



Victoria University
of Bangladesh

Assessment Topic:

Mid Assessment

Course Title: Object Oriented Programming

Course Code: CSI-211

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Semester: Fall-2022

Batch: 18th

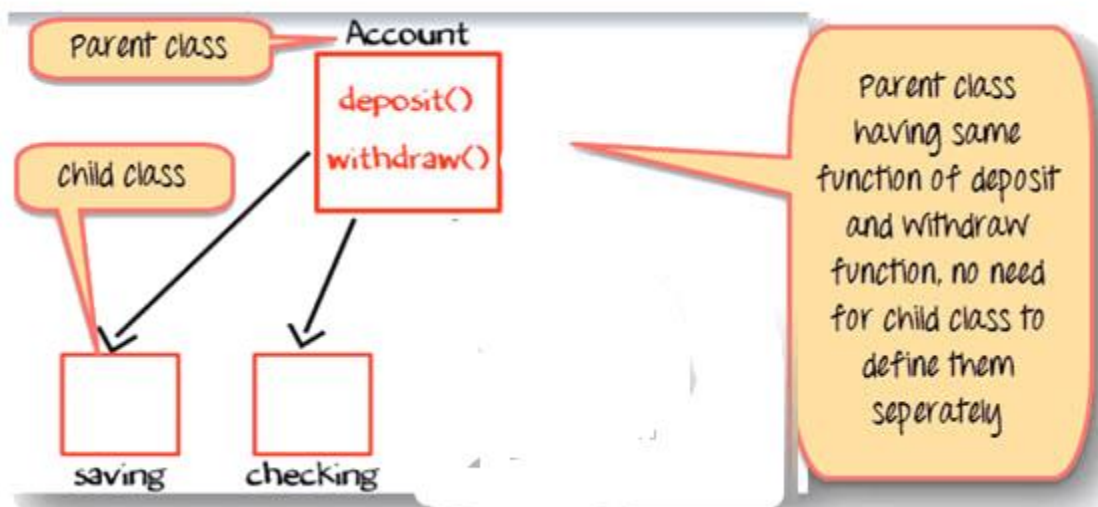
Submission Date: 14th December, 2022

Answer to the question no 1(a)

Define polymorphism?

Answer: Polymorphism in Java occurs when there are one or more classes or objects related to each other by inheritance. It is the ability of an object to take many forms. Inheritance lets users inherit attributes and methods, and polymorphism uses these methods to perform different tasks. So, the goal is communication, but the approach is different.

For example, you have a smartphone for communication. The communication mode you choose could be anything. It can be a call, a text message, a picture message, mail, etc. So, the goal is common that is communication, but their approach is different. This is called **Polymorphism**. Now, we will learn Polymorphism in Java



Java Polymorphism Example

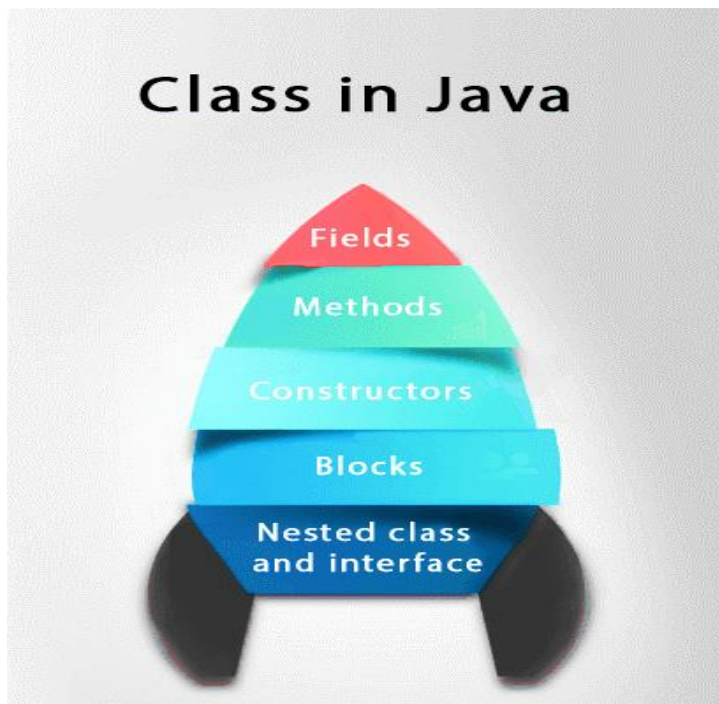
Answer to the question no 1(b)

Define class and objects in java?

Answer: #Class: A class is a group of objects which have common properties. It is a template or blueprint from which objects are created. It is a logical entity. It can't be physical.

A class in Java can contain:

- **Fields**
- **Methods**
- **Constructors**
- **Blocks**
- **Nested class and interface**



Syntax to declare a class:

```
class <class_name>{  
    field;  
    method; }  

```

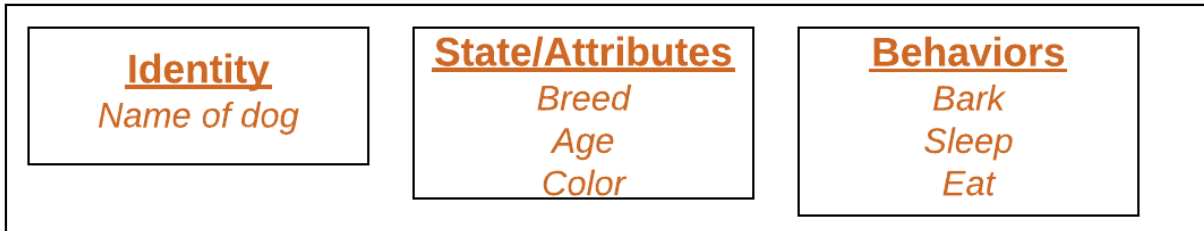
A class is a user defined blueprint or prototype from which objects are created. It represents the set of properties or methods that are common to all objects of one type. In general, class declarations can include these components, in order:

1. **Modifiers:** A class can be public or has default access (Refer [this](#) for details).
2. **class keyword:** class keyword is used to create a class.
3. **Class name:** The name should begin with an initial letter (capitalized by convention).
4. **Superclass(if any):** The name of the class's parent (superclass), if any, preceded by the keyword extends. A class can only extend (subclass) one parent.
5. **Interfaces(if any):** A comma-separated list of interfaces implemented by the class, if any, preceded by the keyword implements. A class can implement more than one interface.
6. **Body:** The class body surrounded by braces, { }.

#Object: It is a basic unit of Object-Oriented Programming and represents the real life entities. A typical Java program creates many objects, which as you know, interact by invoking methods. An object consists of :

1. **State:** It is represented by attributes of an object. It also reflects the properties of an object.
2. **Behavior:** It is represented by methods of an object. It also reflects the response of an object with other objects.
3. **Identity:** It gives a unique name to an object and enables one object to interact with other objects.

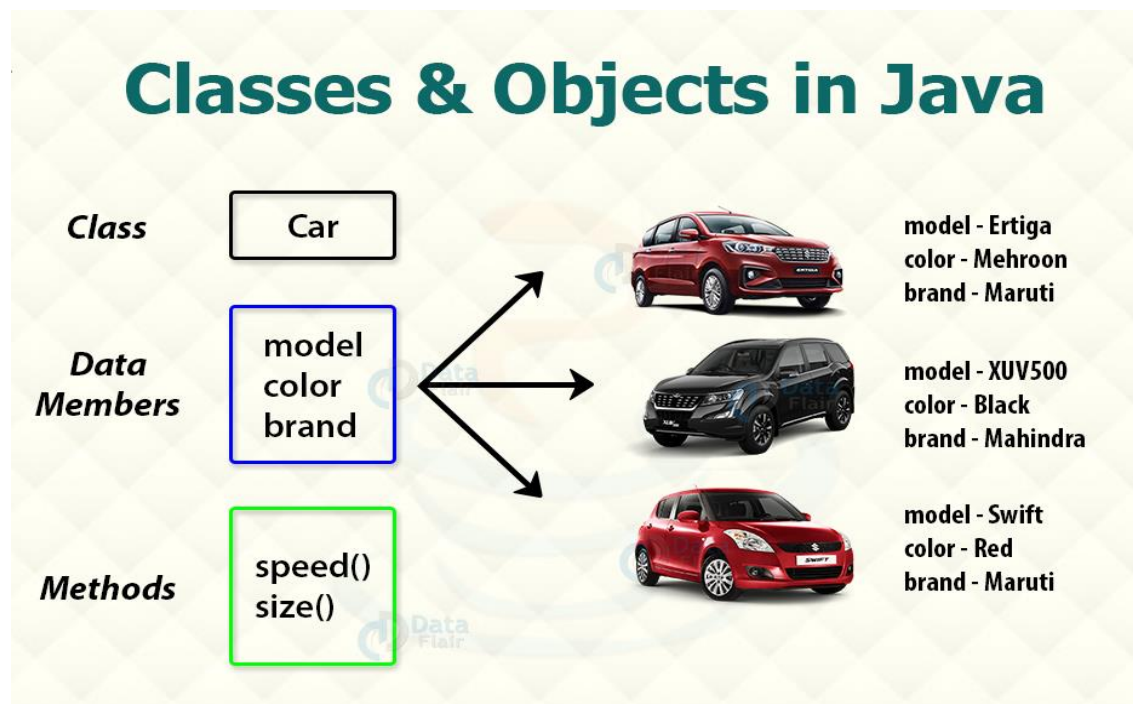
Example of an object: dog



Objects correspond to things found in the real world. For example, a graphics program may have objects such as "circle", "square", "menu". An online shopping system might have objects such as "shopping cart", "customer", and "product".

Object Definitions:

- An object is a real-world entity.
- An object is a runtime entity.
- The object is an entity which has state and behavior.
- The object is an instance of a class.



Answer to the question no 1(c)

What is Benefits of Object-Oriented Programming?

Answer: Object Oriented programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm that relies on the concept of **classes** and **objects**. It is used to structure a software program into simple, reusable pieces of code blueprints (usually called classes), which are used to create individual instances of objects. There are many object-oriented programming languages including JavaScript, C++, Java

OOP stands for **Object-Oriented Programming**. As you can guess from its name it breaks the program on the basis of the objects in it. It mainly works on Class, Object, Polymorphism, Abstraction, Encapsulation and Inheritance. Its aim is to bind together the data and functions to operate on them.

Some of the well-known object-oriented languages are Objective C, Perl, JavaScript, Python, Modula, Ada, Simula, C++, Smalltalk and some Common Lisp Object Standard. Here we are discussing its benefits on C++.

Benefits of OOP

- We can build the programs from standard working modules that communicate with one another, rather than having to start writing the code from scratch which leads to saving of development time and higher productivity,
- OOP language allows to break the program into the bit-sized problems that can be solved easily (one object at a time).
- The new technology promises greater programmer productivity, better quality of software and lesser maintenance cost.
- OOP systems can be easily upgraded from small to large systems.
- It is possible that multiple instances of objects co-exist without any interference,

- It is very easy to partition the work in a project based on objects.
- It is possible to map the objects in problem domain to those in the program.
- The principle of data hiding helps the programmer to build secure programs which cannot be invaded by the code in other parts of the program.
- By using inheritance, we can eliminate redundant code and extend the use of existing classes.
- Message passing techniques is used for communication between objects which makes the interface descriptions with external systems much simpler.
- The data-centered design approach enables us to capture more details of model in an implementable form.
- OOP models complex things as reproducible, simple structures
- Reusable, OOP objects can be used across programs
- Allows for class-specific behavior through polymorphism
- Easier to debug, classes often contain all applicable information to them
- Secure, protects information through encapsulation

While it is possible to incorporate all these features in an OOP, their importance depends upon the type of project and preference of the programmer. This technology is still developing and current products may be superseded quickly.

Answer to the question no 1(d)

Write the "print Java program" Java program in a file called love java.java using java graphics.

Answer:

```
import java.applet.*;
import java.awt.*;

public class app_demo extends Applet
{
    public void paint(Graphics g)
    {
        g.drawString("print Java program",200,200);
    }
}
```

Answer to the question no 2(a)

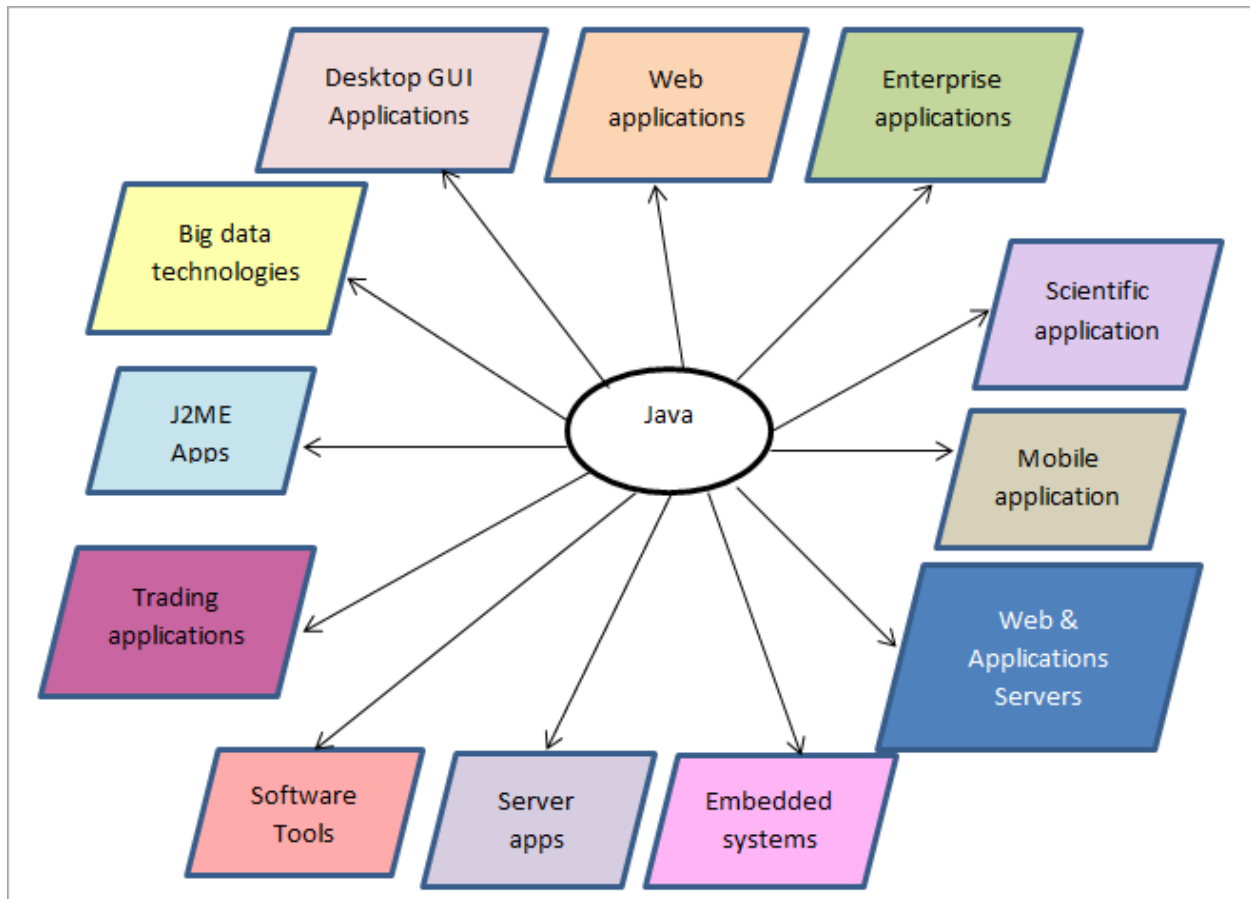
Define Java Applets?

Answer: An applet is a Java program that can be embedded into a web page. It runs inside the web browser and works at client side. An applet is embedded in an HTML page using the APPLET or OBJECT tag and hosted on a web server.

- Applet is a special type of program that is embedded in the webpage to generate the dynamic content. It runs inside the browser and works at client side.
- Applets are used to make the web site more dynamic and entertaining.

Answer to the question no 2(b)**# Describe types of applications that run on java?****Answer:** Applications of Java

- #1) Desktop GUI Applications
- #2) Web Applications
- #3) Mobile Applications
- #4) Enterprise Applications
- #5) Scientific Applications
- #6) Web Servers & Applications Servers
- #7) Embedded Systems
- #8) Server Apps in Financial Industry
- #9) Software Tools
- #10) Trading Applications
- #11) J2ME Apps
- #12) Big Data Technologies



#1) Desktop GUI Applications: Java language provides a lot of features that help us to develop GUI applications. Java provides AWT, Swing API or Java Foundation Classes, or the latest JavaFX (from Java 8 onwards). These APIs/features help us develop advanced GUI applications including advanced tree-based or even 3D graphical applications.

Real-world desktop tools developed using Java:

- Acrobat Reader
- ThinkFree

#2) Web Applications

Java provides features for web development as well as Servlets, Struts, Spring, hibernate, JSPs, etc. that allow us to develop highly secured easily to program software.

Real-World Web Tools using Java:

- Amazon

- Broadleaf
- Wayfair

#3) Mobile Applications

Java language provides a feature named J2ME which is a cross-platform framework to build mobile applications that can run across Java-supported smartphones and feature phones.

One of the popular mobile operating systems Android is developed using Java-based Android SDK.

Popular Java-based mobile apps:

- Netflix
- Tinder
- Google Earth
- Uber

#4) Enterprise Applications

Java is the first choice for developing enterprise programs mainly because of its powerful features delivering high performance. Apart from performance, Java also makes applications more powerful, secure, and easily scalable.

Java language has the Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) platform that comes with API and runtime environment features for scripting and running enterprise software, network tools, and web services.

According to Oracle, almost 97% of enterprise computers are running on Java. The higher performance and faster computing provided by Java have resulted in most enterprise applications to be developed in Java.

Real-time Enterprise Applications using Java:

- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems
- Customer Resource Management (CRM) systems

#5) Scientific Applications

Java has powerful security and robustness features that make it popular for developing scientific applications. Java also provides powerful mathematical calculations that give the same results on different platforms.

Most popular Java-based scientific tool:

- Mat lab

#6) Web Servers & Applications Servers

The entire Java ecosystem has numerous applications and web servers as of today. Among web servers, we have Apache Tomcat, Project Jigsaw, Rimfaxe Web Server (RWS), Jo! Etc. dominates the space.

Similarly application servers like WebSphere, JBoss, and WebLogic, etc. are dominating the industry commercially.

#7) Embedded Systems

Embedded systems are low-level systems that form a part of the larger electromechanical systems. These are tiny chips, processors, etc. and are also called integrated systems.

Java can produce robust tools that can handle application exceptions efficiently and is fast too as it is better for developing low-level programs.

Embedded systems applications using Java:

- SIM cards use Java technology
- Blue-ray disc player

#8) Server Apps In Financial Industry

Financial institutions like banks, investors need various software programs to run their day-to-day business like front and back office electronic trading systems, writing settlement and confirmation systems, data processing, etc.

Java is mostly used for these tools to write server-side applications that receive data from one server, processes it, and sends the processed data to the other servers or processes.

Most of the leading financial institutions like Barclays, Citi group, Goldman Sach, etc. use Java-based software tools for their business.

#9) Software Tools

Many software tools used for development are written in Java. **For example**, IDEs like Eclipse, IntelliJ IDEA, and Net beans are all written and developed in Java.

These are also the most popular desktop GUI based tools used today. Earlier swing and AWT were the features that are mostly used to develop Softwares but nowadays JavaFx has become more popular.

#10) Web Applications: Java provides support for web applications through Servlets, Struts or JSPs. The easy programming and higher security offered by the programming language has allowed a large number of government applications for health, social security, education and insurance to be based on Java. Java also finds application in development of eCommerce web applications using open-source eCommerce platforms, such as Broadleaf.

#11) J2ME Apps

Apart from iOS and android based mobile handsets, there are handsets from Nokia and Samsung that use J2ME. J2ME is also popular with products like Blu-ray, Cards, and Set-

Top Boxes, etc. The popular application WhatsApp available on Nokia is available in J2ME.

#12) Big Data Technologies

Big data is the most popular and trending topic in the software industry today. Big data deals with analyzing and systematically extracting information from complex data sets.

An open framework that is associated with Big data is called Hadoop and is entirely written in Java. Features like automatic garbage collection, memory distribution, and stack provision system, Java gets an edge over other technologies. We can safely say that Java is the future of big data.

Real-time Java-based big data Technologies:

- Hadoop
- Apache HBase
- ElasticSearch
- Accumulo

Answer to the question no 2(c)

What is Multithreading? Define advantages and disadvantages of Multithreading?

Answer:

Multithreading in Java is a process of executing multiple threads simultaneously.

A thread is a lightweight sub-process, the smallest unit of processing. Multiprocessing and multithreading, both are used to achieve multitasking.

However, we use multithreading than multiprocessing because threads use a shared memory area. They don't allocate separate memory area so saves memory, and context-switching between the threads takes less time than process.

Java Multithreading is mostly used in games, animation, etc.

Following is some of the common advantages of multithreading:

- Enhanced performance by decreased development time
- Simplified and streamlined program coding
- Improvised GUI responsiveness
- Simultaneous and parallelized occurrence of tasks
- Better use of cache storage by utilization of resources
- Decreased cost of maintenance
- Better use of CPU resource

1) It **doesn't block the user** because threads are independent and you can perform multiple operations at the same time.

2) You **can perform many operations together, so it saves time.**

3) Threads are **independent**, so it doesn't affect other threads if an exception occurs in a single thread.

#Following is some of the common disadvantages of multithreading:

- Complex debugging and testing processes
- Overhead switching of context
- Increased potential for deadlock occurrence
- Increased difficulty level in writing a program
- Unpredictable results