Assignment answers.

(1) What is Programming Languages.

Programming is nothing but "a set of instructions that instruct computer that how it has to done the give task."

The language used in writing the programming which means the set of instructions. is called programming languages.

In market, now-a-days, numerous programming languages are available in use for programming.

Categories of Programming Languages

→ Machine Level Language
→ Assemble Language
→ High Level Language.

Machine Level Language :- The Language which includes only 0 and 1. For this Language we don't need any translator, the computer can directly understands it.

Assemble Language :- This includes mnemonics like ADD, SUB, etc. This Language needs an assembler to converts this language into Machine Level Language.

High Level Language :- This language includes English like commands and symbol s. for ex print +, *, % etc. This language needs a compilor or intrepretor to convert in Machine Level Language.

(2) Why do we need Programming Language:

Programming Language is necessary in our daily life, it enhances and increase the power of computer, mobile solutions and internet.

Due to programs developed by programming Languages only make possible to conduct our Network banking and booking your ticket for train/aeroplane from online. It is true that our washing machine had also contain some kinds of program.

So, We have necessity of programming languages.

(3) What are features of Java?

→ It is simple

→ Object oriented programming Language.

→ Robust

→ Distributed

→ Portable: We can easily port of .class file of our java with secure.

→ Platform Independent: The architecture of Java make that java as platform independency. We can run our java program in platform (OS) which contain a corresponding JVM.

→ WORA (Write once Run Anywhere).

(4) What is an object?

→ An object is an instance of class means that when an object of class is created, it includes the instance variable described within the class.

→ An object is a real world entity

→ an object is an entity with state and behavior.

(5) What is a class.

A class is a collection of items with similar charecteristics. It serves as a model or blue print from which objects can be made. It makes sense as a whole but it can't be body.

Class includes

- methods
- constructors
- variables
- blocks
- nested class and interface
- Fields.

(6) Explain about main() method in java.

main() method is the starting point from where JVM starts execution. A JAVA program without main() method can't be executed by JVM. It is a default method for any Java program.

Syntax

public static void main (String args[])

public : Increase the visibility. The 'public' key word makes the method main() to be visible to JVM.
It is an access specifier.
If we use private, protected or default in place of public we are restricting the main() method to be visible from JVM.

static : To invoke any method from a particular class. We must create an object for that class. But by using static keyword before main() method, JVM can invoke the main method without actually creating an object for the class.

void : It is

main : It is

String args[]

[]- Array

→ In single place we can store large data

void : It is return type. Says that you are not expecting anything from the main() method.

main : It is name of method. It is a default signature which is predefined in JVM.

String args[] : The main method can also expect data from the user.
Here, it can accepts a group of strings.

→ It is used to receive command line arguements in the form of string values

→ Values passed to main() method are called arguements.

→ These arguements are stored in arg[] array

[] - Array

→ In single place we can store large data.