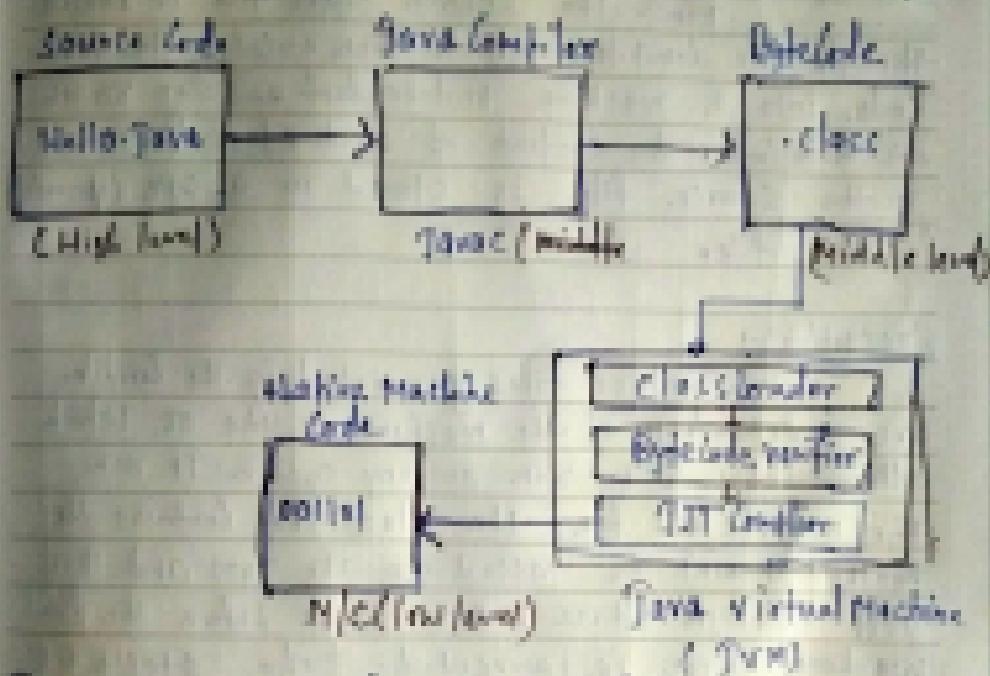


Compilation and Execution of a Java Program



Java, being a platform-independent programming language, does not work on one step compilation. Instead, it involves a two-step compilation, first through an OS independent Compiler and second in a virtual machine (JVM) which is computer-built for every operating system. The two principle stages are followed:-

Compilation:

First, the source "Java" file is passed through the compiler which then encodes the Java Code into a machine understandable encoding known as ByteCode. The content of each class contained in the source file is stored in a separate ".class" file.

Execution:

The class files generated by the Compiler are independent of the machine or the OS, which allows them to be run on any system. To run, the main class file (the class that contains the method main) is passed to the JVM and the goes through three main stages before the final machine code is executed. The stages are -

- * Class Loader - Class loader in Java is a part of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) which is used to load Java classes into the Java virtual Machine dynamically.
- * ByteCode verifier - It checks the code fragment for illegal code that can violate access right to object.

* JIT Compiler:-

This is the final stage encountered by the Java program and the job is to convert the loaded byte code into machine code. When using a JIT Compiler, the hardware can execute the native code.

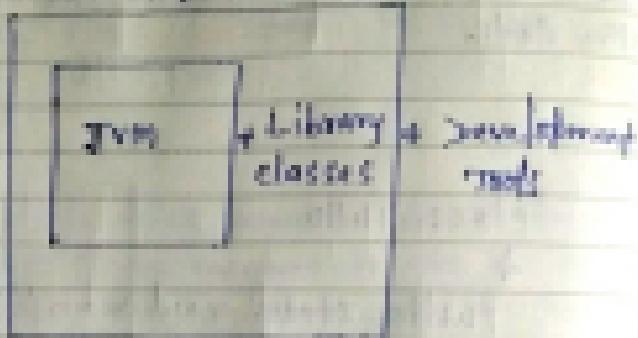
Q:-

```
class Hello
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java world");
    }
}
```

English TDK, TEE and TMM

TDK

TEE



TDK:- TDK stands for Java development kit.

If it is a Java development environment used for developing Java applications and applets.

It includes Java Runtime Environment (JRE), an interpreter/loader (Java), a compiler (javac), an archiver (jar), a decompiler generator (javadoc) and other tools needed in Java development.

$$TDK = TEE + \text{Development tools}$$

OR

$$TDK = TEE + \text{Library} + \text{Java development tools} \Rightarrow J2EE$$

JAR is JAR stands for Java Archive Format. The JAR provides the minimum requirements for executing a Java application. It consists of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), class, code and supporting files. JAR is an installation package which facilitates transmission to only run the Java program on machine. JAR is only used by others who only wants to run the Java program i.e. end user of our system.

JAR consists of the following components:-

- Deployment technologies:- including deployment, Share and Start and Java plug-in.

- User interface toolkit:- including Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT), Swing, Java 2D, Accessibility, Java Media API etc.

- Integration libraries:- including Interprise JavaBeans (EJB) Java Database Connectivity (JDBC), Remote Method Invocation (RMI) etc.

- Other base libraries:- including Java Platform, Standard Edition, security, Math, Bean etc.

JAR = JVM + Library Classes

JVM → JVM stands for Java Virtual Machine.
It is a very important part of both JRE and
JDK because it is contained or inbuilt in both.
Whatever Java program runs during TEE context
goes into JVM and JVM is responsible for exe-
cuting the Java programs line by line hence
it is also known as interpreter.

JVM acts as a runtime engine
to run Java applications. JVM is the one that
actually calls the main method present in a
Java code. JVM is a part of JRE Java appli-
cation are called WRL (work ready for runtime).
This means a programmer can develop Java code in
one system and can expect it to run on any
other Java enabled System without any adjustment.
That is all possible because of JVM.

When we compile a Java file,
a class file (Contain byte-code) with the same class
names present in .java file are generated by the
Java Compiler. This class file goes into memory heap
when we run it.