

1) What is primitive data types in java?

Ans - it's a datatype which we use to denote variable's value its denoted by int, float, short etc . The first letter of primitive datatype is always small, and it is divided into four different categories: integer, floating- point, character, and Boolean.

2) What are the identifiers in java ?

Ans- identifiers is a user defined names in java we use to denote the variables, class methods, packages, interfaces etc. Identifiers follow some rules in name

1. Keywords like for, do, while we can't use in naming of identifiers
2. An identifiers always begin with letters, we can't start with no or some special symbols.
3. White space cannot permitted.

3. what is final class in java ?

Ans: - final class is a class which cannot be extended to other classes. When we declare any class with final keyword then class is not to be extended by others that help to make code better and secure. This final keyword is helpful when restricting the other developer from extending the the class.

4. What are the two ways to make a class final ?

Ans - we can make a class final two ways they are:-

1. By declare the class with ' final ' keyword:- it helps to when restricting the other developer from extending the the class.
2. By making all constructors private:- it helps to no one can extend class. And it also restrict the user to extending the class.

5. Can we create an instance of final class in another class?

Ans - no we cannot create an instance of a final class in another class. Declaring a class as final in Java prevents it from being subclassed or extended. therefore, any attempt to create an instance of a final class, whether within the same class or in another class, it will result in a compilation error. the Final classes are design to be immutable and provide a fixed implementation.

6. What is volatile keyword used for

Ans - we use volatile keywords to indicate the variables's value because value of any variables's may be modified by multiple threads concurrently. It's ensures that all reads and writes to the variable are

performed directly on the main memory, avoiding thread-specific caching, thus ensuring visibility of changes across threads.

7. What is the use of Transient keyword?

Ans - we use transient keyword to indicate the field should not be serialized because the value of a transient field is not persisted during serialization and is not included in the serialized form of the object.

8. What are the types of casting ?

Ans - there is different types of casting

1 implicit casting or widening casting : if we convert a value of larger datatype to a variable of a large datatype.

2 Explicit casting or narrowing casting :- This occurs when manually convert a value of a large datatype to a variable of a smaller datatype.

9. What is boxing and unboxing ?

Ans - boxing is a process of converting a primitive datatype into its corresponding wrapper class. example we convert int Integer using boxing.

Unboxing is a process converting a wrapper class into its corresponding primitive datatype. we convert int Integer using boxing. Example we convert integer to Int using Unboxing.

10. What is the difference between keyword, identifiers, and literals in java ?

Ans – keyword :- keyword is a predefined reserved words we can't use as variables, class, or method name. Mainly it starts with small letter

Identifiers :- identifiers is the name which we use for class, method, identifiers is very important for the programming in java.

Literals :- literals are the value of the identifiers.