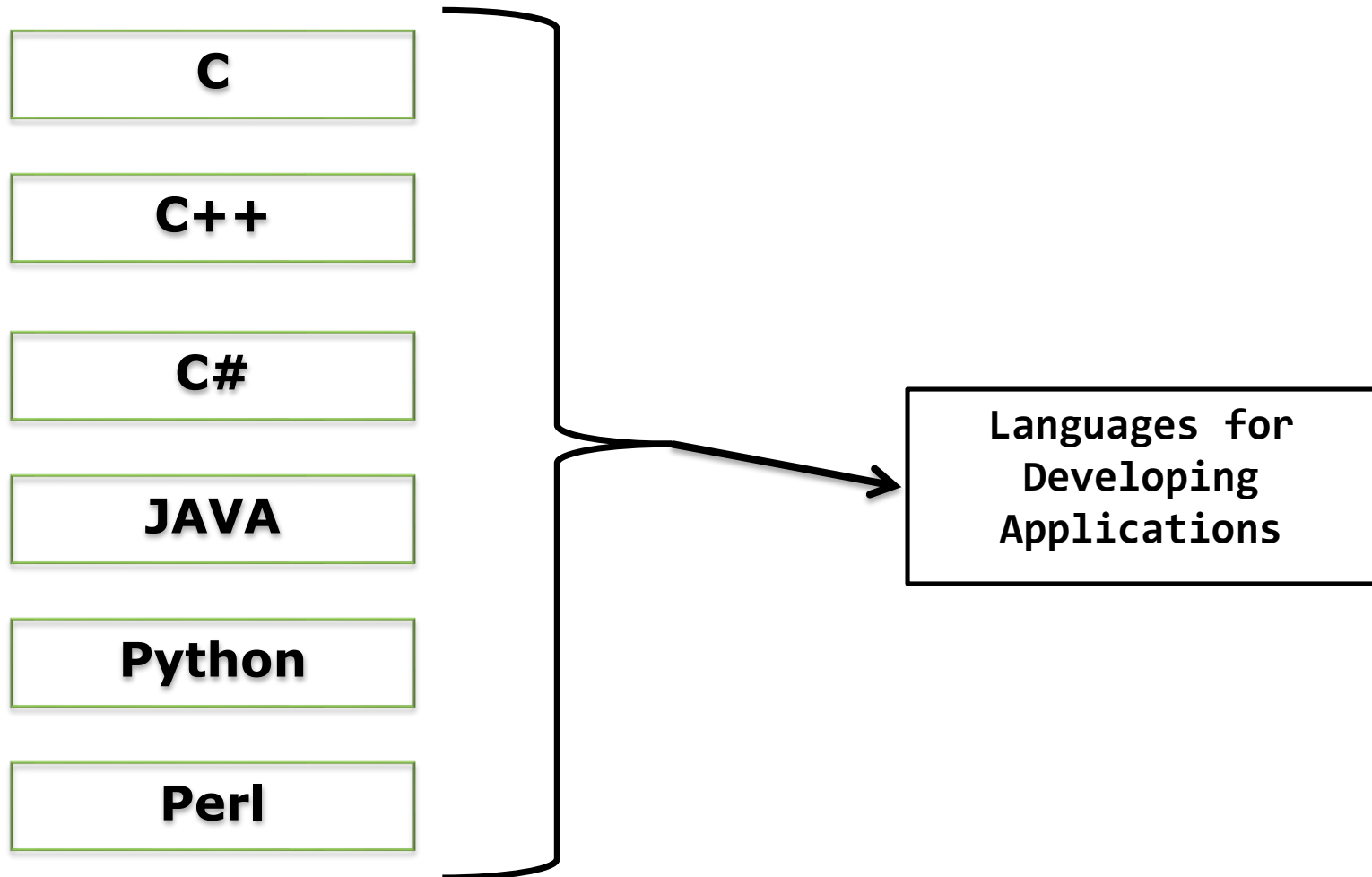
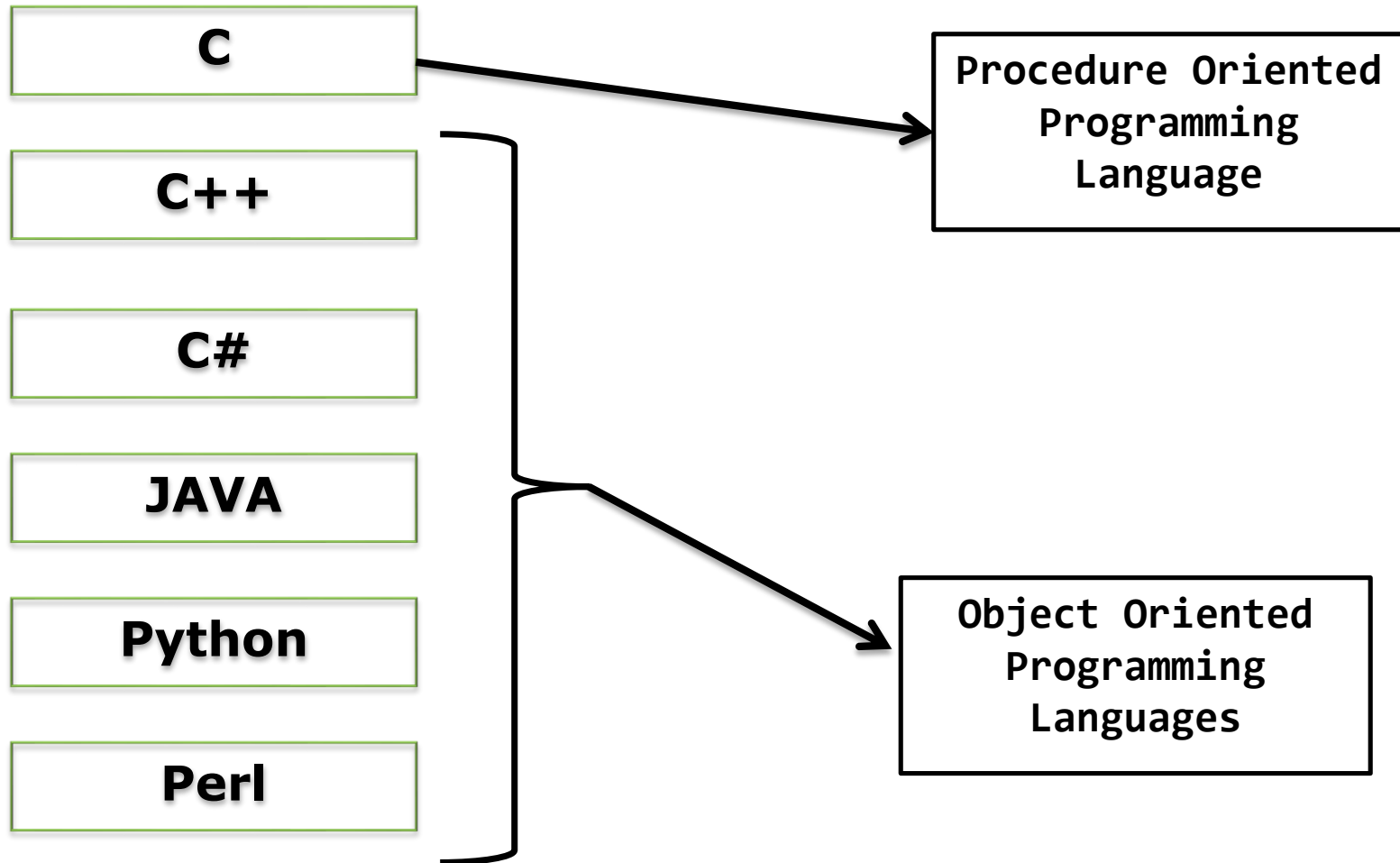

JAVA

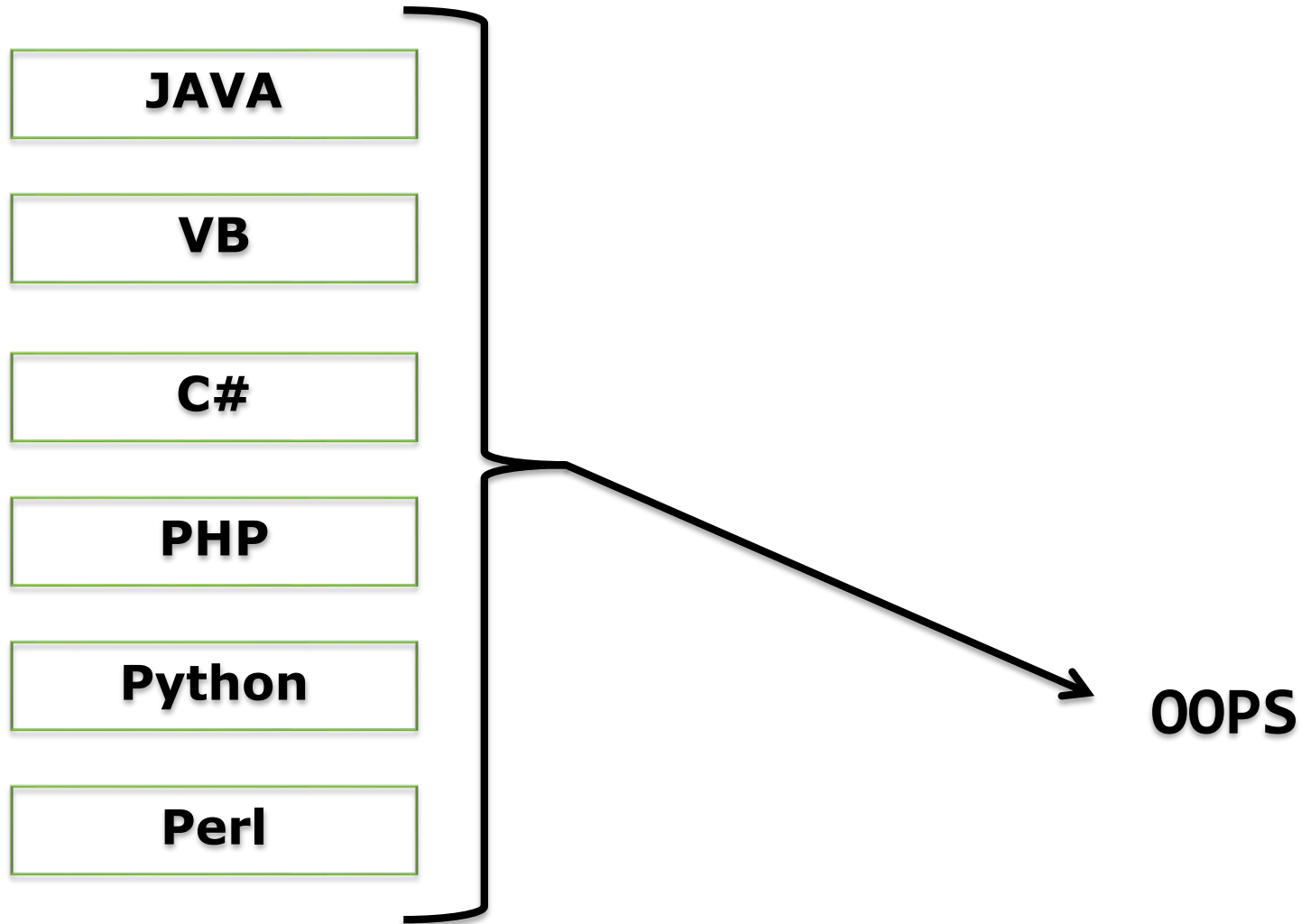
Programming Languages



Programming Languages



Programming Languages



Java Features

- **Platform Independence**
- **Object Oriented Programming Language**

`C = A + B;`

C

C++

JAVA

High Level Language

`ADD A , B`

Assembly Language

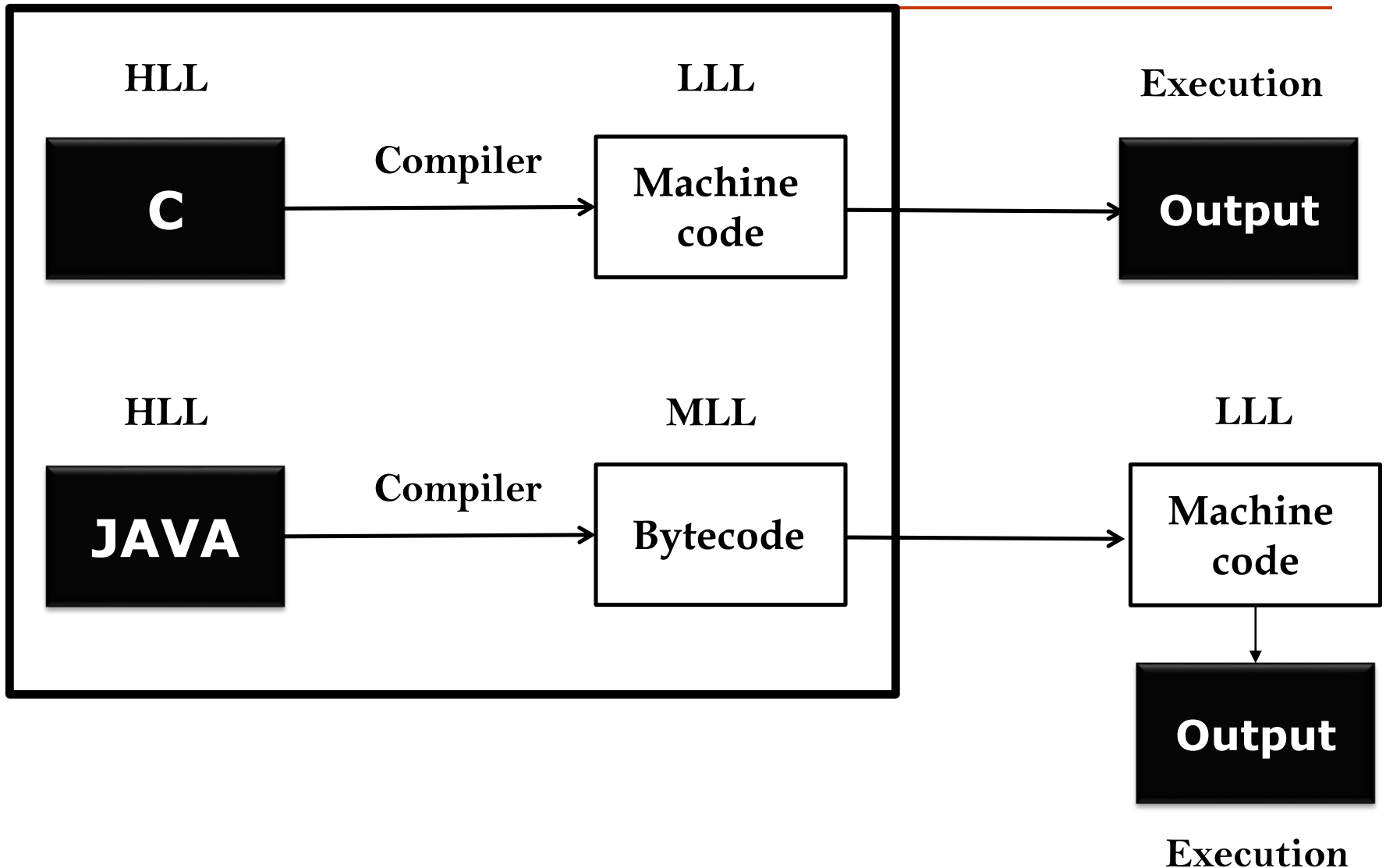
`100100111`

Machine Language



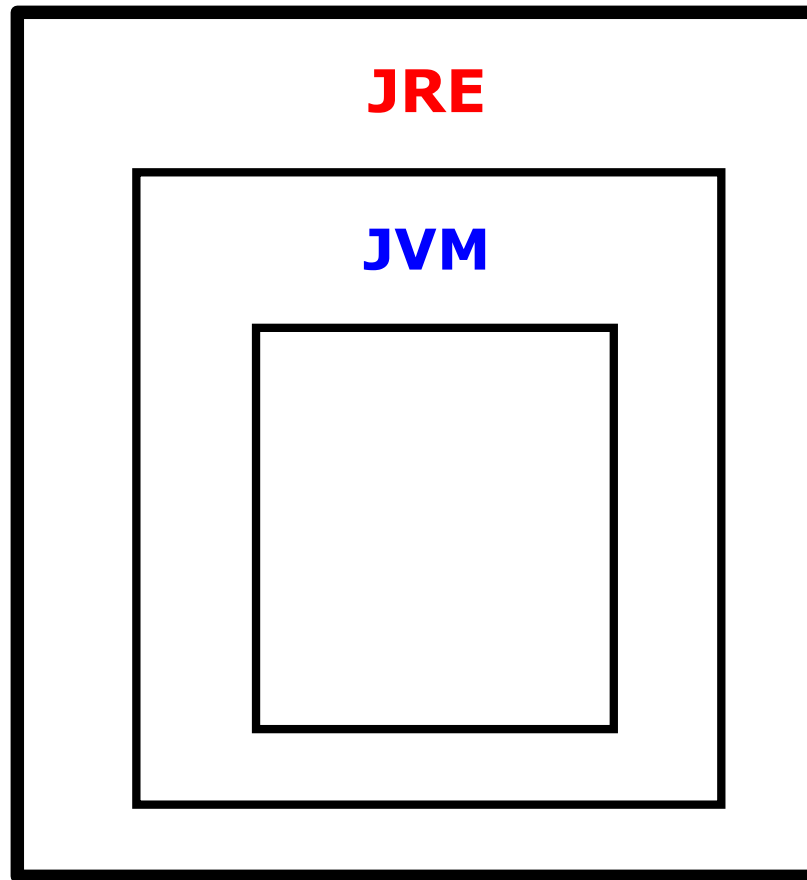
Hardware

Programming Execution



JDK Architecture

JDK



JDK Architecture

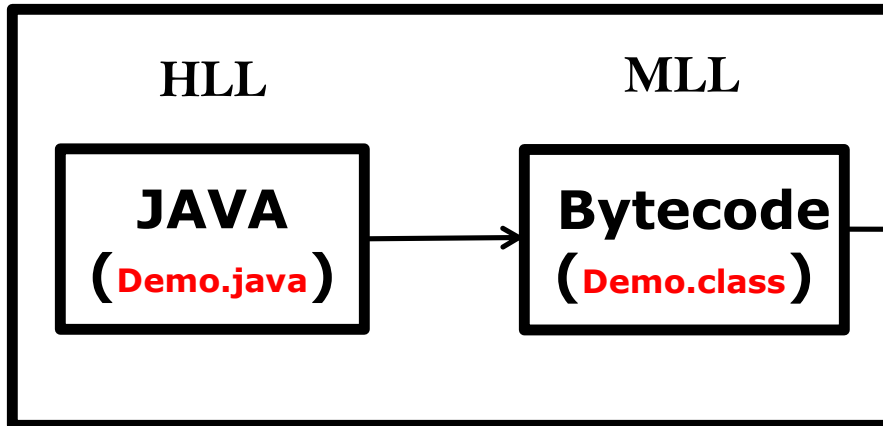
JDK → Java Development Kit

JRE → Java Runtime Environment

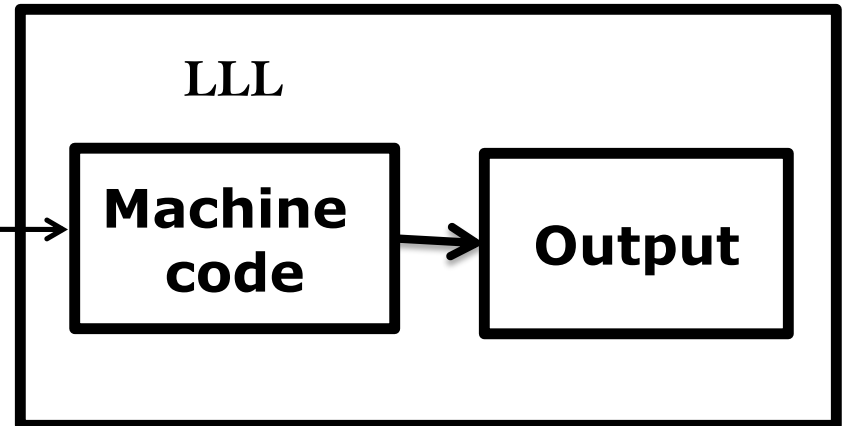
JVM → Java Virtual Machine

Programming Execution

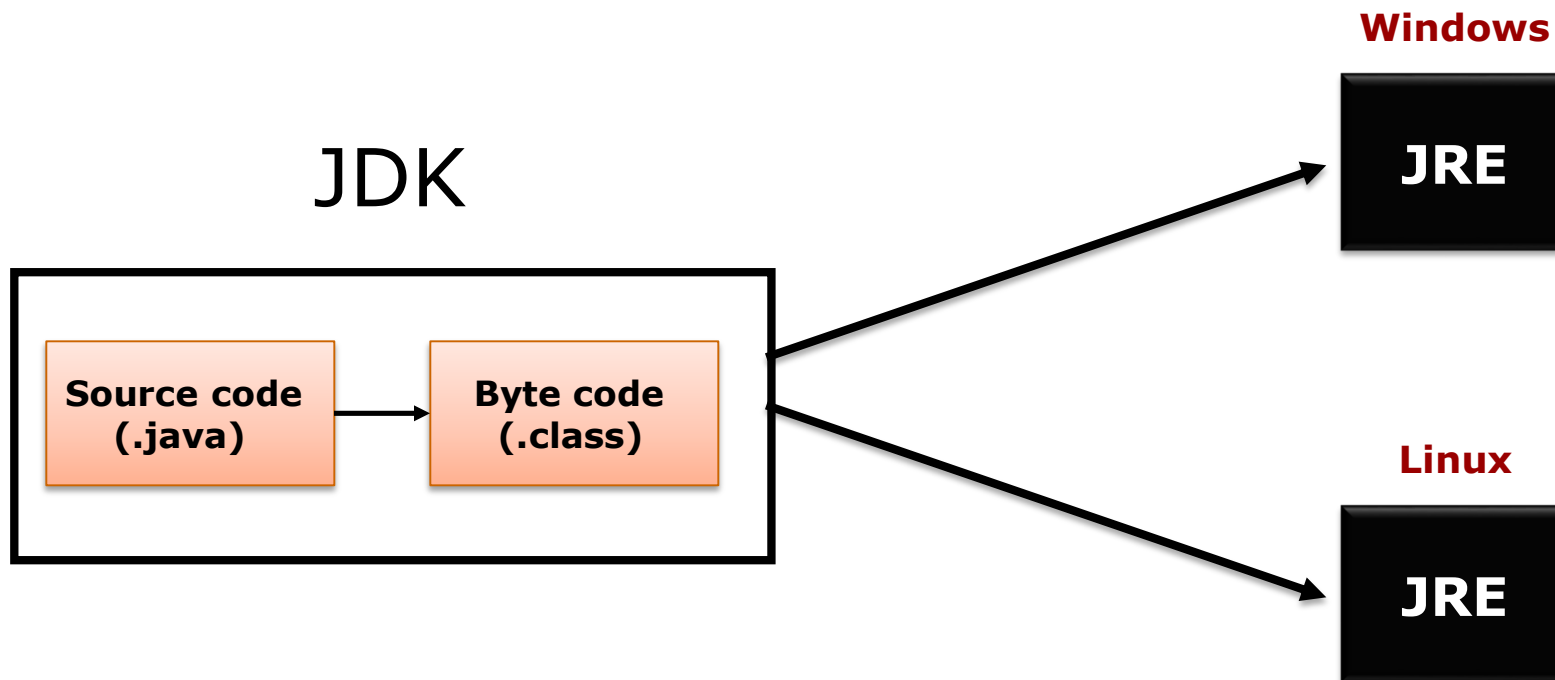
JDK



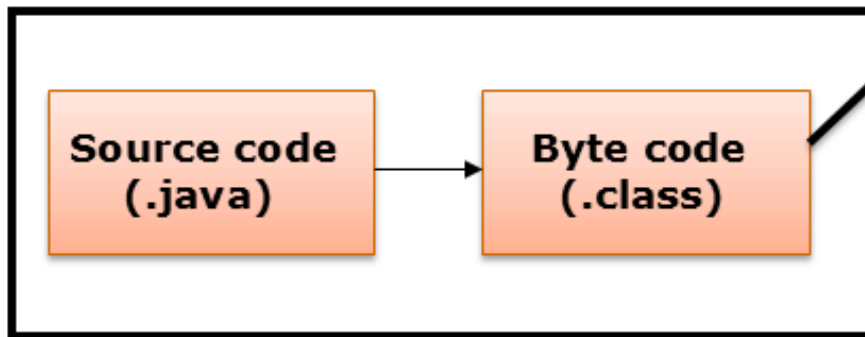
JRE



Platform Independence

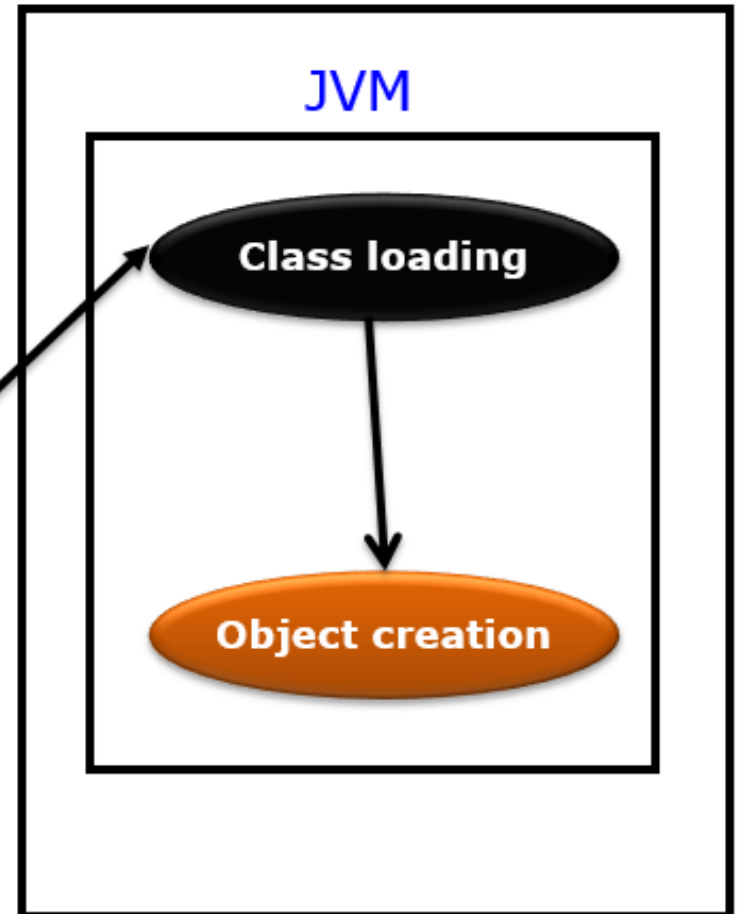


JDK



JRE

JVM



Programming Basics

Printing Statement

```
System.out.println("Welcome");
```

Data Types

- ✓ **boolean**
- ✓ **char**
- ✓ **byte**
- ✓ **short**
- ✓ **int**
- ✓ **long**
- ✓ **float**
- ✓ **double**

```
int    a    = 100;  
char   b    = 'S';  
float  c    = 20.4f;
```



Value Type


```
int    *x = &a;  
char   *y = &b;  
float  *z = &c;
```



Reference Type


int

x = 100;



char

y = 'S';



Mapping

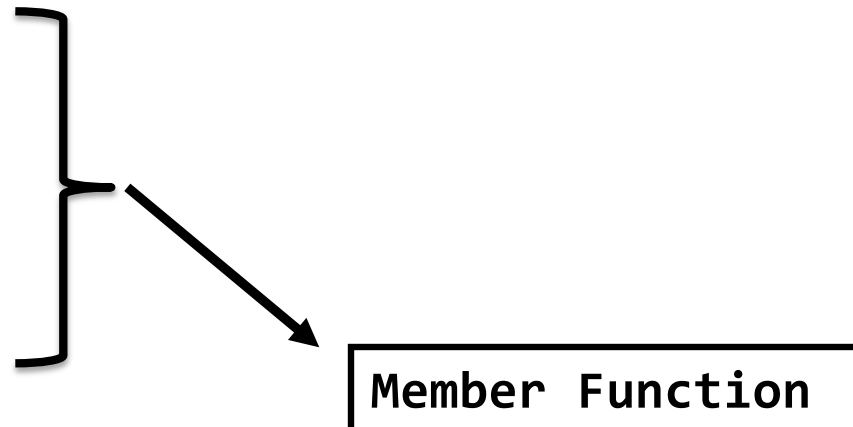


```
int id;
```

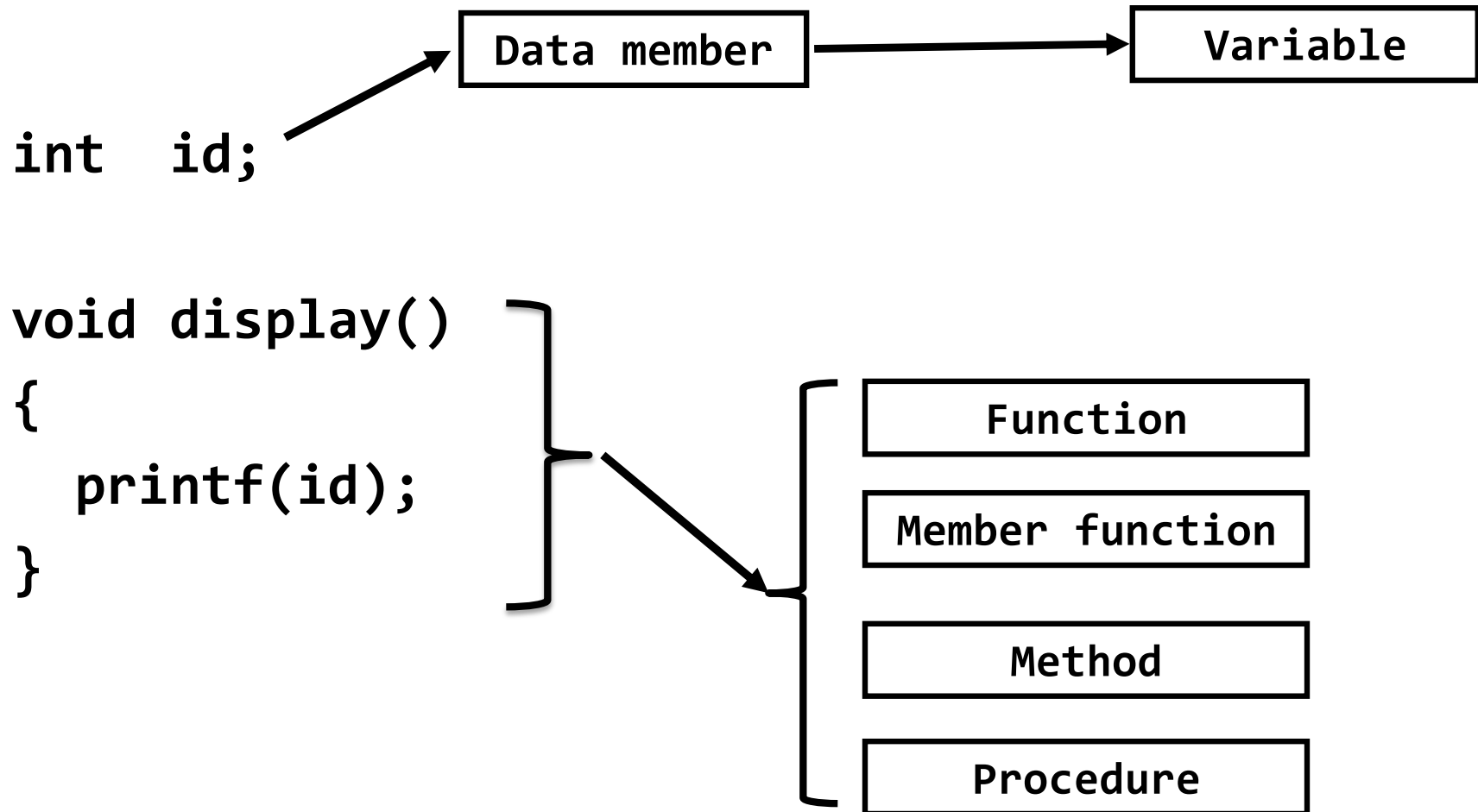


Data Member

```
void display()  
{  
    printf(id);  
}
```



Member Function



C Language

```
void calculator()  
{  
    // 100 Lines of code  
}  
void scientific_calculator()  
{  
    // 200 Lines of code  
}
```

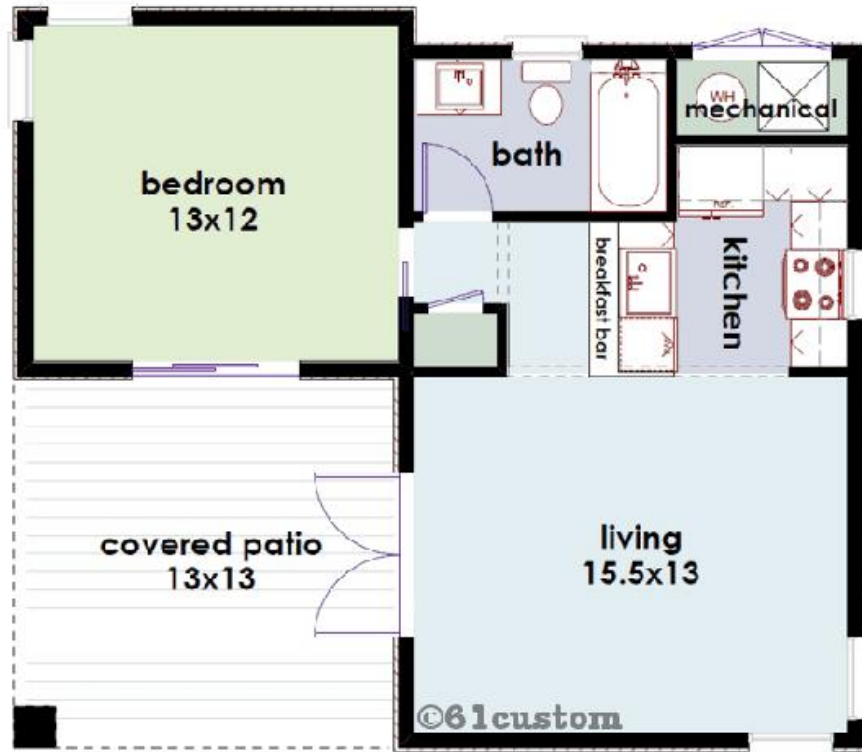
Object Oriented Programming Language

- **Class**
- **Object**

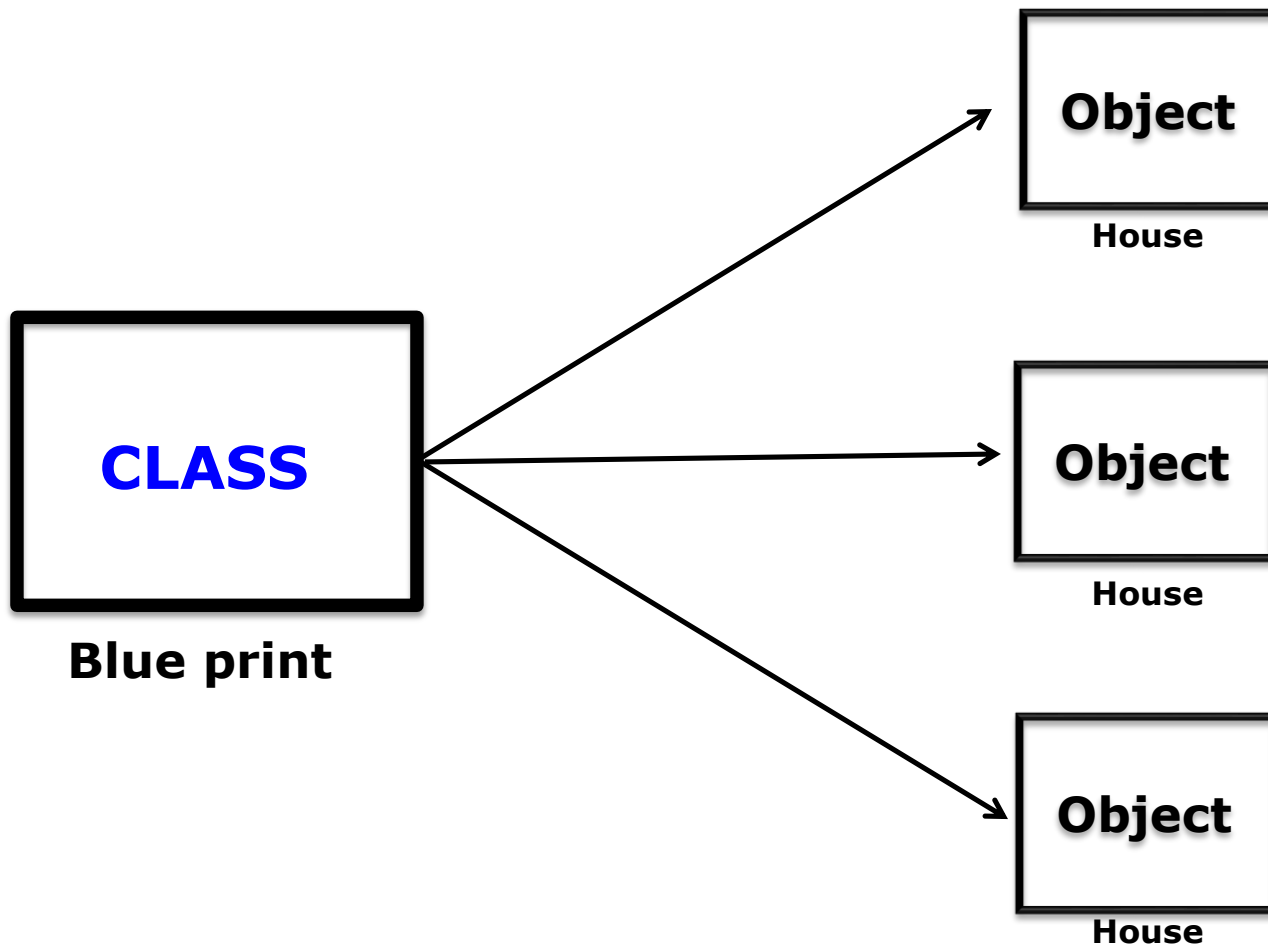
1. Turmeric powder - 100 gms
2. Sugar - 1 kg
3. Jaggery - 1/2 kg
4. Idli rice/Boiled rice/Salem rice - 5-7 kgs
5. Steamed rice or Raw rice/Sona masoori - 5-7 kgs
6. High quality raw rice for Pongal - 1 kg
7. Dosa rice (optional) - 2 kgs
8. Basmati rice - 1 to 2 kgs



BLUE PRINT



Class and Objects



C Language

`int id;` → Data member

`void display()
{
 printf(id);
}` } → Member function

```
class Student
{
    int id;
    void display()
    {
        cout<<id;
    }
}
```

```
class Student
```

```
{
```

```
    int id;
```

```
    void display()
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<id;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



Blue Print

```
class Student
```

```
{
```

```
    int id;
```

```
    Student()
```

```
    {  
    }
```

```
    void display()
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<id;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
Blue Print
```

```
class Student
{
    int id;
    Student()
    {
    }
}
```

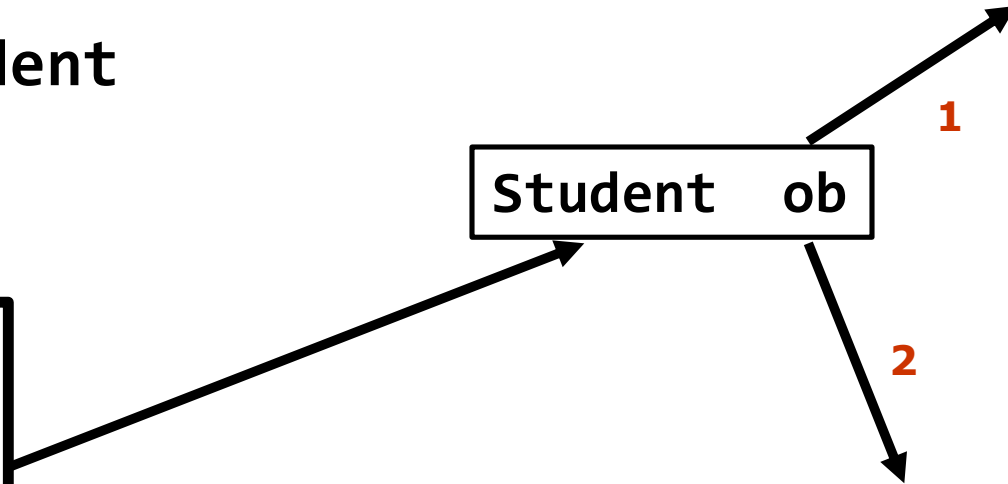
Student ob

Invoking Constructor

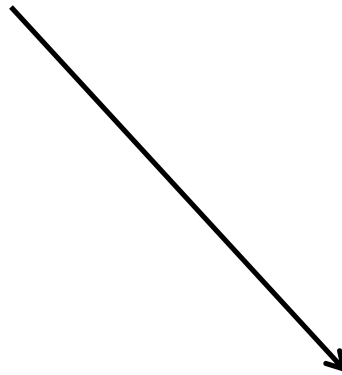
Creating Object

1

2

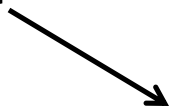


Student ob;



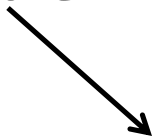
Object or Instance

int x;



Pre-defined data type

Student ob;



User-defined data type

```
class Demo
{
    int    x;
}
```

```
class Student
{
    int    rno;
    String name;
}
```

```
class String
{
}
```

```
Student s1;
```



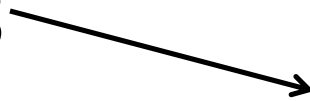
The diagram illustrates the process of object creation. A yellow box containing the code `Student s1;` has an arrow pointing to a white box with a black border containing the text `Object creation of Student class`.

```
Object creation of Student class
```

Pointers

int

***x;**



Reference

Student

***ob;**



Reference

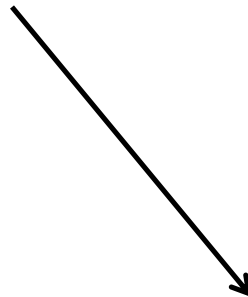
Pointers

Student ob;



Object creation

new Student()



Object creation

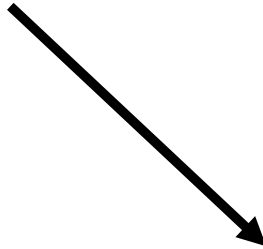
Object Creation in C++

Student ob;



Value Type

Student *ptr = new Student();



Reference Type

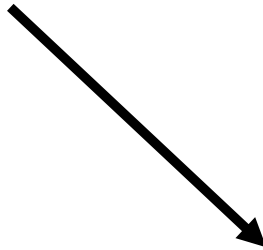
Object Creation in C++

Student ob;



Value Type

Student *ptr = &ob;



Reference Type

JAVA

Student *ob1;

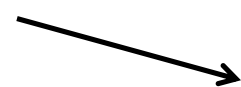


Reference creation in C++

Student ob2;



Object creation in C++



Reference creation in JAVA

Reference

Student *ob1;



Reference in C++

Student ob2;



Reference in JAVA

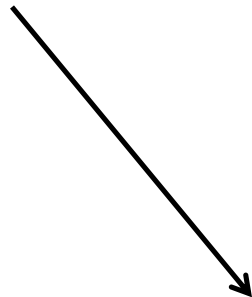
C++

Student *ob;



Reference

new Student()



Object creation

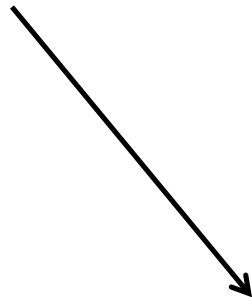
Java

Student ob;



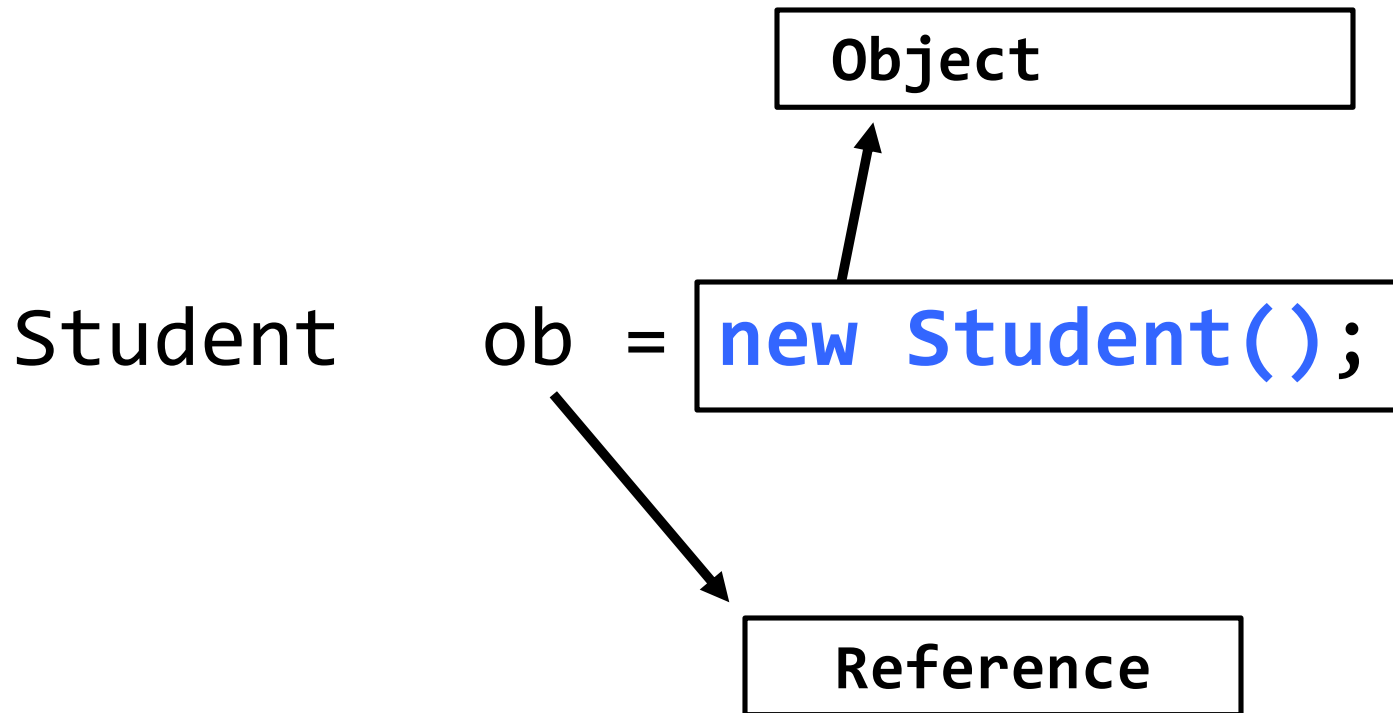
Reference

new Student()



Object creation

Object Creation in Java



Object Creation

```
Student    ob = new Student();
```

Object

```
class Student
{
    int id;
    Student()
    {
    }
}
```

Student ob = new Student();

Instance (or) Object

```
Student ob = new Student();
ob.id=200;
ob.display();
```

Data Members

```
class Employee
{
    int      id    = 100;
    Address  ob    = new Address();
}
```

```
class Address
{
}
```

Class

```
class Student
{
    int id;
    void display()
    {
        cout<<id;
    }
}
```



The diagram illustrates the concept of a class as a blueprint. A large right-facing curly bracket groups the entire C++ code for the `Student` class. An arrow points from the middle of this bracket to a rectangular box containing the text "Blue Print".

Blue Print

Types of Variables and Methods

- ❖ Instance variable and Instance Method (non-static).
- ❖ Class variable and Class Method (static).
- ❖ Local Variable

```
class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
    static int a;
```

```
    int b;
```

```
}
```



Static Member

Non-Static Member


```
class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
    static int a;
```

```
    int b;
```

```
}
```

Static Member

Non-Static Member

JRE

JDK

Source code
(.java)

Byte code
(.class)

JVM

Class loading

Object creation

```
class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
    static int a;
```

```
        int b;
```

```
}
```

```
Demo.a = 5000;
```

```
Demo obj=new Demo();
```

```
obj.b=1000;
```

Instance variable and method

```
class Demo
```

```
{  
    int a;  
    void sum()  
    {  
        cout<<a;  
    }  
}
```

Instance Variable

Instance Method

Instance variable and method

```
class Demo
{
    int a;
    void sum()
    {
        cout<<a;
    }
}
```

```
Demo o1=new Demo();
```

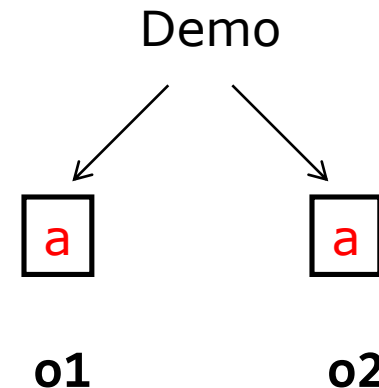
```
o1.a=1000;
```

```
o1.sum();
```

```
Demo o2=new Demo();
```

```
o2.a=3000;
```

```
o2.sum();
```



Class variable and method

```
class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
    static int a;
```

```
    static void sum()
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<a;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Class Variable

Class Method


Class variable and method

```
class Demo
{
    static int a;
    static void sum()
    {
        cout<<a;
    }
}
```

Demo.a = 5000;
Demo.sum();

Local Variable

```
class Demo
{
    void sum()
    {
        int a;
        cout<<a;
    }
}
```



A black arrow points from the variable `a` in the code to the text **Local Variable**.

Packages

```
package yahoo;
```

```
class Registration  
{  
}
```

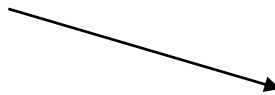
Sub packages

Classes

Interfaces

Java Packages

`java.lang.*;`



Object
System

Printing Statement

```
System.out.println("Welcome");
```

System Class

```
class System
{
    int x;
    int y;
}
```

```
System ob1 = new System();
ob1.x = 100;
ob1.y = 200;
```

System Class

```
class System
```

```
{
```

```
    static int x;
```

```
    static int y;
```

```
}
```

```
System.x = 100;
```

```
System.y = 100;
```

```
class PrintStream
```

```
{
```

```
    void println(int);
```

```
    void println(String);
```

```
}
```

System Class

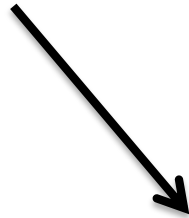
```
class System
```

```
{
```

```
    static PrintStream out = new PrintStream();
```

```
}
```

```
PrintStream out = new PrintStream();
```



Object of PrintStream class

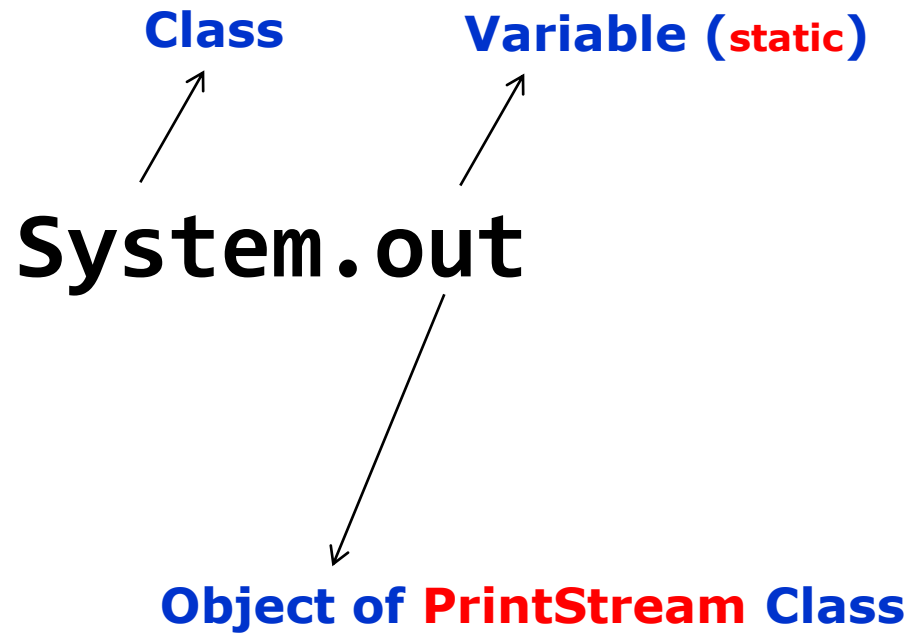
Class

Variable (static)

System.out



The diagram consists of two arrows pointing upwards from the text 'System.out'. The first arrow starts under 'System' and points to the word 'Class'. The second arrow starts under '.out' and points to the word 'Variable (static)'.



PrintStream Class

```
class PrintStream
{
    void println(int);
    void println(String);
}
```

Class

1 ↗

Variable (static)

2 ↗

System.out.println("Welcome");

3 ↘

4 ↘

Method

Object of **PrintStream Class**

```
class Animal
```

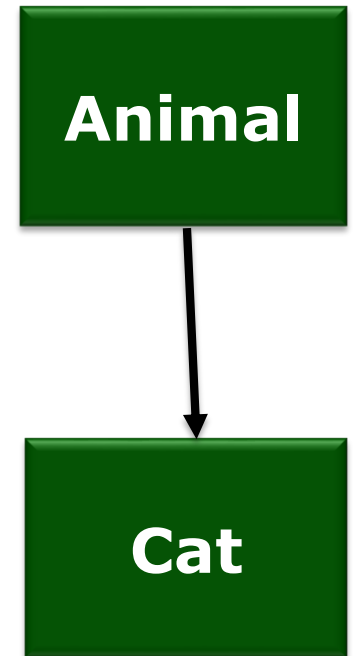
```
{
```

```
}
```

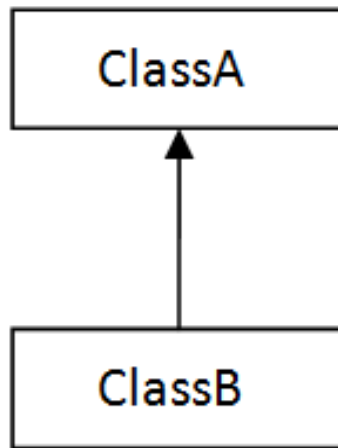
```
class Cat extends Animal
```

```
{
```

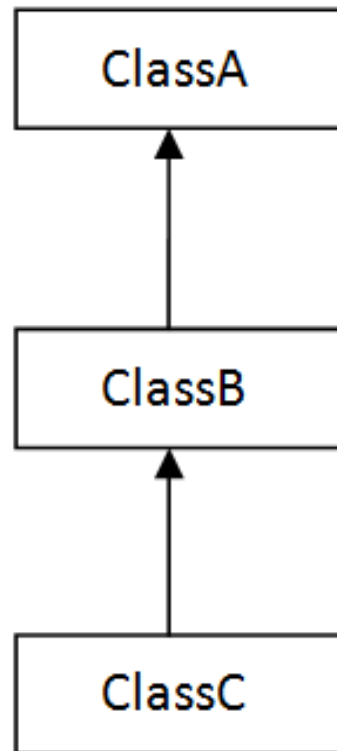
```
}
```



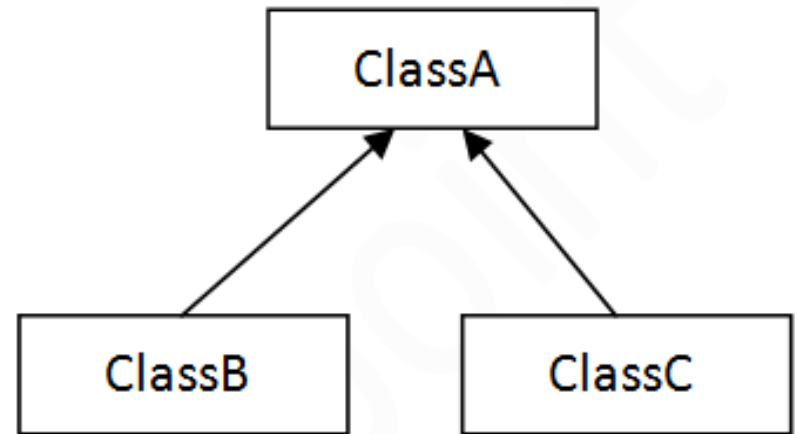
Inheritance



1) Single



2) Multilevel



3) Hierarchical

```
class A{  
  
    int x;  
    void test() {  
        System.out.println(" X : "+x) ;  
    }  
  
}
```

```
class B extends A{  
  
    int y;  
    void show() {  
        System.out.println(" X : "+x+" Y : "+y) ;  
    }  
  
}
```

Relationship

➔ Inheritance(IS-A)

➔ Aggregation(HAS-A)

```
class Employee{  
    float salary;  
}  
class Programmer extends Employee{  
    int bonus;  
}
```

Programmer **IS-A** Employee


```
class Address
{
    String city,state,country;
}
```

```
class Employee
{
    int      eid;

    Address  ob1;
}
```

Employee **HAS-A** Address

```
class Address
{
    String city,state,country;
}
```

```
class Employee
{
    int      eid;

    Address  ob1 = new Address();
}
```

Employee **HAS-A** Address

class Demo

{

}

```
class Demo extends Object
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
import java.lang.*;
```

Default Package

```
class Demo extends Object
```

```
{
```

```
    Demo()
```

```
    {
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Default Base Class

Demo.java

```
class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Welcome");
    }
}
```

Java Program Execution Steps

1. Type the Java Program in Notepad and save in any user directory

eg. E:\Test\Demo.java

2. Go to Command Prompt and change the directory location

eg. cd E:\Test

3. Set Path to Java Installed Directory

E:\>Test> set path = c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_111\bin

4. Compile and Run the Java Program

E:\>Test> javac Demo.java

E:\>Test> java Demo