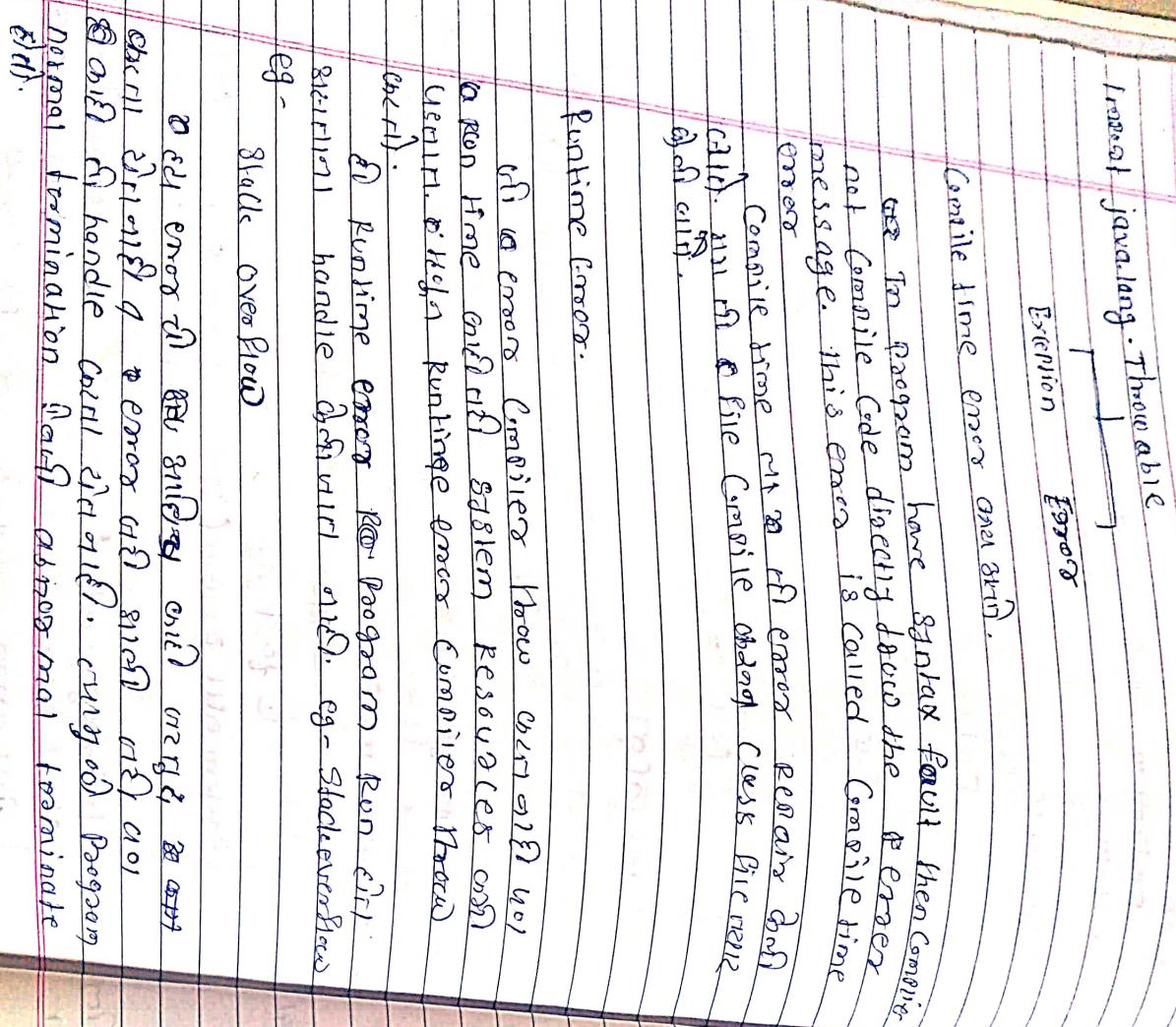
toString method overide ~~overridden~~ in ~~Test~~ class

new array using for loop print array.

Exception Handling

Date

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Runtime Exception

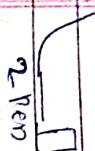
Compile time exception
unchecked exception
~~checked exception~~

Two dimensional termination of class 2D array
Dimension, if execution class exceeds such range
will result.

Check Exception

Compilerime Exception

eg - ~~long l = 100;~~



2 ren

Check illegal paper caused by some error or not
order by user time von du usen fiktiv

2 ren

Check illegal runtime exception thrown by program

2 ren

1 he qd u ksmi lkr qd mra qm aqam.

- ① can't divide runtime on divide exception
- ② divide by zero exception
- ③ overflow exception
- ④ checked exception

unchecked Exception

Runtime Exception

illegal address & paper type memory leak

java use ~~new~~ ~~new~~

- ① can't detect runtime on compiler of program
- ② no exception thrown by compiler

Runtime exception thrown by program

illegal. compile by normal termination, ~~error~~ will

Compile Time Exception

Exception of compile time or check error
will be detected at compile time or during run
Compile time exception handled.

eg - ~~long l = 100;~~ ~~System.out.println(l);~~



2 ren

1 he qd u ksmi lkr qd mra qm aqam.

technical example

① ArithmeticException

$int a \geq 10;$

$float i = 10; i++;$

② System.out.println(a);

j=0 Here Compile time error because now the arithmetic
so we need to not divide by zero during arithmetic operation

zero during arithmetic operation

② IndexOutOfBoundsException

String IndexOutOfBoundsException
String Index Out of Bound.

Out of element by
not access valid string

try access element from string array or
out of bounds element from the time of strings
void index from compiler - so their compiler throw
new exception - the StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

at run time StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

③ File not Found

file cannot find variable to value non variable
file can't find variable the value for run file
file jump over ~~the~~ run on file value
dump char and file database had dump
char.

file or if file delete from swift
file value ~~to~~ switch ~~variable~~ file not found
run time & exception file.

eg - Medical shop Bill

position → generate 5 Bill and put into 5 value
then ~~position~~ ~~value~~ delete this file

Person → generate new Bill but the it generate
error fileNot found exception

run time check
normal check
normal exception

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|----------|------|
| | |

Object

| | |
|----------|--|
| Page No. | |
| Date | |

(A)

EndOfFile - checked exception

One file read exceed end of file
One file reading exception given.

Caught file

(B)

nullPointerException - checked exception

(C)

nullPointerException - checked exception

use reference variable we don't give
use reference variable undefined

nullPointerException given only

nullPointerException given only

eg. ~~negative~~
negativeArraysize exception

CheckException

exception

compile time

once compiler

expression check

char string error

in

eg. ~~negative~~
negativeArraysize exception

CheckException

exceptionuntime run we will

try catch compile time one catch given

eg.

MathematicException

IndexOutOfBoundsException

StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

negativeIndexOutOfBoundsException

- null pointer exception

- EndOfFile

CompileTime Exception

Compile code successfully run no runtime
null pointer mismatch file or exception given
null pointer (compile time or load time error)
compile time mismatch occurring

Exception practices (Uncheck Extension)

Exception java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:5

1] Arithmetic Exception

overflow:

② ~~String too~~

Class Demo

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

```
    public static void main(String args[])
        int a=10;
```

```
    for(int i=-10; i<=10; i++)
        a=a/i;
```

Exception: StringIndexOutOfBoundsException:

4] Negative Array Size Exception

```
public static void main(String args[])
    public static void main(String args[])
        java.lang.ArithmaticException
```

```
        long a= new int[-5];
```

2] Array Out of Bound Exception

Exception: java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:5

```
public static void main(String args[])
    int a=new int[5];
    for(i=0;i<5;i++)
        System.out.println(a[i]);
```

③ ~~String too~~

④ ~~String catch BoundException~~

```
String s = new String("gangamner");
System.out.println(s.charAt(13));
```

8. `Class.forName("test");`

exception nonpointerexception

HR Shreyansh Kumar Class 11

check exception

80

Class Demo

g

int a;

void odd()

g

public static void main(String args[])

class or inner class will object never
overl; it extends outer class name messed
in effect. if static load class before
a current static block execute whenever try

class or inner class will under forname()

method will static run as aising
parameters need class u and update char.

Demo d; // Demo d is not

d.add();

forname() method will always class load
object in. run static block execute

Object. run

class Test

static

System.out.println("test class static block")

class Demo d;

void add()

g

public static void main (String args[])

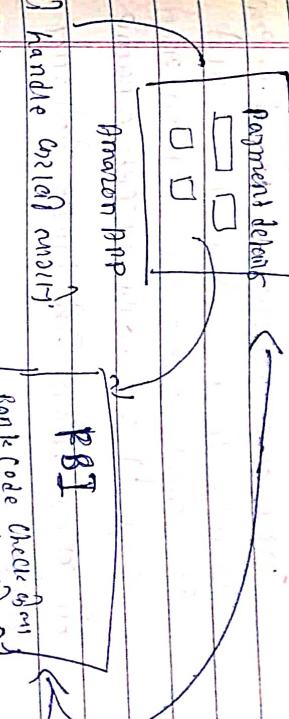
d.add();

g

* Class. forname ("classname")

Example of Amazon - PBS → SBT.

Amazon



④ ToException Class \in java.io. ∞
 package can under self. string exception
 class copy inherit from super.

⑤ Writer & BufferedReader class can category
 wise. both sub. exception (or both of them)
 e.g. networking exception class (or) Demo class both sub.
 exception class (or) Demo class both sub.

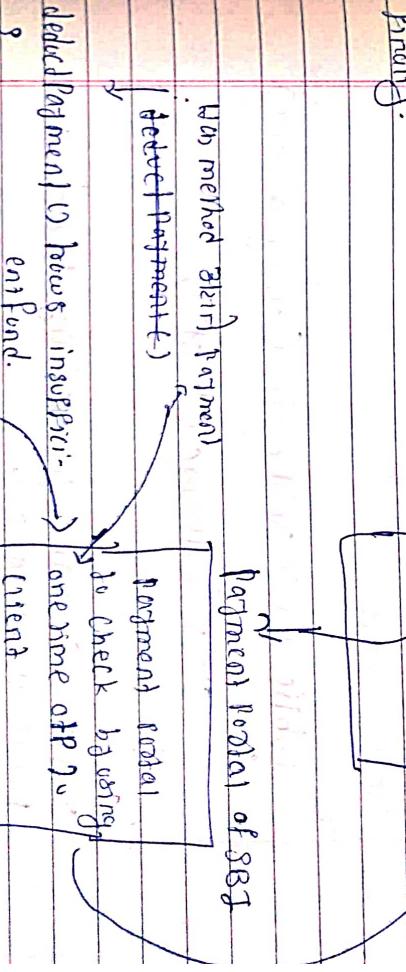
⑥ ToException \in input stream cannot write
 child exception handle use of child.

e.g.

```

class Demo {
    public static void main (String args[]) throws IOException {
        os.writeObject (exception)
    }
}
  
```

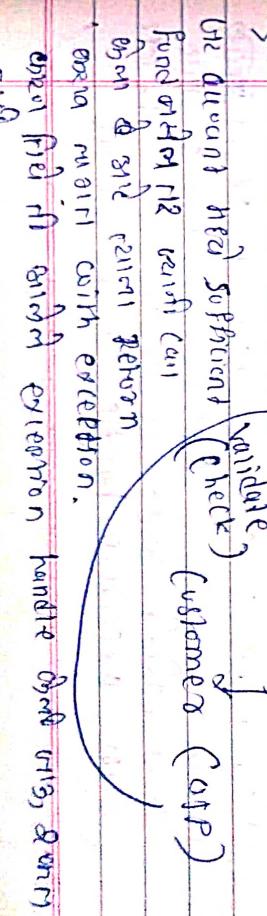
Priority:



↓

java.io.BufferedReader br = new java.io.BufferedReader
 (java.io.InputStreamReader);

String s = br.readLine();



↳ → catch -> multiple catch -> priority

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throws -> throws block method & surrounding
the method user can't execute

the method user can't execute
User can't return data from

method as if method being
call can't return return only.

using throws and exception name

in exception try handle them by try

try.

Eg. In our load the class

throws test

Class Demo

public static void main (String args[])

class Demo {

}

Program compile successfully (No error) but

run time error.

Model loader test class my exception error

then run the class "my exception error" is the

System default exception handling part

then go to file. (execute "open and" left

button exception handle option selected

Exception type
Description : / catch name
Description : Class Not Found : Test name
(General.lang. 658) } Description
(java.lang. 8) }

Description : PrintStackTrace()
method display only

try
{
} catch (Exception e)
{
}

finally

↳ NumberFormat Exception (Uncheck exception)

Class Demo

public static void main (String args[]){

}

int a = Integer.parseInt (args[0]);

↳ value must be a
long number or
String for "100" "Ten"

new NumberFormatException } exception will.
↳ Uncheck exception from

↳ knows extension before it
↳ exception being handled or not.
↳ can't throw in own method
↳ can't throw in own class
↳ can't throw in own constructor
↳ can't throw in own static method
↳ can't throw in own static constructor
↳ can't throw in own static block
↳ can't throw in own static block
↳ can't throw in own static block

ClassCastException — unchecked exception

↳ Class parent

↳ Class parent

↳ Class parent

↳ Class child extends parent

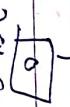
↳ Class child extends parent

↳ Class Demo

↳ public static void main(String args[])

↳ throws Exception

↳ int a = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
↳ int b = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
↳ int c = a + b; → NullPointerException



↳ new NullPointerException

↳ null object or run when null.

↳ class Demo

↳ public static void main(String args[])

↳ throws Exception

↳ child c = (child) new parent();

↳ ClassCastException

↳ parent cannot convert into

↳ child.

↳ sum default exception handler will catch and

extension type, name, and description given

↳ printStackTrace() will method to use parent print

↳ parent.print()

↳ printStackTrace()

↳ void run

↳ printStackBase

↳ printStackObj

↳ printMainObj

↳ printAntrise.

class loader will give a stack of
reading delegation hierarchy after

| | |
|----------|-------|
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Class Demo

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

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
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}
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}
```

```
}
```

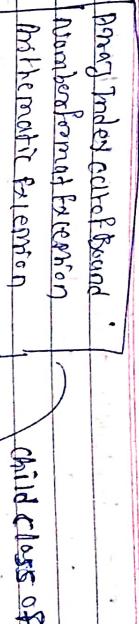
```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



① If child class has no catch block then
child will inherit parent class's catch block.
child will have its own exception tree.

② If child class has catch block then
child will have its own exception tree.

③ If child class has multiple catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

④ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑤ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑥ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑦ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑧ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑨ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

⑩ If child class has one catch block
then child will have its own exception tree.

(3) one by block and multiple catch block and with generic catch block.

④ catch block may catch the unhandled exception.

⑤ catch block may catch abnormal termination.

⑥ unexpected exception is caused due to release of local variable.

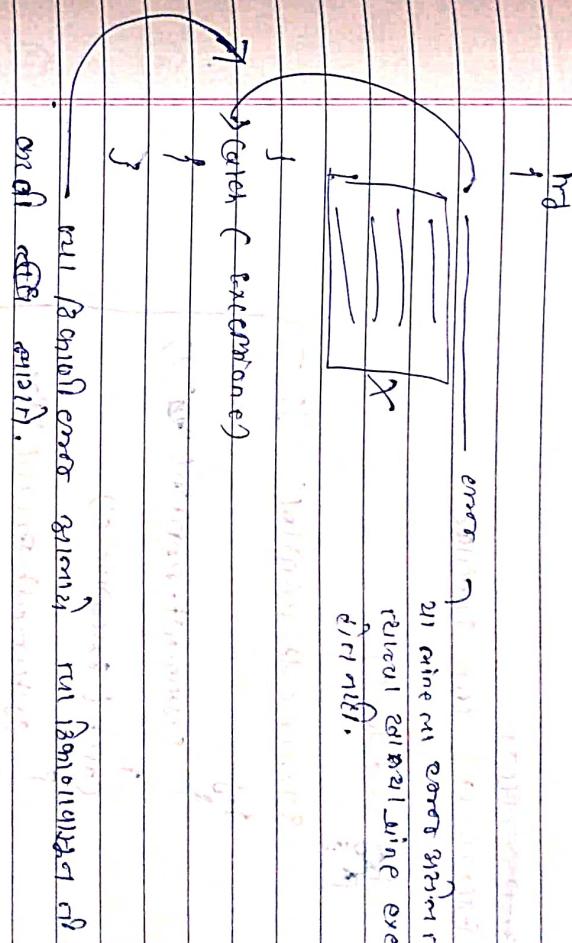
⑦ illegal parent exception block executed after normal termination of abnormal block.

⑧ if user normal termination block:

→ try and catch block example given below.

try program flow by using catch block step by step
at extension first such as delegation of exception
from one class to another class is abnormal
termination and finally it abnormal termination
also try example by catch block itself.

exception handle fault or handle immaturity
throw new exception object to user class
if catch exception return class local parent class
catch user defined.



eg-
① presentation layer hide implementation details
project presentation layer only concerned about
what output new question ans.

② file not found - will file create
object will answer runtime ans.

exception occurs during a
program handle exception.

try
① catch block handle exception
② catch block handle immaturity
③ catch block handle fault or handle immaturity
④ catch block handle abnormal termination
⑤ catch block handle unexpected exception
⑥ catch block handle release of local variable
⑦ catch block handle illegal parent exception
⑧ catch block handle normal termination

try
① catch block handle exception
② catch block handle immaturity
③ catch block handle fault or handle immaturity
④ catch block handle abnormal termination
⑤ catch block handle unexpected exception
⑥ catch block handle release of local variable
⑦ catch block handle illegal parent exception
⑧ catch block handle normal termination

⑨ exception handle immaturity or handle immaturity
nation fault abnormal termination class initial.

⑩ exception handle immaturity or handle immaturity
nation fault abnormal termination class initial.

⑪ exception handle immaturity or handle immaturity
nation fault abnormal termination class initial.

⑫ exception handle immaturity or handle immaturity
nation fault abnormal termination class initial.

⑬ exception handle immaturity or handle immaturity
nation fault abnormal termination class initial.

Couch & Taylor rules catch blocks from method header returning

(2) void func()

۲۱

1

۲۷

Cant

1

28

1

10

1

method

Arid River

15

۱۰۶

1910

1

25

100

* nested try catch blocks

↳ can try final catch block even after one final
↳ can try on; catch block return value
↳ try catch block return

Catch (negative lookahead patterns - nose)
↳ ("negative lookahead extension");
↳ non capture lookahead value remains
↳ until the error after

```
try {
    int size = 10;
    int i = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
        if (j == 5) {
            throw new Exception("Exception");
        }
        System.out.println("Index: " + j);
    }
}

void foo() {
    try {
        catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Exception caught");
    }
}
```

↳ always dependent statement general structure
↳ allows when given value will not statement an
error when it's dependent statement execute this general
rule: either ~~return~~ (return) or nested try catch allows
one to exception handle correctly

int size = 10; for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
 if (j == 5) {
 throw new Exception("Exception");
 }
 System.out.println("Index: " + j);
}
↳ try to avoid catch block raw built multiple try catch
↳ catch (number format exception nfe)
↳ catch (number format exception nfe);
↳ g.out.println("Number Format Exception");
↳ if all value mismatch can print
↳ int size = new int size;
↳ int size = new int size;

void func

{

 }

 try

 {

 } catch()

 {

 } finally

 {

 }

 // does not statement on try

 // exception will be

 // handle block & grant one

 // each statement, statement

 // statements & execute block

 // used just reference

 // given file in statement

 // can't catch block return

 // handle block

 // avoid using exception handle

 // avoid

 // Statement

 // Statement

 // Statement

 // Statement

 // Statement

 // Statement

 // Statement

finally block

{

 }

 finally

 {

 } catch

 {

 } finally

 {

 }

 // exception block will be executed

 // program normal termination when abnormal

 // termination entered finally block executed else

 // finally block

 // finally block

finally

{

 }

 finally

 {

 } catch

 {

 } finally

 {

 }

 // catch block will be executed

 // finally block

 // finally block

Pinong duck, big and sleek, I saw over General.

Jubiläumskirche Veitshöchheim

ind d. Land;

G 1

卷之三

and had much to do with King and Company's
successive editions from 1860 to 1870.

only Huang

Finally X

678

2

卷之三

• molluscs by our catch week one Friday - 30th March.

~~Mar 1985, catch block forming new trapping~~

one long block on system 2000 on 2-3

1993-1994
1994-1995
1995-1996
1996-1997
1997-1998
1998-1999
1999-2000
2000-2001
2001-2002
2002-2003
2003-2004
2004-2005
2005-2006
2006-2007
2007-2008
2008-2009
2009-2010
2010-2011
2011-2012
2012-2013
2013-2014
2014-2015
2015-2016
2016-2017
2017-2018
2018-2019
2019-2020
2020-2021
2021-2022
2022-2023
2023-2024

multiple extremum handle over direct.

With multiple catch

by with one catch and it's having multiple

Finally

• Gehn go!

Nested try catch Block - Program

Ans:-

~~try~~ = finally

```
void fun()
{
    f();
}
```

```
h();
}
```

```
try {
    f();
} catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
    i();
}
```

```
catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
    n();
}
```

```
try {
    h();
} catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
    i();
}
```

```
void fun()
{
    f();
    h();
}
```

```
f();
}
```

```
try {
    f();
} catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
    i();
}
```

```
catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
    n();
}
```

```
i();
n();
}
```

```
try {
    f();
} catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
    i();
}
```

```
catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
    n();
}
```

```
void fun()
{
    f();
    h();
}
```

User defined Exception

- java has built exception & user define
to check exception will declare exception class
exception extends **java.lang.Exception** class will
have parent class exception class will
- (*) **Exception** - **predefined exception** (eg by JVM)
RuntimeException ~~will exception~~ (eg by user)
- Exception** - compiler will always do run time
(using check) all exception is a checked exception
ex: **IOException** will be throwing
all exception which will be predefined
exception will have **finally**
block.
- eg. file not found, end of file, null pointer,
database connection
- if problem continue will throw
the controller will handle error
block.

RuntimeException

Compiler will ignore

- (1) user can ignore or exception inherit
from runtime exception user inherit
from them they can't redefine exception but
they can't catch or handle them user define
exception make abnormal termination.

Multi threading

multitasking

multiple process at time
use of shared run time
sharing busing busses

cpu scheduling system

to multi threading is

a new user process

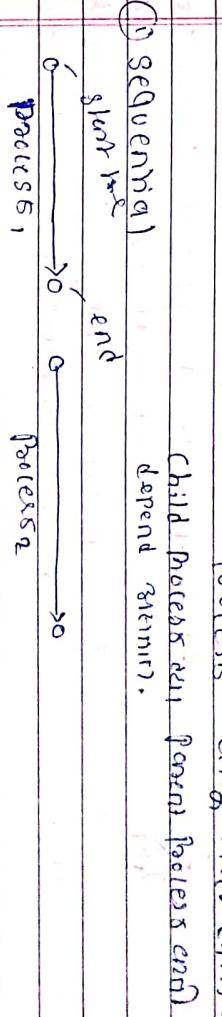
auto connection,
auto synchronization,
auto exception check

multithreading

multi tasking work

child process run, parent process end
parent process will run
new child run run
parent process will run again

parent process will run
new child run run
parent process will run again



RuntimeException

Compiler will ignore

- (2) parallel execution of at time multiple
process user define process user defined
processes user define process execute
process user define handle both user define
exception make abnormal termination.

parallel execution system

Program parallel execu
tion execution like share
basis. To processor.

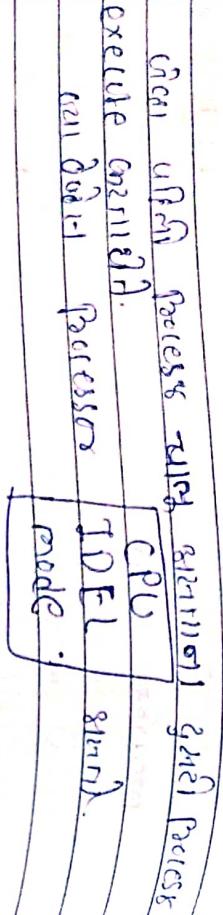
③ Concurrent execution

process's pause → process's resume

stop → pause → resume → end

multithreaded

end → is canceled



④ Runnable Interface

→ interface Runnable → void run() method

→ implements Runnable

public abstract void run();

using a process execute final & static
CPU IDEL & mode (idle, wait) run body
CPU IDEL time brief → concurrent processing
⇒ concurrent execution algorithm.
concurrent execution only achieve by the
object oriented programming like C# Java

Runnable interface at Herd non static method
Run time → a Interface → Runnable →
over → implement class of method override
own interface (run) own thread test (G)
run).

non): method Thread (Process) run
run overwriting & use own until.

multithreading required.

multiheading need process execute exit
multiple times saving both copy.

⑤ Thread Class

Thread class need overridden override of
start, stop, sleep, interrupt, etc.
Thread class of Predefine class extend
run method on call chrono - if it use extend

java Herd multithreading class object?

① Runnable Interface → Synchronization structure.

② Thread Class → m. synchronize.

③ ThreadGroup Class } JavaLang package →

④ ThreadLocal Class }

class Thread implements Runnable

class Thread implements Runnable

class Thread implements Runnable

```
@Override
@Override
public void run()
```

```
public void run()
{
    for (int i = 0; i <= 50; i++)
        System.out.println("Run " + i);
}
```

```
public static void start()
```

```
start();
```

start() method
run() method called

class Demo extends Thread

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
    Thread t = new Thread();
}
```

```
t.start();
```

```
for (int i = 0; i <= 50; i++)
```

```
System.out.println("main " + i);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

(3) ThreadGroup Class - Grouping threads in Thread
↳ ThreadLocal - locally execute Data in Thread.

class ThreadGroup(), start() etc.
↳ Method run() in start() method will
call. Main class -> run() method run.

run() method in Runnable interface may
be overrided method in Body of Runnable
example class.

use your own name
in place of Ram

① Object reference - An object has an thread's address.

↳ Thread class has a thread object variable.

store them in thread object variable.

call start method.

~~class~~

Class Thread implements Runnable

↳ Public abstract void run();

↳ Thread class implements Runnable interface.

↳ Implement Runnable interface in Thread class.

↳ Explicitly implement Runnable interface.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable explicitly.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable implicitly.

② Demand ~~Thread~~ Pause

↳ Thread class has a thread object variable.

↳ Implement Runnable interface in Thread class.

↳ Explicitly implement Runnable interface.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable explicitly.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable implicitly.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable explicitly.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable implicitly.

③ name Thread

↳ Object Thread class implements Runnable.

↳ Thread class implements Runnable.

④ Priority ~~Thread~~

↳ Normal a different priority of normal thread.

↳ Minimum priority 1.

↳ Maximum priority 10.

↳ Main thread dies before other threads.

Class Demo extends Thread

↳ Public static void main String args[]

↳ Demo d = new Demo();

↳ d.start();

↳ Thread class has method called

↳ start() implemented.

↳ start() can be used to start thread execution.

↳ start() object creation non-reachable execute code.

③

class Demo implements Runnable

```
public void run()
```

```
{
```

public static void main (String args[])

eg - { College Pursuit section }

```
{
```

```
Demo d = new Demo();
```

```
Thread t = new Thread (d);
```

```
t.
```

start();

```
{
```

Thread Class constructor

or Thread is defined

class -> Object (inherited).

No user defined class

Object is overridden in call (n).

Overridden by using virtual keyword
of object type in method call (n).

and in run() method always user-
define class will be used.

start() method Thread class can be called
run method by using individual keyword object

like -> Obj. start().

multithreading what object?

Thread - "call get process in sequence thread"

execution starts

multiple Thread execution parallel or same
different thread independent parallel. parallel
multithreading required.

Concurrent object

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Rules:

- ① Need a live object to start method on call

Final ex:

object. sleep();

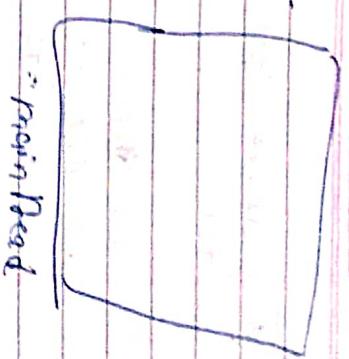
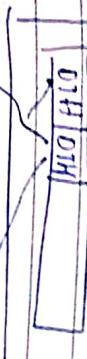
Start method thread ~~execute~~ all ready
and - return ~~a~~ ~~expiring~~ (below last) sit.

implied

zero

Thread writer

choice (1 = 0)



Illegal ThreadException thrown on generate of it.

- ② Start() method must be thread call
on final object or thread call

Execution end. Ready, and my two are all
read on multithreading reg. & writer

ready and.

- ③ Start() method within new object and

start() entered. Can finish write. final object
initially. Other class can start

eg.

- ④ Demo d1 = new Demo();
d2.start();

Parent class has ~~final~~ signature complete.
number compile time error

multiple

- ⑤ illegal type can multithread object reuse of
same for object to start method on
call. No function extension of it.

IllegalThreadStateException

Q4) CLR primitive objects cannot store arrays.

Ans

We know primitive help us to store objects or arrays such as strings, integers, floating point numbers etc.

When object of another type will declare then we can't use object of another type till we declare own class member machine (which will inherit from class).

Method machine (which will inherit from class)

Object object in separate class (local scope).

Class Thread extends Thread

Class Thread extends Thread

Class Thread extends Thread

Class Thread extends Thread

Q5) When class run and machine runs method local variable. A primitive value type object of class run method can be stored in it.

This data member run, when

CLR run method call general value element present.

Ans

Run method in value till when used.

Class Demo

{ P.s. you may write any }
Thread t1 = new Thread();

Thread t2 = new Thread();
Thread t3 = new Thread();

t1.start();
t2.start();
t3.start();

Thread Life Cycle

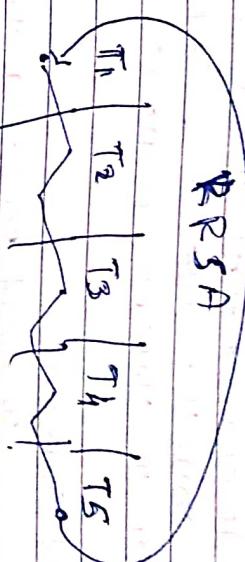
Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm

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main thread

custom thread

1) Thread class
2) Create object
3) Invoking their
constructor.



implimenting them

state
new thread class
overwriting

using thread class

Ready to Run state - start method

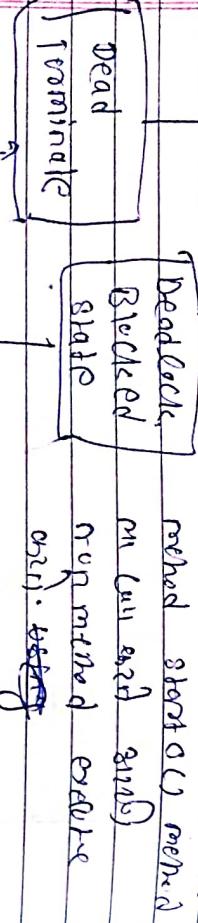
on call on run

runnable

Thread Ready to
run command.

Start method no

Call to constructor



Time-waiting state

1) Create thread on millisecond (0.001)
2) When the process time-waiting state begins.

waiting state

1) When thread begins to wait on some resource.
2) When thread begins to wait on some resource for a short time.

Blocked state
1) Block state happens on request.
2) Non-joinable Dead lock

1) Non-joinable Dead lock
2) Join.

need garbage

1) If thread were still in run, and only
ready to run when a new thread join
itself.

Runnable:

Virtual method in Thread runs different code
Ready to run voluntary using start() method
Allows threads to use Runnable interface
User defined in state all Runnable objects

Blocked "state":

The thread remains waiting Deadlock
Other threads blocks this thread.
User defined thread blocks some other thread
blocks itself itself.

Terminated:

Thread in execution becomes terminated
User defined. To terminate a thread state
Allows get thread using getThread method.

④ getName()

Thread, Thread, gets default name "Bob".
Can also define own name "Bob" or "Alice"
using setName("Alice"); it's equality.

⑤ getStackTrace()

Thread method. Current position on current
state thread will be given getStackTrace().
new, Runnable, terminated.

⑥ sleep()

To pause thread in execution whenever
given sleep() method till user given time.

All parameters } millisecond argument e.g. sleep(1000)
1000 means 1 second.

sleep() method Thread in execution is off
second time suspend until time is up again
when run() starts.

green() method will throw InterruptedException
handle it with either try catch or if.

dr. setPriority(10);
dr. setPriority(3);

Priority Priority NormalPriority MaxPriority
Default Priority.

Using setPriority() method of new Thread object
passing set priority directly.

Prioritied selection (to exception to deligate to class)
 If exception handle will delegate to class
 User defined.

Illegal Argument Exception (User defined)

Argument of value must be in range
 Each thread will check value defined in
 Illegal Argument exception class.

By default main thread is normally priority
 high. When created thread main-thread using
 static function setPriority() can child thread has
 high priority. It can be default priority thread set
 priority normal priority (5). 81211.

Start method extends Thread or Runnable

Class Demo extends Thread

start

public void run()

```
3. public void run()
{
```

public void start()

```
3. public void start()
{
```

super.start();

3

or multiple thread will common
 logic differences between short method thread
 class like various class thread override
 current value. Common logic shared.

Method Parent class Thread & method
 can extend another using super keyword.

JAVA - swing - awt - &
JAVA - swing

import java.awt.*;
 import javax.swing.*;

awt - Abstract window toolkit
 swing:

awt -> and drawback surrounding swing
 swing develop obj.

awt & extended by recent java swing API.
 GUI - window. run on window class. J window
 or swing class.

awt swing graphic Development of
 Java. GUI.

AWT - Application program Interface and
 package, class, Toolkit interface.

no AWT field class build mainly
 developer on own general common class
 build up.

import java.awt.*;

Java in class on one frame
 build class frame

4) Frame . getContentPane(). setBackground (Color.BLUE);

JFrame is class it extend class window class.
So it has object frame can use static variable.

JFrame has a got marked and variable (Field)
static field.

Color.BLUE
↓
class this class in awt package.

5) Frame . set LocationRelativeTo (None);

JFrame has frame center in position
by default visibility false and maximum
use as a boolean parameter maximizeability.

6) import java.awt.Dimension;

Dimension dsize = new Dimension (500,500);
use in frame parameter create minm.
full value graph paper and 4th quadrant need
graph.

Dimension dsize = new Dimension (200,200);

Dimension class run under getSize()
method and frame has similar control parameter
and width and height get control in it.

dsize.getSize();

Yaxis.
Xaxis.

3) Frame . setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame .

EXIT_ON_CLOSE);

In JFrame class have exitOnClose() method
here static variable is used to close the
frame, they automatically terminate the
Java program.

Adapters Class.

Add an action event listener class

Adapter Demo

void add(*obj*);

import java.awt.ActionListener;

import javax.swing.ActionListener;

import javax.swing.JFrame;

~~void floatSendValue();~~

void getPercentage();

3

void actionPerformed(*obj*);

Add ActionListener() callback method side.

addActionListener(*obj*) call back method side.

Event fire created and raised

~~void add(*obj*);~~

5

addActionListener() method madhun

5

actionPerformed() run method in GUI

5

actionPerformed() method ActionListener in

5

Two Page need some small class need

5

provide child event. call ActionListener

5

Two Page implement ~~call~~ **call**.

5

• Database

5

public void actionPerformed(*ActionEvent* ae)

5

public float sendValue();

5

public float getPercentage();

5

you always need provide one for short range mode
long range.

→ Friends Demo Adapters

...with You Need

11 o'clock the next day

import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;
import java.awt.KeyAdapter;
import java.awt.Listener;

4

Ques Adapter Class Help Implement Curried Method
Ans) Empty implementation of Function class.
Anon interface has 3 methods namely method M1 Body
which only implements character. An annotation
method M2 body which does not implement
which extends class formal method return Adapter class

卷之三

Adaptive class `Med` interface implements `onCreate`,
`onUpdate` method implementation ~~for now~~.
`superParent` child class `Steel` method override `onCreate`.

10

←

Adaptive class

2

Adolescent Child Class.

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Registration -
 Adapter is a class that class needs to implement interface and it's methods.

key Adapter implements Listener interface. It has method key Listener in interface that takes keyReleased, keyPressed & keyTyped.

key Adapter in class need to implement interface. If we don't have code of any one, we can't use it.

Example for class named undefined class of extends Listener and it has keyReleased(), keyPressed() & keyTyped().

(~~keyReleased(), keyPressed(), keyTyped()~~)

multiple inheritance Java does not support multiple inheritance but ends up creating undefined classes or interfaces. Therefore, we define class Demo that extends keyAdapter with DemoDemo.

```
keyDemo.keyNumberPrint.addKeyListener(new  
    KeyDemo())  
  
void keyReleased();  
void keyPressed();  
void keyTyped();
```

Difference variable keyNumber first will add key Listener to method addActionListener in Demo class. Demo uses defined class.

key Adapter Listener () method add key Listener to method addActionListener in Demo class and return call of keyDemo. key Demo class extends key Adapter.

key Adapter Listener () method add key Listener to method addActionListener in Demo class and return call of keyDemo. key Demo class extends key Adapter and implements key Listener interface. key Demo class overrides key Listener methods.