

# Java Programming

## Unit 1 Introduction to Java

### What is Java

- Java is a programming Language and a platform
- Java: is a high level, robust, secured and object-oriented programming Language
- Platform: Any hardware or Software environment in which program runs, is known as a platform.
- Since Java has its own runtime environment (JRE) and API it is called platform

### Where it is used?

According to Sun 3 billion devices run Java.

There are many devices where Java is currently used for some of them are as follows

- ★ Desktop Applications such as acrobat reader, media player antivirus etc.
- ★ Web application (such as isctc.co.in, javatpoint.com etc)
- ★ Enterprise application (such as banking application)
- mobile
- Embedded system
- Smart card
- Robotics
- Games etc

### Java Applications

- We can develop two types of Java program
  - 1 Stand alone application
  - 2 Web application (Applet)
  - 3 Enterprise Application
  - 4 Mobile Application
- The other two applications are



# Type of Java Application

## \* ① Standalone Application

- It is also known as desktop app, or window based application
- An application that we need to install on every machine <sup>to execute Java code</sup> such as media player, antivirus etc
- AWT and Swing are used <sup>in java</sup> for creating enterprise app, standalone applications

## ② Web Application

- An application that runs on the server side and creates dynamic page is called web application
- Currently, servlet, jsp, struts, jxf etc technologies are used for creating web
- To execute web application java enabled web browser is required
- It is an applet type file

## ③ Enterprise Application Mobile Application

- An application that is created for mobile devices
- Currently Android and Java ME are used for creating mobile application

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## ④ Enterprise Application

- An application that is distributed in the nature, government sector etc
- EJB (Enterprise Java Bean) used for creating Enterprise Application

## Difference between Standalone & web application

Stand alone	Web application
* It can be invoked from the command line	A program embedding in a web page, to be run when the page is browsed
* Stand alone program that as "main method"	Web application does not contain main method
* An app, executed by Java's "Enterprise Interpreter"	An app, it uses Java's "Enable to execute"

✂/ Features of Java programming: are as

- 1 Simple
- 2 Object Oriented
- 3 Platform independent
- 3 Secured
- 4 Robust
- 5 Architecture neutral
- 6 Portable
- 7 Dynamic
- 8 Interpreted
- 9 High performance
- 10 Multithreaded
- 11 Distributed



## 1. Simple

- It is simple to execute
- No need to remove
- ★ It is simple to execute bcz it is based on C++
- ★ Java removes rarely & confusing features like pointer, operator overloading etc
- ★ Java as a automatic Garbage Collection in java which remove un referenced objects.

## ② Object oriented

- ★ The object oriented programming is a methodology is used

The various object oriented concepts are as follows

- ① Object    ② class    ③ Inheritance
- ④ Polymorphism    ⑤ Abstraction    ⑥ Encapsulation
- ⑥ Dynamic Binding

① Object:- It is a basic run time entity in an object

When a prog. is executed the object is created

Eg: Customer & account

## ② Class:-

- class is a collection of object
- Any no. of objects can be created under a class
- Inside the class we can create an object, data, num, variables, etc

# Employee

## Inheritance

object It is a process acquiring object of one class <sup>which</sup> occurring the properties of another class

Eg

(Class B) = - - - )

↓

(Class A) class A ( - - - - ) class B ( - - - )

class B extened A ( - - - - )

Polymorphism → It is a ability to take more than one form

The operation exi dly behaviour in dly instances

Eg Adding 2 no, using + operator  
Concatinating String using + operator

Abstraction → It represent ess feature without including background details to the user

Eg Mobile phone

In Java data abstraction represented by interfaces and abstract classes

Encapsulation :- The process of grouping / binding / Wrapping of data and method into single unit

Eg :-



SSL - Secure Socket Layer

JVM - Java Virtual Machine

JAS

Java Authentication/Authorization Services

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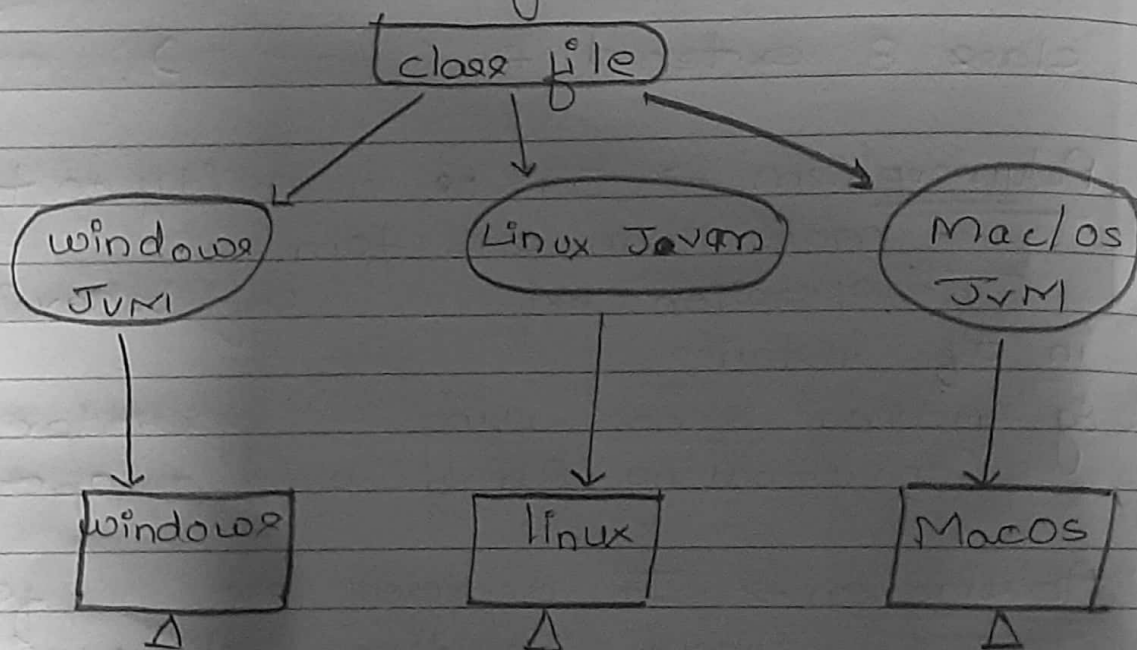
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### ③ Platform Independent

Platform is a H/W or a S/W environment in which program Java code can be run on

Java code can be compiled by Java compiler & it produces bytecode

This bytecode can be converted into a machine code using interpreter



### ④ Secured

• Java is highly secured bcz java prog run inside Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and also Java does not support explicit pointer

\* Class loader → adds security by separating the package for the class

\* Bytecode Verifier

It checks for illegal code

## Security Manager

- It determines what resources a class can access such as reading & writing to the local device like
  - SSL - Secure Socket Layer
  - JAS - Java Authentication and Authorization Service