1. Explain each term used in public static void main (String[] ar).

* Public is an access specifier which allows the main method to be accessible.
* static- static helps main method to get loaded without getting alled by any instance/object.
* void- void clarifies that the main method will not return any value.
* main- It's the name of the method.
* String[] args- Here we are defining a String array to pass arguments at command line. args is the variable name of the String array. It can be changed to anything such as String [] a.

1. How java achieves platform independent feature.

Java as an platform independent language because java compiled code (byte code) can run on all of the operating systems be it Windows, Linux , Mac, Unix etcetera. The source code in order to be understood by the machines the compiler converts the high level language into the machine level language. i.e. the compiler translates the programming language into an executable code. The executable code is a sequence of machine instructions which can be executed by the CPU directly or it may be the representation that can be interpreted by any Virtual Machines. This is known as the Java Byte Code.

1. Difference between procedural and object oriented programming language.

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| Definition | a programming language that uses classes and objects to create models based on the real world environment. | a programming language that follows a step-by-step approach to break down a task into a collection of variables and routines (or subroutines) through a sequence of instructions. |
| Access modifiers | access modifiers are introduced namely as public, private and protected | no such modifiers are present |
| Complexity | programs is less complex and hence new data objects can be created easily from existing objects making object-oriented programs easy to modify | no simple process to add data at least not without revising the whole program. |
| Security | data hiding is possible and hence it is more secure | less secure as compare to OOPs |
| Approach | concept of objects and classes is introduced and hence the program is divided into small chunks called objects which are instances of classes. | the main program is divided into small parts based on the functions and is treated as separate program for individual smaller program. |