

Object Oriented Programming Through Java

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Syllabus

OOPs concepts, POP and OOP, Benefits of OOP, Objects, Classes and Methods, Constructors, Operator and Function overloading, Inheritance and Polymorphism, Multithreading and Exception handling, Programming in Java – JAVA API, System package, Naming conventions, Creating and accessing packages, Threads in Java, Thread exception, Files in Java, String classes, Applet programming.

Path way to OOP

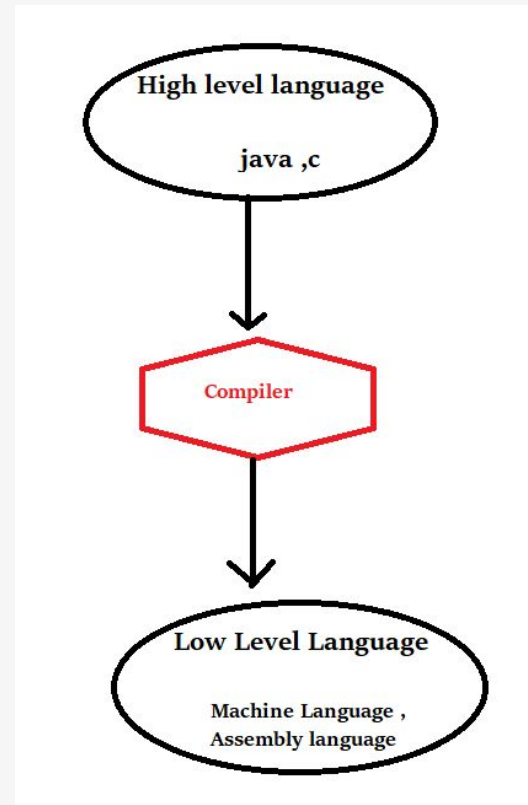
- Mother tongue of computer is **Machine Language**
- Then came **Assembly language** :
An Assembler converts the code to Machine language

```
101010011100110101010  
101001001100100101010  
111110001010101010101  
0111100000011111111
```

Assembly Language

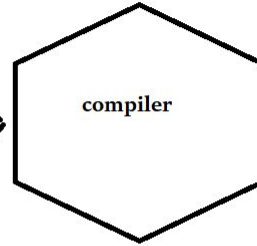
```
SUB AX,BX  
MOV CX,AX  
MOV DX,0
```

High level Language vs Low Level Language



```
class hellojava
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Helloo
Parvathy.....!");
    }
}
```

HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGE



```
1010010100001010101000001111
1111101001010000101010100000
1111111110100101000101010100
000111111110100101000101010
100000111111110100101000101
01010000011111110100101000
10101010000011111111
```

LOW LEVEL LANGUAGE

- Go to statement helps to jump from one line of code to other
- As the complexity of the program increases there arise a problem called
Spaghetti Code problem

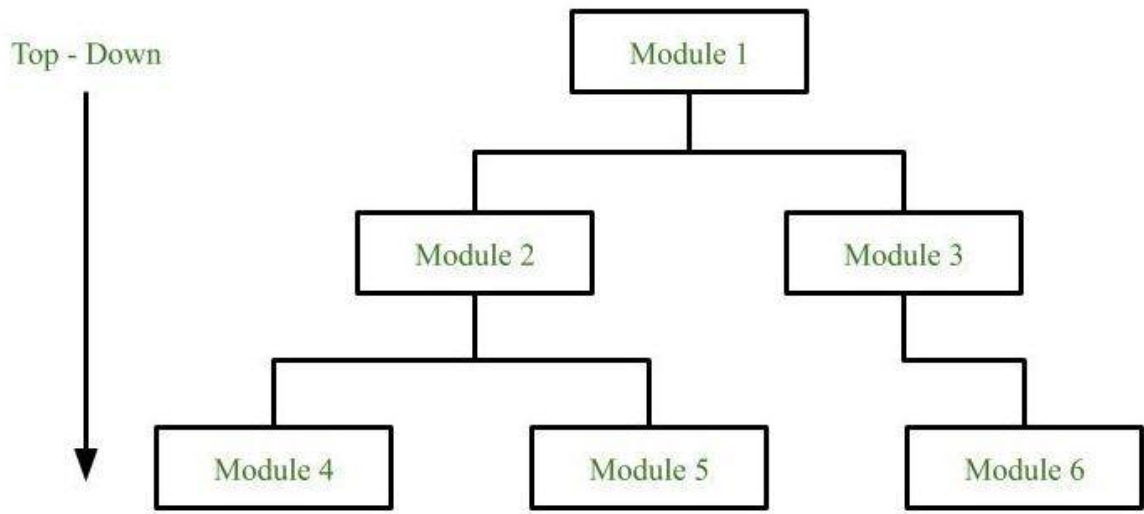
```
-L1
-L2
    if()goto L4
-L3
-L4
    if() goto L6
-L5
-L6
    if() goto L2
-L7
-L8
```



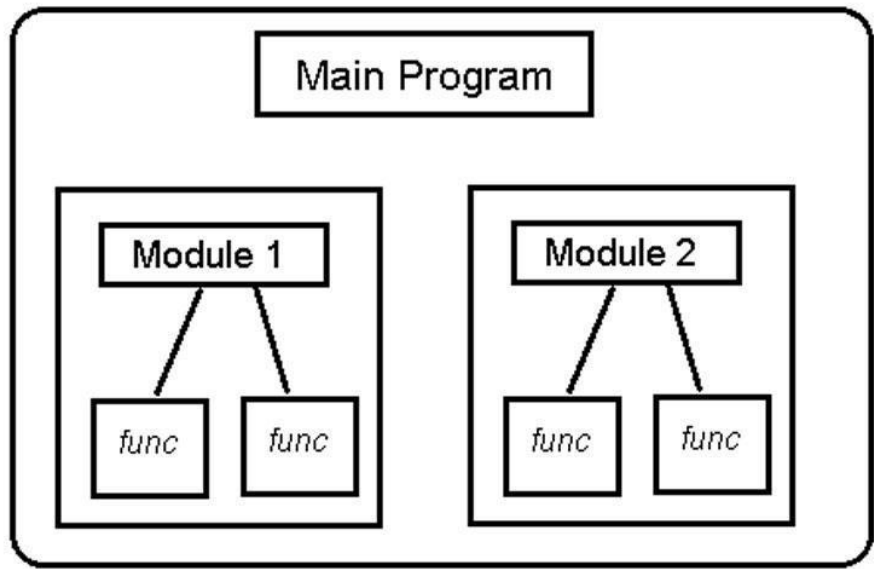
Structured Programming

- Developed to remove the Spaghetti Code problem of goto statement
- It deals with
 - Top Down Analysis
 - Modular Programming
 - Structured Coding
 - Sequence
 - Repetition
 - Decision

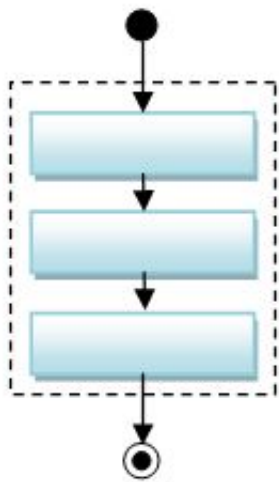
Top Down Analysis



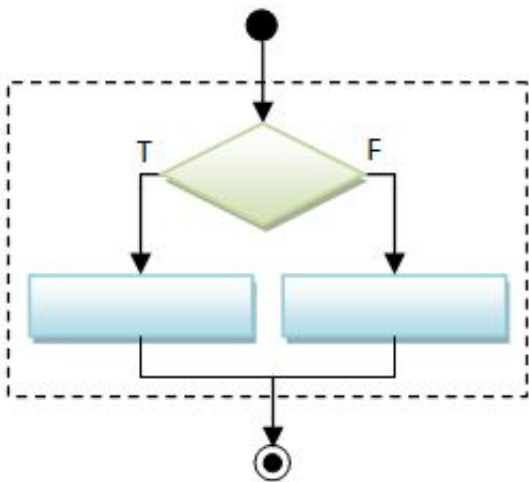
Modular Programming



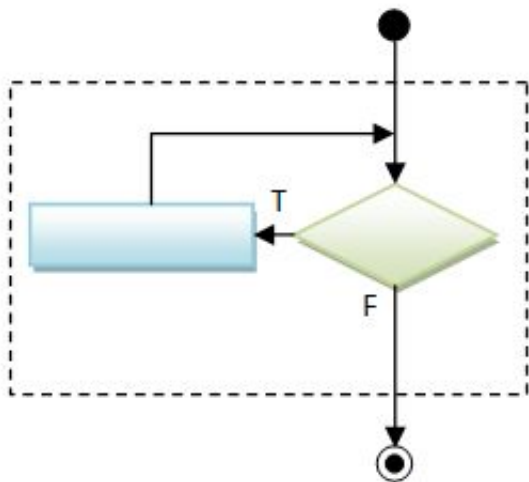
Structured Coding



Sequential



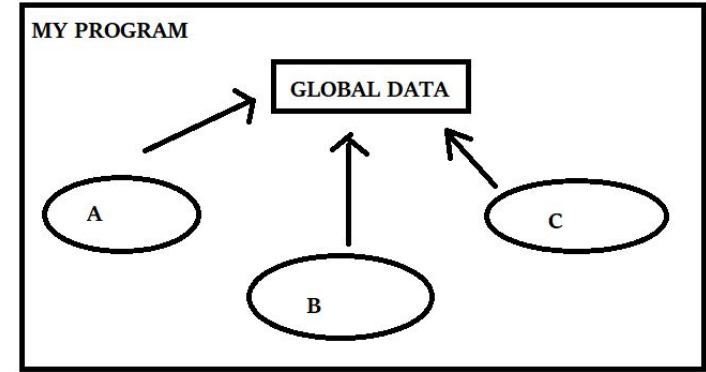
Conditional (Decision)



Loop (Iteration)

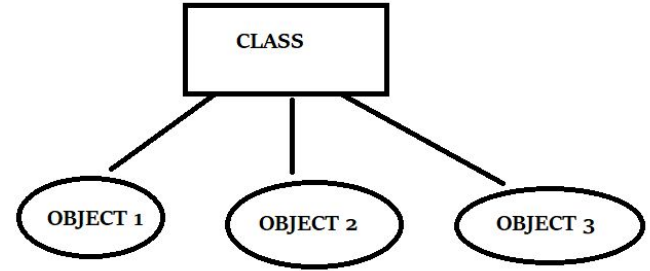
Procedural Programming

- Supports structural programming.
- Order of the code matters
- Give importance to task not to data.
- Security issues can occur due to the usage of global variables.
- Functions are not reusable.



Object Oriented Programming

- It can imitates real world problem
- Collection of Classes and its objects
- Give importance to data , hence the security is high.
- Reusable code structure



POP vs OOP

	PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING	OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING
1	Follows Top Down Approach	Follows Bottom Up Approach
2	Task Oriented programming	Data Oriented Programming
3	No Data hiding	Data hiding techniques are implemented
4	No Access Specifiers	Public ,Private & protected access Specifiers

	PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING	OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING
5	Divided into functions	Divided on Object basis
6	Data and functions are separate	Data and function are encapsulated
7	Limited code reusability	Easy to reuse and modify the code
8	Interaction with program is via direct function calls.	Interaction with program is via functions defined in the class only.

	PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING	OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING
9	No inheritance	Use inheritance
10	FORTRAN, C	C++ , Java

Benefits of OOP

1. Reusability : Using class & object ,through inheritance
2. Modularity : Readjusting the code and polish it
3. Flexibility : Personalize the object by adding and removing features
4. Effective problem solving : Using Bottom up approach

Thank You