

1. *Which OOP Principle is used in Access Modifiers?*
 - a. Access Modifiers handle the accessibility of data and are used to facilitate Encapsulation.
2. *Read the API for the Object Class. Sure*
3. *Prepare a list of features that are unique to each version of Java 12, 8, 7, 6, and 5:*
 - a. Java 12: Improved Garbage Collection, Extending the switch statement to be used as expression or statement
 - b. Java 8: Date and Time API, Type Annotations, Default Methods, Nashorn Javascript Engine
 - c. Java 7: Update Class Loader architecture, Strict class-file checking, Unicode 6.0, Nimbus look and Feel for Swing, String in Switch statements, catching multiple exceptions
 - d. Java 6: Drag and Drop, Collections Framework, Java Swing, JAR files, JVM, I/O Support, Java Web Start Deployment
 - e. Java 5: forEach Loop, static imports, Enum, Generics
4. *Read about : System, out , println*
5. *Explain : public static void main(String[] args) : the psvm* Public makes it accessible from anywhere, static means an object does not have to be instantiated, void means it returns nothing, main is the method name, and args is an array of Strings that store the arguments for the main method
6. *Remind me to start Strings*
7. *What is the difference b/w JDK,JRE and JVM?* Development Kit vs, Runtime Environment , Virtual Machine
8. *What is difference between path and classpath?* Path locates the JDK java binaries meanwhile the classpath locates the .class files to run for bytecode
9. *Java support pass by value or pass by reference?* Java manipulates objects via reference but the variables for those methods are passed by value since they are exact copies of the original references.
10. *Why java don't use pointers?* Pointers don't ensure security
11. *Why char is of 2 bytes in java?* Because letters are too wide to fit within 1 byte of info.