AIM: To implement applets in java

THEORY:

Applet

An applet is a Java program that can be embedded into a web page. It runs inside the web browser and works at client side. An applet is embedded in an HTML page using the APPLET or OBJECT tag and hosted on a web server.

Applets are used to make the website more dynamic and entertaining.

- 1) All applets are sub-classes (directly or indirectly) of java applet. Applet class.
 2) Applets are not stand-alone programs. Instead they run within either a web browser or an applet viewer. JDK provides a standard applet triewer tool called applet viewer.
- The general, execution of applet does not begin at main() method.

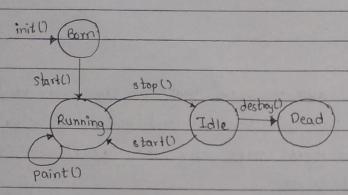
 4) Output of an applet window is not performed by System out println().

 Rather it is handled with various AWT methods, such as draw String().
 - Difference between Application and Applet

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	Java Application	Java Applet
	1) Applications are just like Java programs	1) Applets are small Java programs that are
	that can execute independently without	designed to be included with HTML web
	using the web browser.	document. They require web browser.
	2) They require a main function for execution	2) They do not require a main function.
	3) They can execute programs from the local system	3) They cannot execute programs from local

(Sundaram)

Life cycle of an applet



There are five methods of an applet life rycle, and they are!

init() = The (ii) start() (iii) paint() (iv) stop() (w) destroy()

When an applet begins, the following methods gove called, in this sequence?

ii) start()

i) paint()

When an applet terminates, the following method calling takes place:

Stop ()

ii) destory ().

init (): The init() method is the first method to be called . This is where you should initialize variables. This method can be called only noce during our time

start(): The start() method is called after init(). It is also called to restart() an applet after it has been stopped Every time the browser is loaded or refreshed, the start() method is invoked. It is also invoked when the applet is maximized, restored, or moving from one tab to another in the browser. It is in an inactive state until init() is invoked.

- iii) paint (): The paint () method belongs to the Graphics class in Java. It is used to draw shapes like circle, square, etc. in the applet. It is executed after start() method and when the browser is or applet windows are resized. iv) stop (): The stop () method stops the execution of the applet. The stop () method is invoked whenever the applet is stopped, minimized or moving to other to be. the When we go back to that window, the start() method is invoked again. v) destroy(): The destroy() method destroys the applet after its work is done. It is invoked when the applet window is closed or tab is closed. It removes applet object from memory and is executed only once. We cannot stort the applet once it is destroyed. CONCLUSION Errors encounterd: error: cannot find symbol g. set Color (color black); Solution Correct syntax: q. set Color (Color. black).; 2) error: class, interface, or enum expected <applet code= "Signal" width= 700 heighth= 500>
- Solution Correction Comment those lines

 1 * Lapplet code= "Signal" width=700 heigh=500>

 Lapplet>

LAB 11: APPLET IN JAVA

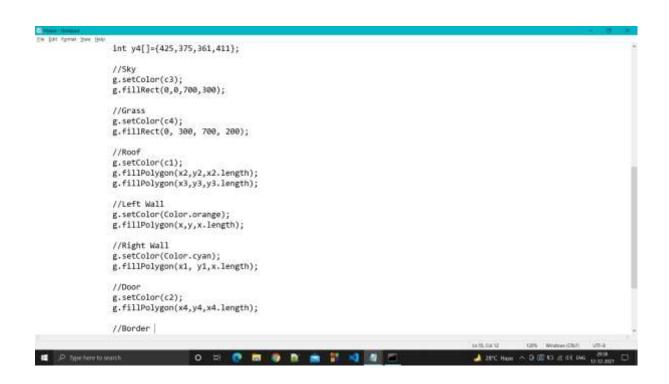
Name: Shreyas Sawant Div: D7A Roll No.: 55

Write a program to display (any two) a) house b) traffic Signal c) Joker Face in Applets.

a)House

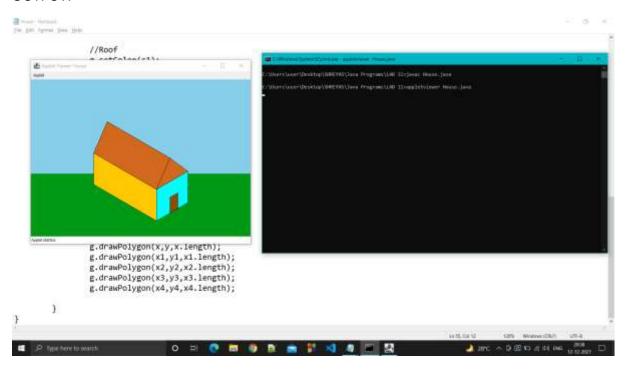
CODE:

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;
<applet code="House" width=700 height=500>
</applet>
public class House extends Applet{
          public void paint(Graphics g)
                     Color c1=new Color(210,105,30);
                                                                            //Color for roof
//Color for door
//Color for sky
                     Color c2-new Color(150,75,0);
Color c3-new Color(135, 206, 235);
Color c4-new Color(0, 154, 23);
                                                                            //Color for grass
                     int x[]={400,200,200,400}; int y[]={450,334,234,350};
                     int x1[]=(400,500,500,400);
                     int y1[]={450,392,292,350};
                     int x2[]={400,443,243,200};
int y2[]={350,250,134,234};
                     int x3[]=(400,500,443);
int y3[]=(350,292,250);
                     int x4[]=(443,443,468,468);
                     int y4[]={425,375,361,411};
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```



```
//Roof
           g.setColor(c1);
           g.fillPolygon(x2,y2,x2.length);
           g.fillPolygon(x3,y3,y3.length);
           //Left Wall
           g.setColor(Color.orange);
           g.fillPolygon(x,y,x.length);
           //Right Wall
           g.setColor(Color.cyan);
           g.fillPolygon(x1, y1,x.length);
           g.setColor(c2);
           g.fillPolygon(x4,y4,x4.length);
           //Border
           g.setColor(Color.black);
           g.drawPolygon(x,y,x.length);
g.drawPolygon(x1,y1,x1.length);
g.drawPolygon(x1,y2,x2.length);
g.drawPolygon(x2,y2,x2.length);
g.drawPolygon(x3,y3,x3.length);
g.drawPolygon(x4,y4,x4.length);
)
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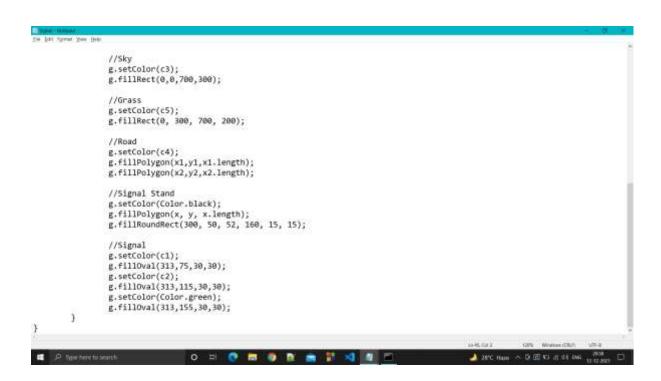
OUTPUT:



b) Traffic Signal

CODE:

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.awplet.*;
<applet code="Signal" width=700 height=500>
</applet>
public class Signal extends Applet
           public void paint(Graphics g)
                     Color c1=new Color(187, 30, 16);
Color c2=new Color(239, 183, 0);
Color c3=new Color(135, 206, 235);
                                                                            //Red Color
                                                                            //Yellow Color
                                                                            //Color for sky
                                                                            //Color for road
//Color for grass
                      Color c4=new Color(128,128,128);
                      Color c5=new Color(0, 154, 23);
                      //Signal coordinates
                      int x[]=(352, 500, 500, 525, 525, 500, 500, 352, 352, 480, 480, 352);
int y[]=(75, 122, 50, 50, 475, 475, 140, 185, 175, 135, 125, 85);
                      //Road 1 coordinates
                      int x1[]={375, 325, 200, 500};
int y1[]={300, 300, 499, 499};
                      //Road 2 coordinates
                      int x2[]={0, 700, 700, 0};
int y2[]={400, 400, 450,450};
                      //Sky
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OUTPUT

