

1. Making a set of instructions that instruct a computer how to carry out a task is the process of programming. There are numerous computer programming languages available for use in programming
2. Programming Language is important in our daily life to enhance and increase the power of computers, mobiles solutions, and the internet. There are numerous examples you may come to know when you are going to learn a programming language. Not just for academics, but for the real world as well, all programming is done.

3. FEATURES OF JAVA

Object-Oriented - The features of object-oriented programming are supported by Java. Its object model is straightforward and flexible

Platform independent - Because Java is platform independent, application programs created in one Operating system can run on any other Operating system. C and C++, however, are platform dependent languages, making it impossible for application programs created in one Operating system to run in any other Operating systems.

Simple - Because Java incorporates many C/C++ capabilities, it is simple to understand.

Secure - Java offers a variety of defences against malware and viruses. It guarantees that neither damage

Robust - It assists us in identifying potential errors as soon as feasible during program development

Multi-threaded - Java's multithreading programming capability enables you to create a program that executes multiple tasks concurrently

Distributed - Java maintains the TCP/IP protocol and is therefore suitable for distributed Internet

4. An object is an entity with state and behaviour, such as a chair, bike, marker, pen, table, or car. It could be intellectual or physical (tangible and intangible).
5. A class is a collection of item with similar characteriatics. It serves as a model or blueprint from which things can be made. It makes sense as a whole. It cannot be bodily.
6. The main () is the starting point for JVM to start execution of a Java program. Without the main () method, JVM will not execute the program. The syntax of the main () method is: public: It is an access specifier. We should use a public keyword before the main () method so that JVM can identify the execution point of the program.