

DAY-1 ASSIGNMENT

1)What is JAVA?

- ❖ Java is a high level class based object- oriented programming language
- ❖ Java is a widely used object-oriented programming language and software platform that runs on billions of devices, including notebook computers, mobile devices, gaming consoles, medical devices and many others.
- ❖ The rules and syntax of Java are based on the C and C++ languages.

2) Explain all the java features in one or two lines?

- ❖ Simple, Object-Oriented, Portable, Platform independent, Secured, Robust, Architecture neutral, Interpreted, High Performance, Multithreaded, Distributed, Dynamic.

3)In which folder can we find the javac, java, javah, javarmi commands?

- ❖ Look in Control Panel to see if 'Java' is in the list of programs installed there. Also check the folder: 'C:\Program Files\Java' using Windows Explorer.
- ❖ Java is placed in the same directory as Server and RMIInterface.

4) what all the environment variables to set to run the java programs through command prompt?

- ❖ `java -DconfigDir=/etc/myconfig-config/ -cp test-tool.jar service.Script Generator $clinic_count $client_files_count.`

5) what are the rules of naming the class?

- ❖ Class names should be nouns, in mixed case with the first letter of each internal word capitalized.
- ❖ Use whole words-avoid acronyms abbreviations

6) which is the main entry point of java program?

- ❖ In Java programs, the point from where the program starts its execution or simply the entry point of Java programs is the main()method.

7) Components of java program are?

- ❖ Module, Package, Class, Variable, Statement, Method, Constructor, Inner class.

8) What is jvm,jre,jdk?

- ❖ JDK stands for Java Development Kit. JRE stands for Java Runtime Environment. JVM stands for Java
- ❖ Virtual Machine. It is a software development kit that helps in the development of applications in Java.
- ❖ Along with JRE, the JDK includes other various development tools.

9) Explain the components of compile time environments and run time environments.?

- ❖ By runtime, we mean a program in execution. Runtime environment is a state of the target machine,
- ❖ which may include software libraries, environment variables, etc., to provide services to the processes running in the system.

10) What is JIT?

- ❖ The Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler is a component of the Java Runtime Environment that improves the performance of Java applications at run time

11) Different types of memory in jvm.

- ❖ Two kinds of memory. The JVM divides its memory into two main categories: heap memory and non-heap memory.

12) In which area .class is stored?

- ❖ The classes and its own constant pool, i.e static variables are stored in Method Area.

13) In which area object are stored?

- ❖ In Java, all objects are dynamically allocated on
Heap

14) Why do we call as java simple?

- ❖ Java is very easy to learn, and its syntax is simple, clean and easy to understand.

15) Why java is platform independent explain?

- ❖ Java is platform-independent because it uses a virtual machine. The Java programming language and all APIs are compiled into bytecodes. Bytecodes are effectively platformindependent

16) Is jvm platform dependent?

- ❖ JVM is undoubtedly platform-independent.

17) Is java case sensitive?

- ❖ Java, like most programming languages, is case sensitive. Even the slightest difference in naming indicates different objects (count does not equal Count).
- ❖ In order to be consistent, programmers follow naming conventions. For example, variables are lowercase (car) and classes are uppercase (Car).

18) Is java complete object Oriented programming language?

- ❖ No! Java is not a "PURE" Object Oriented Language , because it uses primitive data types such as (int,float,char...etc)

By.

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