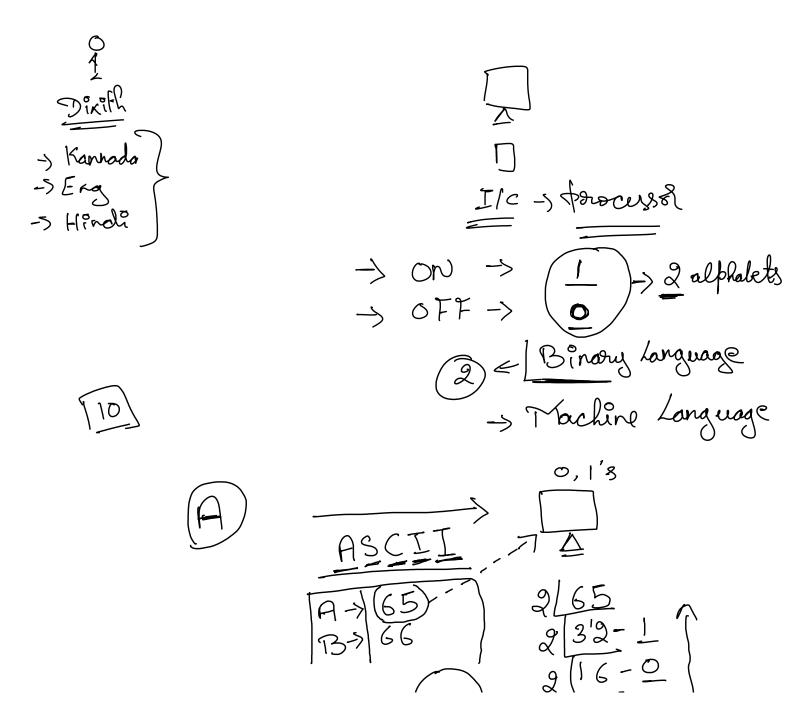


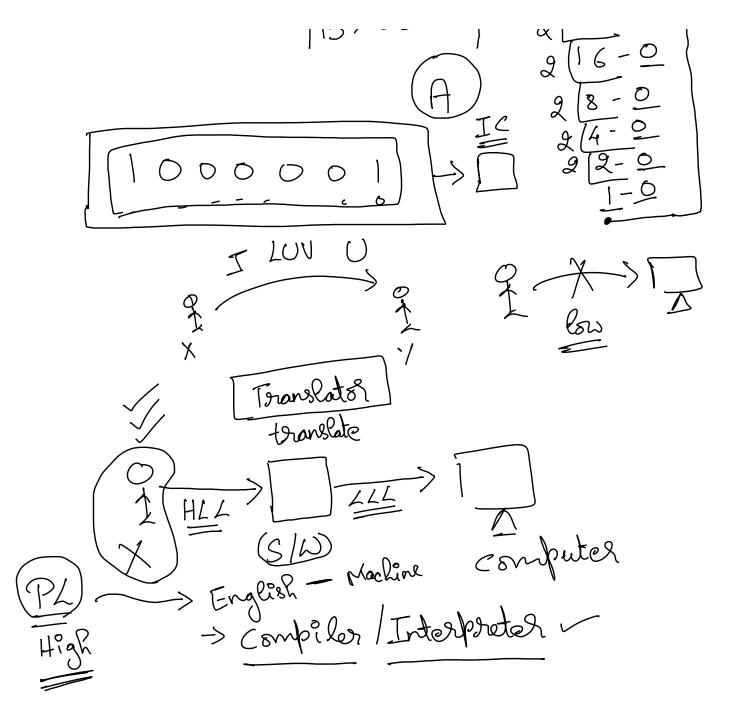
Def:

The language which is used to instruct a computer to perform a specific task is known as programming language

We can further classify Programming laguages into:

- 1. Low Level
- 2. Mid Level
- 3. High Level





Low Level Language:

A language which is understandable by a machine is known as Low Level or Machine Level Language.

Ex: Binary Language

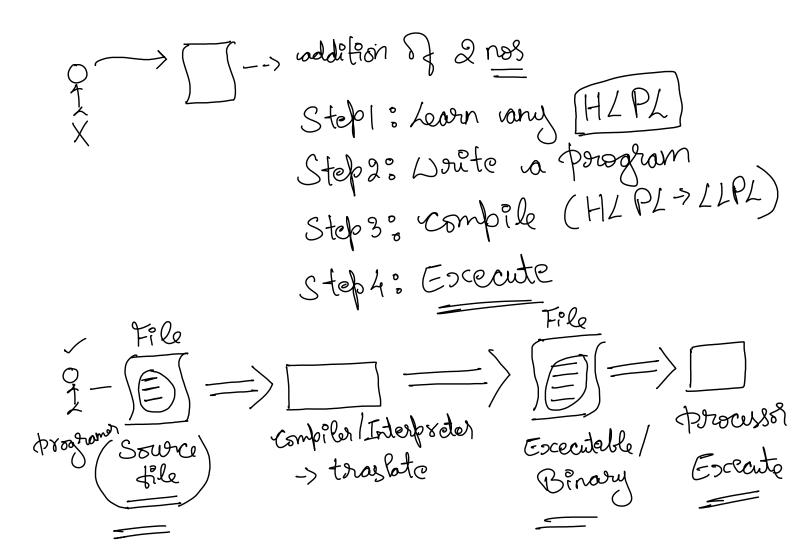
High Level Language:

A language which easily understandable, readable, instruct-able by a programmer is known as High Level Programming language.

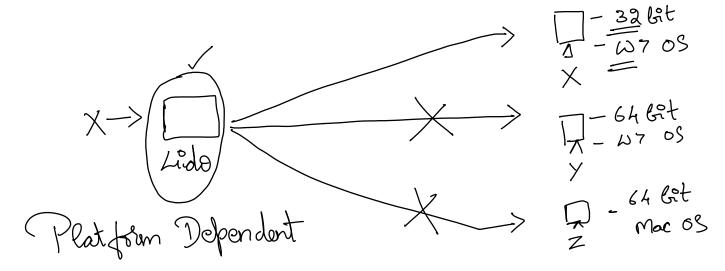
Ex: Java, C#, python, PHP,.....

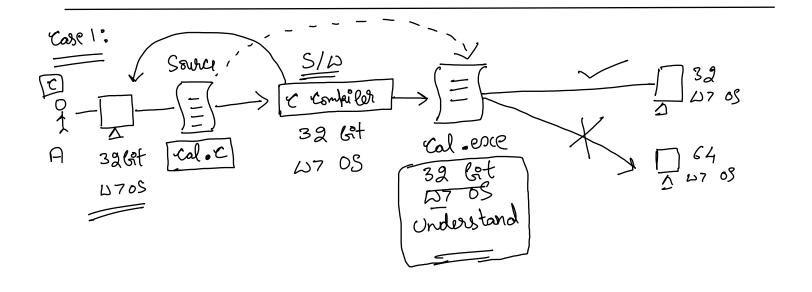
Compilers/Interpreters:

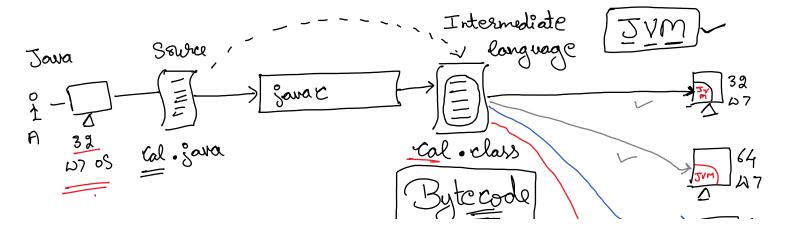
It is a System Software, they are used to translate a high level language into machine understandable language.



Platform Independent:







Byterode

Sym 64

Class File

Class File

Chas SVM

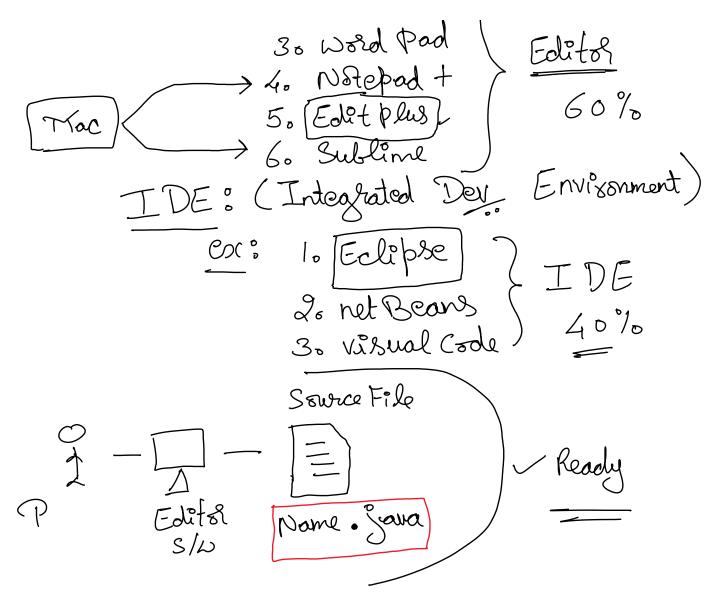
Key Points:

- 1. Java is 2-step compilation.
- 2. Java is Platform Independent but it is JVM Dependent (Write once Compile Once & Execute anywhere any number of Times)
- 3. Java compiler converts java instructions into Intermediate language known as **bytecode**
- 4. The java source file must be saved with the extension .java
- 5. The file generated by the javac is known as **class file** and will have an extension **.class**

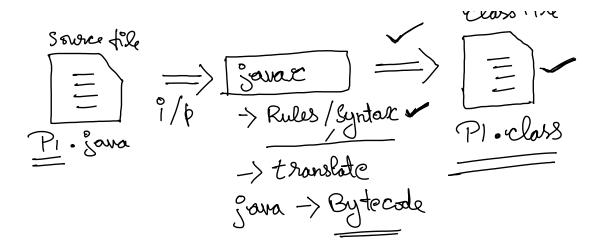
Advantages of Java:

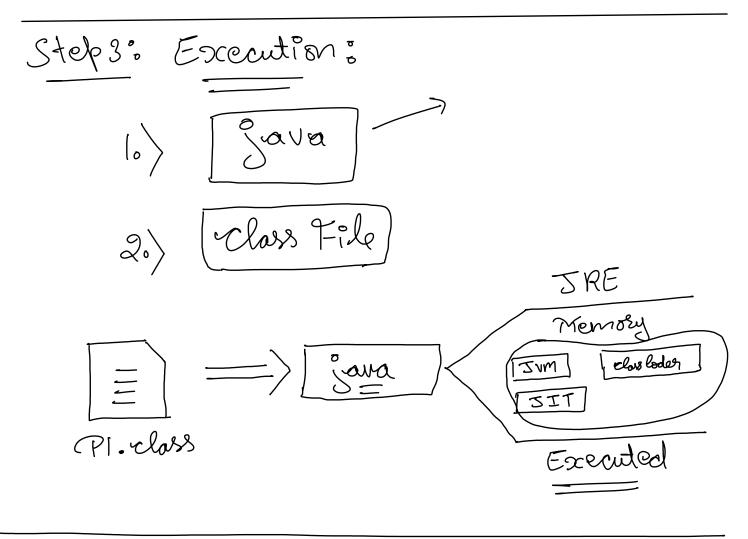
- 1. Simple
- 2. Platform Independent
- 3. Java supports OOP
- 4. rich Built-in tools
- 5. robust

Steps to create & Execute a Java Prom
1.) Volate Source Tile File
2.) Compile The Source File
30) Escecute the Java Pram.
Step1: Greate a Source File:
-> Le verente a source file with the help of
Editors -> Application S/W
Ex: 1. notepad
20 MS Word
30 word Pad \ Folita



Note: The java source will must have .java as extension





Structure of a Basic Java Program:

Softwares To be downloaded:

1.) download & Install Editplus

2.) download DK-13

Java Development Kit

JOK-1,

JOK-2 J JOK-8

latest vere JDK-14