Oops

1. How to create an object in java?

Ans: There are several ways by which we can create objects of a class in java as we all know a class provides the blueprint for objects, you create an object for a class. This concept is underrated and also Decides proves to be beneficial as this concept is bypassed by Dany programmers and sometimes even Io ask for interview perceptive.

Methods:

There are many Different ways to create objects in Java. the help of programs to illustrate internal working by which we can create objects in Java

By Using new keyword

By Using new instance

By Using clone method

By Using deserialization

By Using new Instance (Method of Constructor class)

Method 1: Using new keyword

Using the new keyword in java is the Dost basic way to create an object. This is the most common way to create an object in java. Almost 99% of objects are create in this way. By using this method, we can call any constructor we want to call (no argument or parameterise constructors).

2. What is the use of a new keyword in Java?

Ans: The "new" keyword in Java is use to create an instance of an object. It allocates memory to an object and returns a reference to the object create. It is use with a constructor to create an object.

3. What are the different types of variables in Java?

Ans:

i) Static Variable

ii) Instance Variable

iii) Local Variable

4. What is the difference between Instance variables and Local variables?

Ans:

Instance Variable	Local Variable
They are defined in class but outside the body of methods.	They are defined as a type of variable declared within programming blocks or subroutines.
These variables are created when an object is instantiated and are accessible to all constructors, methods, or blocks in class.	These variables are created when a block, method or constructor is started and the variable will be destroyed once it exits the block, method, or constructor.
These variables are destroyed when the object is destroyed.	These variables are destroyed when the constructor or method is exited.
It can be accessed throughout the class.	Its access is limited to the method in which it is declared.

5. In which area memory is allocated for instance variable and local variable?

Ans: Instance variables are allocated in the heap and local variables are allocated in the stack.

6. What is method overloading?

Ans: Method overloading in Java is a feature that allows a class to have multiple methods with the same name but different parameters. The Java compiler distinguishes these methods by the number, type, and order of parameters. Overloading is used to provide multiple ways to call a method for different use cases, making code more readable and reusable.