

Assignment No:- 02

title:- create the dynamic library for mathematical operation and write an application to test native Interface.

Objectives:-

- To study Dynamic Link Library
- To Learn Java native Interface

* Problem Statement:- Write a program to create the dynamic link library for any mathematical operation and write an application program to test it.

Outcomes:-

- ① Understand how to create DLL.
- ② perform mathematical operation and test it.
- ③ Use of appropriate header file for JNI implement.

* Software Requirement:-

- 1) operating system: ubuntu or fedora
- 2) JDK/JRE, JVM.
- 3) Eclipse.

Hardware Requirement:-

- ① 64 bit machine
- ② 4 GB or 8 GB RAM.
- ③ 500 GB or 1 TB HDD.

→ Theory:- A dynamic link library (DLL) is collection of small program that can be loaded when needed by large program and used to the same time. small program let the large program communicate with specific device, such as printer, or scanner, with a packaged all a DLL program, which is usually referred to as a DLL file that support specific device operation known as device driver. A DLL file is often given a "dll" file name suffix, DLL files is often given a "d" file suffix dynamically linked with program.

that does them during program execution rather than being compiled into main program. ~~ex~~ the advantage of DLL, file space is used in random access memory, because the file don't get loaded into RAM, together, with the main program. when a DLL file is used is editing a document in the microsoft word, the printer out file does not need to be loaded into RAM, if the user decide to the print the document the word application causes the printer DLL file to be loaded and run.

- Java Native Interface: The Java Native Interface (JNI) is a programming framework that enables java code in a java virtual machine (JVM) to call and be called by native application and libraries, written in other language such as, c, c++, and assembly, JNI enables programmer to write native programming language to be accessible to java application, many of the extended library classes.

- depend on JNI to provide the functionality to the developer and the user e.g. file I/O and Sound Library allow the all java application to access this functionality in a safe and the platform-independent manner.

- An Interface that allow java to interact with code written in another language.

Motivation for JNI :-

→ code Reusability

Reuse existing / legacy code with java.

→ performance :-

- Native code used to interpreted mode.

- Allows java to sap into low level o/s, H/W routines.

- JNI Code is not portable.

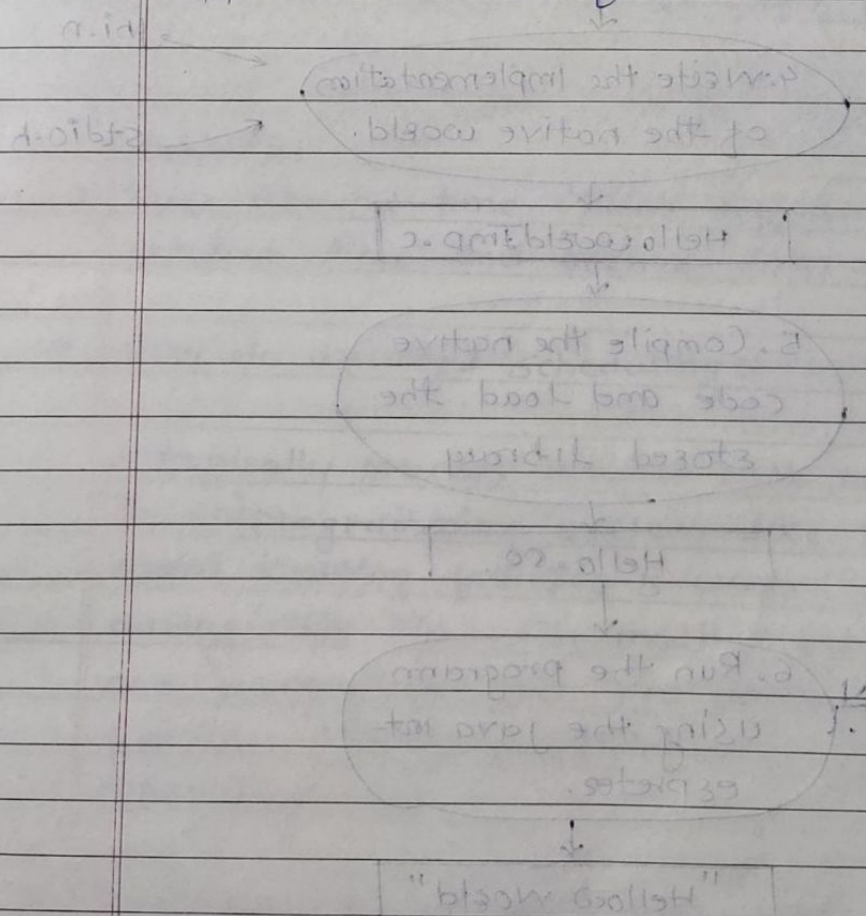
* JNI Components :-

- Javah - JDK tool that builds C-style header file from a given java class that include the native method.

- Adopt java method signature to native function prototype

- jni-h-c/c++ header file included with the JDK that maps java type to their native counterparts.

- javah automatically include this file in the application header files.



1. Write the Java code.

HelloWorld.java

2. Use Java to compile HelloWorld.

HelloWorld.class

3. Use javah.jni to generate HelloWorld header file.

HelloWorld.in

4. Write the implementation of the native world.

jni.h
stdio.h

HelloWorldImp.c

5. Compile the native code and load the stored library

Hello.so

6. Run the program using the java interpreter.

"Hello world"

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