Java programs first get compiled into byte code, which is a form of intermediate code. Then, this byte code is interpreted by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) on any computer where it runs. This means Java is first

compiled, then interpreted.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E2rwef | 12er3e | R3q2 |
| E1e23e2 | R3t | E21r3t42e |
| 1r3t | E21re2r3q | 21er3 |
| 21er3t | E21r3t | 2e1 |
| E21r3t | E12r3 | 2e3r |

Java is designed so you can write your program once and then run it anywhere that has a JVM. This is

possible because Java programs are compiled into a universal byte code that any JVM can understand, regardless of the underlying hardware.

Java checks for errors early in the programming

process, making it less prone to crashing. It prevents certain types of errors that are common in other languages, such as those involving memory

management.