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:

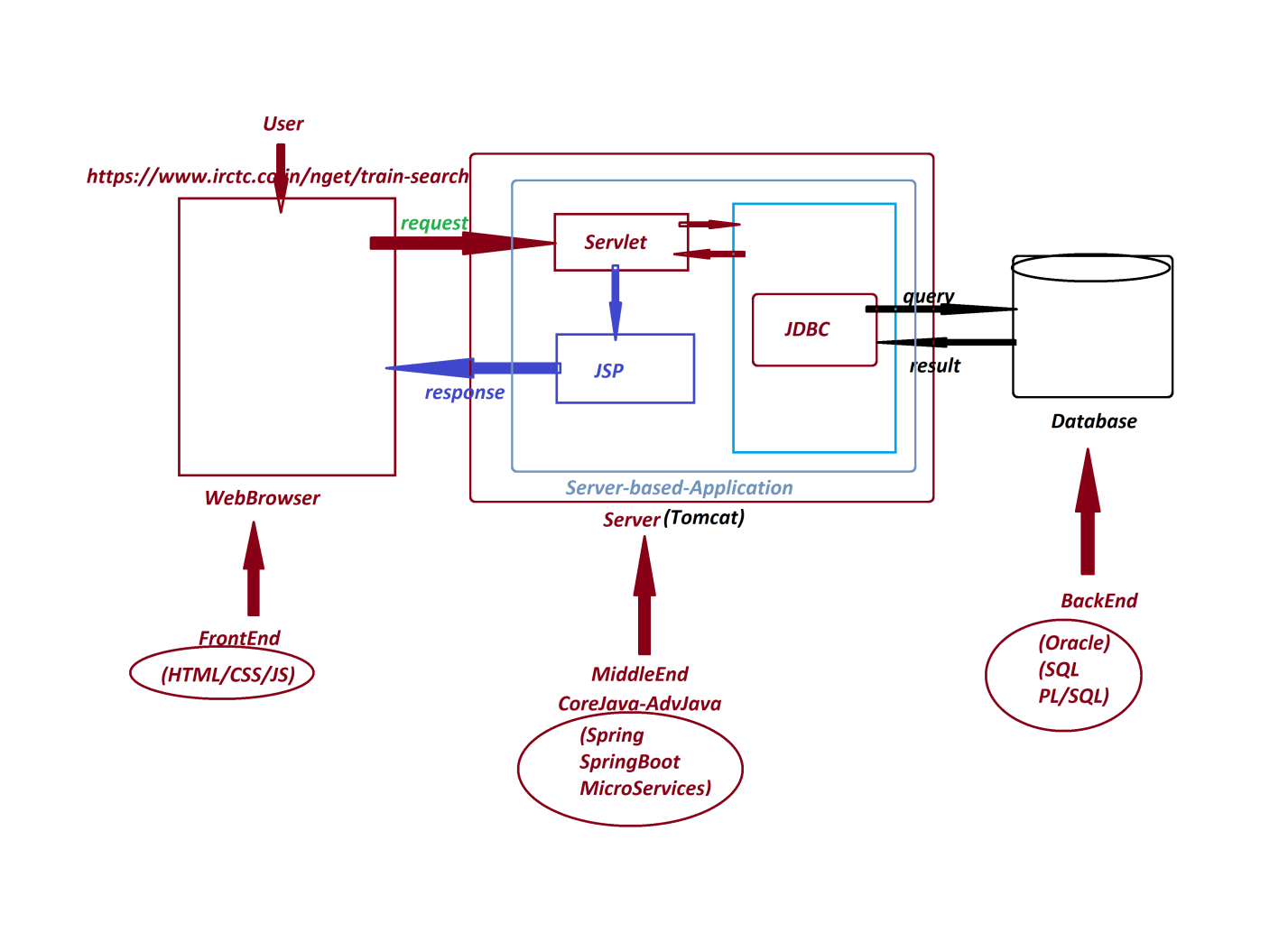
*1. Web Applications*

*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.

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