Object-Oriented programming review

Chapter 1

* Created by sun microsystems team led by James Gosling
* Originally designed for programming home appliances
* Significance of java translation process
* Developed intermediate language that is the same for all types of processors
* Patrick Naughton and Jonathan Payne at sun microsystems developed a web browser that could run programs over the internet
* Beginning of Java’s connection to the internet
* Original browser evolves into HotJava
* A Java applet is a java program that is meant to be run from a web browser
* High-level language: A language that people can read, write, and understand
* Machine language: A language that a computer can understand
* Low-Level language: Machine language or any language similar to machine language
* Compiler: A program that translates a high-level language program into an equivalent low-level language program
* Syntax: The arrangement of words and punctuations that are legal in a language, the grammar rules of a language
* Semantics: The meaning of things written wile following the syntax rules of a language

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

* AS in most programing languages, flow control in java refers to its branching and looping mechanisms
* Compound Statement: A branch statement that is made up of a list of statements

Chapter 4

* A Primitive type value is a single piece of data
* A variable declared within a method definition is called a local variable
* A java file must be given the same name as the class it contains with an added .java at the end

Chapter 5

Chapter 6

Chapter 7

* A derived class, also called a subclass, is defined by starting with another already defined class, called a base class or superclass, and adding methods, instance variables, and static variables.