**Command line arguments**

String[] args are basically command line arguments passed to the main function.

String[] args that are passed to the main function is basically the arguments that you can pass to the main function using command line (called as command line arguments) syntax goes like –

Java filename “args” “args” (while running the complied class file)

You can access these arguments in program using the args array like –

args[0]

**Input and output streams**

.out is basically reference variable for output stream and by default it is set to null and if outstream is having a null value then by default output stream is command line.

.in is basically reference variable for input stream and by default it is also set to null and if input stream is having a null value then by default input stream is keyboard.

**What are Streams in Java?**

A stream in Java is a continuous flow of data between a source and a destination. Streams are used to read data from an input source (like a file, keyboard, or network) and write data to an output destination (like a file, console, or network).

Java uses streams to handle input and output (I/O) operations efficiently. Streams process data sequentially, meaning data flows in a one-way direction.

**Primitive data types**

Primitive data types are basically data types which cannot be divided further or which you cannot break further.

For e.g. – string is not a primitive data type because we can further break it into char but char is a primitive data type because we cannot further divide this char into anything.

**Wrapper classes**

Primitive data types also have something called wrapper classes which provides additional functions to the primitive data types like the reference data types.

**Literals**

Literals are the syntactical representation of data values like char, integer, Boolean, etc.

**Reference variable**

Reference variable are just the name of the variable pointing to the data also called as identifiers.