# METHOD

## 1.What are the different type of methods present in java?

Ans-Basically 6types of method present in Java such as:

- Static
-Non-Static
-Final
-Abstract
-Native
-Synchronized

## 2.What are the uses of final keyword in java?

Ans-final is a non-access modifier applicable only to a variable , a method , or a class

-When a variable is declared with final keyword. Its value can’t be modified, essentially, a constant

## 3. What is the use of native method  in java?

Ans-If the method is declared with native keyword then it is native method in java

-Native method is used to create a link between Java and other Programming language

## 4.What are the use of abstract keyword in java?

Ans- **abstract** is a non-access modifier in **java** applicable for classes, methods but not variables. It is **used** to achieve abstraction which is one of the pillar of Object Oriented Programming(OOP).

-Abstract method is used to create a function prototype in java

- Typically one **uses** an **abstract** class to provide some incomplete functionality that will be fleshed out by concrete subclasses

## 5. What is abstraction in java and how it can be achived?

Ans- **Abstraction** is process of hiding the implementation details and showing only the functionality.

**-Abstraction in java** is **achieved** by using interface and abstract class.

Interface give 100% **abstraction** and abstract class give 0-100% **abstraction**.

## 6.What is the procedure to call non-static and static method in java?

Ans-Static method can call by 3 ways in java such as:

-Directly

-Class name

-Object name

-Non-static method can call by 2 ways in java such as:

-Object name

-Directly from non-static method

## 7.What is anonymous class  and why to use in java?

Ans-Class without any name is known as anonymous class.

-When a java programmer provide body to an object then java compiler automatically create .class i.e call as anonymous class.

- useful when making an instance of an object with certain “extras” such as overloading methods of a **class** or interface, without having to actually subclass a **class**. **Anonymous** inner **classes** are useful in writing implementation **classes** for listener interfaces in graphics programming

## 8.Is it is possible to create object of abstract class directly give reason?

Ans-It is not possible to Create Object of Abstract class Directly

- Because Java restricted it that's **why we can not instantiated** the **abstract class**. Because in general scenario **abstract** means incomplete so **we can not** make of**object** of incomplete things.**We** have to provide the complete implementation of an**abstract class** in a concrete **class**

## 9.How to create object of abstract class ?

Ans-We can create object of abstract class by two ways such as:

-Inheritance

-Anonymous class

## 10.What is concrete method & concrete class and rules to make a class as complete class?

Ans- A **concrete method** means, the **method** have complete definition. but it can be overridden in the inherited class,

-if we make this **method** "final" then it can not overrided declaring **method** or class "final" means it's implementation is complete. It is compulsory to overrided the abstract **methods**.

-We can make class as final then it is call as complete class

-Make all variable as private and do not provide any