|  |
| --- |
| Experiment No. 11 |
| Implement a program on Applet or AWT Controls |
| Date of Performance: |
| Date of Submission: |

**Aim:** Implement a program on Applet or AWT Controls

**Objective**:

To develop application like Calculator, Games, Animation using AWT Controls.

## Theory:

Java AWT (Abstract Window Toolkit) is an API to develop Graphical User Interface (GUI) or windows-based applications in Java.

Java AWT components are platform-dependent i.e. components are displayed according to the view of operating system. AWT is heavy weight i.e. its components are using the resources of underlying operating system (OS).

The java.awt  [package](https://www.javatpoint.com/package) provides [classes](https://www.javatpoint.com/object-and-class-in-java) for AWT API such as [TextField](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-textfield), [Label](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-label), [TextArea](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-textarea), RadioButton, [CheckBox](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-checkbox), [Choice](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-choice), [List](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-awt-list) etc.

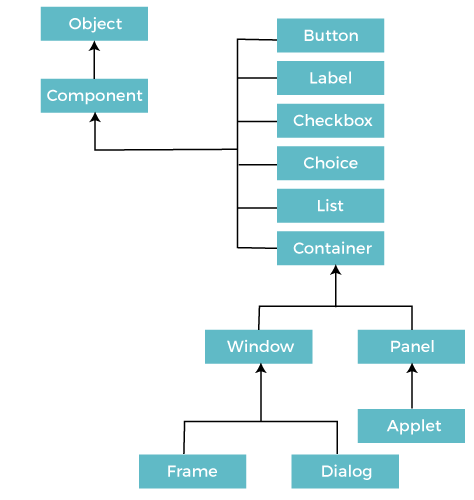
1. A general interface between Java and the native system, used for windowing, events and layout managers. This API is at the core of Java GUI programming and is also used by Swing and Java 2D. It contains the interface between the native windowing system and the Java application1.
2. A basic set of GUI widgets such as buttons, text boxes, and menus1. AWT also provides Graphics and imaging tools, such as shape, color, and font classes2. AWT also avails layout managers which helps in increasing the flexibility of the window layouts2

Java AWT calls the native platform calls the native platform (operating systems) subroutine for creating API components like TextField, ChechBox, button, etc.

For example, an AWT GUI with components like TextField, label and button will have different look and feel for the different platforms like Windows, MAC OS, and Unix. The reason for this is the platforms have different view for their native components and AWT directly calls the native subroutine that creates those components.

In simple words, an AWT application will look like a windows application in Windows OS whereas it will look like a Mac application in the MAC OS.

**Java AWT Hierarch**



**Code:**

import java.applet.\*;

import java.awt.\*;

public class MyApplet extends Applet

{

int height, width;

public void init()

 {

  height = getSize().height;

  width = getSize().width;

setName("MyApplet");

 }

public void paint(Graphics g)

 {

  g.drawRoundRect(10, 30, 120, 120, 2, 3);

 }

}

## Conclusion:

Java applets had their heyday as a means to provide interactivity and rich content on web pages. Java applets played a crucial role in the early days of the internet by allowing web developers to create interactive and dynamic content within web browsers. Applets allowed developers to create rich user interfaces with features like animations, graphical elements, and multimedia content, enhancing the user experience.