1.what is java?

Java is a widely-used programming language for coding web applications. Java is a multi-platform, object-oriented, and network-centric language that can be used as a platform in itself.

2.Explain all the java features in one or two lines?

Simple, Object-Oriented, Portable, Platform independent, Secured,Robust, Architecture neutral,Interpreted, High Performance, Multithreaded,

Distributed, Dynamic.

3.In which folder can we find the Javac, Java, Javah, Javarmi commands?

Java:Once the installation is completed , It will likely be installed in either Program Files\Java or

Program Files (x86)\Java on your OS drive.

Javah:Javah is visible in Java/JDK/bin folder.

Javac: The javac.exe file is located in the bin folder of the JDK.

4.what all the environment variables to set to run the java programs through command prompt?

Java-DconfigDir=/etc/myconfig-config/-cptest-tool.jar

service.ScriptGenerator $clinic_count $client_files_count

5.what are the rules of naming the class?

Class names should be nouns, in mixed case with the first letter of each internal word capitalized.

6.which is the main entry point of java program?

In Java programs, the point from where the program starts its execution or

simply the entry point of Java programs is the main() method.

7.Components of java program are?

The components of java are Module, Package, Class, Variable, Statement, Method, Constructor, Inner class.

8.what is JVM,JRE,JDK?

JDK (Java Development Kit) is a Kit that provides the environment to

develop and execute(run) the Java program.

JRE (Java Runtime Environment) is an installation package that provides

an environment to only run(not develop) the java program(or

application)onto your machine

JVM (Java Virtual Machine) is a very important part of both JDK and

JRE because it is contained or inbuilt in both

9.Explain the components of compile time environments and run time environments?

• By runtime, we mean a program in execution. Runtime environment is a state of the target machine.

• which may include software libraries, environment variables, etc., to provide services to the processes running in the system .

10.what is JIT?

The Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler is a component of the Java Runtime Environment that improves the performance of Java applications at run time.

11.Different types of memory in JVM.

The JVM divides its memory into two main categories:

1.heap memory and

2.non-heap memory.

12.In which area .class is stored?

The classes and it's own constant pool, i.e static variables are stored in Method Area.

13.In which area object are stored?

In Java, all objects are dynamically allocated on Heap memory.

14.Why do we call as java simple?

Java is very easy to learn, and its syntax is simple, clean and easy to understand.

15.Why java is platform independent explain?

Java is platform-independent because it uses a virtual machine. The Java programming language and all APIs are compiled into bytecodes. Bytecodes are effectively platform-independent

16.Is JVM platform dependent?

NO , JVM is platform-independent.

17.Is java case sensitive?

Like most programming languages, java is case sensitive. Even the slightest difference in naming indicates different objects (count does not equal Count). In order to be consistent, programmers follow naming conventions. For example variables are lowercase (car) and classes are uppercase (Car).

18.Is java complete object Oriented programming language?

No! Java is not a "PURE" Object Oriented Language, , because it uses primitive data types such as int , float , char etc…

--Shweta Powar