

## Assignment no. 1

1. Check ~~the~~ number odd/even

Algo

1. Start

2. Declare a variable n

3. Take n as input

4. Check if its remainder is 0 after dividing by 2

5. if yes +ve

6. if no -ve

7. Display result

8. END

2. Check +ve no., check -ve no., good morning, largest of 3, area of square, area of rect,

## \* History of Java

- Created in 1995 (Oracle) owned by

- James Gosling, Mike Sheridan & Patrick Naughton → Green team  
Sun engineer

→ developed at Sun Microsystems.

- Time line

embedded system

Green talk (.96) by James

Oak (Java was called Oak at start)

↓ why oak?

- symb of strength  
national tree of  
many countries

1995

Java

why Java? ←

James was sipping coffee

as the coffee was named "Java"

Java JDK 1.0

in 1996



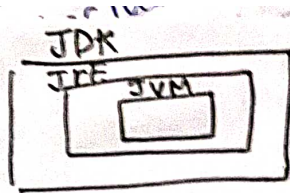
## \* How Java is useful & Problems it solves

- Java is high level, robust, object oriented & secure
- Platform independent
- Used to develop - enterprise app
  - network " " - big data
  - desktop " " - cloud
  - web " " - IoT
  - games
  - Android " "
- Rich API collections to help programmers to develop
- Scalability :- adds capacity to our system, add system resource, handles workload.
- Cross-platform :- After compiling a Java code  $\rightarrow$  binary code
- Memory management :- manages memory with garbage collection, automatically deletes objects (not in use) which improves speed of app
- Multithreading - Thread is a light-weight ~~process~~ subprocess
  - allows concurrent execution of two or more threads
  - maximizes CPU utilization
- companies that use Java
  - Spotify • Minecraft • Netflix

## \* JVM (Java Virtual Machine)

- It is a run-time engine to run Java applications.
  - $\rightarrow$  calls  $\rightarrow$  main method
- part of JRE (Java runtime environment)
- Platform independent because of JVM





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## \* JRE (Java Runtime environment)

- part of JDK (Java Development Kit)
- contains
  - Java class library
  - ↳ specific tools
  - ↳ JVM

Java code → byte code → run  
 ↑ requires JRE

JRE loads classes, verify access to memory, retrieves system resources.

= "It acts as a translator & facilitator, providing all the resources so that once you write Java software, it runs on any OS without further modifications".

- it a software package which is needed for Java to run correctly.

## \* JVM JRE JDK

def<sup>n</sup> - Engine that execute bytecode      Package that includes JVM, lib.      A comprehensive tool for developing Java, includes Jre, compilers & tools.

compo byte code interpreter, Just-in-time (JIT) Compiler, Garbage collector      JVM, Core lib & compo to support execution      Jre, compiler, tools eg. debugger, Javadoc

Purpose To make Java Platform .....      To provide runtime environ necessary for execution      Tools to develop, compile, debug Java app.

Usage used indirectly by user      used by anyone wanting to run      Used by Java developers.



## \* Memory areas of JVM

program (bytecode) → bytecode (line by line) → machine lang

### Types of Memory areas allocated by JVM

1. Class - The class method area is memory block that stores class code;

- Variable code

- method code

- constructor of Java program

- stores class level code → runtime constant pool

Field & method data

2. Heap :- stores objects

- class interfaces, arrays

- used to allocate memory to objects at run time.

3. Stack :- stores Frames & a new frame is created each time at every invocation of the method. & frame is destroyed with completed

4. Program Counter register :- stores address of JVM instruction, storing return address or native pointer.

5. Native method stacks / cstacks :-

- Also not Java.

- This memory is allocated for each thread when it's created & it can be fixed or dynamic.



/ /

\* Primitive data types (in blue byte)

- byte : 1 8-bit signed integer : Range -128 to 127
- short : 2 16-bit signed integer : Range -32,768 to 32,767
- int : 4 32-bit signed integer : Range -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
- long : 8 64-bit signed long integer : Range -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
- float : 4 32-bit single precision floating point no.
- double : 8 64-bit double precision floating point no.
- char : 2 16-bit unicode character
- boolean : represents True or false.  
 ↑  
 1-bit size (in java only true & false not 0 & 1)

→ Start Lec 2 ←

## Java concepts

Why is java secure? because there are no pointers so can not access memory locations directly.

latest version - 24

most stable - Java 1.8

Initial name - OAK (Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant)

extension - java, class, jcr(advanced), \*