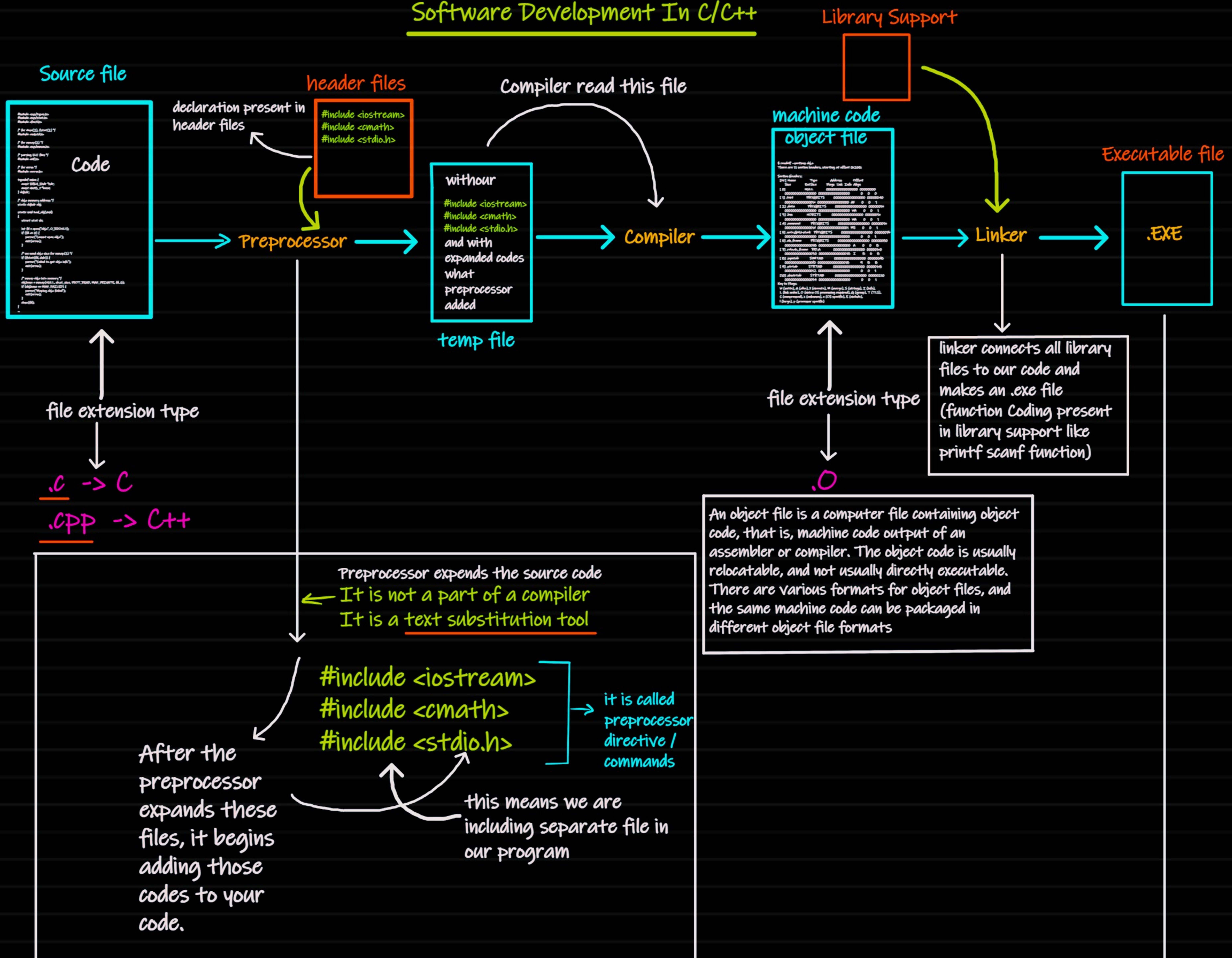


Written BY Subham(CodeXam)

Software Development In C/C++



→ for running this .exe file we need a computer with a operating system(OS)



→ OS + Hardware(H/W) = Platform

The .exe file can only run on Windows; if we want to run this code on another operating system, we need another compiler it is called platform dependent

Written BY Subham(Codexam)

Software Development In JAVA

compiler read this file

Source Code

Code

```
public class Codexam {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
```

file extension type

java

Bytecode

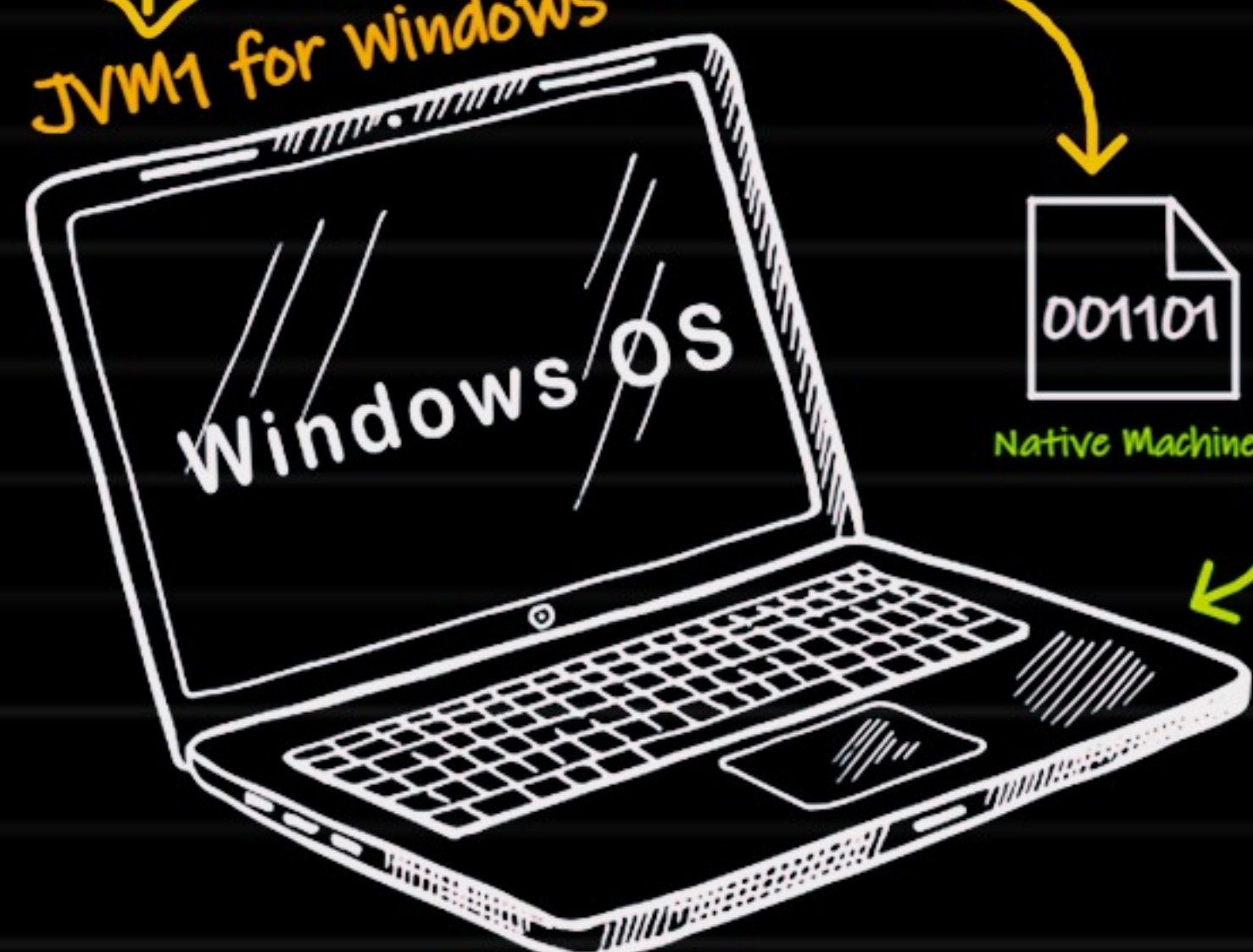
```
N_5313_TICK:
0B04000000  mov ecx, 4
0B01000000  mov ecx, 1
0A00000046  mov ecx, 0_6229_TMSG
0A0F000000  mov ecx, 27
CD00      int 0x00
N_6412_NHEX:
0130      mov cl, 40
0B00000000  mov ecx, 0_6741_TKEY
380B      cmp byte [ecx], cl
7C7F      jl  exit
```

file extension type

.class

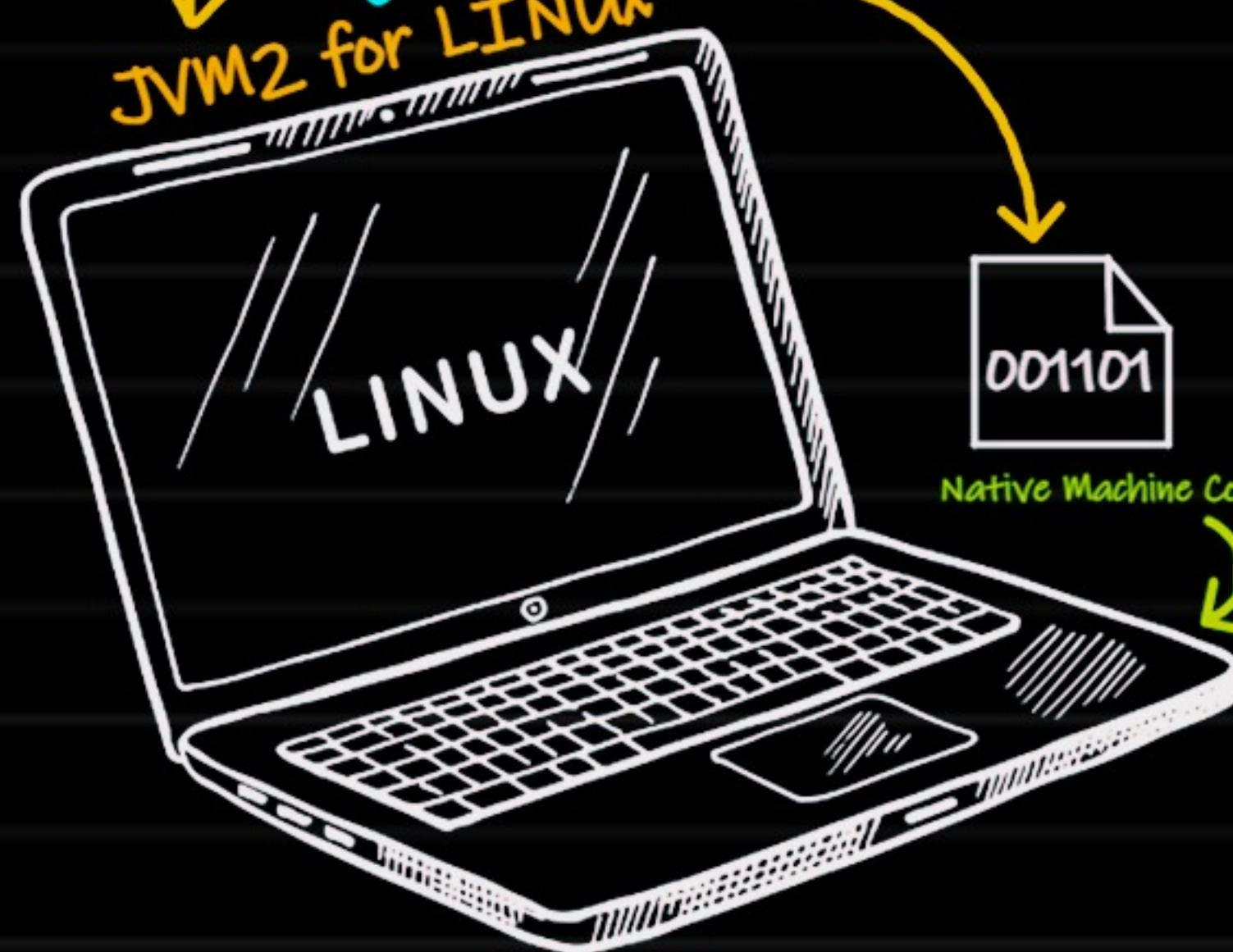
Java is platform-independent but JVM is platform dependent

JVM1 for Windows



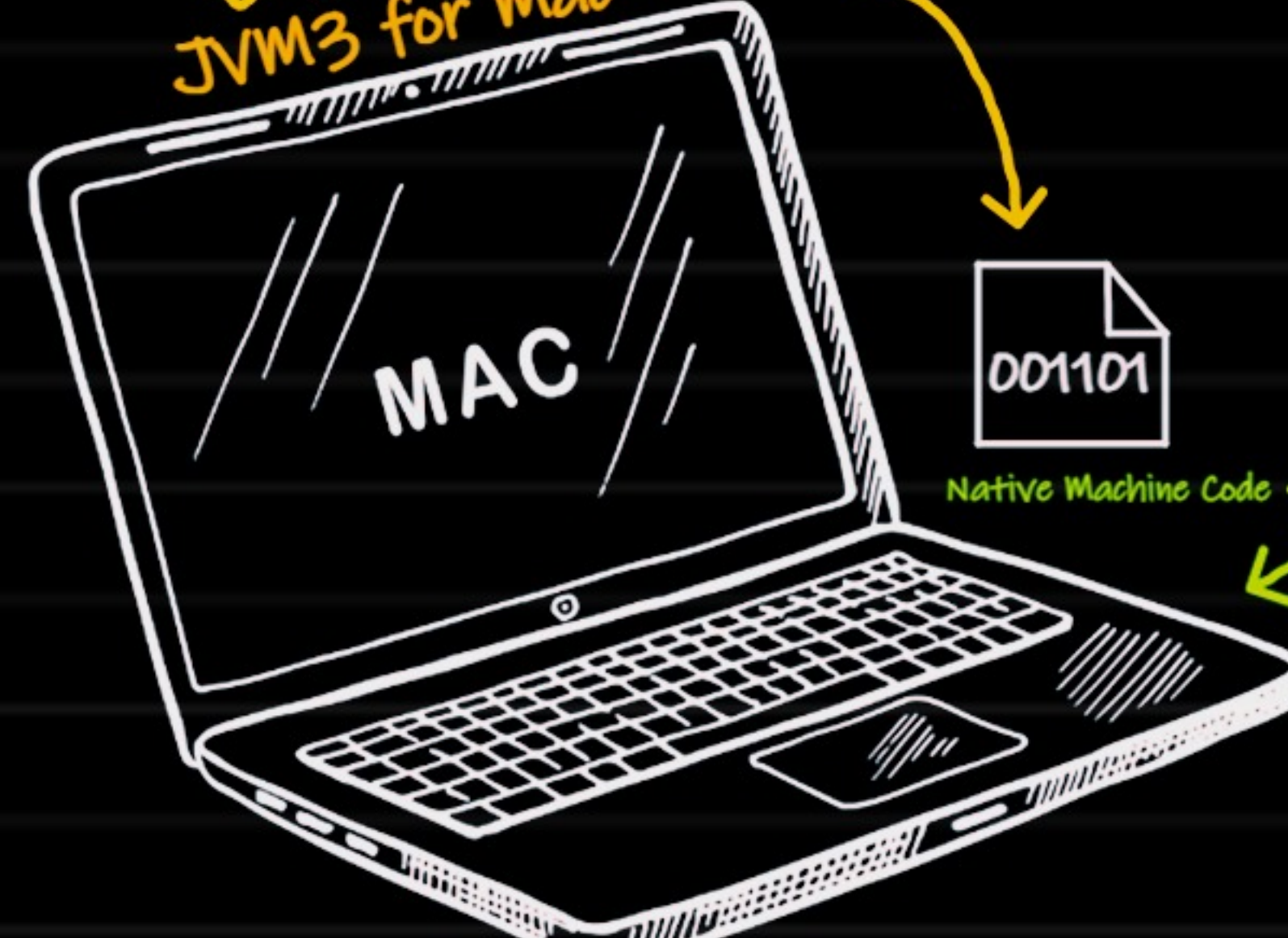
Native Machine Code

JVM2 for LINUX



Native Machine Code

JVM3 for Mac

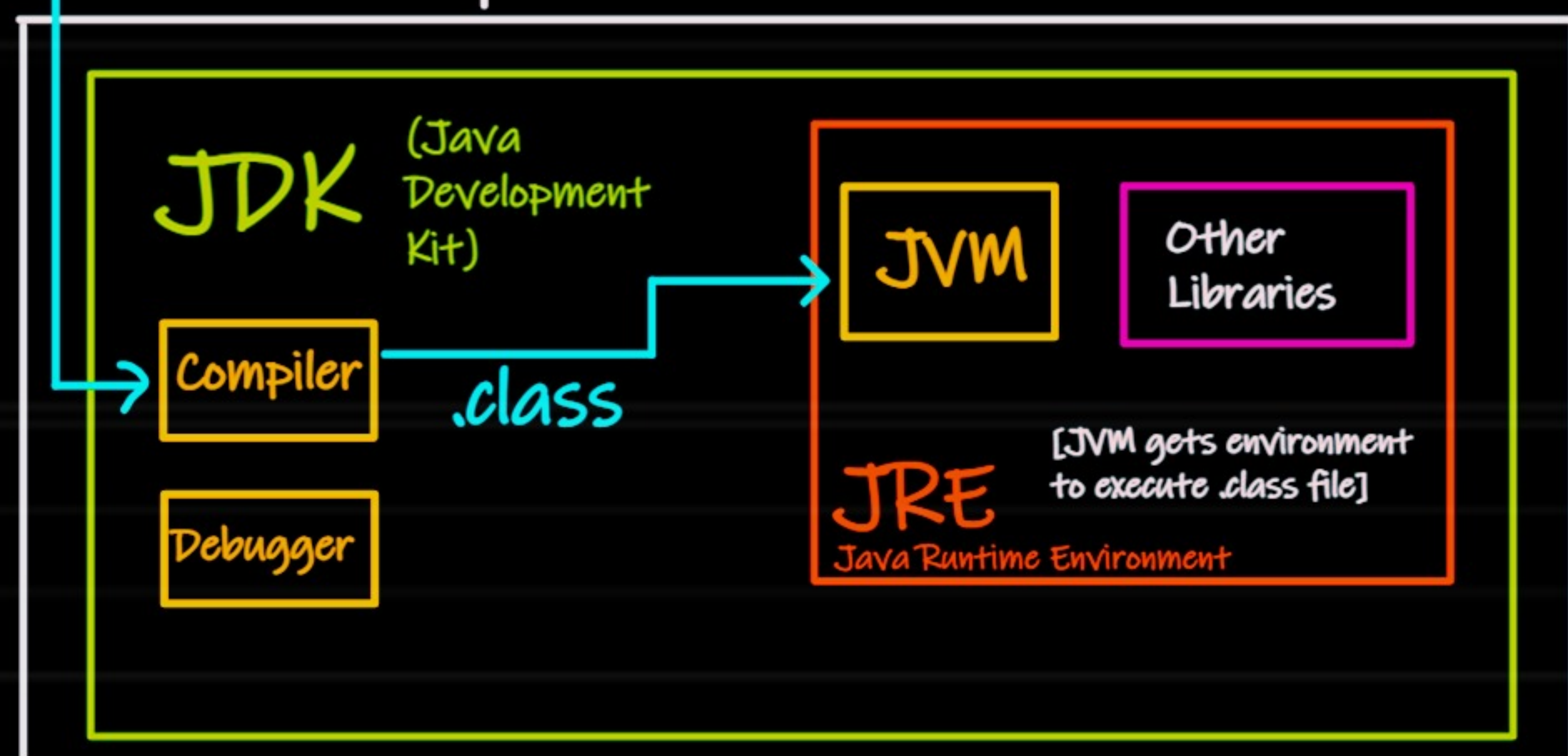


Native Machine Code

There are seperate JVMs for each OS. You have to install the JDK as per your OS

OS + Hardware(H/W) + JVM = Platform for Java

Source File (.java)



The JDK is a development environment for building applications, applets, and components using the Java programming language. The JDK includes tools useful for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java platform.

The JIT compiler compiles the bytecodes of that method into native machine code, compiling it "just in time" to run. When a method has been compiled, the JVM calls the compiled code of that method directly instead of interpreting it.

Class Loader

Bytecode Verifier

JIT Compiler

JVM (Java Virtual Machine)

The JVM is what takes the bytecode and translates it into machine code.

Java compiler produces a unique type of code called bytecode unlike C compiler where compiler produces only natively executable code for a particular machine.

When the Java program runs in a particular machine it is sent to java compiler, which converts this code into intermediate code called bytecode. This bytecode is sent to Java virtual machine (JVM) which resides in the RAM of any operating system. JVM recognizes the platform it is on and converts the bytecodes into native machine code. Hence java is called platform independent language.

Java is platform-independent but JVM is platform dependent why?

This fact can be verified by trying to download the JVM for your particular machine – when trying to download it, you will be given a list of JVMs corresponding to different operating systems, and you will obviously pick whichever JVM is targeted for the operating system that you are running. So we can conclude that JVM is platform-dependent and it is the reason why Java is able to become “Platform Independent”.

Basically, Java doesn't require the entire code to be rewritten for all the different platforms. It supports platform independence by using Java byte-code and Java Virtual Machine. Java compiler `javac` converts the program code into byte code, this byte code is platform-independent and can be run on any operating system's JVM. JVM interprets the byte code to machine code and the program is executed.

