

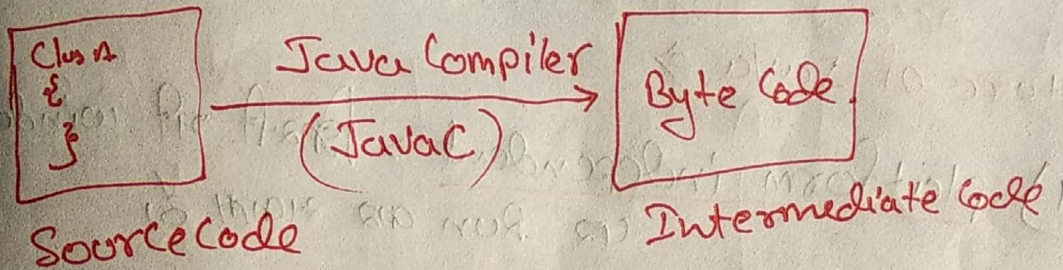
Java

(1)

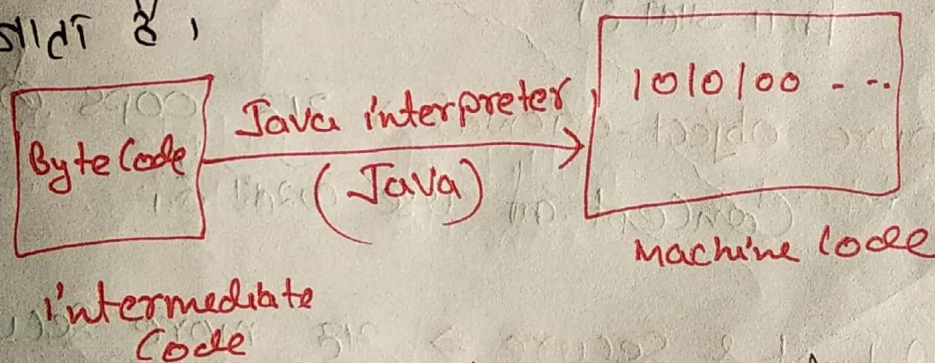
JVM (Java Virtual machine) \Rightarrow यह एक technique है जिसकी सहायता से

Source Code को Byte Code में तथा Byte Code को machine Code में Convert किया जाता है।

- इसमें Java Compiler की सहायता से पहले source Code को Byte Code (intermediate code) में Convert किया जाता है।



- इस intermediate Code को Java interpreter की सहायता से machine Code में Convert किया जाता है।



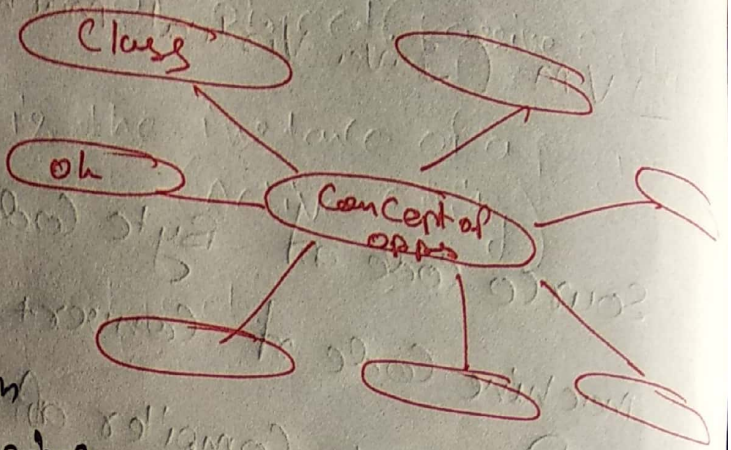
इस पूरे process को JVM कहा जाता है।

JIT (Just in time Compiler) \Rightarrow जो source Code Byte Code में

Convert होता है, Compiler की help से ही यह JIT.

• Concept of oops =>

- 1) Class
- 2) Object
- 3) Inheritance
- 4) Polymorphism
- 5) Abstraction
- 6) Encapsulation
- 7) Message passing
- 8) Dynamic Binding



• Feature of Java =>

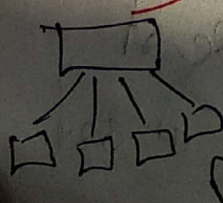
1) Platform independent => इसकी सभी window पर Run कर सकते हैं।

2) portable => इसको program को एक System से दूसरे S/m पर Easily move कर सकते हैं।

3) pure object-oriented => यह oops के सभी Concept को use करता है।

4) Robust & Secure => यह more secure language है।

5) multithreaded => इसमें एक main program को बहुत सारे छोटे-छोटे program में



divide किया जाता है। फिर उन सबको execute किया जाता है ताकि Error Easily remove हो सके।

6) **Complex & Interpreter** ⇒ यह Compiler नरन Interpreter
की 42 work perform करती है।

7) **Simple & Small** ⇒ Java Simple & Small Language

difference b/w Java & C++.

Java	C++	C
1) यह Compiler नरन Interpreter base Language	2) Compiler base.	Compiler base
2) portable Language	3) Not portable	Not
3) pure Object-oriented	3) Less purce	<u>Not</u>
4) It Not Support Global variable	Support	Support
5) platform independent	dependent	dependent

3

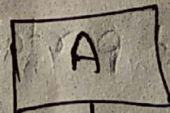
Class & object.

Class \Rightarrow Collection of object (Passive Entity)

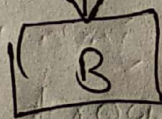
Object \Rightarrow Object is the instance of a program (Active Entity)

WAP for Class & object.

Inheritance \Rightarrow one class gets class of property (data member, member function) and access and it is Inheritance and it.



Superclass / parent class / Base class



Subclass / child class / derived class

type of Inheritance

Single inheritance

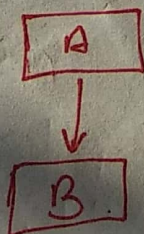
Multi level inheritance

Multiple inheritance

Hierarchical inheritance

Hybrid inheritance

1) Single inheritance \Rightarrow one class gets class of property and access and it is subclass, superclass and access and it is.



Syntax =>

Class A

```

{
  data member;
  member function;
}

```

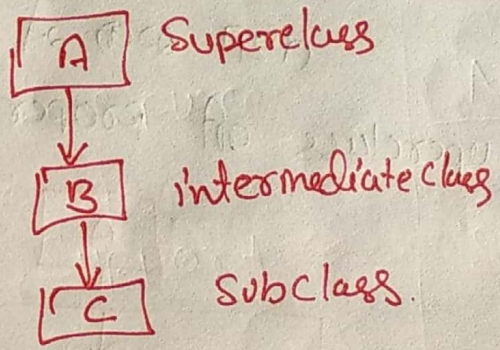
Class B Extends A

```

{
  data member;
  member function;
}

```

2) multi level inheritance => इसमें subclass को parent ~~class~~ ~~का~~ subclass create कर सकते हैं।



Syntax =>

Class A

```

{
  ---
  ---
}

```

Class B Extends A

```

{
  ==
  ==
}

```

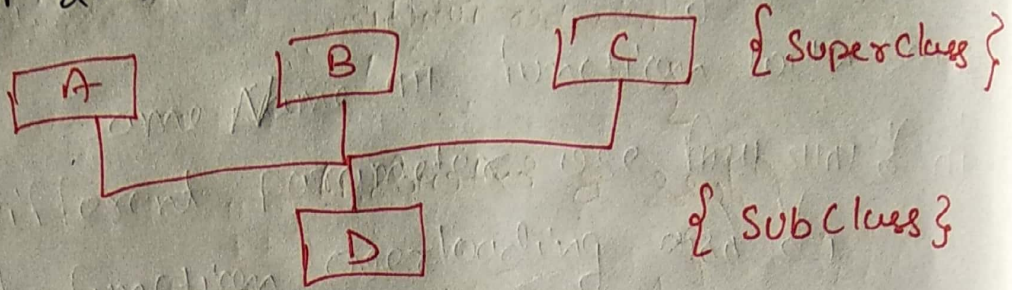
Class C Extends B

```

{
  ==
}

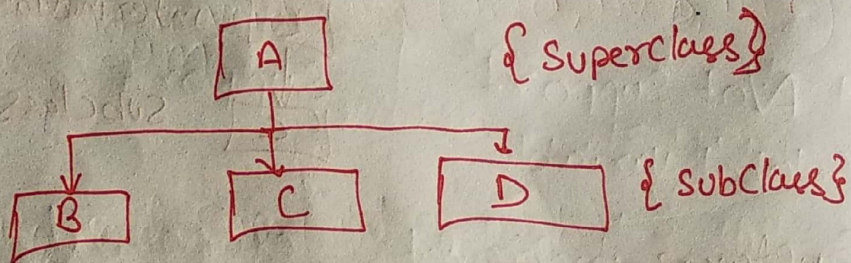
```

3) **Multiple inheritance** → इसमें एक ही Superclass
 होता है दोन सभ की property
 को दोन subclass Access करात है,



NOTE: → Java does not support multiple inheritance.

4) **Hierarchical inheritance** → इसमें दोन Superclass
 तथा दोन से सभत subclass होता है, subclass
 Superclass की property को Access करात है,



Class A

{

 }

}

Class B Extends A

{

 }

}

Class C Extends B

{

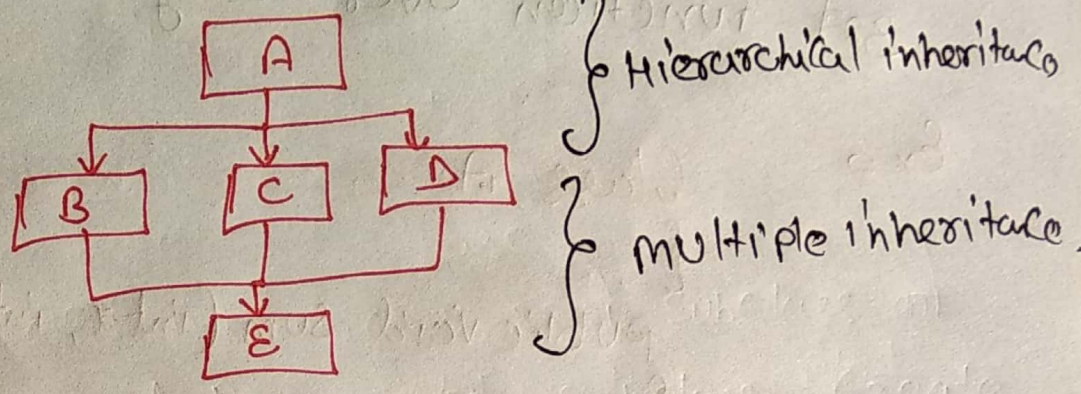
 }

}

Class D Extends A

{
 -
 -
 }

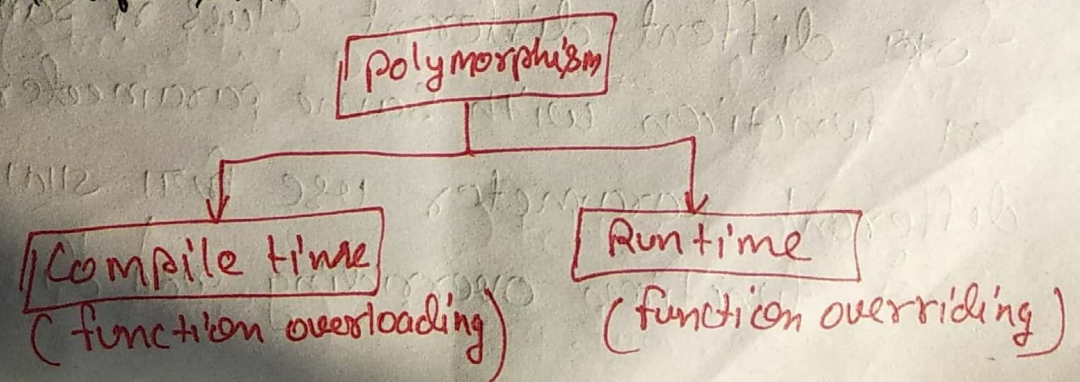
5) Hybrid inheritance ⇒ यह multiple और Hierarchical combination और है।



NOTE: → Java doesn't support Hybrid inheritance.

polymorphism ⇒ One name many forms is called polymorphism. यह दो word से मिलकर बना है - poly + morphism.

poly means बहुत सारे
 morphism means forms.



Compile time \Rightarrow 2nd function Compile time use overload slot $\{$,

function overloading \Rightarrow 2nd single class $\{$

Same name or function with ~~same~~ different parameter use but slot $\{$ of all

3rd function overloading or $\{$,

Ex \Rightarrow Class A

```
{  
    public void sum (int x, int y)
```

```
{  
    }  
}
```

```
public void sum (int a, int b, int c)
```

```
{  
    }  
}
```

```
public void sum (int a, int b)
```

```
{  
    c = a + b;  
}
```

Run time polymorphism \Rightarrow (function overriding) \Rightarrow

or diffent-different class at same name or function with same parameter or different parameter use but slot $\{$ of all 3rd function overriding or $\{$,

Ex ->

Class A

```

{
public void sum (int x, int y)
{
  --
}
}

```

Class B Extends A

```

{
public void sum (inta, int b, int c)
{
  --
}
}

```

Constructor => यह एक special member function होता है, जिसका same name class name के समान होता है।

- Constructor automatic call होता है। ~~यह~~ ^{यह} object create करते समय ही call हो जाता है।

Syntax =>

Class Sum

```

{
public void sum ( )
{
  --
}
}

```

- 1) WAP for Class & object
- 2) WAP for Constructor / parameterize Constructor
or
- 3) WAP for function overloading.
or
- 4) WAP for object & function creation.
or
- 5) WAP for more than one class
Create.
- 6) WAP to add two & three no. using
function.

Class Sum

```

{
    public void Sum (int a, int b)
    {
        int c = a + b;
        System.out.println ("sum = " + c);
    }
    public void Sum (int a, int b, int c)
    {
        int d = a + b + c;
        System.out.println ("sum = " + d);
    }
}

```

```

} }
Class main
{
public static void main (String args[])
{
Sum S = new Sum (2, 3, 4);
} }

```

Error ⇒ mistakes in a program.

- 1) Compile time Error
- 2) Runtime Error

1) Compile time Error ⇒ All the error that can form to compile the program, is called Compile time Error.

- missing semicolons.
- missing brackets in classes and methods.
- missing double quotes in strings.
- Use of undeclared variables.

```

class A
{
p.s. v.m (string args[])
s.o. p.m ("Hello")
}

```

Run time error \Rightarrow program compile Δ but at run time Δ error form Δ Δ 308
Run time error Δ Δ

Ex \Rightarrow divided by zero.

- * Array index out of bound. $a[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- * Converting invalid string to a no.

Ex \Rightarrow

```
Class A {  
    public static void main (String args[])  
    {  
        int a=10, b=5, c=5, d;
```

$$d = \frac{a}{b-c}; = \frac{10}{5-5} = \frac{10}{0} = \infty$$

System.out.println ("division = " + d);

```
}  
}
```

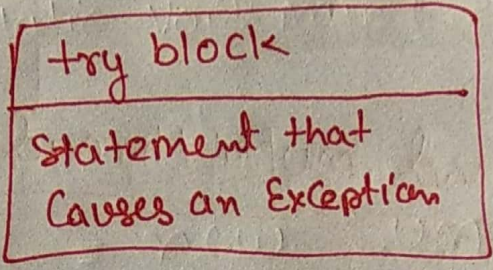
Exception \Rightarrow Run time Δ error generate Δ Δ Exception Δ Δ

Exception handling \Rightarrow Runtime Δ error generate Δ Δ find Δ Δ remove Δ Exception handling Δ Δ perform Δ Δ task perform Δ Δ

- 1) find the problem
- 2) Inform error has occurred
- 3) Receive the error information

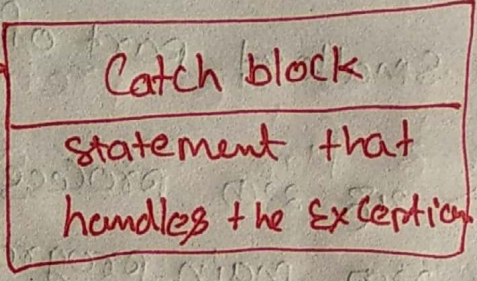
4) take corrective Action.

Exception handling Code \Rightarrow start try, catch, finally statement at help at error at find and resolve from start &



Exception object Creator

Throws Exception object



Exception handle

Syntax \Rightarrow

```

try
{
    statement,
}
catch (Exception type e)
{
    statement,
}

```

```

Ex  $\Rightarrow$ 
Class A
{
    public static void main (string args[])
    {
        int a = 10; b = 5, c = 5, d;
        try
        {
            d = a / b - c;
        }
    }
}

```

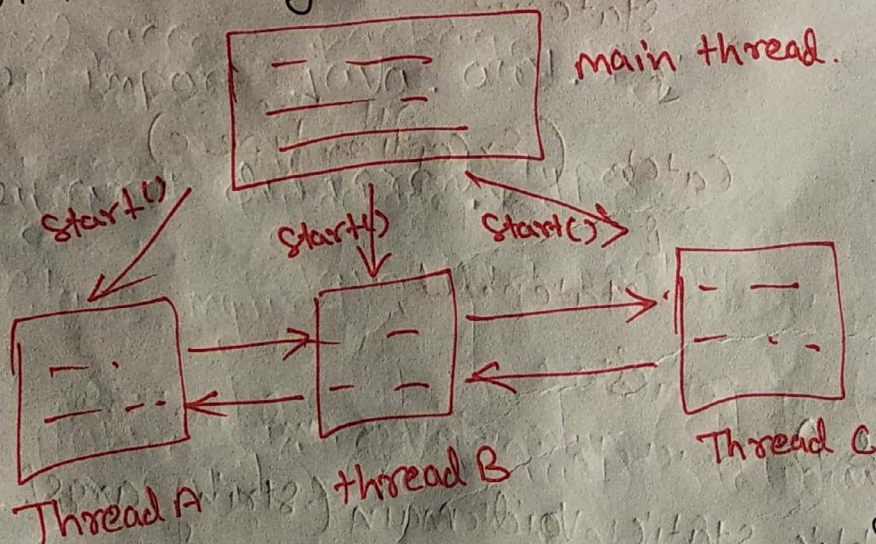
Catch (Arithmetic Exception e)

```
{  
    System.out.println("Divided by zero");  
}
```

Threads and multithreading

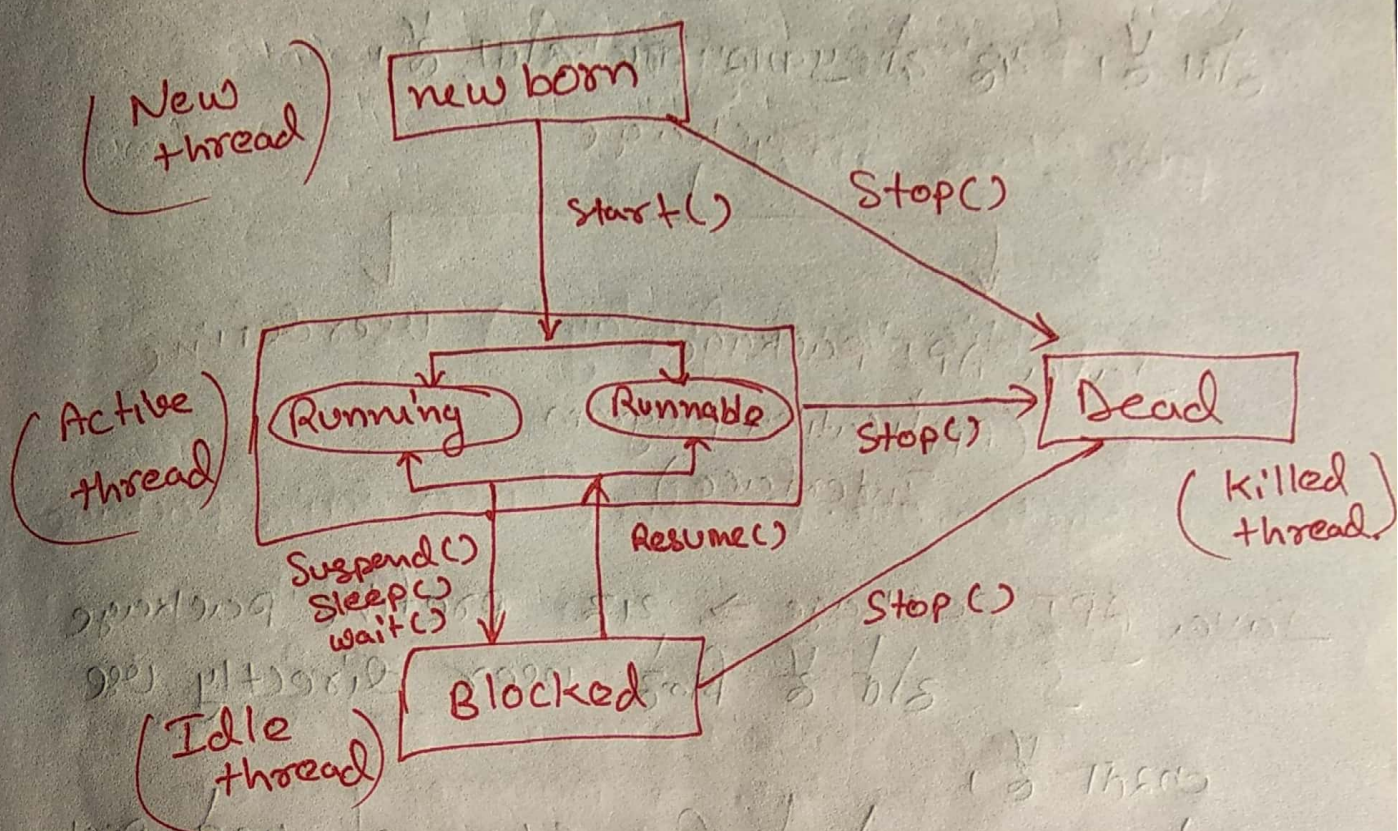
Thread \Rightarrow Thread is a light weight process, it's the smallest part of any program.

multithreading \Rightarrow 28 200 process of main program at 200 main program at 200-
200 program at divide into 200 of 200
multithreading and of



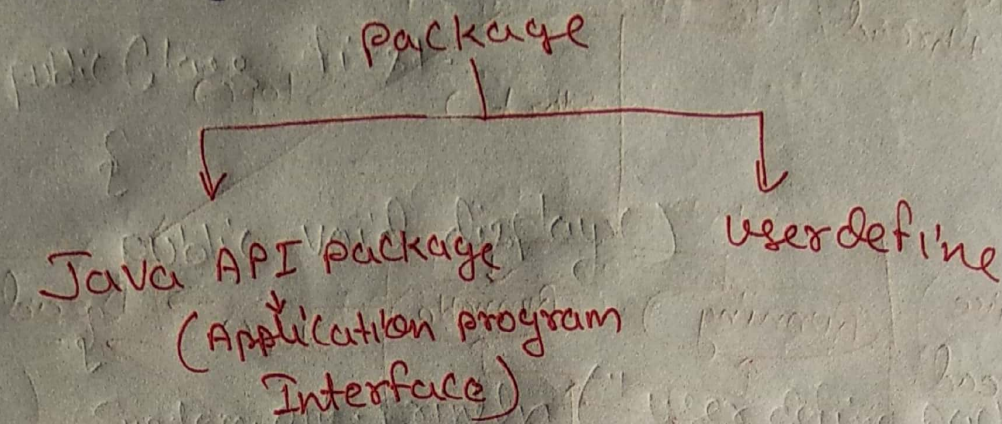
thread at `run()` method of help of program at execute first start of `run()` method is heart and soul of thread.

Life Cycle of thread.



Java package ⇒ Bunch of classes.

Java package एक संग्रहीत क्लासों की एक collection होता है। यह दो प्रकार का होता है।

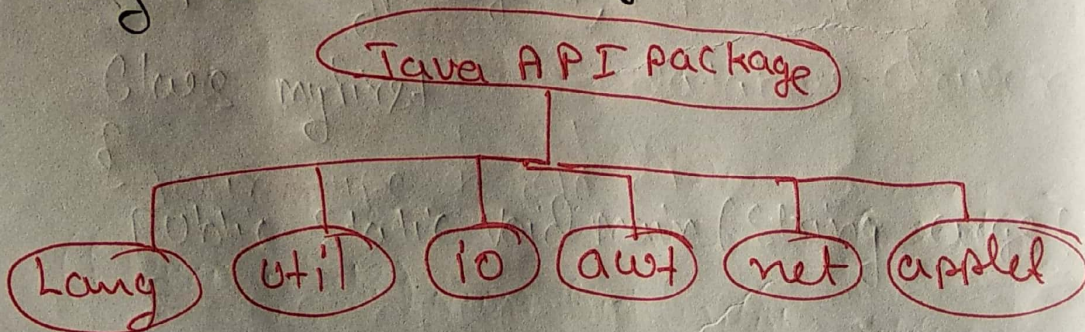


Java API package ⇒ यह predefined package होता है जिसे user directly use करता है।

इसे use करने के लिए class में उसे package की define करना होता है।

Ex ⇒ `import java.awt.*;`

they are different types.



1) Lang ⇒ `import java.lang.*;` ⇒ यह language support classes होता है, जैसे math, string function etc.

Serial (2)

2) **util** ⇒ Utility classes, hash table, vectors, date etc.

Ex ⇒ date ();

import java.util.*;

3) **io** ⇒ Input/output classes. use input & output and define class.

4) **awt** ⇒ abstract window toolkit. Label, text box, checkbox, button.

import java.awt.*;

import java.awt.Button;

5) **Net** ⇒ classes of networking.

6) **Applet** ⇒ classes for creating and implementing Applets.

User define package ⇒ use of package keyword at define that use of package create class.

package keyword at define that use of package.

1) use folder (package name) and create class.

2) 3rd folder or 3rd package, class are save
first class &

Ex => package mypackage;

public class first {

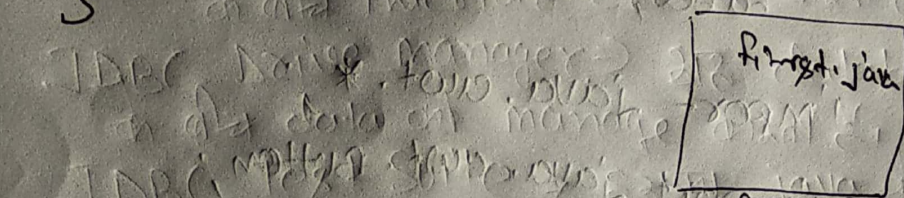
{

public void display () {

{

System.out.println ("user define package");

}



folder mypackage

3) 2nd new program outside these folder create
and access package mypackage.

import mypackage.*; (package user define)

class myfirst

{

public static void main (String args [])

{

first ob = new first ();

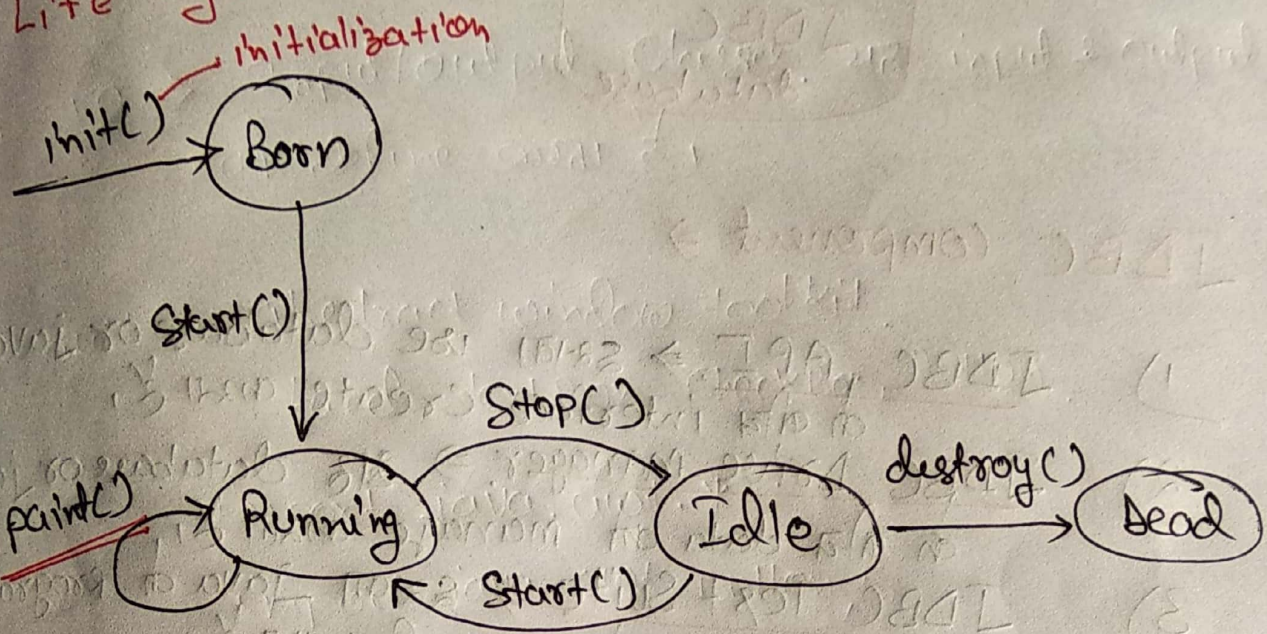
ob.display ();

}

Applet ⇒ इसकी सहायता से Java पर web ¹²
~~page~~ page Access किये जाते हैं।

Applet को use HTML page को Java पर Access करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Life cycle of Applet ⇒

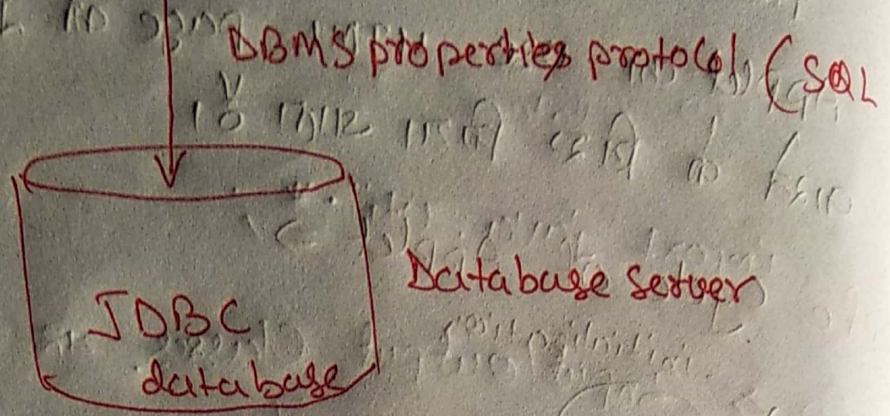
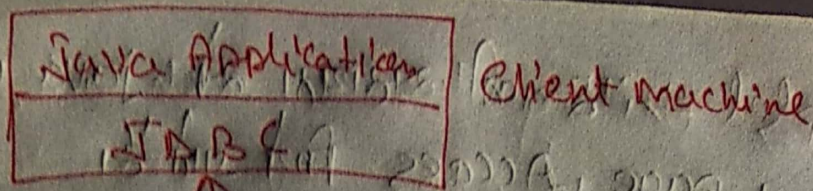


JDBC ⇒ Java database Connectivity

• इसका use Java program को database से connect करने के लिए किया जाता है।

• इसका सहायता से data को database में store करना data को database से Access किया जाता है।

• इसमें SQL की query को through database Access or store किया जाता है।



JDBC Component ⇒

- 1) JDBC API ⇒ सॉफ्टवेयर use database or Java के data interface create करता है,
- 2) JDBC Driver manager ⇒ सॉफ्टवेयर database or Java के data को manage करता है,
- 3) JDBC Test Suite ⇒ सॉफ्टवेयर Java के program को database को test करता है,
- 4) JDBC-ODBC Bridge ⇒ यह JDBC Command को ODBC (open database connectivity) में convert करता है,

JDBC Drivers ⇒ database driver
four type के होते हैं,

- 1) JDBC-ODBC Bridge driver ⇒ यह JDBC function को ODBC function में convert करता है, जिसे सॉफ्टवेयर को easily use करने में मदद करता है,

2) Native API Driver \Rightarrow यह Client side Library को manage करता है, 13

3) Network Protocol Driver \Rightarrow इसकी सहायता से database को Java के लिए Network create किया जा सकता है।

4) Native Protocol Driver \Rightarrow इसकी सहायता से JDBC Call को direct access किया जा सकता है।

Steps for JDBC \Rightarrow

- 1) Loading driver
- 2) Establishing connection
- 3) Get a statement object
- 4) Executing statements
- 5) Getting result
- 6) Closing database connection