

18-12-2017

UNIT - I ⇒ ASSIGNMENT - I

① Explain about Paradigm of programming language.

A) (Paradigms of programming language)
என்பது programmer வரியடி program. அதை
வெண்டும் என்ற model-ஐ தருகிறது. எமயும் இது
program execute ஆகும் போது அதன் view தருகிறது)

Types:

- i) unstructured programming
- ii) procedure programming
- iii) structured programming
- iv) object oriented programming (oops)

unstructured programming:

- * Program code ஆனது ஒரு block - ஆக காணப்படும்.
- * program-லி தவறாக காண்பிப்பது மற்றும் திருத்தவது கடினம்.
- * global data மற்றும் goto Statement காணப்படும்.

eg: BASIC

Procedure programming:

- * வரியடி problem - ஆனது அதை அனைத்துக்க - வாய்மை சிறிய problem - கணினக divide செய்வப்படும்

* இது top-down programming technique -ஐ பயன்படுத்துகிறது.

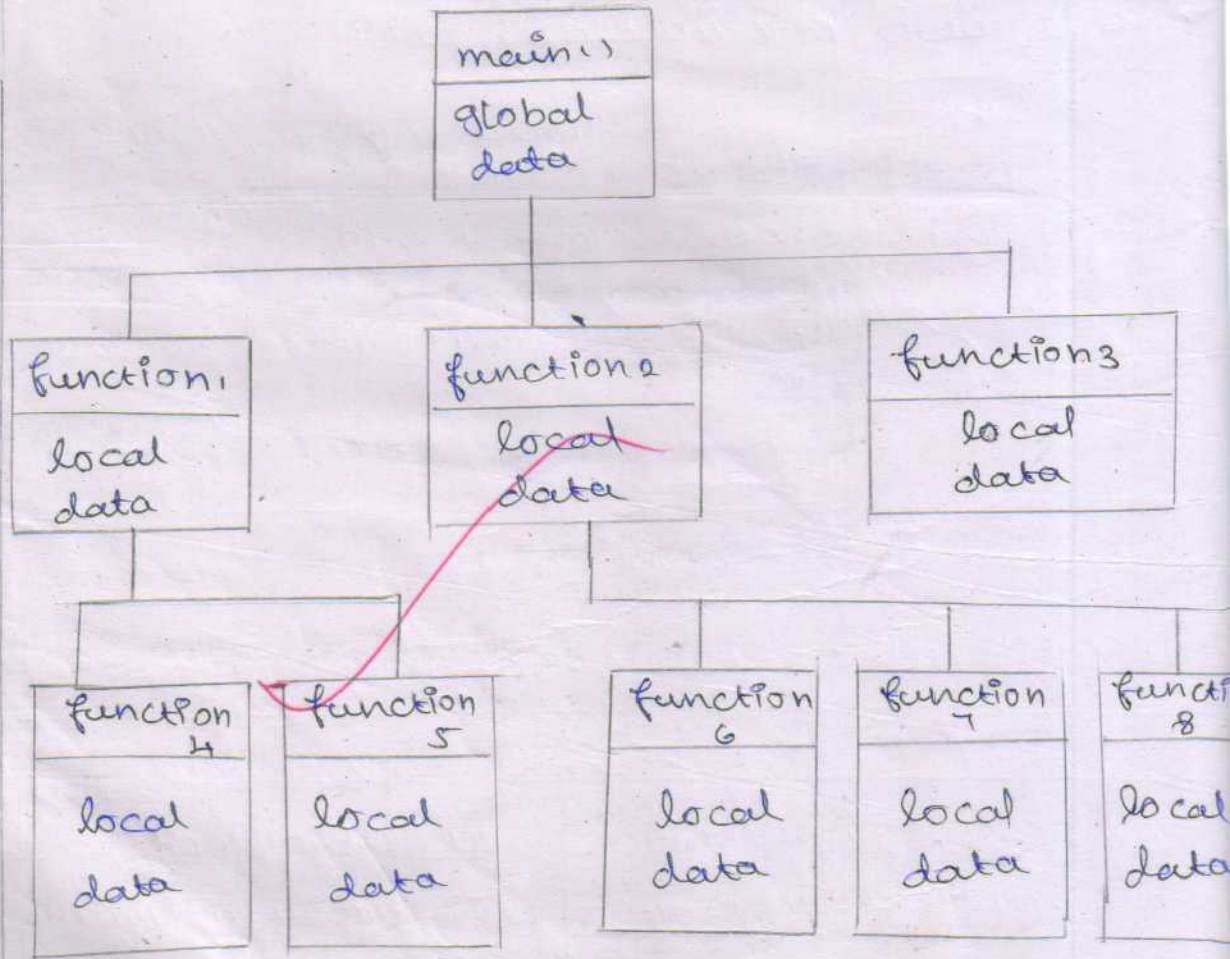
* data ஒரு function-லிருந்து இனிமையான function-ஐ easy-ஆக எதிர்ப்பார்க்க முடியும்.

* global மற்றும் local variable பயன்படுத்துகிறது.

* data hiding technique அதன் எதிர்ப்பார்க்க முடியாது.

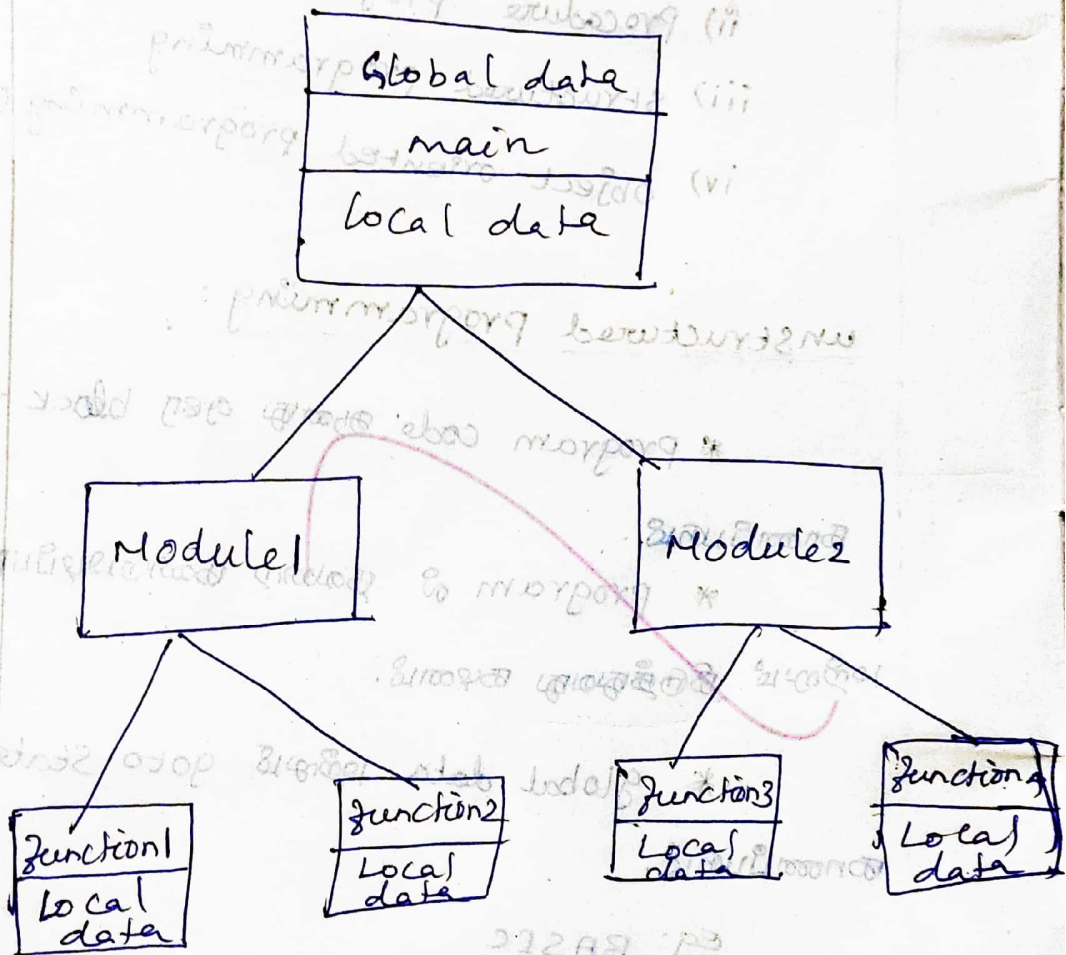
* H/W function-ஐ data-ஐ add செய்வது மிகவும் கடினம்.

Eg: c



3. Structured Programming

- * Problem ko modules me divide krna hoga.
- * Procedure programming ka subset hoga.
- * goto statements nahi honge.



eg C++

1. Object oriented programming

* Problem driven abstraction
divide into smaller

* Data is easy to access
data structure

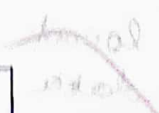
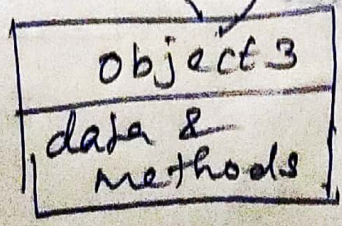
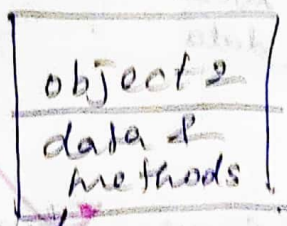
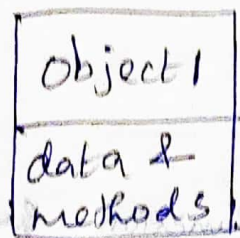
* eg bottom up programming

Technique involving

* Data hiding technique

* How to data to be functional
creating objects

eg java



3. data hiding செய்ய இயலாது. தடுப்பது.	data hiding செய்வாமை.
4. data-வை easy-ஆக access செய்வாமை.	data-வை easy-ஆக access செய்ய முடியாது.
5. H/W function மற்றும் data-வை செய்ய முடியாது.	H/W function மற்றும் data-வை செய்கிறது எனது.

②. Explain the Features of Java.

1) simple, small, familiar:

hiding

Java ஒரு சிறிய language.
இதன் போல் program எழுதுவது எளிதானது.
அது எளிதானது, அதன் pointer, header files,
operator overloading and virtual base
class ஆகிய concept-களை கண்டுவந்து.

2) object oriented:

Java ஒரு object oriented language ஆகும். இதன் உயர்ம
என்பதன் Program-ஆகும் class-ஆகும் ஆக
என்பது மிகவும் சிறியது.

Bottom up

3) compiled and interpreted:

33 computer language-8

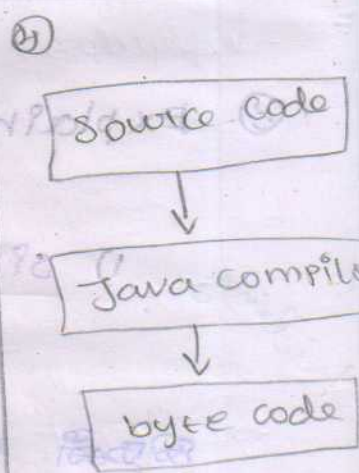
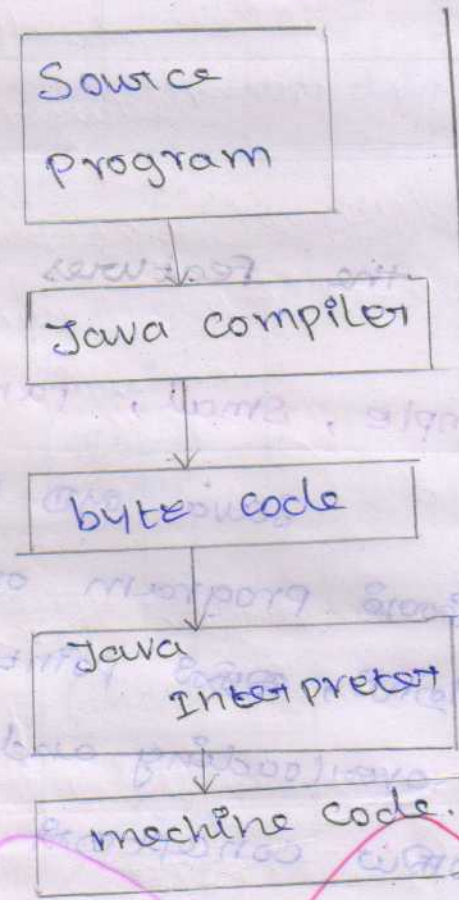
Compiler (അടയാളം) Interpreter സഹായം. ചങ്ങന
 Java Compiler ക്രമീകരണം interpreted ഭാഗീകരണം
 നടന്നുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

Java സാധാരണ ധാരാളം ഇടത്തോളം ചങ്ങന
 ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Compiler and Interpreter

Interpreter

Compiled



Java compiler, Java programmer
 byte code - ഒരു ക്രമീകരണം, Java Interpreter
 byte code - ഒരു interpretation machine code - ഒരു
interpretation.) B 3

mechi

4) Architecture neutral or platform

interpreter: independent

Java compiler platform independent byte code-ஐ உருவாக்கிறது. இந்த byte code-ஐ எந்த வகையான system-தீர்வுமே செயல்படுத்தலாம்.

← diagram

5) portable:

Java compiler உருவாக்கிய byte code-ஐ ஒரு system-தீர்வுகளுக்கு மலிவாக system-தீர்ச்சு எளிதான மாதிரி செயல்படுத்தலாம்.

6) High speed:

Java interpreter byte code-ஐ பயன்படுத்துவதால் இதனுடைய வேகம் அதிகமாகிறது.

7) multithreaded and interactive:

Java-ஐ multithreaded வரதயன்னை மேலும் விரிவாக்கி பலவகையான செயல்களை ஒரு நேரத்தில் செயல்படுத்தலாம். Java-ஐ பயன்படுத்தி interactive program-ஐ உருவாக்க முடியும்.

8) Dynamic and extensible:

c, c++ function-ஐ Java program-ஐ பயன்படுத்தலாம். இந்த function-ஐ header file-ஐ runtime-ல் சேர்த்து எளிதானது. Java program-ஐ எளிதான மாதிரி எளிதானது.

Platform Independent

9) Distributed:

Java അതിവേഗ networking ഉപയോഗിച്ച് നെറ്റ്വർക്ക് ചെയ്ത application-ൽ application-യുടെ execution-നെ network-ൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് application-ൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പര്യായ പരമ്പരകളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

10) Robust:

Garbage collection-ഉം പരമ്പരകളിൽ memory-യെ അഡ്വാൻസ് ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Exception handling technique-ഉം

പരമ്പരകളിൽ അപേക്ഷാപരമായ പിഴവുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ വരുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

11) Secured:

Internet-ൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന Java code-യെ interpret ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ്, അതിൽ virus ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. Virus ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻ digital signing method-ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. secure ചെയ്ത code-ഉം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

4. Explain the basic concept of OOPS?

- i) object
- ii) class
- iii) Data abstraction
- iv) Data encapsulation

v) inheritance

vi) polymorphism

vii) Dynamic binding

viii) message passing - B)

1) Object:

Object என்பது ஒரு பொருள், இது data மற்றும் function-ஐக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. Function மூலம் data-ஐ operate செய்யப்படுகிறது.

objects			Data (Attributes)	functions
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2) Class:

class என்பது ஒரு மாதிரியான object-ஐக் குறிப்பிட்டு அதில் class-ஐ function-ஐக் கணிப்பிட்டு define செய்ய உண்டாகும்.

class classname

variable declaration

method definition

end class

class
data
object
abstraction
class
method

eg:

```
class student
```

```
{
```

```
int regno;
```

```
char name[20];
```

```
int total;
```

```
char branch[10];
```

```
void read();
```

```
{
```

```
....
```

```
}
```

Data abstraction:-

A3) (குறையான details - கணிசி) தொகுப்பு

abstraction ஆகும். இது குறையான detail-ஐ

குறை மறைவதற்கு உபயோகிக்கிறது.

Data abstraction மூலமாக வரம்பிடப்படுகிறது.

data-கணிசி தொகுப்பு, இது class-ஐ data object

உணங்குகிறது.) A3

Data encapsulation:-

B1) (Data encapsulation மூலமாக ஒரு

object-மருந்து மறைக்கிறது object - உடைய தகவலை

பாதுகாக்க உதவும் technique ஆகும்.

இது concept மூலமாக data hiding

மூலமாகும்.) B1

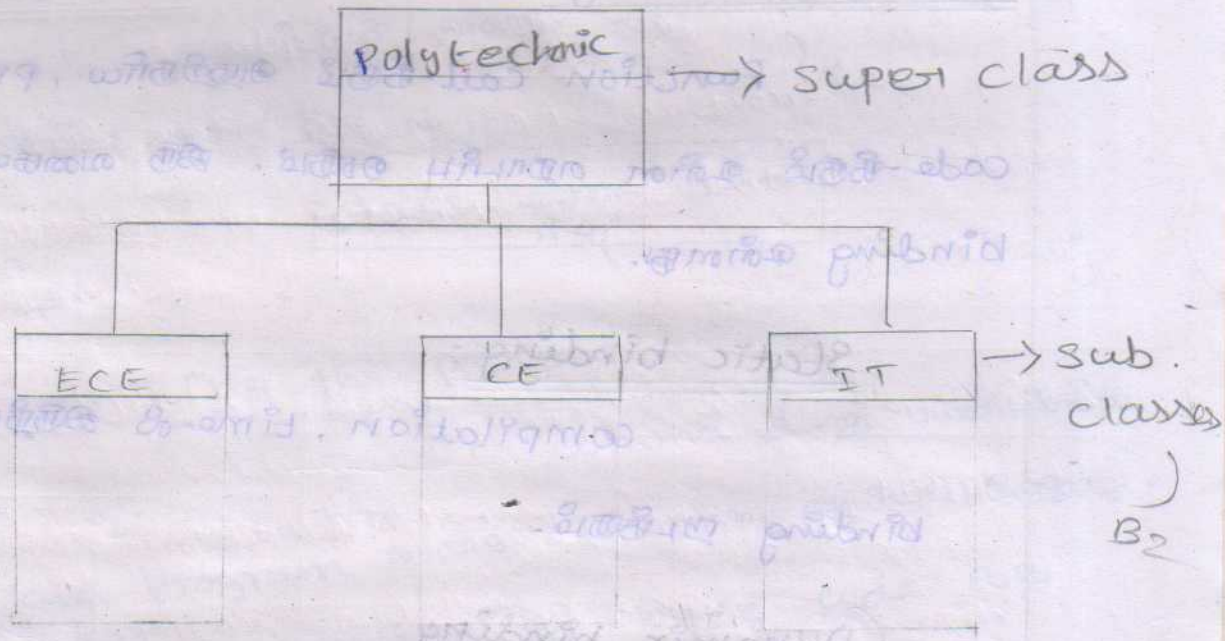
technique details

5) Inheritance:

B2

Inheritance രണ്ടുപക്ഷം ഒരു കിടന്ന class വിട്ടുതന്നു ഒരു നൂതന class-ഉം derived രണ്ടുപക്ഷം ഒരു process ആകുന്നു.

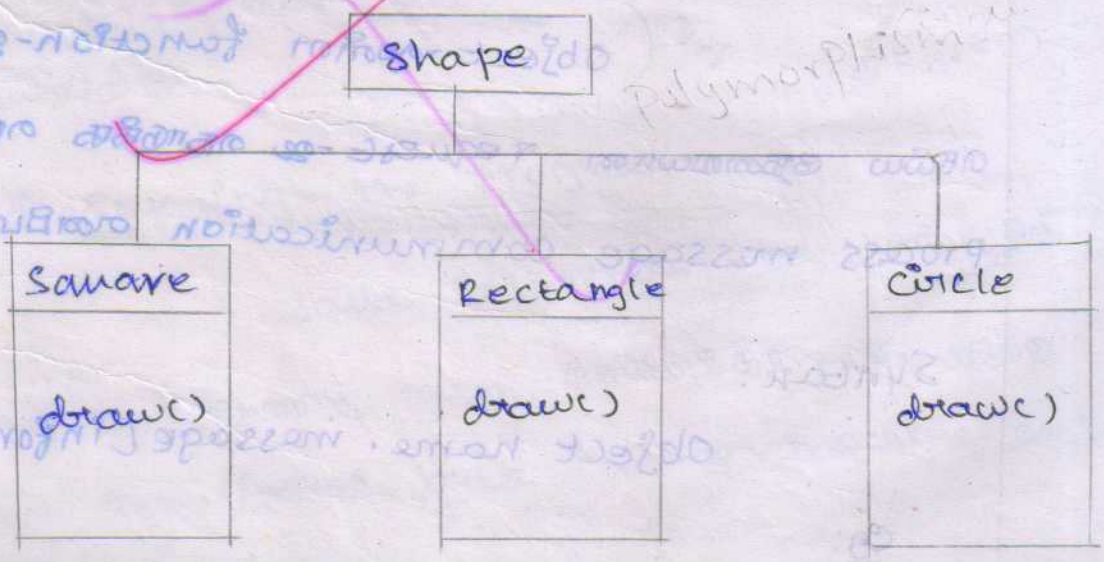
Derived രണ്ടുപക്ഷം base class അടങ്ങിയതും. Derived രണ്ടുപക്ഷം derived അടങ്ങിയതും.



6) Polymorphism:

Polymorphism

Polymorphism രണ്ടുപക്ഷം ഒരേപോലെയുള്ള ഒരേപോലെയുള്ള function, definition-ഉം function name-ഉം ഒരേപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു technique ആകുന്നു.



ഒരു രീതി example-ൽ function draw
 object class-യിൽ define ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിൽ
 function draw()-ൽ operation, ചുവടെ class-ൽ
 ഇതിന്റേതായ രീതികൾ.

1) Dynamic binding:

An function call-കൾ ആദ്യം, program
 code-കൾ രീതി തിരയുകയും, ഒരു ഏകദേശ
 binding രീതി.

Static binding:

compilation, time-ൽ ഇതിൽ
 binding നടക്കും.

Dynamic binding:

Run time-ൽ ഇതിൽ binding
 നടക്കും ഇതിൽ late binding അല്ലെങ്കിൽ
 function binding.

Compiler

message communication:

object-യിൽ function-ൽ exec
 ചെയ്യാൻ request-ൽ നൽകുന്ന രീതിയും
 process message communication അല്ലെങ്കിൽ.

Syntax:

object name, message information

Ex:

```
St.read();
```

5. Explain how will you create and execute a Java program with example.

① Creating the program:

EDIT, WORD, NOTE PAD ന്നിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും Software-ൽ പുതിയതായി program-ൽ type ചെയ്യാം. അത് Java directory-ൽ store ചെയ്യാം.

class name .java

② Compiling the program:

Java e command-ൽ പുതിയതായി Java program എഴുതി compile ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത് Java program-ൽ byte code ആക്കി മാറ്റുന്നു.

javac classname .java

③ Running the program:

Java interpreter-ൽ പുതിയതായി Program എഴുതി run ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത് Java interpreter byte code-ൽ machine code ആക്കി മാറ്റുന്നു.

java classname.

Exam:

```

class sum
{
    public static void main (String args[] ) .
    {
        int a = 40 ;
        int b = 30 ;
        int c = a + b ;

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

```

* இந்த program-ஐ sum.java ஐதர

save செய்ய வேண்டும்.

* compile செய்ய javac sum.java

* run செய்ய java sum

development

6. Explain about JDK.

JDK என்பது Java development kit ஐ
JDK என்று Java program-ஐ ru

செய்யவேண்டிய tools-ஐக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

i) appletviewer ⇒ Java applet-ஐ run

செய்ய பயன்படுகிறது.

ii) javac - Java compiler, இது Java program

-ஐ byte code ஐக் கொடுக்கிறது.

iii) Java - Java interpreter, ഇത് Java byte code-യെ machine code-യ്ക്കായി മാറ്റുന്നു.

iv) Javap - Java disassembler, ഇത് byte code file-യെ program description-യ്ക്കായി മാറ്റുന്നു.

v) Javadoc - Java source code file-യ്ക്കായി HTML format document-യെ create ചെയ്യുന്നു.

vi) Jdb - Java debugger, ഇത് program-യ്ക്കിടയിൽ error-യെ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

vii) Javah - C, C++ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് native method-യെ use ചെയ്യാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന header file-യെ create ചെയ്യുന്നു.

7. Explain about API (Application Programming Interface)

API - ഒരു application program ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന package-യെ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നു.

i) Language support package:

ഇത് basic Java features-യെ implement ചെയ്യാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന classes, methods - ന്റെ ശേഖരമാണ്.

ii) Utilities Package:

Date, String, Time ഉപയോഗിച്ച് utility

class-യെ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നു.

iii) Applet Package :-

Applet-ஐ Create செய்வதற்கு

தேவையான class-களை எதிர்பார்க்க

iv) AWT Package :-

Graphical user interface-ஐ

Implement செய்வதற்கு தேவையான class-களை எதிர்பார்க்க.

v) Input/Output Package :-

Input, output function-ஐ

தேவையான class-களை எதிர்பார்க்க.

Q Explain about Java tokens.

Token என்பது Java-யில் ஒரு

சிறிய element ஆகும். சில சமயங்களில் token-ஐ

கூடுதல் white space எனப்படும்.

white space என்பது blank space, tab, carriage return ஆகும்.

(A II)

Types:

- 1) Keyword
- 2) Identifier
- 3) Literal
- 4) Operator
- 5) Separator.

Keyword:

A keyword என்பது Java language-இல்
பிரதான word-களில் ஒன்று. Keyword-க்கீழ்
ஒரு standerd meaning -வை கொண்டு இருக்கும்.
இந்த meaning-வை யை மூலம் குறிப்பிடுகிறது.
Keyword க்கு கீழ்க்கண்ட lowercase-யில் letter-யில்
எழுத்து வரக்கூடாது.

eg: int, float, if, for, and

Identifier:

Identifier என்பது ஒரு name. இது
Program-யில் உள்ள variable, class, array,
etc. எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் name கொடுக்க பயன்படுகிறது.

Rules:

- * இதில் alphabets, digit, dollar sign,
மற்றும் underscore வரலாம்.
- * முதல் எழுத்து க்கீழ்க்கண்ட alphabet
என இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- * Identifier என்ற நிர்ணயம் இருக்கலாம்.
- * Case Sensitive கொண்டுள்ளது.
- * Keywords -ஐக் கூடாது.

eg: Sum, total.) B6

Literal (Literal)

Key word

Literal எனப்படும் Constant - மூலக் குறிகீழ்

Types:

- * Integer Literal
- * float Literal
- * Character literal
- * String literal
- * Boolean Literal.

literal - மூலக் குறிகீழ் என்பது
 value - மூலக் குறிகீழ் என்பது
 Store செய்யக்கூடிய
 மதிப்புகளைக் குறிக்கிறது.)

Operator:

operator என்பது ஒரு symbol
 க்கு data மீது செயல்படுத்தும் operation - மதிப்பை
 குறிக்க பயன்படுகிறது.

eg: +, -, *, >, <

Separator:

Separator என்பது Java language -
 Special symbol ஆகும். இவைகள் Java code
 எங்கே divide செய்யப் படுகின்றன என்பதைக் குறிக்க

Symbol

;

=>

usage

Statement - மதிப்பை

பாங்காக பயன்படுகிறது

- ' ⇒ Variable - കമ്മന്റ് ലിനിയെ പയസിപ്പിക്കുക
- ⇒ Package - കമ്മന്റ് ലിനിയെ പയസിപ്പിക്കുക.
- () ⇒ argument - കമ്മന്റ് enclose ചെയ്ത പയസിപ്പിക്കുക.
- { } ⇒ ഒരു block of code-യെ enclose ചെയ്ത പയസിപ്പിക്കുക.
- [] ⇒ array - ധാരാളം പയസിപ്പിക്കുക. AIC

4. Explain Command line arguments

Command line പ്രോഗ്രാമിന് നൽകുന്ന പാരാമീറ്ററുകൾ.
 Program run ചെയ്യാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന നൽകുന്ന പാരാമീറ്ററുകൾ.

Syntax:

C> java classname arguments to be passed

java - key word

classname - class ന്റെ പേര്

arguments to be passed - list of arguments blank space ഉപയോഗിച്ച്

main method - ന്റെ Syntax:

```
public static void main (String args
```

String args [] ന്റെ String object-

array. ഇത് is - command line argument ന്റെ array-യ്ക്ക് score നൽകുന്നു

eg.

```
class Command
```

```
{
```

```
public static void main (String args [])
```

```
{
```

```
for (int i=0; i < args.length;
```

```
System.out.println (args[i]);
```

```
}
```

C > java Command CA CNS

args [0] - CA

args [1] - CNS

args [2] = DS

2-1-2018

UNIT - II

ASSIGNMENT - II

① Explain about operator:

operator என்பது symbol இது data க்கு operation-ஐ செய்கிறது.

Types:

1. Arithmetic operator.
2. Logical operator.
3. Relational operator
4. Shorthand assignment operator.
5. Increment & decrement operator
6. Conditional operator
7. Bitwise operator
8. Special operator.

1. Arithmetic operator:

Arithmetic operation-ஐ செய்கிறது.

Binary operator:

Symbol	Operation
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulo operator.

Unary operator:

Symbol	Operation
-	unary minus
++	increment
--	decrement

2. Relational operator:

இரண்டு operand-களை compare

relational operator ஸ்திரீங்களை

operator 1 or operator 2

Symbol	Operation:
<	less than
<=	less than or equal to
>	greater than
>=	greater than or equal to
==	equal to
!=	not equal to

Relational

greater than

3. Logical operator:

இரண்டு relational expression-களை

compare செய்யும் logical operator ஸ்திரீங்களை

operand to operands

Relational

Operator	Operation
&&	AND
" "	OR
!	NOT

x	y	x && y	x y	!x
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0

4. Short hand assignment operator.

இந்த operators assignment statement-ஐ

simplify செய்ய உதவிக்கிறது.

$+=, -=, *=, /=, \%=$

eg: $x = x + 10;$
 $x += 10;$

5. Increment and decrement operator.

i) increment operator

Variable க்கு 1ஐ add செய்ய உதவிக்கிறது

இந்த operator பயன்படுத்துகிறது.

greatest shan.

$++$ Variable or Variable $++$

Prefix Postfix.

eg:

$++x$

ii) Decrement operator.

இந்த operator variable 2-ஐ 1-ஐ

Subtract செய்யுதற்கு பயன்படுகிறது.

-- variable or variable --

eg:

x --

6. Bitwise operator.

Bit-களில் operation -ஐ செய்வதற்கு

பயன்படுகிறது.

operator	Operation
&	Bitwise AND
	Bitwise OR
^	Bitwise EX-OR
>>	Bitwise right shift
<<	Bitwise left shift
~	Bitwise complement.

7. conditional operator:

expression1? expression2: expression3

இதில் condition operand-கள் உருவாகலாம் & other

operator மூன்று அளவுகீழ்ப்படுகிறது.

மேலில் expression 1-ஐ true என்று கருதி

கணிப்பீடுகிறது. True-ஐக் கருதினால் expression 2

evaluate செய்யும். false-ஐக் கருதினால் expression 3

$x = a > b ? a : b$

Special operator:

Special operator-കുറിപ്പ്

ഉദാഹരണം.

- i) instance of operator
- ii) dot operator (.)

instance of operator:

instance of operator

Object ഒരു കൂട്ടിനം Class-ൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. കൂട്ടിനം
അതിൽ പരീക്ഷിക്കുക

objectname instanceof classname

Object ഉണ്ടെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കി പരീക്ഷിക്കുക class-ൽ

True value-ൽ return ചെയ്യുക.

False value-ൽ return ചെയ്യുക.

Eg: ramu instanceof Sport

dot operator (.)

dot operator (.) class-ൽ

method ന്നോ variable-ൽ access ചെയ്യാൻ പറ്റിയത്

objectname . variable or method

Eg:

ramu.add()

instance of

Q. Explain about Decision making and branching statements.

break & continue

5 types of statements

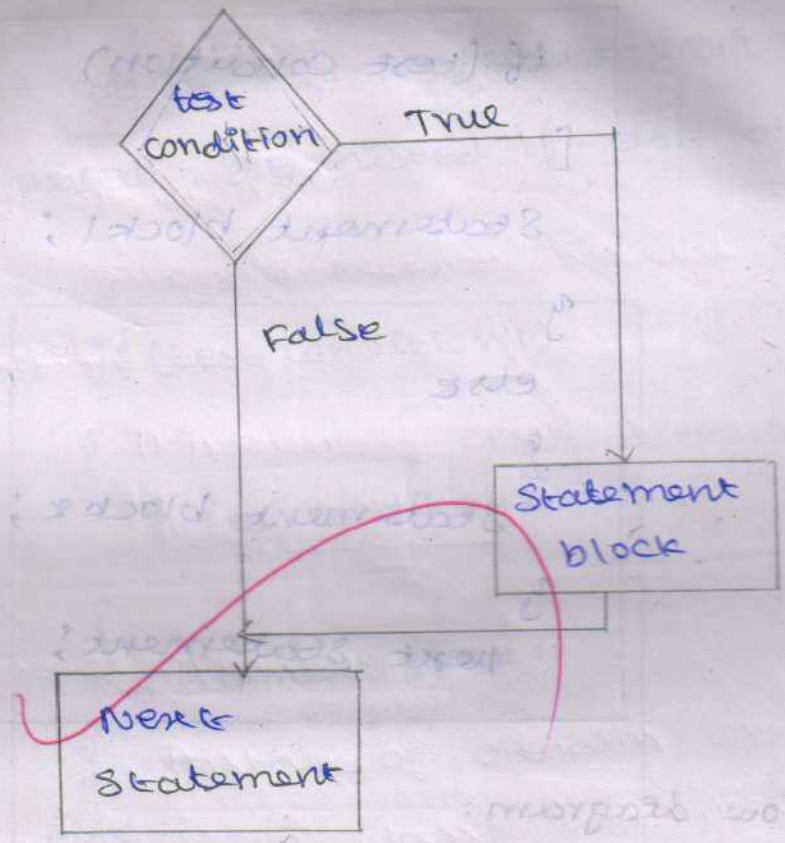
1. Simple if - Statement
2. if - else Statement
3. Nested if - else Statement
4. else - if ladder Statement
5. Switch Statement

1. Simple if - Statement:

Syntax:

```
if (test condition)
{
    statement block;
}
next statement;
```

test condition - check whether condition true - if true then statement block execute. If not next statement execute. condition false - then next statement execute.



eg:

```

m = 50;
if (m >= 40)
{
  System.out.println("PASS");
}
  
```

2. if-else statement.

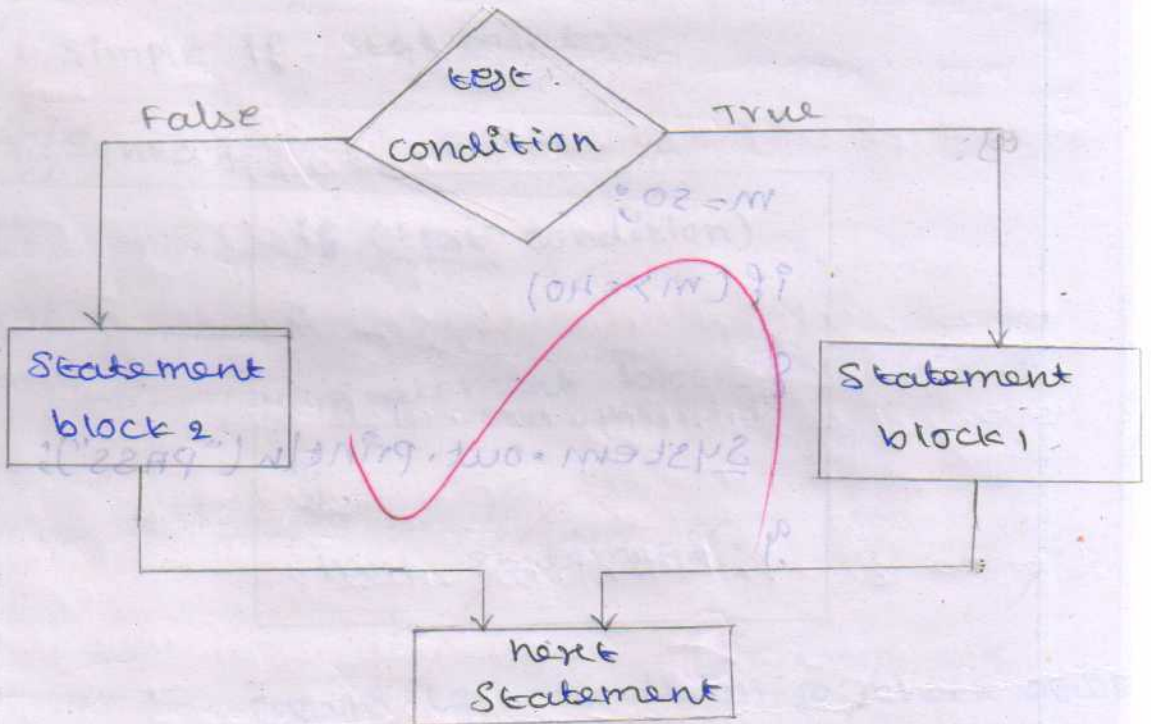
ഇവിടെ test condition-ഉം check

നടക്കുന്നു. Condition true-ആകട്ടെ statement block 1 ഉം execute നടക്കുന്നു. false-ആകട്ടെ statement block 2 execute ആകും.

Syntax:

```
if (test condition)
{
Statement block 1;
}
else
{
Statement block 2;
}
next statement;
```

flow diagram:



```
eg:
m = 30;
if (m >= 40)
{
System.out.println("PASS");
}
else
System.out.println("FAIL");
```

3. Nested if - else Statement.

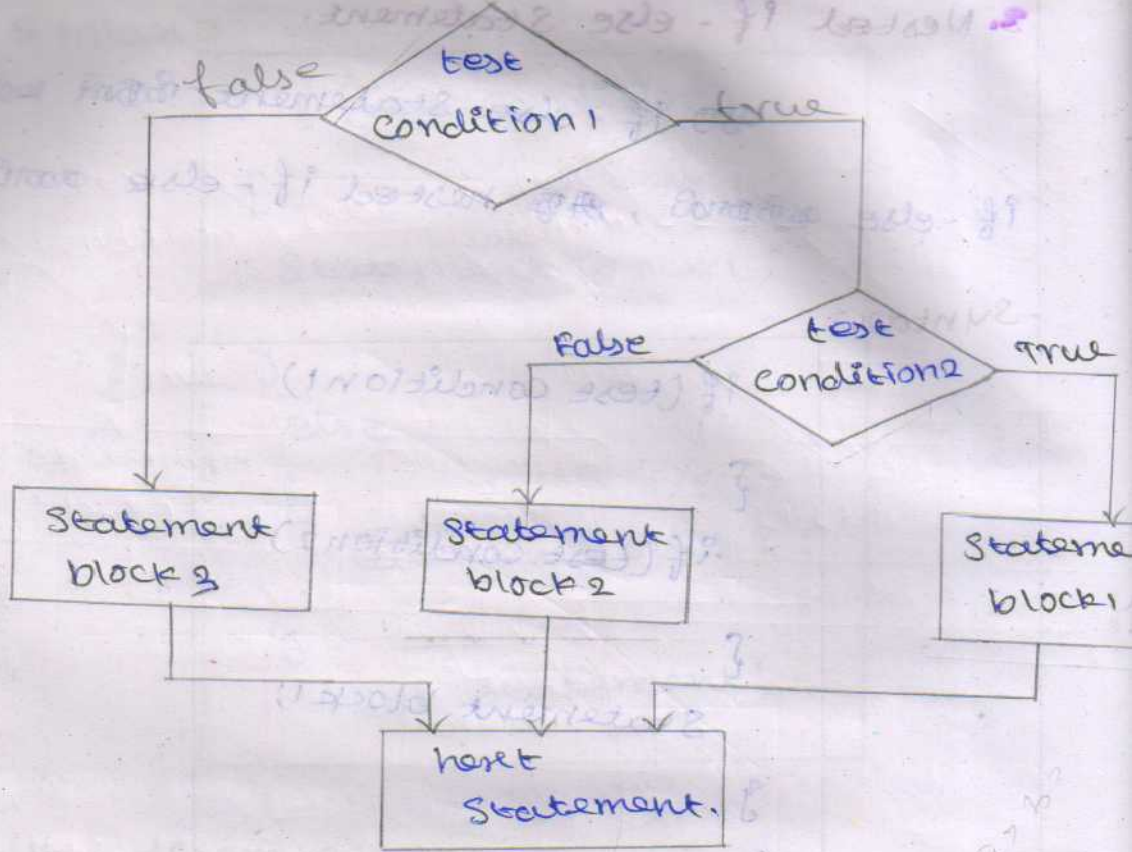
ഒരു if - else Statement - കീഴിൽ ഞാനെങ്കിലും

if - else വെർഷൻ , ഒരു nested if - else വെർഷൻ .

Syntax:

```
if (test condition 1)
{
  if (test condition 2)
  {
    Statement block 1;
  }
  else
  {
    Statement block 2;
  }
}
else
{
  Statement block 3;
}
next statement;
```

ഇതാണ് test condition 1 ൽ check ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഒരു false - യെ ഇതിൽ Statement block 3 execute ചെയ്യുന്നു. Condition 1 True യെ ഇതിൽ test condition 2 ൽ true - യെ ഇതിൽ Statement block 1 execute ചെയ്യുന്നു. false - യെ ഇതിൽ Statement block 2 execute ചെയ്യുന്നു.



eg:

```

if (a > b)

```

```

{

```

```

  if (a > c)

```

```

    System.out.println("a is larger");

```

```

  else

```

```

    System.out.println("c is larger");

```

```

}

```

```

else

```

```

{

```

```

  if (b > c)

```

```

    System.out.println("b is larger");

```

```

  else

```

```

    System.out.println("c is larger");

```

```

}

```

4. else if - ladder.

34 (கனடா) கீழ்க்கண்ட சுவைகளை test

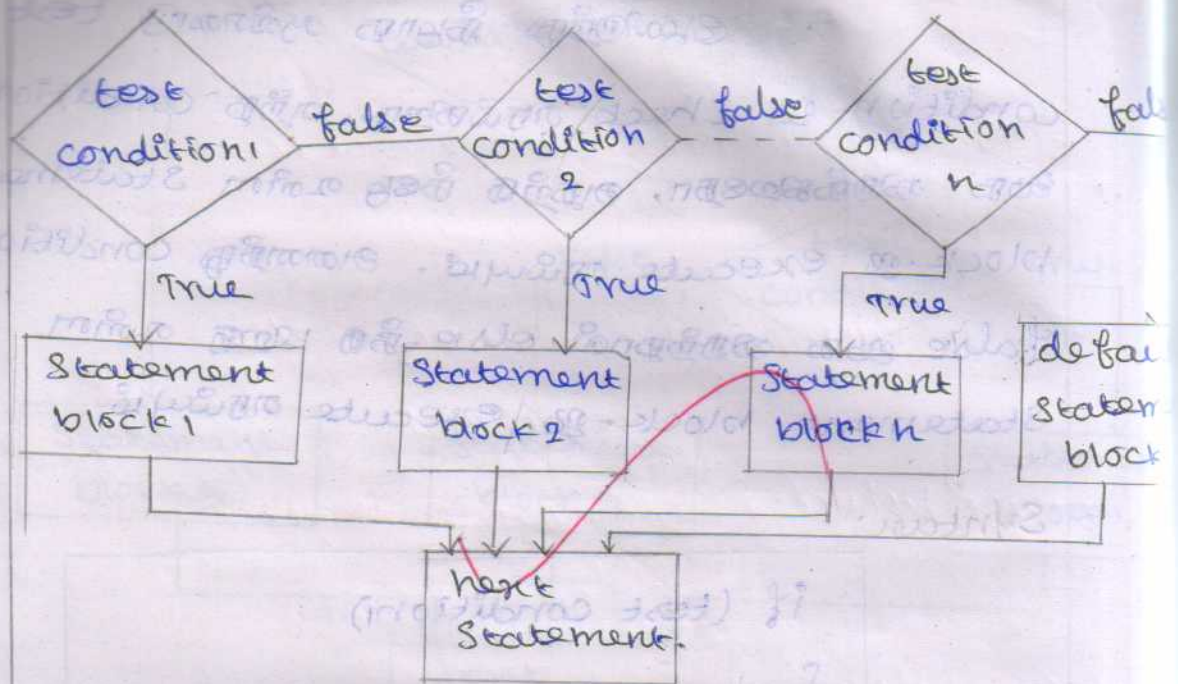
condition-ஐ check செய்கிறது. அந்த condition true ஆக கருக்கிறதானால், அதற்கு கீழே உள்ள statement block-ஐ execute செய்யும். அதன்கீழ் condition-ஐ false ஆக கருக்கிறதால் else-ஐ பற்றி உள்ள statement block-ஐ execute செய்யும்.

Syntax:

```
if (test condition)
{
    Statement block1
}
else if (test condition2)
{
    Statement block2
}
...
else if (test condition n)
{
    Statement block n
}
else
    default statement block
next statement.
```

if(a>b)
{
 if(a>c)
 s.o.p()

default



eg:

```

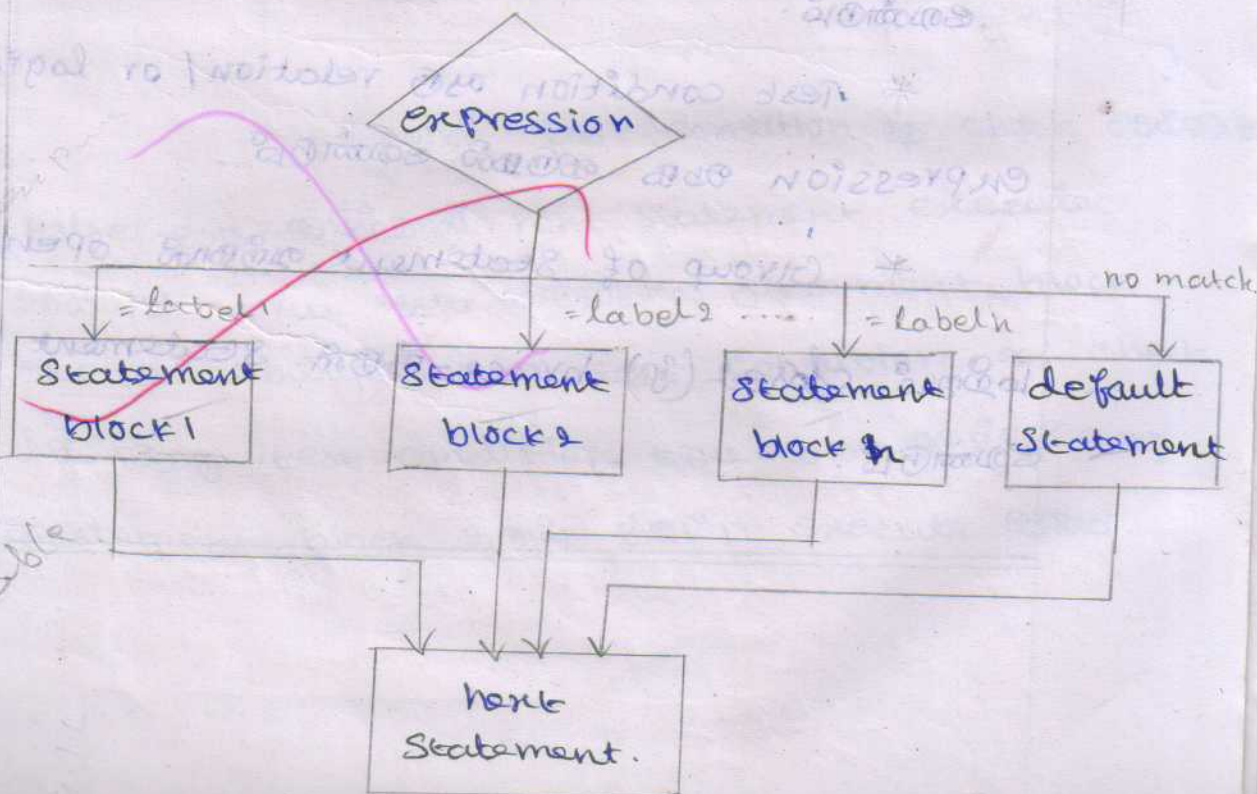
if (a > b)
    System.out.println("a is larger");
else if (a < b)
    System.out.println("b is larger");
else
    System.out.println("a & b are equal");
  
```

5. Switch Statement:

ഇതിൽ expression value-യെ
 കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുക. അത് value-യെ case-ൽ ഉണ്ടായ
 label ഉടൻ compare ചെയ്യുക. അത് label ma
 യുള്ളതാണ്. അത് label-ൽ match ചെയ്താൽ അത്
 default ന്റെ ഉടൻ statement execute ചെയ്യുക

Syntax:

```
switch (expression)
{
  case label 1: statement block 1;
                break;
  case label 2: statement block 2;
                break;
  .....
  case label n: statement block n;
                break;
  default: statement block;
           break;
}
next statement;
```



Switch

Case label

Switch (n)

```
{
  case 1: system.out.println("ONE");
          break;
  case 2: system.out.println("TWO");
          break;
  case 3: system.out.println("THREE");
          break;
  default: system.out.println("Invalid
          data");
           break;
}
```

Rules:

* Test condition சொல்லிய குறியீடுகளை சொல்ல

கொண்டும்.

* Test condition ஒரு relation / or logical
expression உட்க கொண்டும்.

* Group of statement ஒன்றை open({)

கொண்டும் closed (}) brace-களை statement கொண்டும்

கொண்டும்.

3. Explain about looping statement.

Group of Statement - மீண்டும் condition-ஐ

மீண்டும் repeat செய்யும் looping statement
பயன்படுத்தும்.

3 types of looping statements.

1. while loop
2. do-while loop
3. for loop.

1) while loop (Entry controlled loop)

Syntax:

```

while (test condition)
{
    Statement block;
}
next statement;

```

with valid
an valid

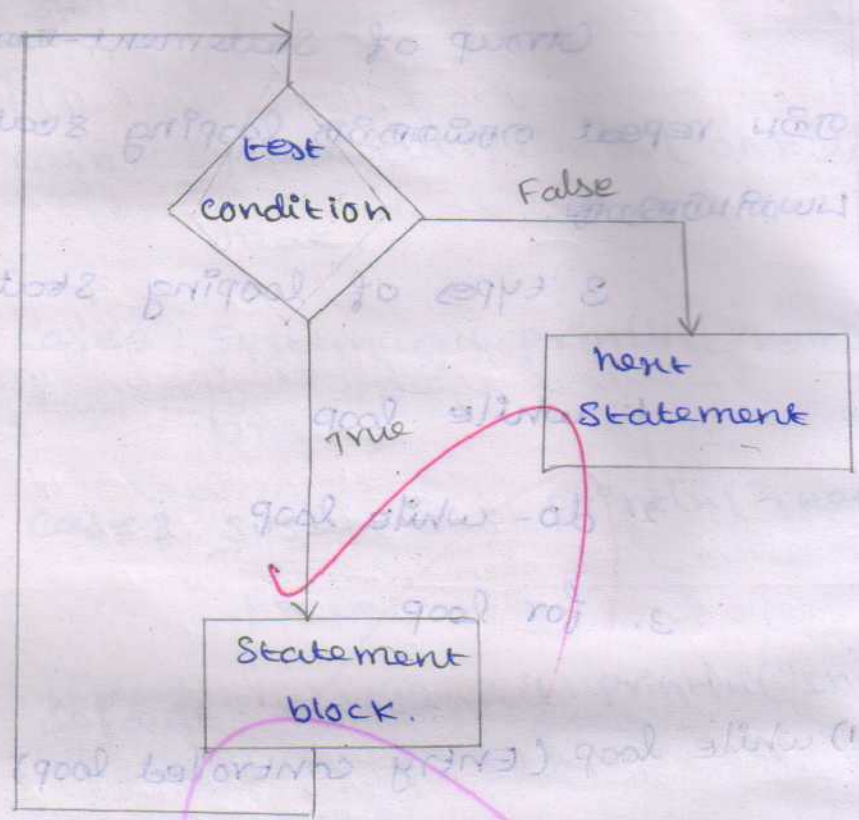
முதலில் test condition-ஐ check செய்யும்

False - ஆக இருந்தால் next statement execute
 செய்யும். True - ஆக இருந்தால் statement block
 execute செய்யும். அதை test condition -ஐ check
 செய்யும். test condition true - ஆக இருந்தால்
 statement block திரும்ப திரும்ப execute ஆகும்.

while (test condition);

next statement;

Flow diagram :



eg -

```
i = 1;
while (i <= 5)
{
    System.out.println("T");
    i++;
}
```

2) do - while loop (exit controlled loop)

Syntax :

```
do
{
    Statement block;
}
while (test condition);
next Statement;
```

கூடுதல் Statement block-ஐ execute

செய்கிறது. பின் test condition-ஐ check செய்யும்.

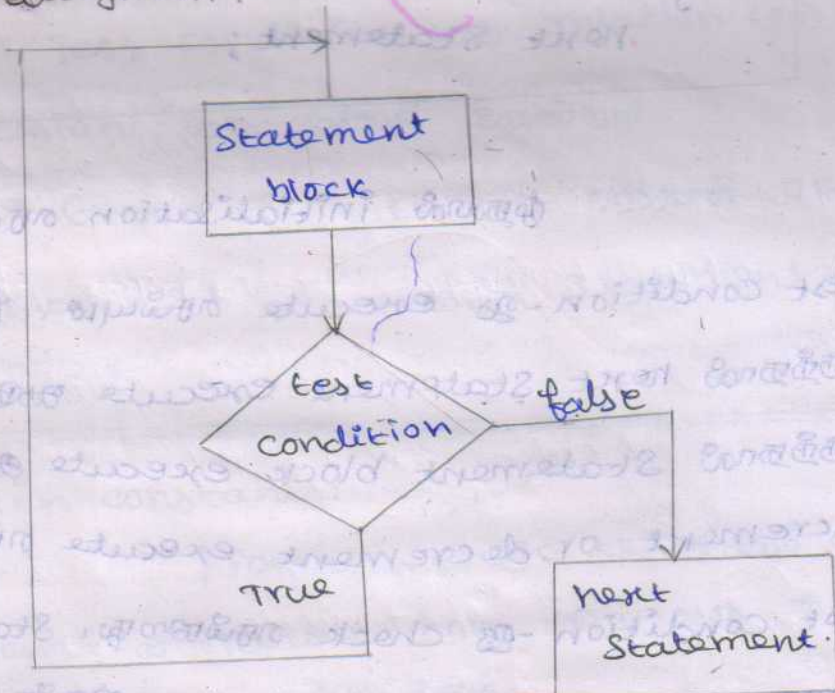
False - ஒரு கருத்து next statement execute ஆகும்.

True - ஒரு கருத்து மீண்டும் statement block execute

ஆகும். test condition true ஒரு கருத்து மீண்டும்

statement block கீழே நேரில் execute ஆகும்.

flow diagram.



eg:

```
i = 1;
do
{
    System.out.println("i");
    i++;
}
while (i <= 5);
```

```
i = 1;
do
{
    System.out.println(i);
    i++;
}
while (i <= 5);
```

3) for-loop

for (initialisation; test condition; increment or decrement)

Statement block;

}

next statement;

initialisation;

முதலில் initialisation செய்யும். பிறகு

test condition-ஐ execute செய்யும். false-ஐக்

கொண்டால் next statement execute ஆகும். true-ஐ

கொண்டால் statement block execute ஆகும். பிறகு

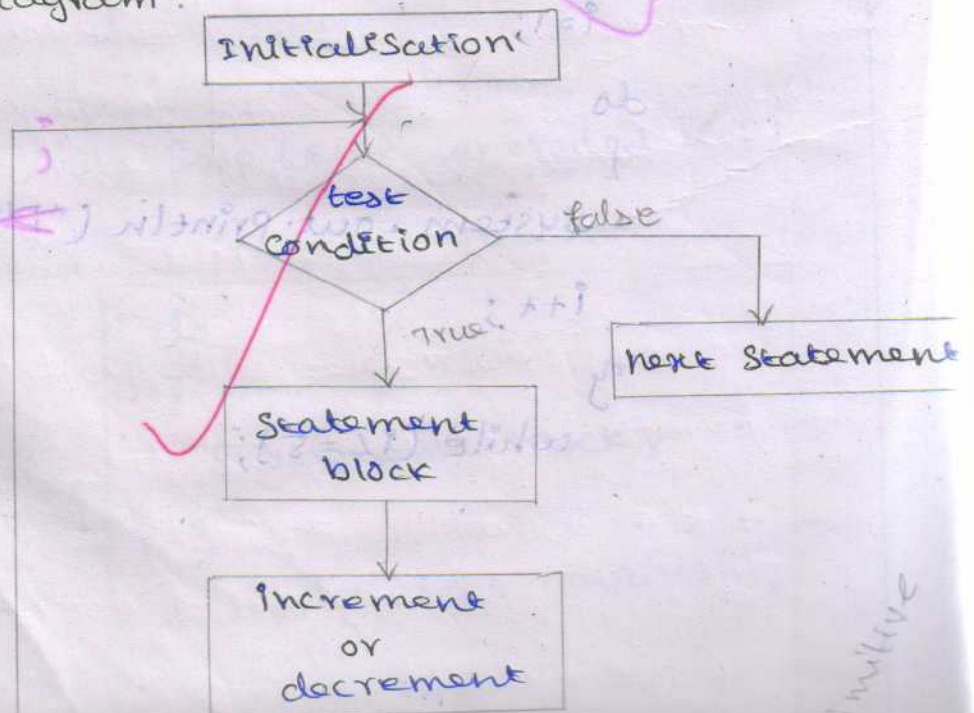
increment or decrement execute செய்யும் பிறகு

test condition-ஐ check செய்யும். statement block

ஆகிய test condition true-ஐக் கொண்டால் மீண்டும்

statement block execute ஆகும்.

Flow diagram:



initialised;

reinitive

eg:

```
for (i = 1; i <= 5; i++)  
{  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

Rules:

- * Test condition **என்றால்** **கூடுதல்** **என்றால்** **என்றால்**
என்றால்.
- * Test condition **யுடல்** **relation** **(உ) logical**
expression - **உடல்** **உடல்** **என்றால்**.
- * Group of Statement **உடல்** **open** **{** **உடல்**
உடல் **closed** **}** **brace** - **உடல்** **Statement** **உடல்**
உடல் **என்றால்**.

II unit

①

Define Array. Explain how will you create one dimensional array.

Array යනු අනුක්ರමිකව ගබඩා කළ data ගබඩාවකි. එය තවදුරටත් උප-අංශ (subscript) භාවිතයෙන් ලබාගත හැක.

One dimensional array

Array යනු subscript භාවිතයෙන් ඒක මානව array ගබඩා කළ හැක.

Creating an Array

① Array declare කිරීම

```
datatype arrayname [ ];
```

datatype - valid Java datatype

arrayname - name of the array

ඒ int x [];

② Memory space allocate කිරීම

```
arrayname = new datatype [size];
```

new - memory allocate කිරීමේ operator

ඒ x = new int [10];

③ Storing values in the array

```
arrayname [subscript] = value;
```

eg. x[1] = 40;

Array now declare multiple empty values

DEFINITION.

```
datatype arrayname [ ] = { value1, value2, ..., valuen }
```

eg int y [] = { 65, 70, 80 };

② Explain about Vector.

Vector is a class. It is dynamic array. create new objects. Vector is different types of objects store numbers. Vector class is in java.util package.

Creation

1) Creating without size

```
Vector vectormame = new Vector();
```

This method of empty Vector create. Vector size 10.

eg Vector v1 = new Vector();

2) Creating with size

Vector vectordname = new Vector(n);

eg Vector v2 = new Vector(7);

③ creating with size and increment.

Vector vectordname = new Vector(n, increment);

eg method n size in Vector create increment methods
 0.5uA → 5. Size longibunay
 Change 2.5A → 5.

eg Vector v3 = new Vector(7, 2);

Methods

method	Use	Example.
1) <u>capacity()</u>	eg method <u>Vector</u> in object store object in store object in store object in	v1.capacity()
2) <u>size()</u>	eg method <u>Vector</u> in store object in object in eg.	v1.size()
3) <u>addElement(object)</u>	eg method <u>Vector</u>	

add the object in object array.

4. insertElement
At (object, n)

is a method vector in
nth position of
object array

V1.insertElement
At("CE")

5. removeElement(
object)

is a method
to remove object
vector is a
remove object.

V1.removeElement
("CE")

6. removeElement
At (n)

is a method
nth position of
array object
remove object.

V1.removeElement
At(4);

removeAllElements()

is a method
vector array
remove all elements
remove object.

V1.removeAllElements();

elementAt (n)

is a method
nth position of
array element
return object.

V1.elementAt(2);

copyInto (array
name)

is a method
vector array
element array
copy array.

V1.copyInto(a);

ArrayList is a class.

dynamic array which can store different types of objects in it.

It is in class java.util.

Package is java.util.

Creation

1) Creating without size

```
ArrayList name = new ArrayList();
```

This method of empty ArrayList creates an array.

eg `ArrayList a1 = new ArrayList();`

2) Creating with size

```
ArrayList name = new ArrayList(n);
```

This method n size is of ArrayList.

Create an array.

eg `ArrayList a2 = new ArrayList(4);`

Methods

method	Use	Example
1) size()	This method array list in store original object in it.	a1.size();

2) add (object)	This method arraylistin from 0th index objectos add karinchi.	a1.add(2, ...)
3) add(n, object)	This method objectos nth positionn in add karinchi.	a1.add(2, ...)
4) remove(n)	This method nth positionn in 2nd objectos remove karinchi.	a1.remove(2)
5) clear()	This method array listin karantho shariki elementshiki remove karinchi.	a1.clear();
6) get(n)	This method array listin nth positionn 2nd elementos return karinchi.	a1.get(3);
7) set(n, object)	This method nth positionn in 2nd objectos karantho object shi replace karinchi.	a1.set(2, "ECE");

What is wrapper class? Explain

class shikari primitive datatyperin

Object wrapper, unboxing, boxing.
 type is convert into wrapper class. Every
 class belongs java.lang package in wrapper. (4)

Primitive data type	Classname
int	<u>I</u> nteger
float	<u>F</u> loat
byte	<u>B</u> yte
short	<u>S</u> hort
char	<u>C</u> har
double	<u>D</u> ouble
boolean	<u>B</u> oolean

wrapper class me wrapper class ke by zoro

- Conversions in wrapper class.
- 1) Converting primitive datatype to object
 - 2) Converting object to primitive datatype
 - 3) Converting primitive number to string object
 - 4) Converting string object to primitive number
 - 5) Converting string object to number object.
- 1) Converting primitive datatype to object.

Primitive datatype ke object ke banayate hai
 wrapper class.

classname objectname = new classname

eg Convert int to Integer object

Integer k1 = new Integer(60);

2) Converting object to primitive datatype.

objects Primitive datatype

datatype variablename = objectname.typeValue();

eg Convert float ^{object} to float ~~datatype~~ datatype.

float s1 = f1.floatValue();

3) Converting primitive number to String object

Primitive datatype String object

toString()

String objectname = classname.toString(value);

eg Convert int to string object

String s2 = Integer.toString(67);

4) Converting String object to primitive number

String objects primitive numbers

parseInt()

datatype variable = classname.parseName(string object);

int
5) Convert

5) Converting String object to number object

String object to number object
longitudinal value of ()

Classname objectname = classname . valueOf (String object);

eg Convert string object to float object

Float f2 = Float.valueOf("5");

3 marks

1) Give the difference between Array and ArrayList

Array	ArrayList
1) Fixed size longitudinal.	Dynamic size longitudinal.
2) It is only sequential data store only.	It is sequential data store only.
3) It is elements insert longitudinal delete only.	It is elements insert longitudinal delete only.

III unit

(1)

1. Explain about String.

String is a double quotation in

group of characters.

Java treats String as a String class object.

String class is located in

Java.lang package.

Object content is given by

creation

	Syntax	Example
1. creating a empty string	<pre>String name = new String();</pre>	<pre>String s1 = new String();</pre>
2. creating string with characters	<pre>String name = new String (value);</pre>	<pre>String s2 = new String ("good");</pre>
3. creating string with another string	<pre>String name = new String (string object);</pre>	<pre>String s3 = new String (s2);</pre>
4. creating a string using substring	<pre>String name = new String (string, m, n);</pre> <p>m - starting position n - number of characters</p>	<pre>char x [] = { 'p', 'r', 'o', 'g' }; String s4 = new String (x, 2, 3); (s4 = rog)</pre>

Methods

```
String object.methodname();
```

```
String s1 = new String("Example");
```

Method	Use	example:
1. length()	Stringor lengthos ಬೂರಿಬರಿಯೆಡೆ ಲೂರಿಬರಿಯೆಡೆ	s1.length()
2. toLowerCase()	Stringin 2orin Characteros lower Case os leirigirig.	s1.toLowerCase()
3. toUpperCase()	Stringin 2orin Characteros UPPER Case os leirigirig.	s1.toUpperCase()
4. trim()	Stringor 2orin 2orin blank Spaces delete oririg.	s1.trim()
5. concat(s1)	s1 or calling string 2orin oririg.	s2.concat(s1)
6. equals(s1)	s1 or calling string equal os 2orin or string check oririg. 2orin equal os 2orin true return oririg. 2orin oririg false return oririg	s2.equals(s1)
7. substring(n)	nth position oririg Stringos return oririg.	s1.substring(5)
8. indexOf(ch)	Stringin char first positionos return oririg.	s1.indexOf('a')

2. Explain about Stringbu~~bb~~er class. (2)

Stringbu~~bb~~er class variable length
 String create object
 class java.lang package
 Stringbu~~bb~~er object content
 creation

	Syntax	Example
1. creating a empty string bu bb er (16 memory space allocate)	<code>StringBubber name = new StringBubber();</code>	<code>StringBubber n1 = new StringBubber();</code>
2. creating a string bu bb er of size n	<code>StringBubber name = new StringBubber(n);</code>	<code>StringBubber n2 = new StringBubber (20);</code>
3. creating a stringbu bb er with initial value	<code>StringBubber name = new StringBubber("string");</code>	<code>StringBubber n3 = new StringBubber("Book");</code>

Methods

`StringBubber object . methodName();`

`StringBubber b1 = new StringBubber("College");`

Method	use	Example
1) length()	String Bu bb er ^{actual} length <code>StringBubber b1 = new StringBubber("College");</code> <code>b1.length();</code>	<code>b1.length();</code>
2) capacity()	String Bu bb er ^{maximum length} capacity <code>StringBubber b1 = new StringBubber("College");</code> <code>b1.capacity();</code>	<code>b1.capacity();</code>

3) <code>setLength(n)</code>	String builder object's length is set as n. ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ	<code>b1.setLength(3);</code>
4) <code>append(s1)</code>	s1 is string builder object's content. ಬಳಸಿ	<code>b1.append(s1);</code>
5) <code>reverse()</code>	String builder object's reverse is. ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ	<code>b1.reverse();</code>
6) <code>insert(n, s1)</code>	String builder object's nth position is s1. ಬಳಸಿ	<code>b1.insert(0, "adj");</code>
7) <code>setCharAt(n, ch)</code>	String builder object's nth position is character ch. ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ.	<code>b1.setCharAt(5, 'E');</code>

3. Explain about class and object.

class is a user defined data type.

ಇದನ್ನು data type ಮತ್ತು methods ಮತ್ತು variables.

```

class classname
{
    datatype variable1;
    - - - - -
    datatype variablen;
    datatype methodname (parameters)
    {
        statements
    }
}

```

- 1) class in declare variable in instance variable
- 2) class in declare method in instance method
- 3) class in member variable in instance method

es

```

class point
{
    int x, y;
    void read (int a, int b)
    {
        x = a;
        y = b;
    }
    void display()
    {
        System.out.println ("x = " + x);
        System.out.println ("y = " + y);
    }
}

```

Object

class type variable in object instance
 object create instance
 variable in memory space allocate

creating object

- 1) Declare object

```

Classname object1, object2 ... .. objectN;

```

es

```

Point P1, P2;

```

- 2) Allocate memory space

new operator
 memory space allocate

```

object1 = new classname();
object2 = new classname();
-----
objectn = new classname();

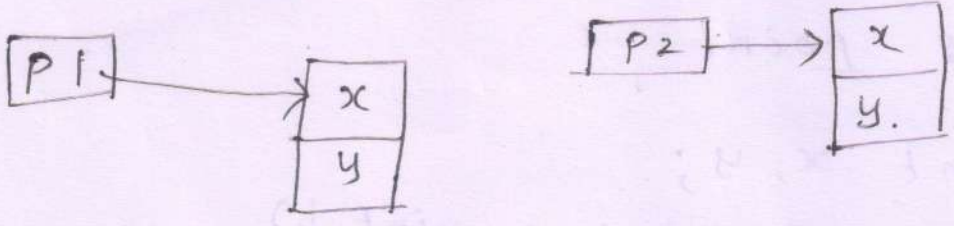
```

eg

```

P1 = new point();
P2 = new point();

```



Accessing class member.

object @ var class member access

Drawdown

```

object . variable
object . methodname();

```

eg

```

P1 . x = 10 ;      P1 . display();

```

4. Explain about constructor

Constructor is a special method. It is used to initialize instance variables of a class. Constructor is called when an object is created. Call.

```

constructorname (arguments)
{
    statements
}

```

eg

```

point ()
{
    x = 40;
    y = 60;
}

```

Rules

1. constructorname is classname.

2. Constructor is return type void. (4)

Constructor constructor constructor constructor.

① Constructor without arguments or default constructor
 Constructor's argument is not given or given
 as default constructor.

② Constructor with arguments or parameterised constructor
 Constructor's argument is given, as
 constructor with argument.

eg ①

```
point ()
{
  x = 40;
  y = 50;
}
```

②

```
point (int a, int b)
{
  x = a;
  y = b;
}
```

5. Explain 1) constructor overloading 2) Nesting of methods 3) this keyword.

Constructor Overloading

eg ③ class
 Constructor's argument is not given.

eg ④ class
 Constructor overloading

eg

```
class point
{
  int x, y;
  point ()
  {
    x = 100;
    y = 40;
  }
  point (int a, int b)
  {
    x = a;
    y = b;
  }
}
```

eg 2:

```
class sum
{
  int x, y;
  sum ()
  {
    x = 10;
    y = 20;
  }
  int total ()
  {
    return (x+y);
  }
  void display ()
  {
    s.o.p("sum=" + total());
  }
}
```

② Nesting of methods

class is a container of method, this class is a container of method as call operation this nesting of methods is possible.

eg Below is an example, display() method is called from total() method.

③ this keyword : this is an implicit pointer to the hidden class.

this keyword is used to access instance variables, instance methods, and object address.

eg Class Example

```
{
    int x = 10;
    void display()
    {
        int x = 40;
        s.o.p ("x = " + x);
        s.o.p ("x = " + this.x);
    }
}
```

6. Explain about static members.

class is a container of variable, instance methods, static keyword, and instance method.

Static member is a member of the class.

Characteristics

1) Static methods are called without creating an object of the class.

```
class_name . static_method_name ();
```


- 2) static method + static variable on 61666 access on row 6446.
- 3) static ~~member~~ ^{variable} on row 6 common memory allocate on row 1146.
- 4) static member on 68 ^{class} this mainly super ^{class} keyword on row 1146.

Syntax

```

class name
{
    static datatype
    variable;
    . . . . .
    static datatype
    method ( )
    {
        . . . . .
    }
}

```

eg Class Example

```

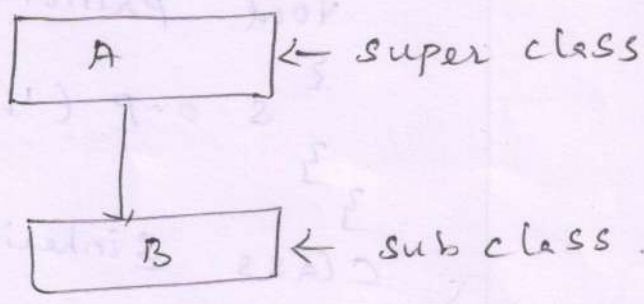
{
    static int x = 40;
    static void print ( )
    {
        s-o-p ("x = " + x);
    }
}

```

Q. Explain about inheritance or Explain the different types of inheritance.

Inheritance

class 4th class 2nd



class super (or) Base (or) parent class or derived (or) child class

Advantages

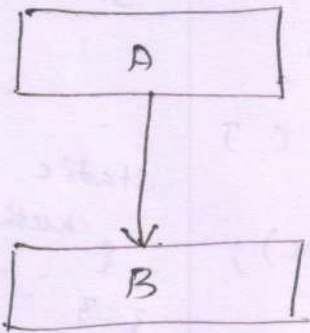
- 1) Execution time is less memory space
- 2) Programmer can write less code
- 3) Program can be written in less code

Types of inheritance for classes

- ① Single inheritance
- ② Hierarchical inheritance
- ③ Multilevel inheritance
- ④ Multiple inheritance

Single inheritance

One super class and one sub class relationship, this is single inheritance.



Syntax

```

class name2 extends name1
{
    ...
}
  
```

name2 - subclass name
 name1 - superclass name
 class, extends - keywords.

eg.

```

class First
{
    int x;
    First(int a)
    {
        x = a;
    }
    void print()
    {
        s.o.p(x);
    }
}
  
```

```

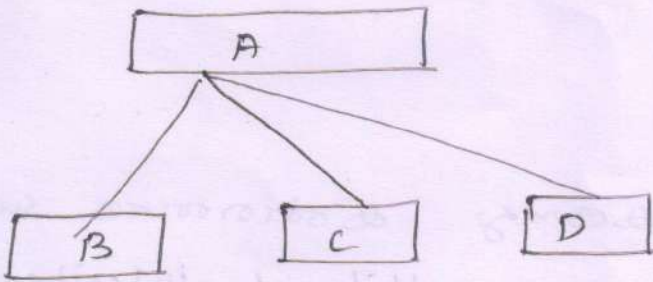
class Second extends First
{
    int y;
    Second(int p, int q)
    {
  
```

```

super(p);
        y = q;
    }
    void print()
    {
        s.o.p(y);
    }
}
class Inheritance
{
    public static void main
    (String args[])
    {
        Second s1 = new
        Second(5, 20);
        s1.print();
    }
}
  
```

② Hierarchical inheritance

of a super class ഒരു super class-ന്റെ
 General sub class സാധാരണ sub class
 Hierarchical inheritance ഹൈറാർക്കിക്കൽ ഇൻഹെറിറ്റൻസ്



Syntax

```

class name2 extends name1
{
}

class name3 extends name1
{
}

class name4 extends name2
{
}

class name5 extends name3
{
}
    
```

class, extends - keywords
 name1 - Super class-ന്റെ പേര്
 name2, name3, ..., name5 - Sub class-ന്റെ പേര്

ex

```

class First
{
    int x;
    First(int a)
    {
        x = a;
    }
    void print()
    {
        s.o.p(x);
    }
}

class Second extends First
{
    int y;
    Second(int p, int q)
    {
        super(p);
        y = q;
    }
    void print()
    {
    }
}
    
```

```

}

s.o.p(y);
}

class Third extends First
{
    int k;
    Third(int p, int q)
    {
        super(p);
        k = q;
    }
    void print2()
    {
        s.o.p(k);
    }
}

class Hinheritance
{
    p s v m ( )
    {
        Second s1 = new Second(
    }
}
    
```

```
Third t1 = new Third(40, 60);
```

```
s1.print1();
```

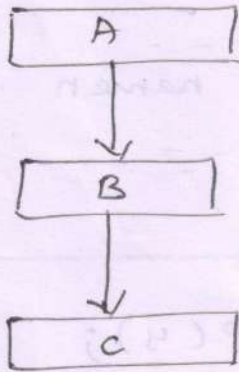
```
t1.print2();
```

```
s1.print();
```

```
}
}
```

③ Multilevel inheritance.

ଏକ sub class ରୁ ଅନ୍ୟ sub class 2 ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇ, ଏହା multilevel inheritance କୁହାଯায়।



Syntax

```

class name2 extends name1
{
  ---
}
class name3 extends name2
{
  ---
}
class nameN extends nameN-1
{
  ---
}
  
```

class, extends - keywords

name1 - superclass
ରୂପ

name2, name3 ... nameN - sub
class ରୂପ

class ରୂପ

eg

```
class First
```

```
{
```

```
---
```

```
}
class Second extends First
```

```
{
```

```
---
```

```
}
class Third extends Second
```

```
{
```

```
---
```

class Min inheritance

```
{
```

```
printVM();
```

```
{
```

```
Third t1 =
```

```
new Third(10, 40,
```

```
60);
```

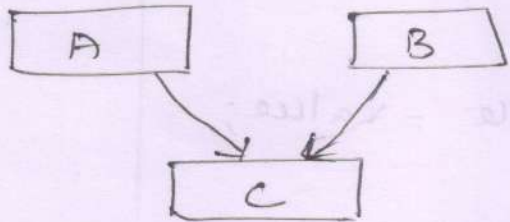
```
t1.print2();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

④ Multiple inheritance

අනෙකුත් 60% Super class හිමි කරන අය Sub class 2 ක් වැඩි වැඩි, එය multiple inheritance වලට අදාළ. එහි implement වන්නේ interface වලට වැඩි වැඩි.



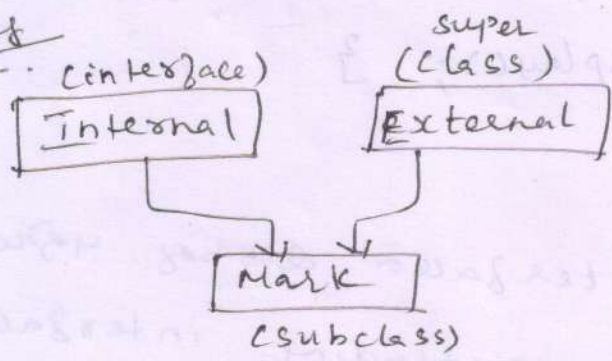
extends, class, implements - keywords
 name1 - Super class වෙත
 name2 - Subclass වෙත
 interface1, ..., interfaceN -
 interface වලට වැඩි වැඩි

Syntax

```

class name2 extends name1 implements interface1,
interface2, ..., interfaceN
{
  -----
}
  
```

eg



```

class Mark extends External
  implements Internal
{
  -----
}
  
```

```

interface Internal
{
  -----
}

class External
{
  -----
}
  
```

```

class Main
{
  public void m()
  {
    Mark m1 = new Mark
      (...);
  }
}
  
```

8. Define interface. Explain how it is created, extended and implemented with example.

Interface is a user defined datatype, which is abstract method, final variable.

Syntax

```

interface name
{
    final datatype variable = value;
    ---
    abstract datatype methodname();
    ---
}
    
```

eg

```

interface Area
{
    float pi = 3.142;
    abstract void display();
}
    
```

eg interface Y extends Area

```

{
    ---
}
    
```

extending interface

interface 2 or more interface ko extend karne ko kehte hain

interface ko extend karne ko kehte hain

```

interface name2 extends name1, ...namen
{
    ---
}
    
```

eg

Implementing interface

Define interface ko implement karne ko kehte hain

interface mein variables ko jayegi method class inherit krke. interface mein method class mein define krskayenge.

```
class name1 implements interface1, interface2 ---
{
  -----
}

```

```

eg
interface Area
{
    float pi = 3.14f;
    abstract void display();
}

class Circle implements Area
{
    int r;
    Circle (int a)
    {
        r = a;
    }

    public void display()
    {
        s.o.p ("Area = " + (pi * r * r));
    }
}

```

9) Explain about final variable, final method and final class.

final variable : variable declaration ke poore mein final keyword use krke, jiske variable final variable hoenge. final variable ke value ko change krskayenge.

```
final datatype variable = value;
```

eg final double pi = 3.14;

final method: method definition & keyword. final method subclass override.

```
final datatype method name ( )  
{  
  ---  
  ---  
}
```

eg final void display ()
{
 s-o-p (x);
}

final class: class declaration & keyword. final class subclass.

```
final class name  
{  
  ---  
  ---  
}
```

eg final class point
{
 int x, y;

}

⑩ Explain about abstract method & abstract class.

abstract method: method declaration & keyword. abstract method definition subclass override.

abstract datatype methodname();

eg abstract void Print();

abstract class : class declaration & provides

abstract keyword, abstract class object create

```
abstract class name
{
  ---
  ---
}
```

eg abstract class X
{

}

ii write short notes

overriding methods, superclass define, subclass redefine, overriding method, call keyword

eg class First
{ int x;
void display()
{ s.o.p(x);
}

super.display();
s.o.p(y);
}
class sample
{
p s v m ()
{
second s1 =
new second(),
s1.display();
}

class second extends First
{ int y;
void display()
{

12) Explain about visibility control.

ଏକ class ରେ 2000 variable ବିଷୟରେ method ରେ
 ବିଷୟ class ରେ (x) subclass ରେ (y) package ରେ
 ବିଷୟରେ ବିଷୟରେ, access modifier
 ବିଷୟରେ ବିଷୟରେ access modifier ବିଷୟରେ

- 1) public
- 2) private
- 3) protected
- 4) friendly
- 5) private protected

(modifier ବିଷୟରେ ବିଷୟରେ ବିଷୟରେ, friendly ବିଷୟରେ
 ବିଷୟରେ ବିଷୟରେ)
Syntax

```

accessmodifier datatype variable;
accessmodifier datatype methodname()
{
  ---
}
    
```

	private	public	protected	friendly	private protected
Same class	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sub class in the same package	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Other class in the same package	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Sub class in other package	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Other class in other package	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

eg. private int ty;
 protected void print();
 {

 }

IV unit

①

1. Define Package. Explain how will you create and access a package.

Package ମନେକରି classes ବ୍ୟବହାର
interfacation ମନେକରି ଥିବେ.

Creating package

1. Packageର declare ମନେକରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି

```
package packagename;
```

2. Packageର classର public କିମ୍ବା define ମନେକରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି.

```
public class name  
{  
    .....  
}
```

3. Package nameର ଅଧିକ subdirectoryର create ମନେକରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି.

```
C:\jdk1.7\bin>md packagename  
C:\jdk1.7\bin>cd packagename  
C:\jdk1.7\bin\packagename>
```

4. Subdirectoryର programର save ମନେକରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି.

5. Programର compile ମନେକରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି.

eg

```

Package college;

Public class student
{
    string name;
    int regno;

    Public student (string n1, int r)
    {
        name = n1;
        regno = r;
    }

    Void display()
    {
        System.out.println ("Name = " + name);
        System.out.println ("Regno = " + r);
    }
}

```

ඔබගේ Programය College යන subdirectory
 Create කරනු ලබන අතර Store කරනු ලබන්නේ.

- i.e c --- > md college
- c --- > cd college
- c --- | college >

Accessing a Package

Packageය ඔබගේ subdirectory access

කරන්නේ.

- ① By specifying the fully qualified class name
- ② By using import statement.

① By specifying the fully qualified classname

```
Package1.[Package2].[Package3].classname.obj;
```

eg
Java.util.Vector.obj;

② By using import statement

```
import Package1.[Package2].....classname;  
or  
import Package1.[Package2].....*;
```

eg
import college.student or import college.*;

eg
import college.*;

```
class Example
```

```
{  
    public static void main (String args[])
```

```
{  
    student s1 = new student ("Jeya", 4025);
```

```
    s1.display();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

② Define Applet. Explain how an applet is created and executed.

Applet is an internet application window running Java program.

Creating an Applet.

Applet create graphics classes.

Applet class

class extend class applet
class java.applet
package is
method

- 1) `init()` - applet variables initialise
- 2) `start()` - applet run
- 3) `stop()` - applet execution stop
- 4) `destroy()` - applet memory release
- 5) `paint()` - graphical output applet display

Graphics class

class drawstring() method
package is
class java.awt

Syntax

```
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;
public class classname extends Applet
{
    ...
    public void init()
    {
        ...
    }
    public void paint(Graphics g)
    {
        ...
    }
}
```

```

eg: import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;

public class Applet6 extends Applet
{
    public void paint (Graphics g)
    {
        g.drawString("welcome", 20, 80);
    }
}

```

Executing an applet

Applet ു ഓരോരും ഡൗൺലോഡ് ചെയ്ത് execute ചെയ്യാം.

- 1) using appletviewer command
- 2) using webbrowser command.

using appletviewer command

- 1) applet tag ു program ന് ഒപ്പിടേണ്ടതാണ്.
- 2) ഏതു ഹിസ് program ു .java extension ന് save ചെയ്യാം.
- 3) javac command ന്റെ compile ചെയ്യാം.
- 4) appletviewer command ു ഡൗൺലോഡ് ചെയ്ത് run ചെയ്യാം.

```

appletviewer classname.java

```

```

eg: // <applet code = "Applet6" width = 400 height = 600 >
// <applet >
import java.awt.*;

```

```

import java.applet.*;
public class Applet6 extends Applet
{
    public void paint (Graphics g)
    {
        g.drawString ("GOOD", 30, 80);
    }
}

```

2) using web browser

- 1) Applet programos .java extension save oru, compile oru browser.
- 2) HTML programin applet tag use oru. Bin directory in .html extension save oru browser.
- 3) web browser in html files run oru browser.

```

<html>
<body>
<applet code = "Applet6" width = 400
height = 400 >
</applet>
</body>
</html>

```

3) Explain about Applet Life cycle.
 Applet life cycle in oru state in browser.

- 1) Initialization state
- 2) Running state
- 3) Idle or stopped state
- 4) Dead state
- 5) Display state.

1) Initialization state.

ഈ applet life cycle ൽ ആദ്യ state ആണ്. ഈ variables ന്റെ initialise ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ. `init()` ന്റെ method ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ ആണ്. `init()` ന്റെ method ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ ആണ്.

```
public void init()
{
  .....
  .....
}
```

Rules

- i) ഈ state applet life cycle ൽ ആദ്യ ഘട്ടം ആണ്.
- ii) ഈ method ന്റെ applet program ന്റെ `override` ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ ആണ്.

2) Running state

ഈ applet life cycle ൽ `start()` method ന്റെ `back arrow` ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ ആണ്. `start()` method ന്റെ `back arrow` ന്റെ പ്ലാൻ ആണ്.

```
public void start()
{
  .....
}
```

Rules

- i) ഈ state applet life cycle ൽ ആദ്യ ഘട്ടം ആണ്.

6 වන පෙළපත්තිය

වගන්ති (b)

ii) a)

3) Idle or stopped state

මෙම තත්වයේ ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන තත්වය වේ. stop() ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් මෙම තත්වයට ඇප්ලට් පත්වේ.

```
public void stop()
{
    ...
}
```

Rules

- i) මෙම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන තත්වයට පත්වේ.
- ii) a)
- iii) b)

4) Dead state

මෙම තත්වය ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ අවසාන තත්වය වේ. destroy() ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් මෙම තත්වයට ඇප්ලට් පත්වේ. මෙම තත්වයේ ඇප්ලට් මතකයෙන් ඉවත් කෙරේ.

```
public void destroy()
{
    ...
}
```

Rules

- i) මෙම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ අවසාන තත්වයට පත්වේ.
- ii) a)

5) Display state

මෙම තත්වය ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන තත්වය වේ. applet in display තත්වයට පත්වීමෙන් මෙම තත්වයට ඇප්ලට් පත්වේ. paint() ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් මෙම තත්වයට ඇප්ලට් පත්වේ.

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
    ...
}
```

Rules

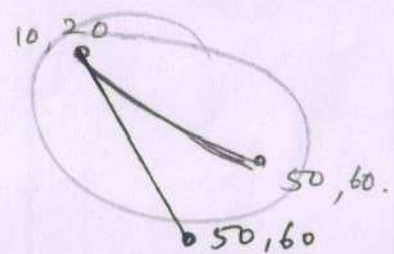
- i) මෙම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ඇප්ලට් ජීවන චක්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන තත්වයට පත්වේ.
- ii) a)
- iii) b)

4) Explain about Graphics class.

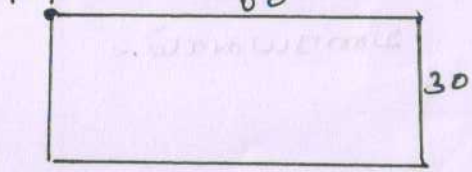
Graphics class is a part of the Java.awt package. It contains various methods for drawing images and shapes on the screen.

Example

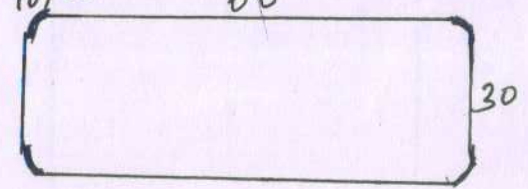
```
Graphics g;
g.drawLine(10, 20, 50, 60)
```



```
g.drawRect(10, 10, 60, 30)
```



```
g.drawRoundRect(10, 10, 60, 30, 5, 7)
```



method	use	syntax
--------	-----	--------

Line
 drawLine() is a method to draw a line between two points.

```
drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2);
x1, y1 - starting point
x2, y2 - end point.
```


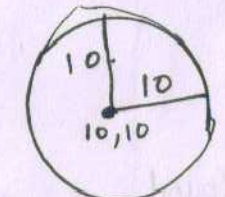
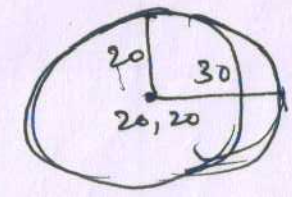
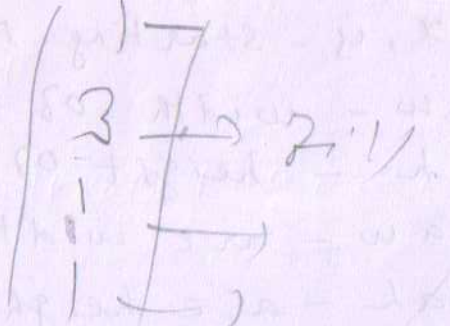
Rectangle
 drawRect() is a method to draw a sharp corner rectangle.


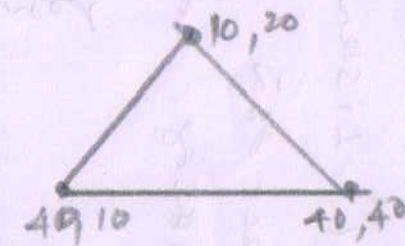
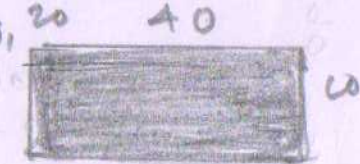
```
drawRect(x, y, w, h);
x, y - starting point
w - width of rectangle
h - height of rectangle.
```

drawRoundRect() is a method to draw a rounded corner rectangle.

```
drawRoundRect(x, y, w, h, aw, ah);
x, y - starting point
w - width of rectangle
h - height of rectangle
aw - arc width
ah - arc height
```



method	USE	Syntax	Example
<p>3) draw3Drect()</p>	<p>இந்த method 3D rectangle டிரைவ் செய்ய பயன்படுகிறது.</p> 	<p>draw3Drect(x, y, w, h, b);</p> <p>x, y - starting point w - width h - height b - either true or false.</p>	<p>g.drawRect(30, 30, 70, 20, 1);</p>
<p><u>circle</u></p> <p>drawOval()</p>	<p>இந்த method circle or oval டிரைவ் செய்ய பயன்படுகிறது.</p>  	<p>drawOval(x, y, w, h);</p> <p>x, y - starting point w - width h - height</p> <p>(w, h value same as circle டிரைவ் செய்ய பயன்படுகிறது)</p> 	<p>g.drawOval(20, 20, 40, 40);</p> <p>g.drawOval(20, 20, 30, 20);</p>

method	use	Syntax	Example
<u>Arcs</u> drawArc()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು arc ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.	drawArc(x, y, width, height, startAngle);	g.drawArc(20, 20, 40, 50, 0, 180); 
<u>polygon</u> drawPolygon()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು polygon ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.	drawPolygon(x[], y[], P) x[] - x coordinate values y[] - y coordinate values P - number of points.	g.drawPolygon(x1, y1, 3); x1[] = {40, 40, 10}; y1[] = {10, 40, 20}; 
<u>Filling</u>			
1) fillRect()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image	syntax same as above	
2) fillRoundRect()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image	except draw replaced by fill	
3) fill3DRect()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image	fill	
4) fillOval()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image		
5) fillArc()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image		
6) fillPolygon()	ಈ method ಅನ್ನು image		
		eg fillRect(10, 20, 40, 10) →	

Name	use	methods	
1. <u>ActionListener</u>	Button Press (1) menu item (x) list item select generate event listen process	<pre> void actionPerformed (ActionEvent e) { } </pre>	<p>Source object generate event monitor object process</p>
2. <u>AdjustmentListener</u>	scrollbar move generate event listen process	<pre> void adjustmentValueChanged (AdjustmentEvent e) { } </pre>	<p>Source object generate event monitor object process</p>
3. <u>ItemListener</u>	checkbox or choice item click generate event listen process	<pre> void itemStateChanged (ItemEvent e) { } </pre>	<p>Source object generate event monitor object process</p>

5) Explain about event listener.

Event Listener object of object. It

Source object generate event
monitor object process

Name	Use	methods
4. <u>KeyListener</u>	Keyboard on type (x) release (or) keypress జాబ్ Events generate జాబ్ events listen on the process on the way	<pre> Void keyPressed (KeyEvent e) { ... } Void keyReleased (KeyEvent e) { ... } Void keyTyped (KeyEvent e) { ... } </pre>
5. <u>MouseListener</u>	mouse on click (x) release (x) component enter (x) exit Events generate జాబ్ events listen on the process on the way	<pre> Void mouseClicked (MouseEvent e) { ... } Void mousePressed (MouseEvent e) { ... } Void mouseReleased (MouseEvent e) { ... } Void mouseEntered (MouseEvent e) { ... } Void mouseExited (MouseEvent e) { ... } </pre>

Name & Use

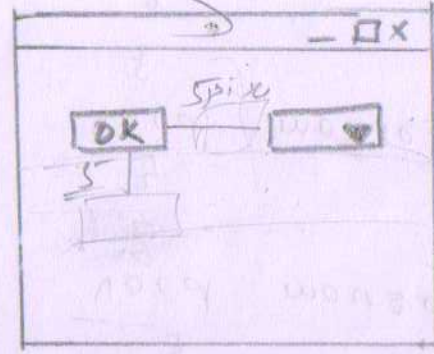
Constructor

Example

1. FlowLayout
 (ഒരു control ന്റെ
 left to right
 ൽ place ന്നുവേണ്ട)
 Control ന്നുവേണ്ട
 5 pixel ന്റെ gap ഉണ്ട്
 (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ)

① FlowLayout (alignment)
 alignment -
 FlowLayout.CENTER
 FlowLayout.LEFT
 FlowLayout.RIGHT

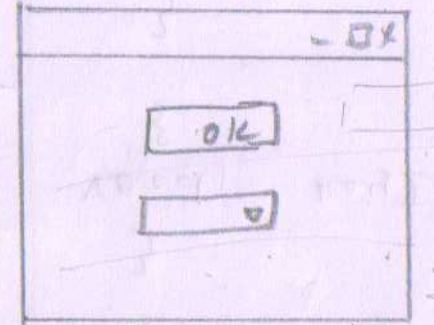
② FlowLayout (alignment,
 hgap, vgap)



2. GridLayout
 (ഒരു control ന്റെ
 row & column
 ൽ place ന്നുവേണ്ട)

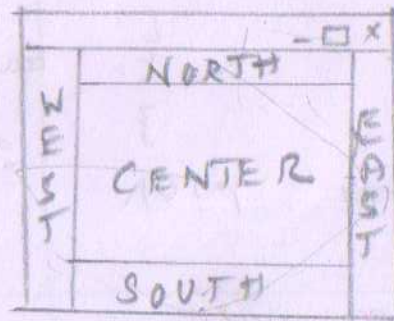
① GridLayout ()
 ഒരു 1 row 1 column
 ന്റെ ന്നുവേണ്ടി.

② GridLayout (row, column)



3. BorderLayout
 (ഒരു control ന്റെ
 window ന്റെ
 edge ൽ place ന്നുവേണ്ട)

① BorderLayout ()
 ഒരു control ന്റെ
 north, south, east, west
 ന്റെ center
 ൽ place ന്നുവേണ്ടി.



1. FlowLayout
2. BorderLayout
3. GridLayout

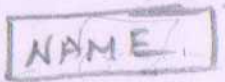
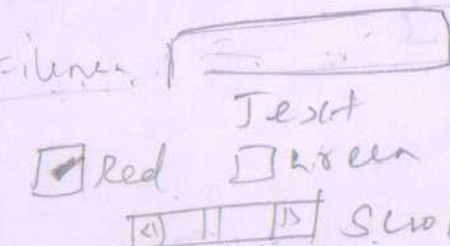

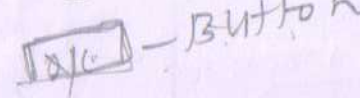
6) Explain about window manager GUI control ന്റെ arrange
 Layout manager
 Window manager
 GUI control ന്റെ arrange
 Window manager
 GUI control ന്റെ arrange

② BorderLayout (L)

L may be

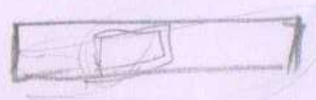
- BorderLayout. CENTER
- BorderLayout. NORTH
- BorderLayout. SOUTH
- BorderLayout. EAST
- BorderLayout. WEST

⑦ Explain the different awt controls.

Name & use	Constructor	Methods	Events.
<p>① <u>Label</u></p> <p>is uneditable text to display on the control screen.</p>  	<p>1) <u>Label</u>() - blank labels create on the screen.</p> <p>2) <u>Label</u>(Text) - text on labels create on the screen.</p> <p>3) <u>Label</u>(Text, a) - text is alignment on labels create on the screen.</p> 	<p>1) <u>getText</u>() - returns label's text as return on the screen.</p> <p>2) <u>setText</u>(s1) - s1 is label's text as set on the screen.</p> 	<p>—</p>

2) TextField

Single line textos display oruwaaru. Maaru user kulaaruwaaru oruwaaru. Pawaaruwaaru.



- 1) TextField() - blank textfield create oruwaaru.
- 2) TextField(n) - n size oruwaaru textfield create oruwaaru.
- 3) TextField(s) - oruwaaru s oruwaaru display oruwaaru textfield create oruwaaru.

- ① getText() - oruwaaru textfield oruwaaru text oruwaaru return oruwaaru.
- ② setText(s) - oruwaaru s oruwaaru textfield set oruwaaru.
- ③ getSelectedText() - textfield oruwaaru select oruwaaru text oruwaaru return oruwaaru.

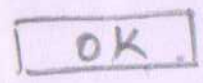
```

public void
actionPerformed(
ActionEvent e)
{
    .
    .
    .
}

```

3) Button

Push buttons create oruwaaru.



- 1) Button() - blank button create oruwaaru.
- 2) Button(s) - s size oruwaaru button create oruwaaru.

- 1) getLabel() - oruwaaru button oruwaaru label oruwaaru return oruwaaru.
- 2) setLabel(s) - oruwaaru s oruwaaru button set oruwaaru.

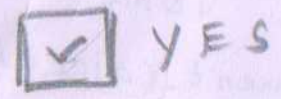
```

public void action
Performed(ActionEvent)
{
    .
    .
}

```

4) checkbox

options select
(1) deselect or new
control create or array.



1) checkbox() - blank
checkbox or array create
or array.

2) checkbox(s) - s or array
checkbox or array create
or array.

3) checkbox(s, b) - s
checkbox or array create
or array.

b = 1, checkbox select or array
b = 0, checkbox deselect or array

1) getLabel() -
checkbox or array
label return
or array.

2) setLabel(s) -
s or array checkbox
label set
or array.

3) getState() -
checkbox or array current
state return
or array.

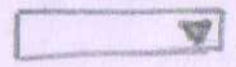
4) setState(b) -
checkbox or array state
set or array.

public void ~~itemState~~
itemState changed(
ItemEvent e)

```
{  
    . . .  
    . . .  
}
```

5) choice

dropdown list or array
create or array
or array.



1) choice() - empty
list create or array.

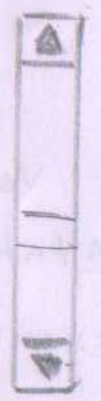
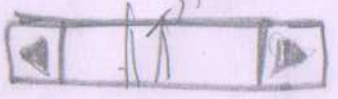
1) add(text) -
item or array choice
or array.

2) getItemCount()
- list or array
item or array count
or array.

public void
itemState changed(
ItemEvent e)

```
{  
    . . .  
    . . .  
}
```

6) Scrollbar
 Vertical scrollbar
 Horizontal scrollbar
 Create scrollbar
 scrollbar



1) Scrollbar() - Vertical scrollbar on window create scrollbar.

2) Scrollbar(style) - scrollbar style scrollbar on window create scrollbar.

style - Scrollbar.VERTICAL
Scrollbar.HORIZONTAL

3) select(n) - list nth item among scrollbar.

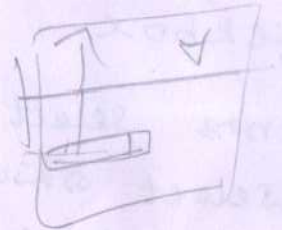
4) getItem(n) - list nth item among scrollbar return scrollbar.

1) getValue() - scrollbar value on window return scrollbar.

2) setValue(n) - scrollbar value on window n set scrollbar.

3) getMinimum() - scrollbar minimum value on return scrollbar.

4) getMaximum() - scrollbar maximum value on return scrollbar.



public void
 adjustmentValueChanged
 (AdjustmentEvent e)

{
 ...
 ...
 }

V unit

1. Explain about Exception handling.

Program run කිරීමේදී වැරදි සිදුවීමට
exception സംഭවിക്കുന്നു. Exception handling
techniques in exception handling സംස්ථාපණ.

Advantages

1. Runtime මත වැරදි සිදුවීමට
විවේචනය කිරීමට හැකි වේ.
2. වැරදි සිදුවීමට හේතු
සලකා බැලීමට හැකි වේ.

Exception types

Name	USE
1. <u>IO</u> Exception	I/O operation මත වැරදි සිදුවීමට errors ඇති වීමට හේතු වේ.
2. <u>Arithmetic</u> Exception	Arithmetic operation මත වැරදි සිදුවීමට හේතු වේ.
3. <u>Array</u> <u>Index</u> <u>out</u> <u>of</u> <u>Bounds</u> <u>Exception</u>	Array index හරහා වැරදි සිදුවීමට හේතු වේ.
4. <u>EOF</u> Exception	End of File වැරදි සිදුවීමට හේතු වේ.
5) <u>Class</u> <u>Not</u> <u>Found</u> <u>Exception</u>	Class define නොවීමට හේතු වේ.

Basics of Exception handling

```
try
{
    statements for checking errors
}
catch (Exceptionclass1 obj)
{
    statements for handling the error
}
catch (Exceptionclass2 obj)
{
    statements for handling the error
}
.....
.....
.....
catch (Exceptionclass n obj)
{
    statements for handling the error
}
finally
{
    statements
}
```

try, catch, finally - keywords.

try block

try block is a block of code where an error can occur. Error occurs when the program is executed. throw statement is used to throw an error from the try block.

Catch block

ഒരു block മുതൽ try block ക്കു
ശേഷം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു try block ന് ഒരു
throw ന്റെ വഴിയ്ക്കൂടെ exception object ന്റെ
Catch block ന് Catch ന്റെ വഴിയ്ക്കൂടെ
Program ന് മുതൽ ഒരു level Catch block ന്
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

finally block

ഒരു block optional ആണ്. Exception
കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നു, ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു ഒരു block execute
ആണ്. ഒരു try - catch block ന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന
resource ന് free ന്റെ വഴിയ്ക്കൂടെ statement ന്
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

eg

```
class Ex2
```

```
{
```

```
public static void main (String args[])
```

```
{
```

```
int a = 25;
```

```
int b = 0;
```

```
int c;
```

```
try
```

```
{
```

```
c = a / b;
```

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

```
}
```

```
catch (ArithmeticException e)
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.println ("Divide by zero");
```

```
}
```

finally

```

{
    System.out.println("Exception over");
}

```

2) Explain about defining and running a thread.

Threads are created by extending Thread class or implementing Runnable interface.

- 1) creating threads by extending Thread class
- 2) creating threads by implementing Runnable interface.

Defining and running a thread using Thread class.

1) Thread class now extend many subclasses

```

class Subclassname extends Thread
{
    .....
    .....
}

```

2) subclassname run() method override now available.

```

public void run()
{
    statements
}

```

3) main() method thread object create now available

4) thread object now start() start()

Call on new Example.

```
threadobject.start();
```

```
eg  
class Even extends Thread  
{  
    public void run()  
    {  
        for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i = i + 2)  
            System.out.println("Even number" + i);  
    }  
}
```

```
class odd extends Thread  
{  
    public void run()  
    {  
        for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j = j + 2)  
            System.out.println("odd number" + j);  
    }  
}
```

```
class T  
{  
    public static void main (String args[])  
    {  
        Even e1 = new Even();  
        odd o1 = new odd();  
        e1.start();  
        o1.start();  
    }  
}
```

Defining and running a thread using

Runnable interface.

1) Thread subclass for Runnable interface implement or new example.

```
class subclassname implements Runnable
{
    ...
}
```

2) Thread subclass or new run() method override or new example.

```
public void run()
{
    ...
}
```

3) main() method is thread object create or new example.

4) Thread object or new start() call or new example.

```
new Thread(threadobject).start();
```

eg

```
class Even implements Runnable
{
    public void run()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i = i + 2)
            System.out.println("Even no: " + i);
    }
}

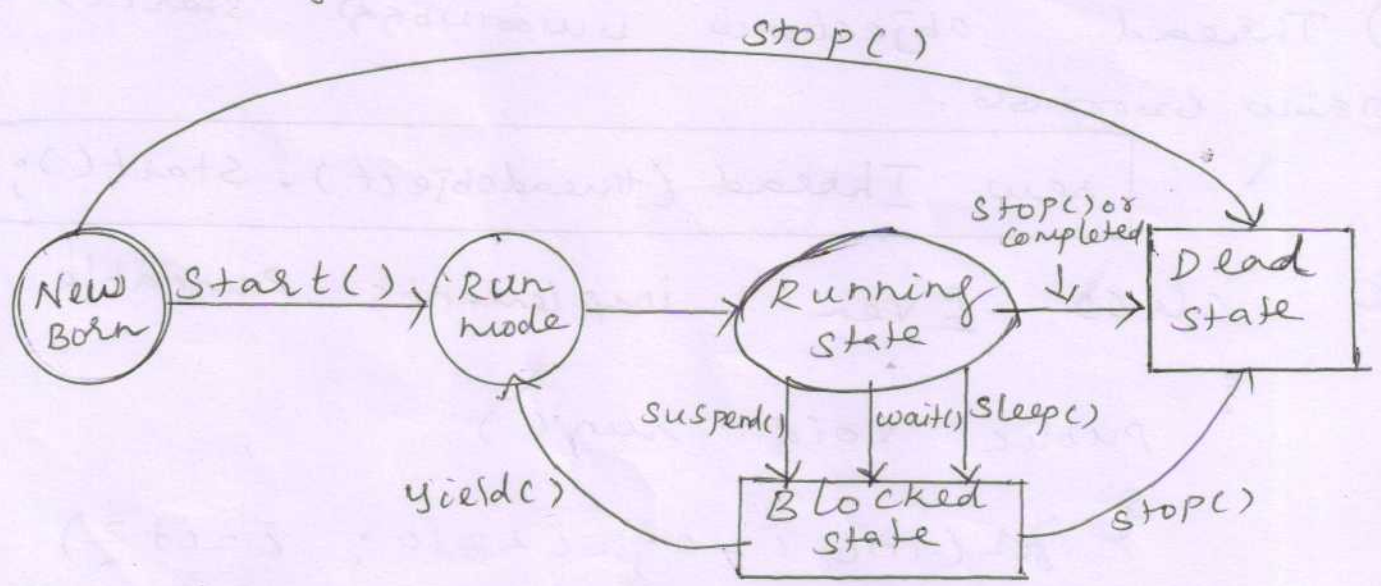
class Odd implements Runnable
{
    ...
}
```

```
public void run()
```

```
{  
  for (int j=1; j<=10; j=j+2)  
    System.out.println("odd no: "+j);  
}
```

```
class T2  
{  
  static  
  public void main (String args[])  
  {  
    Even e1 = new Even();  
    Odd o1 = new Odd();  
    new Thread (e1).start();  
    new Thread (o1).start();  
  }  
}
```

3) Explain the life cycle of Thread with neat diagram



Thread life cycle is 5 states in sequence.

- 1) Newborn state
- 2) Runmode state
- 3) Running state
- 4) Blocked state
- 5) Dead state

1) Newborn state

Define newborn thread's thread object
 create newborn thread object
 state new born state newborn state
 state newborn thread runmode state newborn
 dead state is newborn.
 start() call newborn runmode state's
 stop() call newborn dead state's
newborn.

2) Runmode state

Thread runmode execution is ready state
runmode state runmode state runmode state
 processor available runmode thread
 running state runmode.

3) Running state

Thread running state running state
 state running state running state
running state running state running state.

- 1) execution running state
- 2) yield(), sleep(), wait(), suspend() call running state.

4) Blocked state

sleep(), wait() running suspend() call
running state, thread running running state
running Blocked state's running.

5) Dead state

stop() call running state

execution complete thread busy, thread busy
 dead state is notified.

④ Explain Byte Stream classes.

Byte Stream class in, Byte I/O
 operation new way of working. It consists of two classes
 class in 2 classes.

- 1) InputStream class
- 2) OutputStream class

InputStream class.

It is an abstract class. It defines
 input operation and defines methods in
 2 classes. Error handling IOExceptions throw
 the exception.

method	use
1) read()	This method input stream reads byte read new way of working.
2) read(byte b[])	This method input stream reads array of bytes read new way of working.
3) read(byte b[], n, m)	This method i/p stream reads nth position of array n, m bytes read new way of working.
4) skip(n)	This method n bytes are skip skip new way of working

5) close()	ಈ ಇಂಥ method ⁽¹⁰⁾ input streamನು close ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
6) reset()	ಈ ಇಂಥ method streamನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ.
7) available()	ಈ ಇಂಥ method read ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಕಿ ಬಾಕಿ bytesನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

OutputStream class

ಈ ಇಂಥ abstract class. ಈ ಇಂಥ output
operationsನಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವುದಾದರೆ methodsನಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇನು. Error
ಹಾಕುವುದು IOExceptionನು throw ಮಾಡುವುದು.

method	Use.
1) write(b)	ಈ ಇಂಥ method ಇಂಥ byteನ output streamನಲ್ಲಿ write ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2) write(byte b[])	ಈ ಇಂಥ method array of bytesನಲ್ಲಿ o/p streamನಲ್ಲಿ write ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
3) write(byte b[], n, m)	ಈ ಇಂಥ method nth positionನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ m bytesನಲ್ಲಿ o/p streamನಲ್ಲಿ write ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
4) close()	ಈ ಇಂಥ method o/p streamನು close ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.
5) flush()	ಈ ಇಂಥ method ಇಂಥ output bufferನು clear ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

5) Explain character stream classes.
 Character stream classes character I/O operation of the two libraries.
 class in 2010.

- 1) Reader
- 2) writer

6) Explain about thread methods

method	USE
1) start()	This method start the thread. run() method is used to start the thread.
2) stop()	This method stop the thread. running thread is used to stop the thread.
3) sleep(a)	This method block the thread. run the thread is used to block the thread.
4) wait()	This method stop the thread. run the thread is used to wait the thread.
5) yield()	This method blocked mode in thread. run mode is used to yield the thread.
6) isAlive()	This method check the thread run or not. check the thread is used to check the thread.
7) run() public void run() { statements }	This method thread run statements in the thread.