

1. Explain about the main method in java

Main () method is the entry point of any standalone java application. The syntax of main method is public static void main (String args[])

public: Public is an access modifier, which is used used to specify who can access this method.

Public means that this Method will be accessible by any class.

Static: It is a keyword in java which identifies it is class based ie. it can be accessed without creating the instance of a class.

void It is the return type of the method. Void defines the method. which will not return any value

main It is the name of the method which is searched by JVM as a starting point for an application with a particular signature only. It is the method where the main method.

String args[]: It is the parameter passed to the main method

2. What are different Control flow Statements available in java?

The control flow statements in Java allow you to run or skip blocks of code when special conditions are met.

If Statement - If statement in Java works exactly like in most programming languages with the help of if you can choose to execute a specific block of code when a predefined condition is met.

If else Statement :

With this statement you can control what to do if the condition is met and what to do otherwise.

The Switch Statement :

In some cases you can avoid using multiple if's in your code and make your code look better.

3. Difference between Break and Continious Statement in Java.

Break

- (1) It terminates the execution of remaining iteration of the loop
- (2) 'break' resumes the control of the program to the end of loop enclosing the 'break'
- (3) It causes early termination of loop
- (4) 'break' stops the continuation of loop.
- (5) 'break' can be used with 'switch' 'label'

Continue

- (1) It terminates only the current iteration of the loop
- (2) 'continue' resumes the control of the program to next iteration of that loop enclosing 'continue'
- (3) It causes early execution of the next iteration.
- (4) 'continue' do not stop the continuation of loop it only stops current iteration
- (5) 'Continue' can not be executed with 'switch' and 'labels'

4) What is an Array? How will you declare an array in java?

- a) Array is a collection of similar data types
- b) It cannot have different data type. It can hold both primitive types (int, float, double) and object reference
- c) It is fixed in length ie static in nature

d) Array are created on the heap memory not on the stack

e) Accessing an invalid index of an Array will cause exception.

5) When will you get Array Index Out Of Bound Exception?

Array Out of Bounds Exception is thrown when an attempt is made to access the Array with legal index. For example, illegal index means means if the index is either negative or greater than or equal to size of Array

6) Define the syntax to create an object for a class. What are naming conventions to be followed while creating a class, method and a variable. Explain with examples:

Create an object for a class:

<class name> reference name = new <constructor name>();

Name convention

Class name: Should start with uppercase letter and be a noun eg: String, Colour, Button, System, Thread etc.

Method name: Should start with lowercase letter and be a verb eg: Main(), getText(), printIn() etc.

Variable Name: Should start with lowercase letter eg: Firstname, lastname etc

Ex: ChromeDriver = new ChromeDriver()

7. What is Variable? How you declare a variable in Java?

A variable is a container which holds the value while the Java Program is executed. A variable is assigned with a data type. There are three types of variables in java: local, instance and static.

8. What is String in java? Is it a Data type? String is a java Class and it is not data type like int, boolean, char etc. It is a sequence of characters and enclosed with the double quotes ("")

9.) What are different ways to create the String Object in java?

There are two ways to create a String object by string literal and by New keyword

i) String as literal like:
String s = "TestLeaf";

ii) String as Object like:
String s = new String("TestLeaf");

10) What is Difference between Equals and = ?

Equals()	==
<p>equals() is a method equals() for content comparision.</p> <p>equals() evaluates to the comparasion of values in the object.</p>	<p>= is an operator</p> <p>= is used for reference comparision and</p> <p>= Checks if both objects point to same memory location.</p> <p>If method of closest parent is</p>