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0>
Doubts:
1. When we create a String object with string buffer or builder will a copy be
created in string pool too, if so how does it become mutable.
      My understanding of String being immutable is because they are created in SCP
area of memory too.
String,WrapperClass-> Immutable
                  String s = "sachin"; => SCP area
                  String s=new String("kohli"); => SCP, Heap area(s)
StringBuffer,StringBuilder => mutable
                  StringBuffers sb =new StringBuffer("dhoni"); ===> SCP, Heap
area(sb)
                  String s =new String(sb);====> HeapArea(s)
2. If prewritten code that we use are API, why Arrays are not called as API but
class
      Every class which we are using we call it as "API" only, but while talking we
say as class.
3. static and non static variable
            static variable => a variable which is declared using static keyword
are called "static variables".
                                          eg: static int a = 10;
            non static variable => a variable which is not declared using static
keyword are called "instance variables".
                                          eg: int a =100;
4. How to create temporory Array and assign existing arrays values?
                  int a[] =new int[5];
                  int b[] = \{10, 20, 30\};
                  a=b;
public int lastIndexOf(char ch)
Does this method search the character in the string in reverse order(last to
first)?
            searching from last index to first index
6. Sir, i have confusion on return statement....can u explain it
class Demo
      public int m1(){
                  System.out.println("hello");
                  return 10;
      }
      public void m2(){
                  System.out.println("hiee");
                  return;
      }
}
```

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public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
                  Demo d = new Demo();
                  int result=d.m1();
                  System.out.println(result);
                  d.m2();
      }
}
Q> Ananomyous Array
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            display(new int[]{10,20,30,40,50});
      static void display(int[] arr){
            for(int ele:arr)
                  System.out.println(ele);
      }
}
Q>
class Demo
      Demo(){
            System.out.println("constructor called");
      }
public class Test {
            Demo d = new Demo();
            Test(){
                  System.out.println("Test class Constructor");
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Test t =new Test();
      }
Q>1 plz check at line 1, new object will create on heap ?
Q>2 sir can you explain at what time object will create ,at the of classloading?
Q>
String s1 = new String("Test1");
String s2 = new String("Test1");
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); //output true
StringBuffer s3 = new StringBuffer("Test1");
StringBuffer s4 = new StringBuffer("Test1");
System.out.println(s3.equals(s4)); //output false
String s1 = new String("Nitin");//SCP(Nitin) and in heaparea(s1)
```

```
String s2 = "Nitin";//SCP s2,s3-> Nitin
String s3 = "Nitin";
String s4 = "nitin";//SCP s4->nitin
System.out.println("Value is: "+ s1==s2); //false
System.out.println("Value is: "+ s2==s3); // true
System.out.println("Value is: "+ s3==s4); //false
0>
String s1 = new String("Nitin");
String s2 = "Nitin";
System.out.println("Value is: "+ s1==s2)//false
0>
StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer("sachin");//new object created in heap(sachin)and
SCP(sachin)
sb.append("tendulkar");//sb in heap area now pointing to sb-> sachin tendulkar
Q)will the existing object in SCP also gets modified to sachin tendulkar?
Ans. no
Q> sir in int[] array if we give char value it is showing compile time error Hyder
      it will give run time error called array store exception. but it is not only
compiling
     int[] a = {'a', 'b', 'c'};
Q>sir, in Inheretence only we create object reference parent name or another also
we can write ?
    please explain?
Ans. yes
           eg: Parent ref =new Child(); //only in inheritance.
Q> System.out.println();
     Here out points to null then how it can access println() method?
           out => refers to the Object of PrintStream(java.io)
Q> String name = new String("sachin");
           name-> "sachin" (heap area)
           sachin(SCP)
                 "memory will be deallocated during jvm shutdown"
```