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1. Source code - The program code which is written in a high level of language e.g. Human language.

Machine code – The program code that the computer understands. It is in a low level of language so the computer can understand it e.g numbers (1111 0000 1111 0000).

High level language – This language is similar to English language and it can be changed into machine code so the computer can understand it. It allows the person and machine to communicate.

Java byte code – A Java byte code is a form of instructions which are executed by the JVM.

Software – Software is the programs that are on the computer. It does not consist of physical items.

Algorithm – The steps you follow in order to solve a problem.

Compiler – A compiler provides a binary file which can they be run on the computer.

1. In a conventional compiler the process on compilation and interpreting are two separate processes. In a Java compiler the process of compilation and interpreting are combined.
2. The JVM is a piece of software which allows Java program systems to perform on different operating systems such as windows and mac. This allows Java to be independent.
3. Platform independence is when software can run on any software platform. Program written in java can run on pretty much any platform.
4. First.java is the file is the program that you wrote and first.class is the compiled version.
5. Indentation and comments are very important as they help to spot errors easier and they make the lines of code clearer for people to understand. They show can help people understand why certain lines of code were written.