

OOP With Java Module  
100 Marks  
40 Lab Exam  
40 CCEE  
10 - Assignments  
10 - Quiz/ Case Study

OOP Concepts

- Major Pillars
- 1. Abstraction
  - 2. Encapsulation
  - 3. Modularity
  - 4. Hirerachy

- Minor Pillars
- 1. Typing/ Polymorphism
  - 2. Concurrency
  - 3. Persistance

C-> POP  
C++ -> OOP

Language

- 1. Own Rules
- 2. Own Syntax

1. Abstraction  
funtion call, objects

2. Encapsulation  
defining a function  
defining a class

3. Modularity  
namespaces  
classes  
files

Hirerachy  
has-a (Association)  
1.Composition  
2.Aggegration

is-a (Inheritance)

1. Polymorphism  
1 entity -> multiple forms  
function  
class

2. Concurrency

3. Persistance

// function overloading  
add(int,int)  
add(int,int,int)  
add(double,double)

Executing the code  
concurrently

to persist the data.  
to save the data permanantly

// function overriding  
1. Base and derived with inheritance  
2. Base class function should be virtual  
3. define the base class fun once again  
in derived class with same signature

```
class Person{  
  
}
```

OOSD -> Object Oriented Software Development

- 1. OOA -> get the requirements,
- 2. OOD ->Design the objects
- 3. OOP ->Decide the OOP language to choose

eAttendance System  
Student  
Employee  
Attenadence

```
class Attendance{  
Time inTime;  
Time outTime;  
Date date;  
}
```

```
class Student{  
int id  
string name  
double marks  
}
```

```
class Employee{  
int id  
string name  
double salary  
}
```

Java  
1991-> James Gosling

smaller devices

\*7

Java Platforms

- 1. Java Card ->
- 2. Java ME-> Java Micro Edition
- 3. Java SE -> Desktop Applications
- 4. Java EE -> Enterprise Edition

web applicaption development

Java Installation

JDK-> Java Development Kit

SDK -> Software Development Kit

Compiler

compiler to compile it

- 1.Tools
- 2.Libraries
- 3.Docs
- 4.Runtime environment

javac  
java  
javap

JDK- Java Development Kit  
Tools + docs + JRE(Java RunTime Environment)  
javac  
java  
javap  
.....

JDK = tools + docs + JRE  
JDK = tools + docs + (JVM + rt.jar)

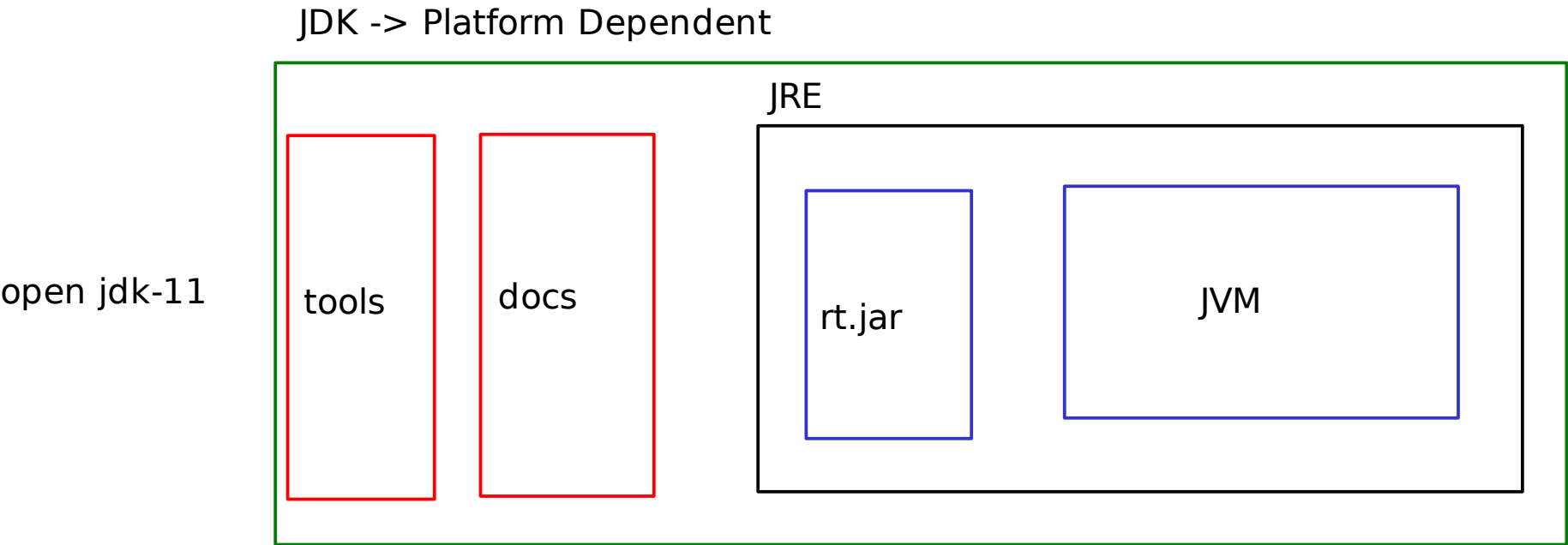
JDK  
  
Java Development Kit  
  
tools  
+  
docs  
+  
jre

JRE  
  
Java RunTime Environment  
rt.jar + JVM  
  
predefined libraries  
+  
Java Virtual Machine

JVM  
- It is a java virtual machine which is responsible to execute the java code  
- It manages the entire memory for your java applications

Developer

Client  
  
JRE  
java tool



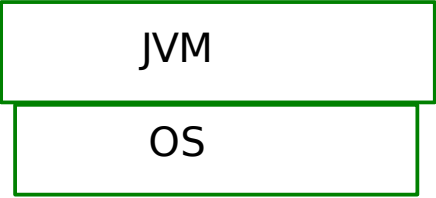
STS 4.X -> IDE

Spring Framework

STS

```
class System{  
  //data member  
  public static PrintStream out;  
  
}
```

WORA-> Write Once Run Anywhere



Must to execute the java code

System.out;

Workspace -> container -> Multiple projects

Day01 -> Workspace

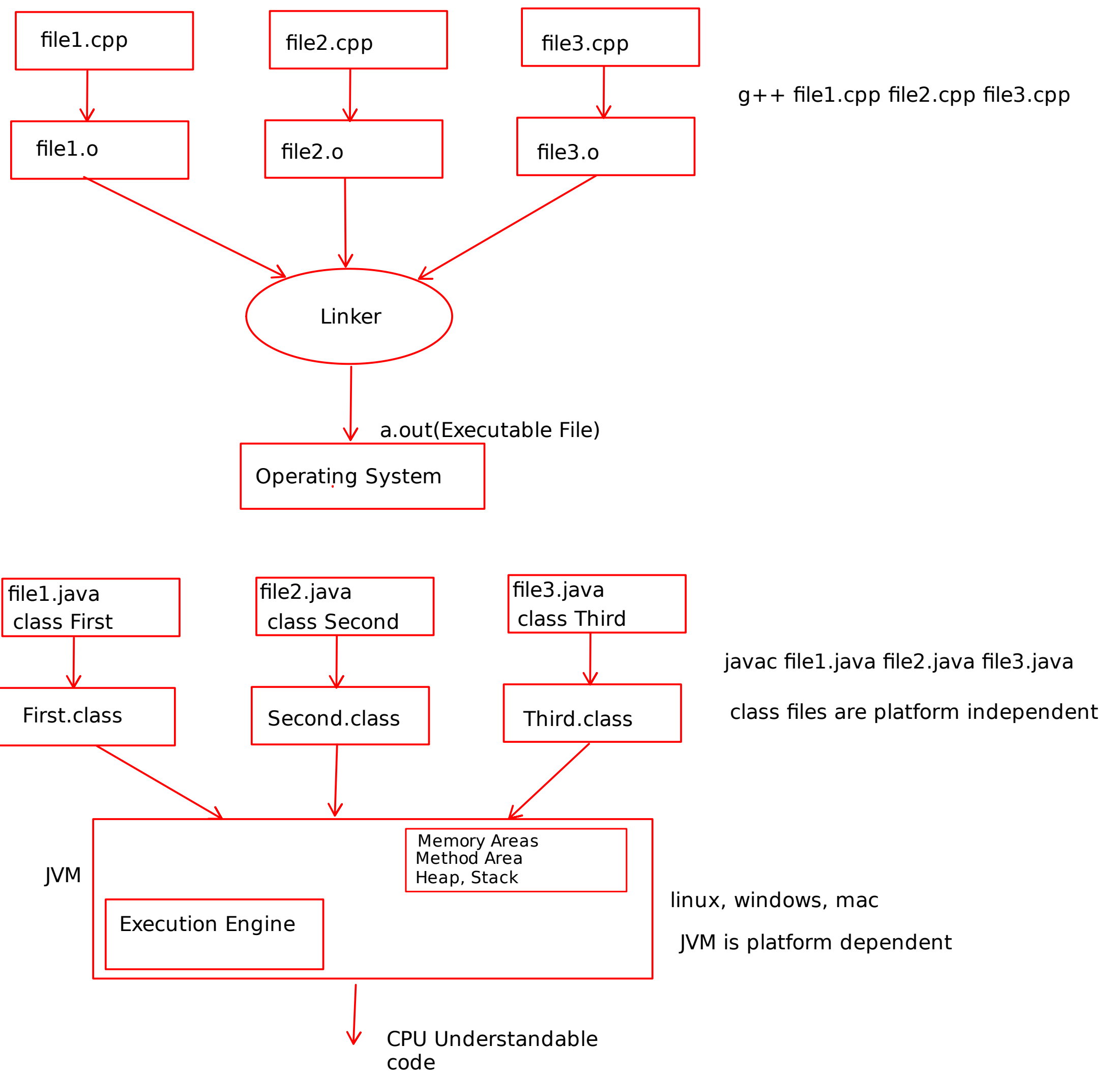
Day02-> Workspace

Day03-> Workspace

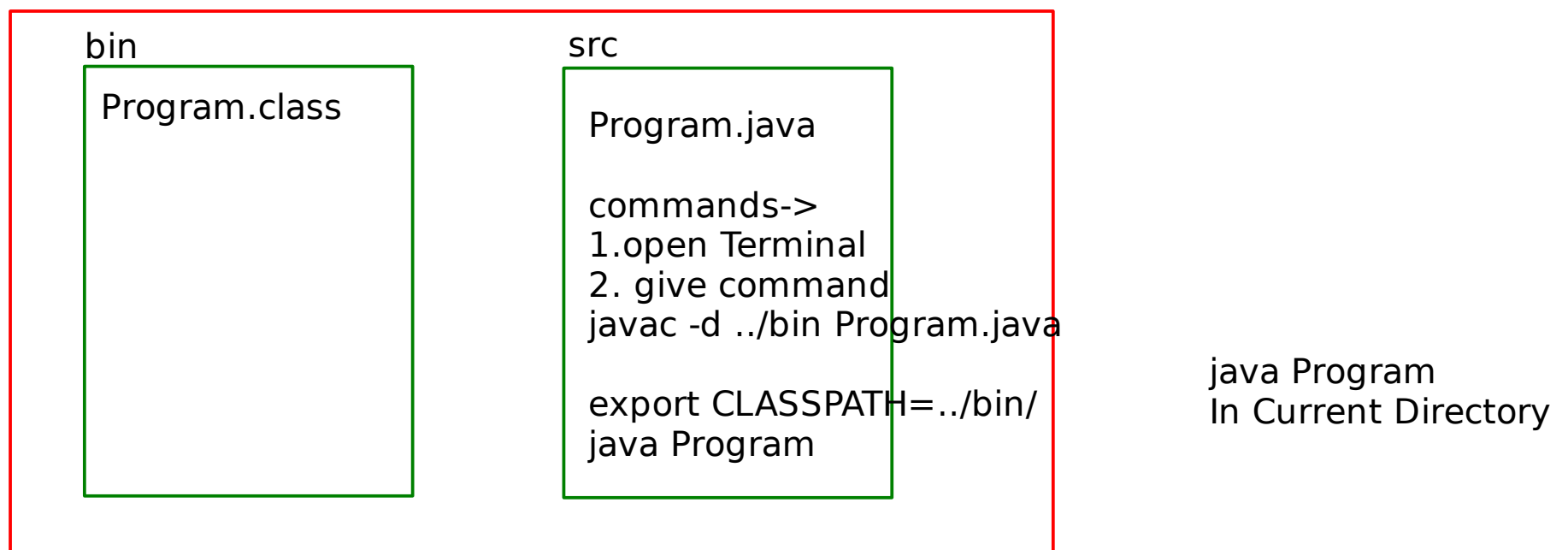
Assignments

Assign01-> Workspace

Assign02-> workspace



## Demo02



CLASSPATH = It is a java environment Variable. It stores the path to the .class files

In Linux

- to display the classPath  
`echo $CLASSPATH`

- to set the classpath

`export CLASSPATH=<path of .class files> -> export CLASSPATH=../bin/`

`java Program02`

`Program02.main();`

For STS ->

the name of class in which main exists and the name of .java file must be same

As per java language specification  
the name of public class and .java file  
must be same

Program02..java

Program02.class  
Test.class

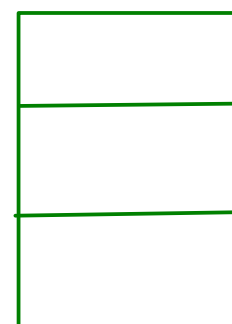
`java Program02`

Class , Object

```
{  
// data members  
fields
```

```
// member functions  
methods  
}
```

heap



new Employee

Part - 1

OOP -> Revise

JDK installation

STS-> Downlaod/ Extract

Java Documentation -> java 8

HelloWorld -> using vscode

javac

java

Helloword -> in src and bin using vscode

javac -d ../bin/

export CLASSPATH=../bin/

java

Part - 2 (USE STS compulsory)

Demo01-> Hello world

Demo02 -> Multiple class in same  
java file, with multiple main

Demo03 -> Multiple .java files with  
multiple main

Demo04 -> keep name of public class  
and file different and check for the error

Tomorrow -

Scanner

Console

Language fundamentals

Datatypes