

**☑ DAY 1 — Complete Coding Class Material**

Topics:

1. Difference between POP & OOP
2. C, C++, Java features
3. Structure of Java
4. Compile & Run Java Program

Programs in Class → 2

Programs for Assignment → 2

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★ PART – 1

1. POP vs OOP (Simple Definition)

POP → Procedural Oriented Programming

Programs are written as step-by-step instructions

Function based

Data is not protected

Example language → C

OOP → Object Oriented Programming

Program is divided into objects (data + functions together)

Data is secured

Easy to reuse code (inheritance, polymorphism)

Example language → Java

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★ PART – 2

2. C, C++, Java Features (short student-friendly)

C Language

Procedural

No OOP

Fast execution

C++ Language

First language with OOP

Supports both POP + OOP

Java Language (Features)

Pure OOP

Platform independent → Write once, run anywhere

Secure

Robust

Multi-threaded

Distributed

Portable

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★ PART – 3

### 3. Structure of a Java Program (very easy explanation)

Java program contains:

1. Class name
2. main method
3. Statements

Basic template

```
class ClassName {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        // statements  
    }  
}
```

Explain to students like this:

- ✓ class → home
- ✓ main() → entrance
- ✓ Program execution always starts from main()

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★ PART – 4

### 4. Compile & Run Java Program

Step-by-step (tell students)

- ✓ Step 1: File save చేయాలి → Demo.java
- ✓ Step 2: Compile చేయాలి → javac Demo.java
- ✓ Step 3: Run చేయాలి → java Demo

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### ★ CLASS PROGRAMS (2 PROGRAMS)

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#### ★ CLASS PROGRAM-1

Program: Print "Welcome to Java Programming"

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

Output

Welcome to Java Programming

Teaching Tip → How to explain:

System.out.println → screenపై చూపించడానికి

Quotes లో ఉన్నదాన్ని 그대로 print చేస్తుంది

Semicolon తప్పనిసరి

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#### ★ CLASS PROGRAM-2

Program: Addition of two numbers

```
class AddNumbers {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int a = 10;
        int b = 20;
        int c = a + b;

        System.out.println("Sum = " + c);
    }
}
```

Output

Sum = 30

Teaching Steps:

- ✓ int → integer type
- ✓ a, b values add చేసి c లో store చేశారు
- ✓ + operator పని అర్థం అయ్యేలా చెప్పండి

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### ★ ASSIGNMENT PROGRAMS (2)

మీ syllabus లో Day 1 కి assignment programs count → 2  
అవి ఇక్కడ:

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### ★ ASSIGNMENT-1

Program: Print your name

```
class Name {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println("My name is Rohit");
    }
}
```

Output

My name is Rohit

Weightage: 1 Mark

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★ ASSIGNMENT-2

Program: Print any 3 lines

```
class Lines {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        System.out.println("This is Java Class");  
        System.out.println("We are learning Coding");  
        System.out.println("Java is very easy");  
    }  
}
```

Output

This is Java Class  
We are learning Coding  
Java is very easy

Weightage: 1 Mark

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