

⇒ String vs StringBuffer vs StringBuilder.

This is used to ~~one~~ construction only.

Mother class is object class.

Mother class is the class that is created in java.

That class that we create is sub class, or side class.

Abstract method - Abstract method has no body.

Super and this → Super get first between Super and this. Super execute first.

Override — ଏହା ଏକ method
Super class ର ଏକ ବସ୍ତୁ (ସବୁ)
method ଏହା subclass ଏକ ବସ୍ତୁ
override method ହେଉଛି ।

Public class B extends A {

Here, we can find inheritance.

B gets all properties of A class.

Extends — Extends ଏହା
is a relation. Here we find
inheritance. Java supports
Single inheritance.

Has a relation —

Object base programming —

ଏ ସହଜ language object orient
ଏହି feature ଯୋଗୁଁ ଏହା ଏକ
ସହଜ ଭାବେ ଏକ object base
Programming language ହେଉଛି ।

ଅଥବା

ଏ ସହଜ language object orient
ଏହି ସହଜ feature ଯୋଗୁଁ ଏହା ଏକ
ସହଜ ଭାବେ ଏକ object oriented programming
ହେଉଛି ।

Ordinary relationship (or)
Association ହେଉଛି । Association
creates has a relation .

Aggregation and comparison —

Aggregation is a special form of Association. It is also a has a relation.

যে relation কোন-কিছু
কিছু কোন impact হয় না।

Aggregation ও relation কোন
কোন কোন problem নেই।

যেমন Bus - এতে যাত্রী
passenger ~~একটি~~ relation
আছে। যদি বাদ দেয়া হলে

Passenger নেই তবে যাত্রী যাত্রী
Bus ও কোন problem নেই।

Composition

Bus has engine, Bus has
engine to relation
• has (has a relation).
If Bus has engine
to relation then we
Bus has Problem 200 1 10
of engine relation (or
composition of 1

Composition is a special
form of Aggregation.

• Features of Object oriented
programming:

- ① Inheritance, ⑩ polymorphism
- ② Data Hiding, ⑪ Encapsulation
- ④ Overloading ⑥ Reusability

Stack - Last in first out.

Stack is a data structure.

it is opposite of ~~Queue~~ queue.

StringBuffer class is synchronize

That's why StringBuffer is slow.

On the other hand StringBuilder
is class is mutable that is why
StringBuilder is fast.

Method

Input receive
process
return.

ଯଦି କେମି class explicitly କର
କି class କେ inherit ନା ଏହା ତେ
ସ୍ଥଳୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ, ତା' ପରେ class ବ
Object କେ inherit ଏହା ।

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Class — ~~Geo~~ GeometricObject

- color: string → Private
string color;

(-) means private.

Polimorphism — compile time
polimarpism and Runtime
Polimarpism.

Polymorphism

Static method & override কী পদ্ধতি।

Parent class এর method যতদূর
restricted করা হয় override
method এর ক্ষেত্রে বেশি restricted
করা যায় না। যেমন Parent
Method এর যদি public থাকে
তেন্তে override method এর
Public Private or Protected
করা যাবে না।

⑩ toString () - object class
method. That's why toString ()
is a override method.

যখন কোন class explicitly কোন
class extend না হয় তখন class
এর implicitly object
class এর extend হয়।

casting: two types: ① up casting
② down casting.

up casting - up casting is not allowed.

<Student> - the sign is to used to declare generic.

କ୍ଲାସ୍‌ ଇଣ୍ଟରଫେସ୍‌ ଓବ୍‌ଜେକ୍ଟ୍‌ ଇନ୍‌ସ୍ଟାନ୍ସିଏଟ୍‌
କରିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନା ।

Only concrete class instantiate
କରିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ।

class - Abstract, interface
and concrete class.

Method, class, the final 20
of the override 201 2 200 21
Chapter 11 is 'important chapter

Equals () method is defined in
Object class in java and used
for checking equality of
two objects. it is a method
used to compare the values
of two objects.

'==' equality operator is a
binary operator is used to compare
Primitives and objects

Interface method default by default public and abstract.

Interface variable default by default public, static and final.

Abstract method default by default public and abstract.
Default method implement.
Default method implement or not.

Set interface.

Set < Name> variable = new tree
set <> ();

Website scapping - web scapping

Stack overflow

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Interface & By default class
गुण Abstract

Abstract method - Interface
& By default method गुण
abstract method.

Abstract - hide

Interface & Method गुण
by default public.

(5), (4), (20)

W3 resources.net
for MCQ practice

Chained Exception

Throws Exception — throw new exception.

Directory — Directory contains more than one file.

Absolute path — From root the file path is called absolute path.

Immutable objects: (Final) ~~class~~
Once created can not be changed.
That is final that is immutable

POJO - Plain old java object

POJI - plain old java interfaces.

String class is final. That's why
we can't change the object created
in String class.

StringBuilder is a final class
or String Builder is a mutable
class. But it can't be a
immutable class. It can't create
any immutable object.