

# How Java works

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- java's platform is achieved by the use of the java virtual machine
- consist of one or more files with a .java extension
  - these are plain old text files
- when the program is compiled the .java files are fed to the compiler which produces a .class file for each .java file
- the .class file contains Java bytecode
- bytecode is like machine language, but it is intended for the Java VM not a specific chip such as a Pentium or PowerPC chip
- to run a java program the bytecode in a .class file is fed to an interpreter which converts the byte code to machine code for a specific chip (IA-32, PowerPC)
- some people refer to the interpreter as the "Java Virtual Machine" (JVM)
- the interpreter is a platform specific bc it takes platform independent bytecode and produces machine language instructions for a particular chip
- java program could be run on any type of computer that has a JVM written for it
  - pc, mac, unix, linux

## Object oriented programming

program paradigm based on the concepts of "objects" which can contain data and code: data in the form of fields (often known as attributes or properties)

- classes- blueprint of an object - contains attributes, methods, and initializes values an object should have
- attributes- properties of an object. ex: Color, Size, BuildingMaterialsUsed, Cost, RustProof, Waterproof, RequiredAccessories,

- methods- equivalent to a function in a non OOP methodology. has instructions to change the contents of attributes to do a particular task in a class
- encapsulation- mechanism of wrapping the data and the code acting on the data as a single unit. the data of a class will be hidden from other classes and can be accessed only through the methods of their current class/
- abstraction

## java exercise below

1. Come up with class names and member variables and member methods for a car sales man. This should help the sales man to pull up features in features in different models of cars , various colors available, the base sale price

A plan on how you will implement:

\*\*\*create as many classes as possible-

```
class Vehicle {
truck,
suv,
van,
sedan,
motorcycle,

}
class Model {
}
class EngineType {
}
class New {
}
```

```
class Used {
}
```

```
class Price {
}
```

```
// 1,1,2,3,5,8,13....
// GenerateFibSeries(nth)

class Naturalnumbers{
    void generatenumbers(int arg1){
        for(int i = 0 ;i<=arg1;i++)
            System.out.print(i);
        System.out.println("End of Natural numbers");
    }
}

public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Fibonacci obj1 = new Fibonacci();
        Naturalnumbers obj2 = new Naturalnumbers();
        System.out.print("Printing fibonacci series");
        obj1.generateFibonacciSeries();
        System.out.print("Printing natural numbers");
        obj2.generatenumbers(100);

        //obj1.i = 10;

    }
}

class Fibonacci {

    private int j = 1;
    private int i =1;
    private int k = i + j;
    void generateFibonacciSeries(){
        System.out.print(i + "," + j + "," + k + ",");
        for (int n = 1; n<=25 ;n++) {
            i=j;
            j=k;
            k=i+j;
            System.out.print(k + "," );
        }
        System.out.println("End of Fibonacci");
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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