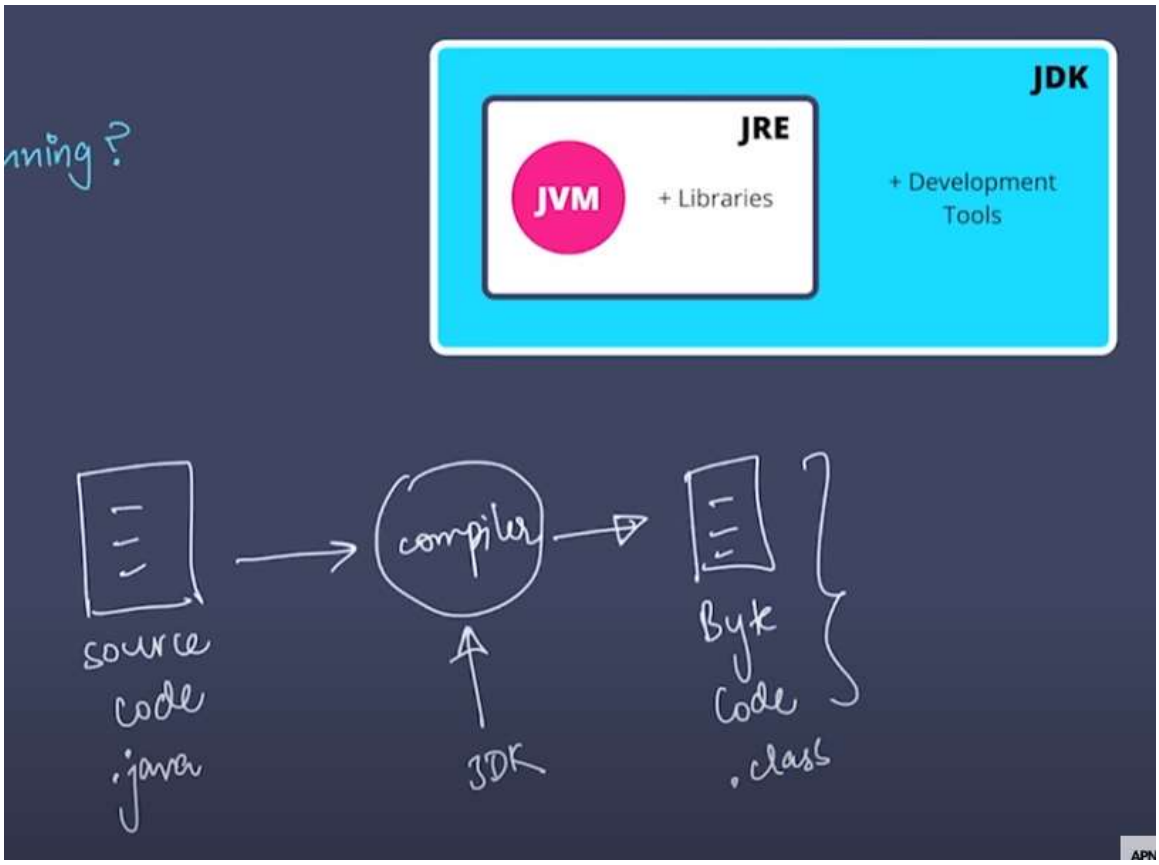
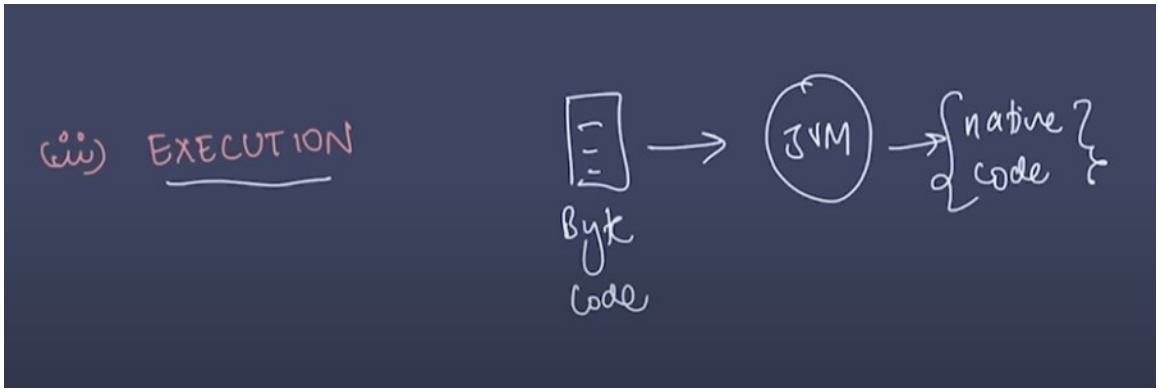
1) Compilation:

source code converted to byte code with the help of compiler(jdk)

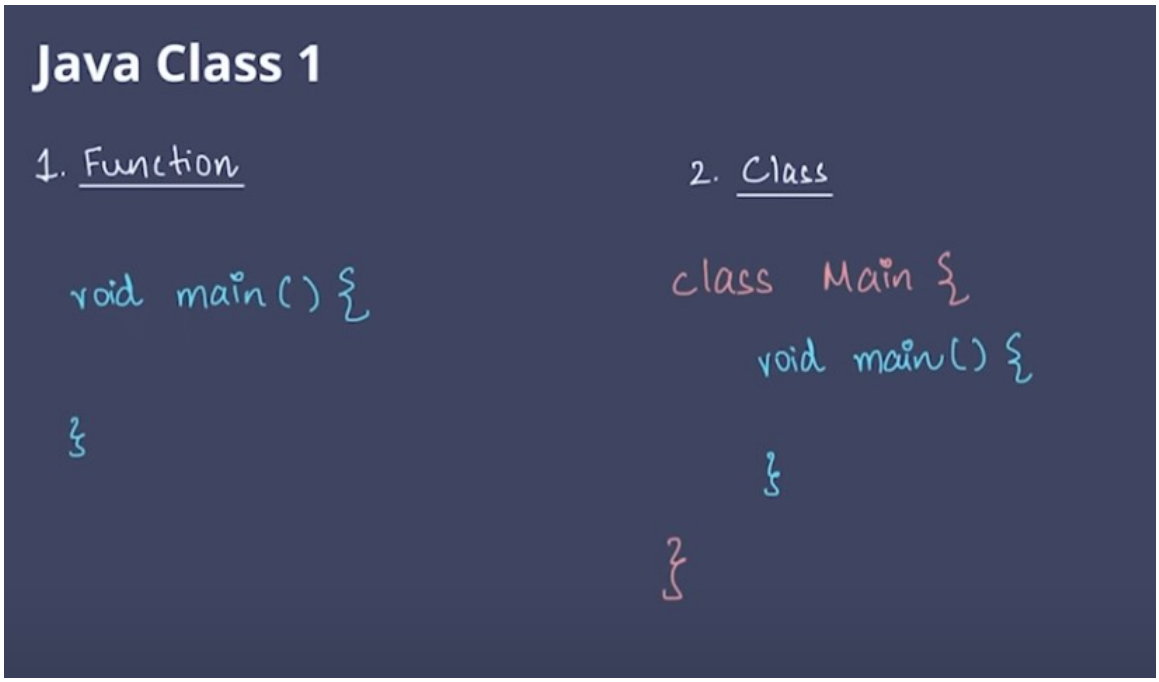


2) Execution

Byte code is then converted to native code(understandable by machine)



Functions and Methods :



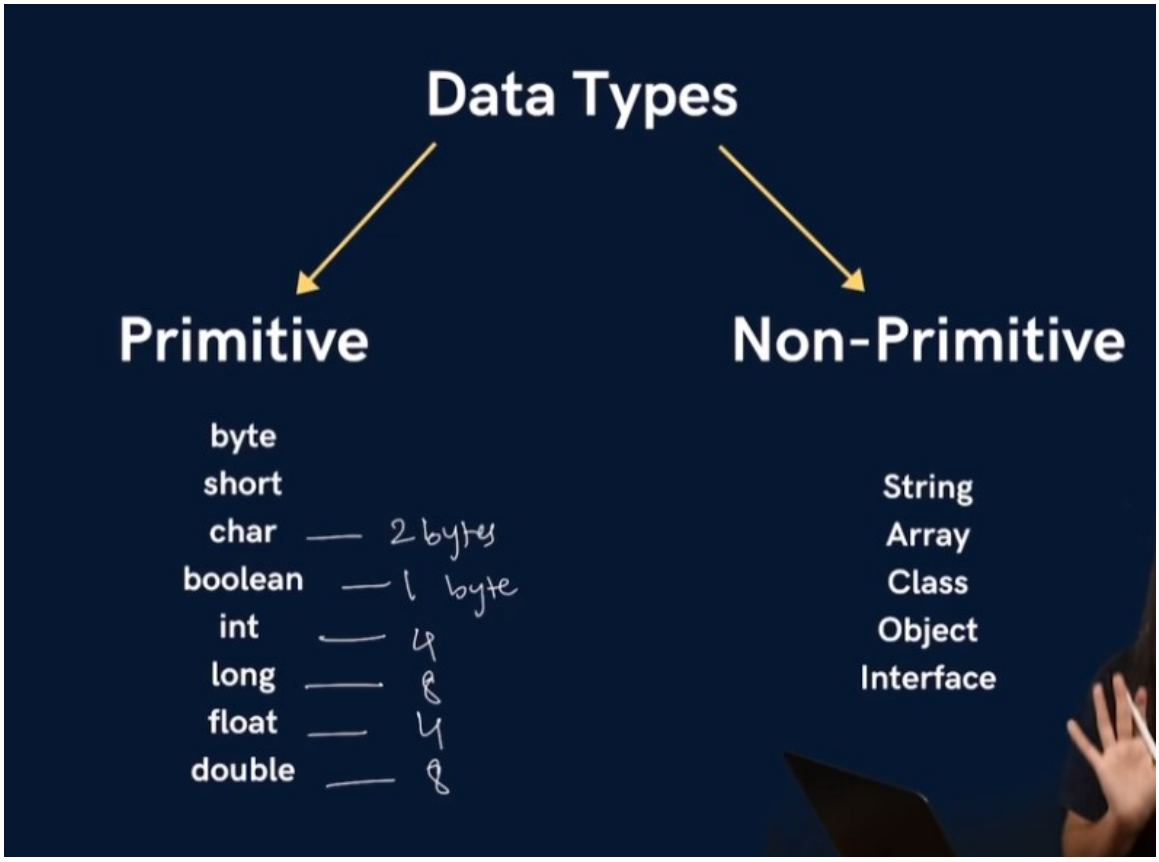
void : empty (does not return anything) , here main is the function.

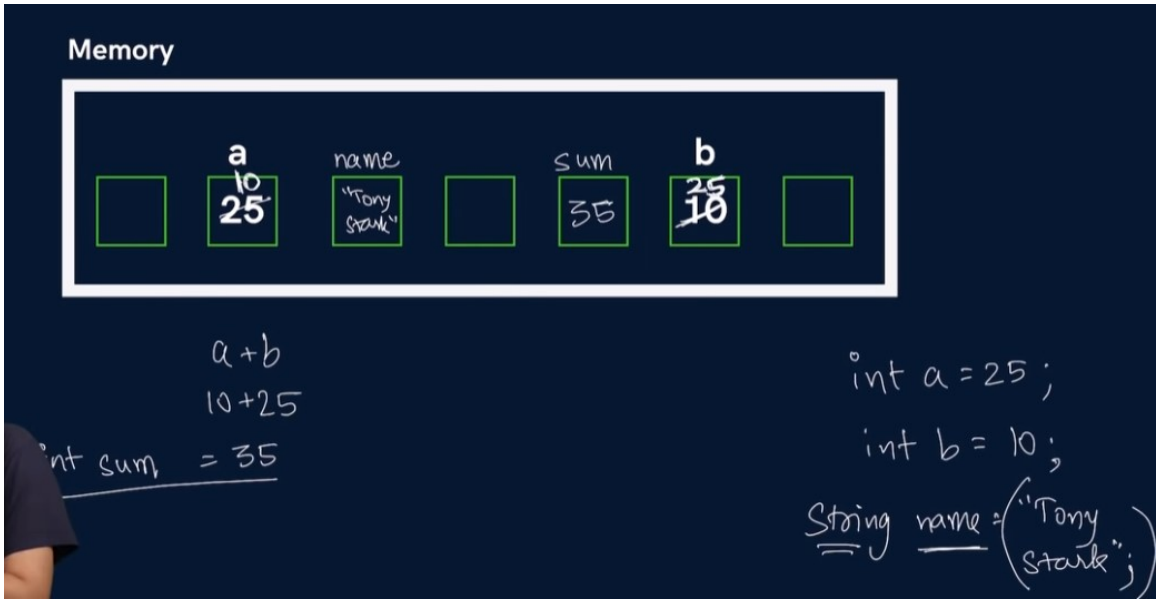
class is the entity which contains multiple functions. In java code , in class main function is the first function which gets executed .

*** Difference between Print and Println : (Print) prints the output in same line**

Println : Statement inside println is printed and then program moves to next line .

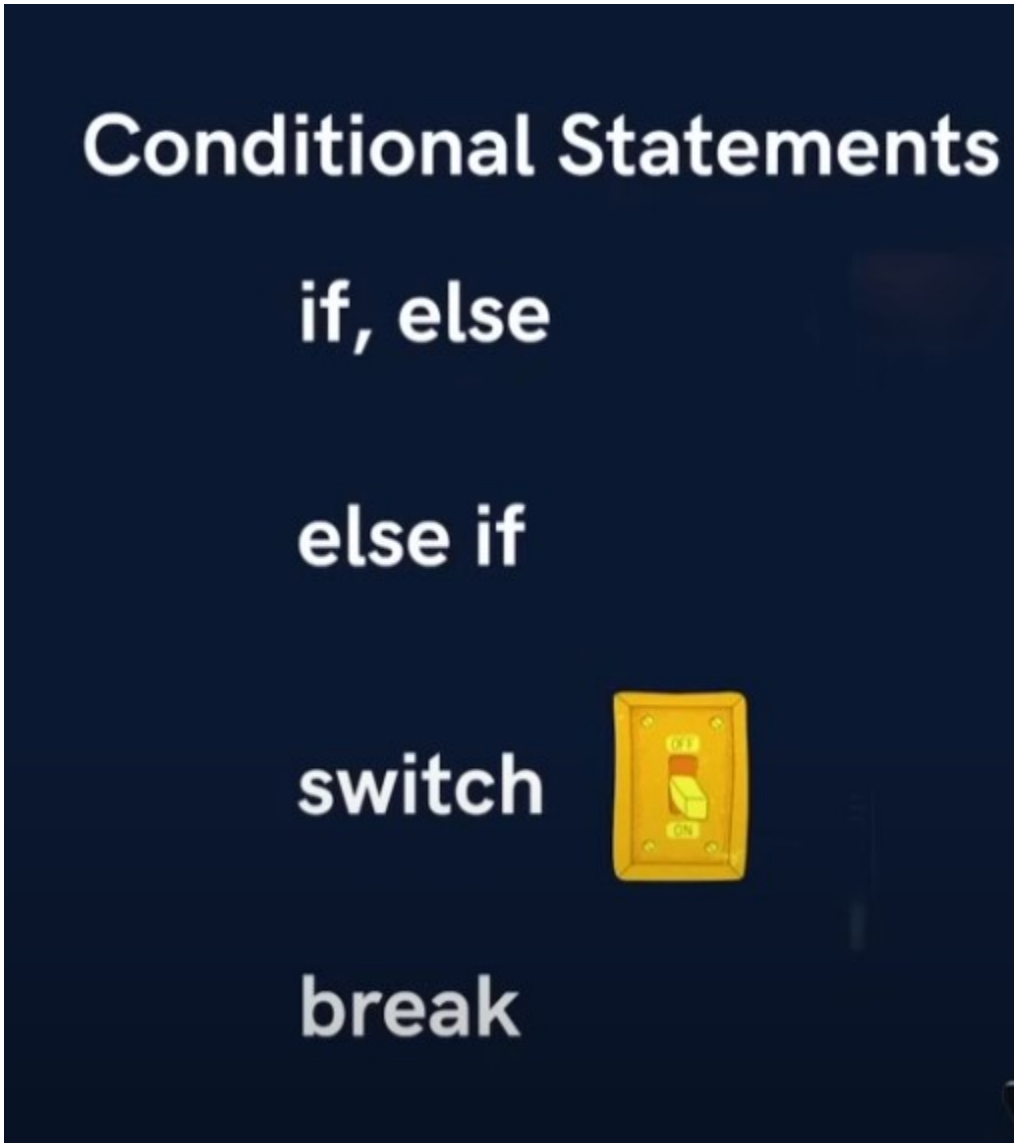
\n : print in next line



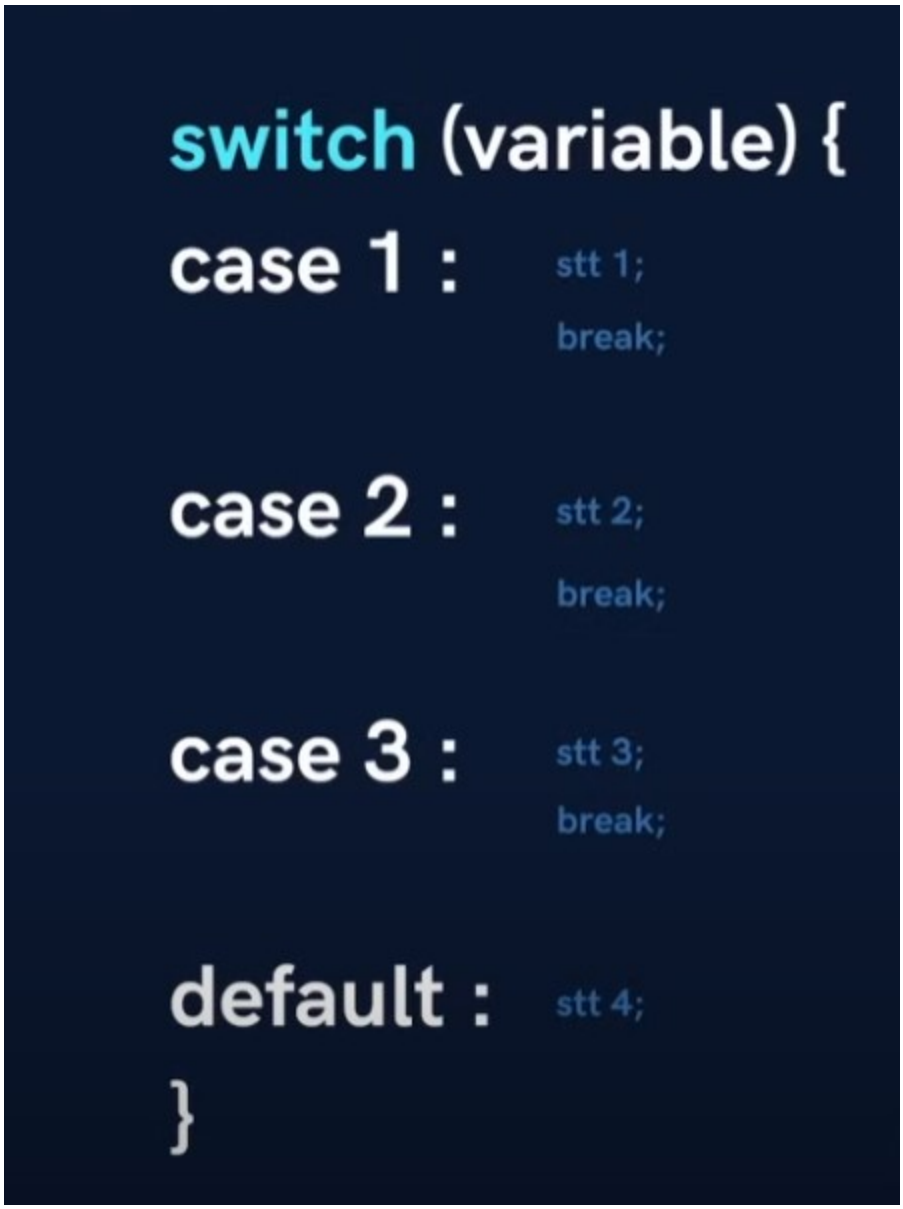


*** Taking Inputs in java : we take help of Scanner class :**

Conditional Statements :



Switch Case :

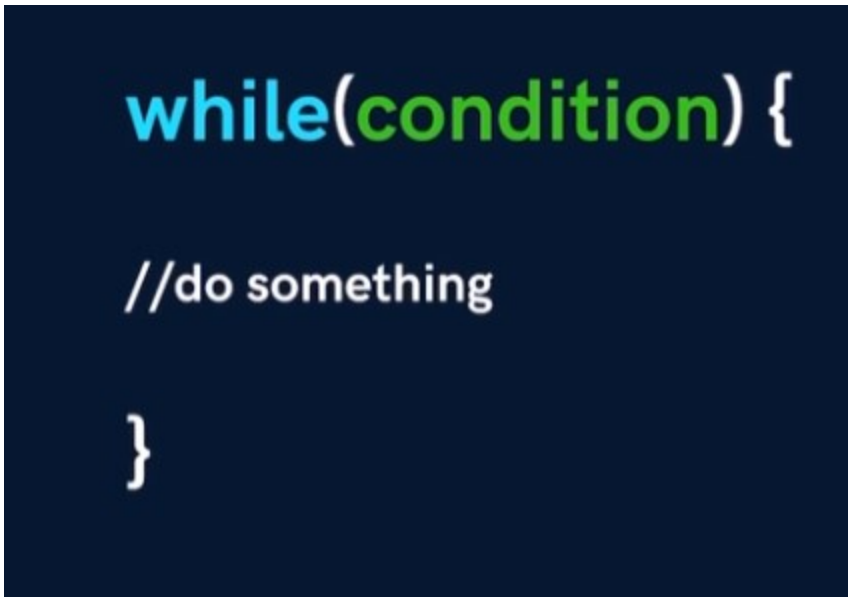


If case 1 becomes true , it then breaks out after case 1 , else proceeds to case 2 for execution and so on ....

Loops :


Loops
for Loop
while Loop
do while Loop


for(initialisation; condition; updation) {
//do something
}

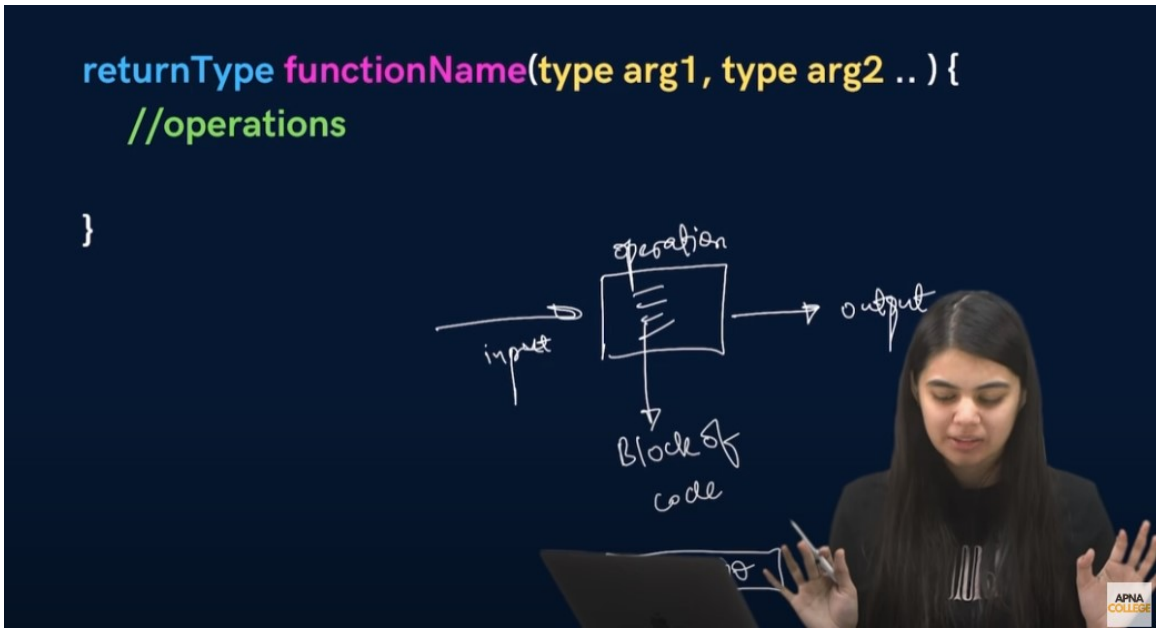


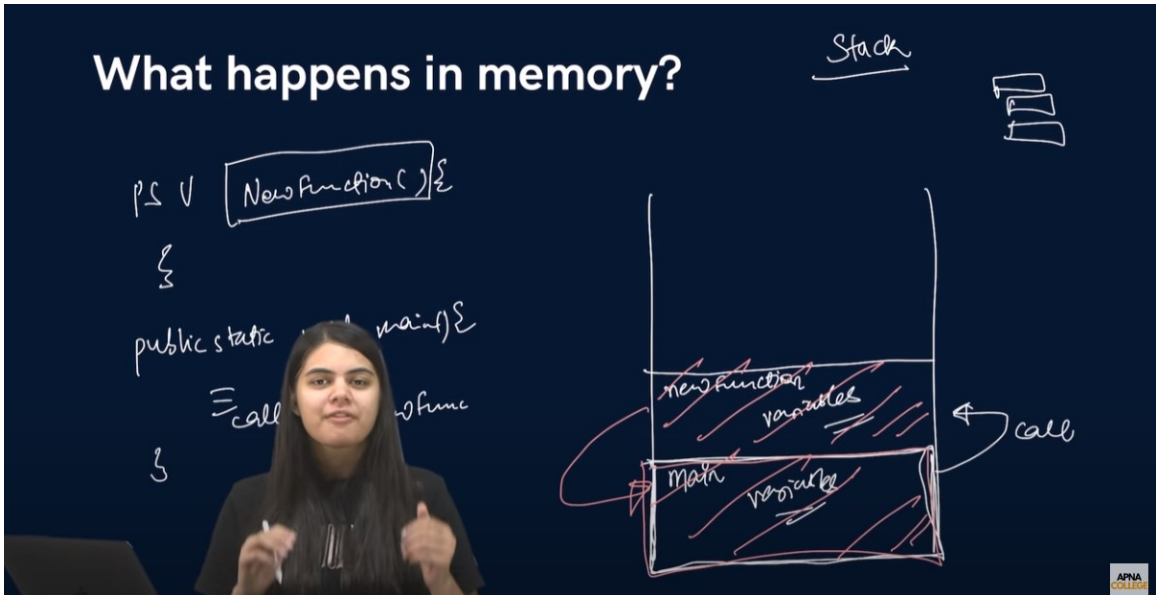
perform the statements till the while condition is satisfied.

Whether what may be the condition , statement is executed minimum once.

Functions and Methods :

Block of code , Which -performs some opertaion by taking input and gives some output .





In memory : in first stackframe , main function variable are stored , when some function is called , one more stackframe is created for new function, when this new function returns value to main function , it gets removed and after execution of main function , first stackframe also goes off .