Date: 25/2/2025 (Day-1)

Summary of CoreJava:

1.Java Programming Components (Java Alphabets)

2.Java Programming Concepts

3.Object Oriented Programming features

1. Java Programming Components(Java Alphabets)

(a)Variables

(b)Methods

(c)Constructors

(d)Blocks

(e)Class

(f)Interface

(g)AbstractClass

2.Java Programming Concepts

(a) Object Oriented Programming

(b) Exception Handling Process

(c) Java Collection Framework

(d) Multi-Threading Concept

(e) File Storage in Java

(f) Networking in Java

3.Object Oriented Programming features

(a) Class

(b) Object

(c) Abstraction

(d) Encapsulation

(e) Polymorphism

(f) Inheritance

Note:

⇨ Using CoreJava Components, Concepts and Construction rules we can develop NonServer-Applications (which means Stand-Alone-Applications)

define Stand-Alone-Application?

⇨ The Application which is installed in one Computer and performs actions in the same computer,is known as Stand-Alone-Application or NonServer-Application

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faq:

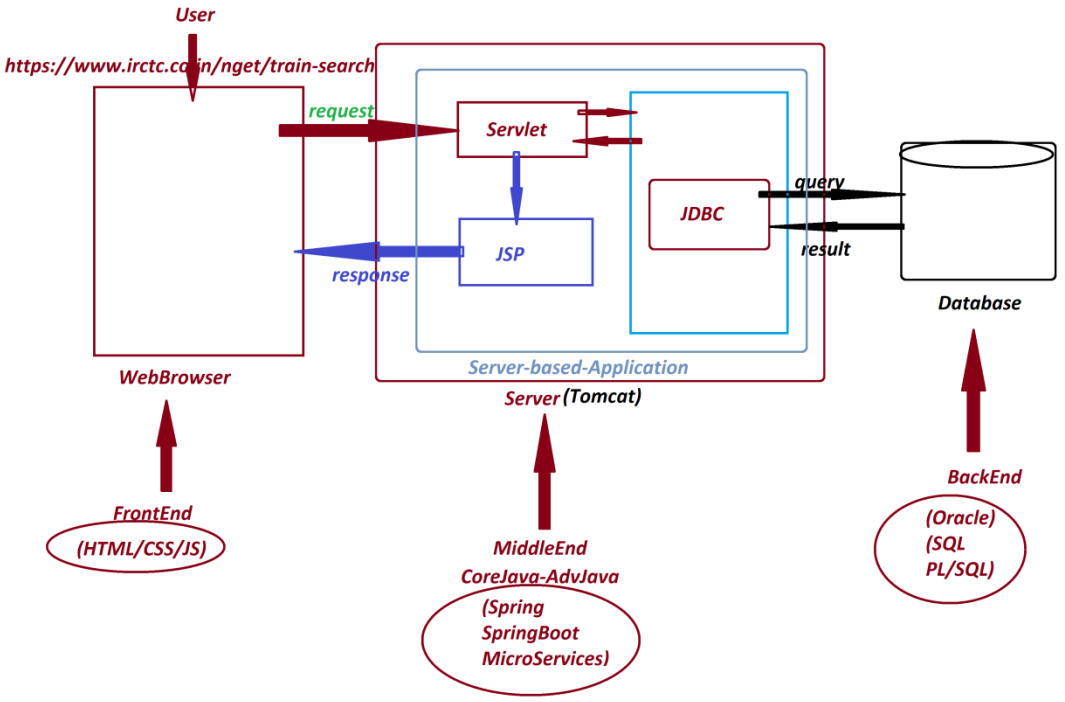
Define Server based Applications?

- ⇨ The Applications which are executed in server-environment are known as Server based Applications.
- ⇨ These Server based applications are categorized into two types:
  1. *Web Applications*
  2. *Enterprise Applications*

1.Web Applications:

- ⇨ The Applications which are constructed using AdvJava technologies like JDBC, Servlet and JSP are known as Web Applications.
- ⇨ These Web Applications are available in 3-tier Architecture.

Diagram:



2.Enterprise Applications:

=> The Applications which are executed in distributed environment and depending on the features like "Security","Load Balancing" and "Clustering" are known as Enterprise Applications or Enterprise Distributed Applications

=> Enterprise Applications are available in n-tier Architecture

Ex:

Java-Frameworks

Java-Tools

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JDBC:(Part-1)

=> JDBC stands for 'Java DataBase Connectivity' and which is used to interact with database product.

faq:

Define Storage?

=>The memory location where the data is available for access is known as Storage.

Types of Storages:

=>According to Java Application development,the storages are categorized into four types:

1. Field Storage
2. Object Storage
3. File Storage
4. Database Storage

1. Field Storage:

=>The memory generated to hold single data value is known as Field Storage.

=>when we use Primitive datatypes like byte,short,int,long,float,double,char and boolean will generate Field Storages.

2. Object Storage:

=>The memory generated to hold group values is known as Object-Storage.

=>when we use NonPrimitive datatypes like Class,Interface,Array and Enum will generate Object Storage.
