1)    What is JAVA?Java is a high-level programming language and is platform independent.  
Java is a collection of objects. It was developed by Sun Microsystems. There are a lot of applications, websites and Games that are developed using Java.  
2)    What are the features in JAVA?     Features of Java:  
•    Oops concepts  
•    Object-oriented  
•    Inheritance  
•    Encapsulation  
•    Polymorphism  
•    Abstraction  
•    Platform independent: A single program works on different platforms without any modification.  
•    High Performance: JIT (Just In Time compiler) enables high performance in Java. JIT converts the bytecode into machine language and then JVM starts the execution.  
•    Multi-threaded: A flow of execution is known as a Thread. JVM creates a thread which is called main thread. The user can create multiple threads by extending the thread class or by implementing Runnable interface.  
•    3)    How does Java enable high performance?Java uses Just-In Time compiler to enable high performance. JIT is used to convert the instructions into bytecodes. It makes the compilation fast and time-efficient.4)    What are the Java IDE’s?Eclipse, IntelliJ and NetBeans are the IDE's of JAVA.5)    What is a Class?•    Class is the blueprint or template of an object.  
•    Every Java program consist of Classes, Classes consist of methods and methods consist of commands.  
•    A class is an entity that determines how an object will behave and what the object will contain.

[5:29 PM](https://ddu-gkykollambatch.slack.com/archives/CNZGZ45L4/p1572609555000900)

6)    What is an Object?•    Object is an instance of a class. It has state and behaviour.  
•    Object allocates memory when it is created.  
•    Whenever the JVM reads the “new()” keyword then it will create an instance of that class.7)    What do you mean by Constructor?•    When a new object is created in a program a constructor gets invoked corresponding to the class.  
•    The constructor is a method which has the same name as class name.  
•    If a user doesn’t create a constructor implicitly a default constructor will be created.  
•    A constructor should not have a return type.  
•    A constructor can be defined with any access specifier.8)    What is meant by Local variable and Instance variable?•    Local variables are defined in the method and scope of the variables that have existed inside the method itself.  
•    An instance variable is defined inside the class and outside the method and scope of the variables exist throughout the class.9)    Can we overload (means multiple) main() method?Yes. We can write multiple main() methods with different parameter types. But JVM always invokes main() method with String[] as parameter type.10)     Why method signature of main() method is always public static void main(String[] args) ?•    The main() method is automatically invoked by JVM. The JVM can invoke main() method if and only if the main() should have more visibility means less restrictive which is public modifier.  
•    In java the execution always starts with main() method i.e., before main() method we cannot get a chance to create object. In order to invoke method without creating object we have to declare such method as static.  
•    The main() method is automatically invoked by JVM so we are not required to return our project specific data to JVM. Hence return type is void.  
•    The JVM always create new String[]{} and passed as argument to main() method. Hence parameter type of main() method is always String[].