

ECONOMICS APPLICATIONS ASSIGNMENT 27-04-2020

- 1- Define human want.
- 2- Distinguish between Primary want and Secondary want.
- 3- Explain any five main characteristics of Human want.

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS ASSIGNMENT 27-04-2020

INTRODUCTION TO JAVA

Q1. What is Java?

Ans. Java is a **general purpose, robust, class based, object oriented language** that is specially designed to build **platform independent** application. It facilitates the application developers with feature of **“write once, run anywhere”**.

Q2. Who developed java? What was the hypothetical name of java?

Ans. Java was developed by a team of Sun Microsystem programmers headed by **James A. Gosling** in year 1991. Java was initially called **“Oak”** but in 1995 it was renamed as **Java**, which is now a part of Oracle Corporation.

Q3. What is Source code?

Ans. Program written in any high level language is called Source code.

Q4. What is machine code or object code?

Ans. The machine understandable code that is the language of 0 and 1(binary code) is called machine code or object code.

Q5. What are language translators?

Ans. The softwares which convert high level language into machine language are called language translators. The two type of language translators are – **Compiler** and **Interpreter**.



Q6. What is the difference between compiler and interpreter?

Ans.

COMPILER	INTERPRETER
1. It converts the whole source program into object program at once.	1. It converts the whole source program into object program one line at a time.
2. It displays the errors for the whole program together after compilation.	2. It displays the errors of one line at a time and after debugging the control goes to the next line.

Q7. Give two-two examples of compiler based and interpreter based high level languages.

Ans. **Interpreter based:-** Python and Perl

Compiler based:- C and C++

Q8. Name the high level languages which are implemented using both compiler and interpreter.

Ans. Java, C#, Lisp, BASIC

Q9. What is Byte Code?

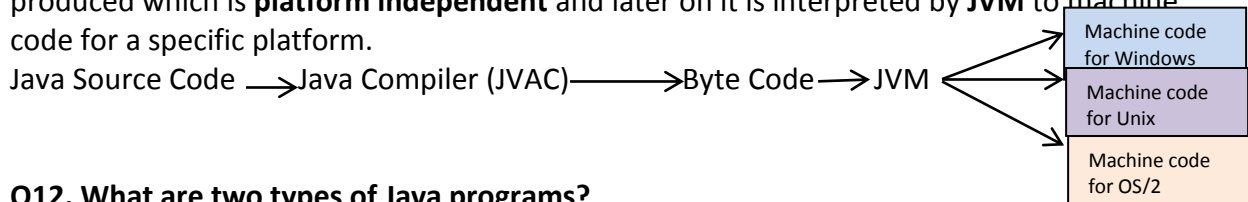
Ans. Byte code is the machine **independent intermediate** code developed after compilation of the java source code, which later on converted to machine code with the help of java interpreter called **JVM**.

Q10. What is JVM?

Ans. **JVM** stands for **Java Virtual Machine** also called Java Interpreter which converts byte code to machine code.

Q11. How is ordinary compilation process different from Java compilation?

Ans. In ordinary compilation the source code is converted to the machine code which is dependent upon the machine or platform whereas in Java compilation, first the **byte code** is produced which is **platform independent** and later on it is interpreted by **JVM** to **machine code** for a specific platform.



Q12. What are two types of Java programs?

Ans. The two types of java programs are:-

1. **Java Stand Alone Applications**:- Stand-alone applications are the applications or programs developed by the user and can be executed from the command prompt. It can access data or software available on the system.
2. **Java Applet**:- an applet is a small program written in the java programming language that can be included in an HTML page and run on the viewer machine. They can be downloaded from the internet.

Q13. What are the main features of Java?

Ans.

1. Java is an **object oriented programming language**.
2. Java programs are both **compiled** and **interpreted**.
3. It is **light weighted, robust** and **reliable**.
4. It is **architecturally neutral** and **platform independent**.
5. Java program is written within a **class**. The variables and functions are declared and defined in the class.
6. It is **case sensitive**. The upper case and lower case letters are distinguished by the language
7. It is **multithreaded** and network worthy, can access data from local system as well as from the net.
8. It is compatible with the security of the system.
9. Java uses **16-bit Unicode** instead of 8-bit ASCII code.

Q14. What is JDK?

Ans. JDK stands for Java Development Kit. It contains class library which in turn contains different packages that allow us to compile, run and debug program.

Q15. What is Java API?

Ans. Java Application Programming Interface is a library of compiled codes that can be used in Java program.

Q16. What is Java package?

Ans. A Java package is a group of similar types of classes, interfaces and sub-packages. Package in java can be categorized in two forms, built-in package and user defined package.

Some of the in-built packages are:-

- i. java.lang - contains Math and String functions(**default package**)
- ii. java.io - contains Input / Output related classes and functions
- iii. java.util - contains language utility
- iv. java.awt - to support abstract window tool kit and managing GUI
- v. java.net - contains classes and functions related to Networking
- vi. java.applet- contains classes for creating and implementing applets

Q17. How can we access a package?

Ans. Package can be accessed using “**import**” keyword.

Syntax:- import <package name>;

Example:- import java.io.*;

Q18. What is BlueJ?

Ans. **BlueJ** is Java **integrated development environment(IDE)** developed for the beginners at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia and the university of Sothern Denmark, Odense. It include built in **editor, compiler, debugger** and a **viewer** for easy learning of Java language.

CHEMISTRY 28-04-2020

Class- 9A & B

1. Read chapter 1C
2. Do questions 5,6,7,9,12,13,14,15,16,17 in your notebook

GEOGRAPHY 28-04-2020

Chapter- 9

Do board questions of chapter 9 from 2007.

Map work- mark and label areas of evergreen, deciduous, thorn, tidal and mountain forests regions in physical map of India

विषय - हिन्दी 29-04-2020

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी भाषा में लिखिए -

- 1- राजा ब्रह्मदत्त भेस बदलकर क्यों गए? वे घूमते - घूमते कहाँ पहुँचे?
- 2- राजा ब्रह्मदत्त की हैरानी का क्या कारण था? बोधिसत्व ने उनकी जिज्ञासा किस प्रकार शांत की?
- 3- बोधिसत्व के कथनों की परख राजा ब्रह्मदत्त ने किस प्रकार की?
- 4- राज्य के फल कड़वे और नीरस क्यों हो गए थे?
- 5- बोधिसत्व ने राजा को क्या उदाहरण दिया और क्यों?

PHYSICS 29-04-2020

Class - IX (C, D)

1. Prepare notes from the marked text in the book.
2. Go through Ex- 1(A)

Class - IX (A, B)

- (1) Do all the numerical problem of 1(A) in your fair notebook.