**Q)Basic OOPS concepts of java?**

**A)**Inheritance, abstraction, polymorphism, encapsulation, object, class

**Q)What does mean by platform independent?**

**A)**Platform independent means that you can write your code once and run it on any machine

**Q)Java is fully object oriented or partially?**

**A)**Java is fully object oriented

**Q)What is primitive datatypes?**

**A)**In Java, the primitive data types are the predefined data types of Java. They specify the size and type of any standard values.

**Q)What is inheritance?**

**A)**It is the mechanism in java by which one class is allowed to inherit the features(fields and methods) of another class.

**Q)What is encapsulation?**

**A)**Encapsulation is defined as the wrapping up of data under a single unit. It is the mechanism that binds together code and the data it manipulates. Another way to think about encapsulation is, that it is a protective shield that prevents the data from being accessed by the code outside this shield.

**Q)What is polymorphism?**

**A)**The word polymorphism means having many forms. In simple words, we can define polymorphism as the ability of a message to be displayed in more than one form.

Like a man at the same time is a father, a husband, an employee.

**Q)What is abstraction?**

**A)**Data Abstraction is the property by which only the essential details are displayed to the user. The non-essential units are not displayed to the user. Ex: A car is viewed as a car rather than its individual components.

**Q)Does java support multiple inheritance or multilevel inheritance?**

**A)**Java supports multilevel inheritance

**Q)Can we implement multiple interfaces in one class?**

**A)**Yes

**Q)What do you know about java?**

**A)**Java is object oriented, robust, Strongly typed language.

**Q)Why we use static keyword in front of any variable in java?**

**A)**The static keyword in Java is mainly used for memory management. The static keyword in Java is used to share the same variable or method of a given class. The users can apply static keywords with variables, methods, blocks, and nested classes. The static keyword belongs to the class than an instance of the class. The static keyword is used for a constant variable or a method that is the same for every instance of a class.

**Q)Why we use final keyword in front of any variable in java?**

**A)**final keyword is used in different contexts. First of all, final is a non-access modifier applicable only to a variable, a method, or a class. When a variable is declared with the final keyword, its value can’t be modified, essentially, a constant. This also means that you must initialize a final variable.

**Q)For a particular class I want globally constant variable how do you define that?**

**A)**public static final variable

**Q)What do mean by object in object oriented language?**

**A)**objects are the things you think about first in designing a program and they are also the units of code that are eventually derived from the process.

**Q)What is the class?**

**A)**Class is blueprint of or collection of variables, objects and methods

**Q)What do you mean by fully object oriented language?**

**A)**A language that treats everything inside program as an object is called fully object oriented. It doesn’t support primitive datatype(like int, char, float, bool, etc.)

**Q)Is java fully object oriented?**

**A)**Java is not a fully object oriented language as it supports primitive datatypes, static keywrd, Wrapper classes.

**Q)What are the wrapper classes?**

**A)**A Wrapper class is a class whose object wraps or contains primitive data types. When we create an object to a wrapper class, it contains a field and in this field, we can store primitive data types. In other words, we can wrap a primitive value into a wrapper class object.

**Q)Which are the primitive data types?**

**A)**char, byte, short, int, float, long, double, boolean

**Q)what is the primitive data type range?**

**A)**byte - 1 byte - (-128 to 127)

short - 2 bytes - (-32768 to 32767)

int - 4 bytes - (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647)

long - 8 bytes - (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807)

float - 4 bytes - (6 to 7 decimal digits)

double - 8 bytes - (15 decimal digits)

boolean - 1 bit - (true or false)

char - 2 bytes - (Stores a single character/letter or ASCII values)

**Q)What is break statement do in java?**

**A)**Break statement is used to break out of the loop

**Q)What is continue statement do in java?**

**A)**Continue statement is used to break out of the loop for a perticular iteration

**Q)What is the switch statement in java?**

**A)**A “switch” statement in Java is a conditional operator used to direct the execution of an algorithm to a specific code path.

**Q)What is the advantage of using switch over loops in java?**

**A)**While it is true that the same functionalities of the switch statement can also be implemented using an if-else cascade, the switch statement allows us in certain situations to write a more clear, compact and readable code.

**Q)What is the pre-increment?**

**A)**In pre-increment first the value is incremented and the it is assigned to the variable

**Q)What is the post-increment?**

**A)**In post-increment first the value is assigned to the variable and the incremented.

**Q)int i = 1;**

**i++;**

**print(i);**

**A)**2

**Q)int i = 1;**

**++i;**

**print(i);**

**A)**2

**Q)int i = 1;**

**++i;**

**print(i++);**

**A)**2

**Q)int i = 1;**

**++i;**

**print(++i);**

**A)**3

**Q)What is the use of constructor in java?**

**A)**A constructor in Java is a special method that is used to initialize objects. The constructor is called when an object of a class is created. It can be used to set initial values for object attributes. In Java, a constructor is a block of codes similar to the method. It is called when an instance of the class is created.

**Q)What is method overloading?**

**A)**Method overloading means two or more methods can have same name but but different signatures where the signature can differ by the number of input parameters or type of input parameters or both.

**Q)what is method overriding in java?**

**A)**When a method in a subclass has the same name, same parameters or signature, and same return type(or sub-type) as a method in its super-class, then the method in the subclass is said to override the method in the super-class.