

1] Why Java is a platform independent language?

Java is platform independent because it does not depend on any type of platform. Hence, Java is platform-independent.

Java programs are compiled into byte code and that byte code is platform independent.

While Java is write once, run anywhere language and platform (OS).

2] Instance Variable and a Local Variable :-

An Instance variable is a variable that is declared in a class but outside a method while the local variable is a variable declared within a method or a constructor. This is a main difference b/w two.

Instance Variable

```
class tax {
```

```
    int count;
}
```

count is an Instance Variable

Local Variable

```
int area()
```

```
{
```

```
    int length = 10;
```

```
}
```

// Local variable

3) Can we overload main method in Java?

Yes, we can overload the main method in Java but JVM only calls the original main method, It will never call our overloaded main method.

You can overload main method but in any class should be only one method with signature (public static void main (String args[])).

Q] Types of access modifiers in Java :-

4 Types :-

Default - NO keyword required.

Private - It specified using the keyword private

Public - It mainly used this keyword.

protected :-

```
public class A {
```

```
{
```

```
    public void display()
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

5-) How will you call a non-static method from main method in Java?

Example:-

```
public class Example {  
    static public void one() { // static method
```

```
    // two() } → It is wrong error because  
    method two is non-static  
    method.
```

So create a object.

```
Ex:- e = new Example();  
       e.two();
```

```
}  
public void two() {  
    syso ("non-static method");  
    // It is a non-static method
```

```
}
```

```
PSVM {
```

```
    syso ("static main method");  
    one();
```

```
}  
}
```

static to non-static

↓

We create object

Main to non-static to

No object.

needed

6] Why string is immutable in Java?

Beacause of the security, synchronization, and concurrency, caching and class loading.

The string object are cached in the string pool, and it makes the string immutable.

7] Difference between concat() and

concat() method takes only one argument of string and concatenates it with other string. + operator takes any number of arguments and concatenates all the strings.

Ex:- String name = "GROWTHAM";
String lastName = "Ramaswamy";
System.out.println(name.concat(lastName));

O/p:- GROWTHAM Ramaswamy