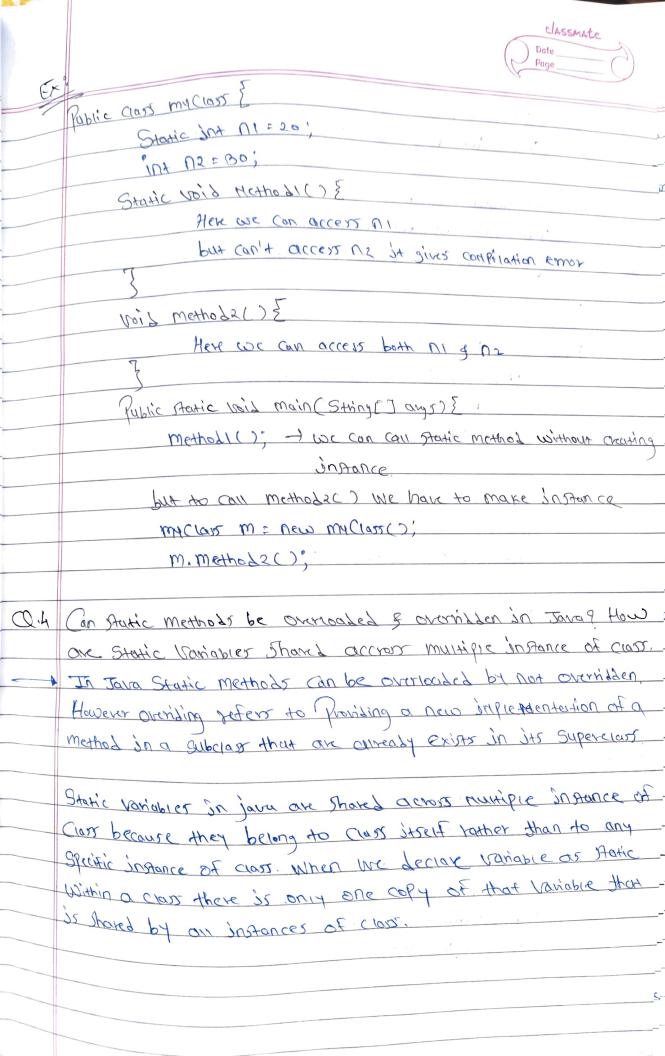
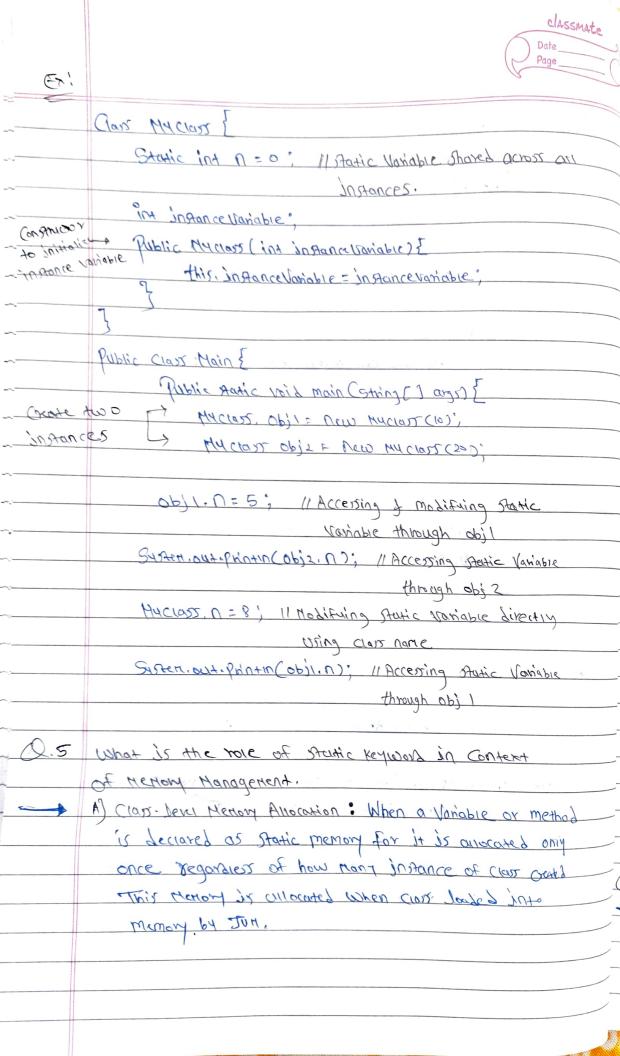
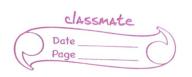
classmate Theriew Quemons ? Q. What is method overloading in Java & explain with example? + Method overloading means multiple methods in a class with same same with diff Paraneters. Eri Public Class Employee & Public int add (inta, inbb) & HAUM OHL! Public ant add (unta, intb, int c) & Q.2 What are the mies for method overloading resolution in Java & Mow Loes Java deternine which overloaded method to call & · When We Call an Overloaded method Java Desterminer Which Version of Method to execute based on the arguments Provided OH a time of colling The Process of Selecting an appropriate Overload Method is known as method overloading resolution O give no. of Parameters exactly with one of aversoid methods @ give Proper Data Alpes (3) Type Pronotion: If there is no exact natch bet? Organish types & favancier types Java thes to Promote the anymosts to larger Data types (3) Autoboxing & Varange: autoboxing anows Prinitive Dates types automatically Converted into their Corresponding Wropper Class Objects & Varary's allow Heathor to accept Variable Number of arguments of Same type. (4) Inheritance & method overriding: If a superclass has method that is overridden in a subclass and there are orinoaled methods in the subcient, java Consider the runtine type of object to determine which overloaded methol to call.



Q.3 What is Static Keyword Expeain Lift been Static & non-Static Static Keyword is Used to Define Variable, Method, block or nested class as belongs to the Class lather than to inflance of class. When a member is Lecrored as Static It means It's associated with Class itself tather than with any Paniauar instance of class. 1) Static Variable: They are shared among all instance of Class Only one copy of static Variable exists. Ex: Public Class Abhijeet & Static int n=0; 2) Static Method: These are associated with class tather than any Palaicular In Anne of Class. They can be Called Using Crass name without Greating instance of Class Static methods Non-Static Methods · They belongs to Class ruther · They belongs to individual than any instance of class instance of class · Carley using Class name Likery . access both static & non-static of class directly · Static Methods Can't access. " non- static methods (an't instance variable directly be Carred without Creating an Infance of Class. . They can accept other Static · They have access to - MEMBERS including Static Variables this beforace 4 other Static Methols







	B] No instance specific Allocation: Since static members are associated
	with the class size wanter than with sustance of class they to
	contribute to memory of individual objects Greated for that com
	of Accessing Menoy: Static Henory Can be accessed Likery using
	the cross some without the need to create on instance of class:
<u> </u>	Ushat is Significance of Final Keyword in Java?
الم، ل	In Jara Final Kerword Used to Senote Variable, method or class
-	It Can't be Modified
	final Hethod: When we create Method as final We can't override
	by subcians.
	final class: When Class is final it means class can't be subclasses.
<u> </u>	On Final Method be overtiblen in subclass ? How loss final keyword.
V.T	Offect variable, Methods & Classes?
	1) Variable: If a variable is declared as ling, its value Can't
	Changel once its has been initialized:
	3 Hethod: If nethod is final we con't Perform overridden by goodclass.
	3) Class: When class is binas it means class can't be subclasses.
8.0	What does this keyword represent in Java? How is the this
	Keyword Used in Constructors and Methods?
-	this known is a reference to current instance of class.
	It can be Used within Constructors of Methods to befor amost
	Object on which Method is being carled.
(0,0	
V. 7	Wilening: Convert Value of Smaller Data type to Jarger Datatype
	Whitening: Convert Value of Staller Dates Auge to laws Daladies
	Ent in the last
	Dampwing: Convert value of James Data type to Maller Datatype
	Ex. genple to gut.
ALC: CAR	



Q.10 Punise examples of Namowing & widening Conversions beto Printitive data types 1) Widening Conversion: jut U1 = 10 } long 12 = 11; 2) ramowing Conversion: double d = loss; in+ 1 = (in+) 2; (Q.11 How Secs Java handle Rotingia Jon of Precision during Namowing Conversions 9 1) Using Trelict Marrowing -> Ex: Int to bute 104 1 = 10; bute b = (bute) i; 2) Truncation - During Conversions Java truncates the higher order bits of value, retaining only the lower order bits. Ex! Float to int double d = 123,487; int is (int) d; // Here 123 is retained & Lecina) Part Is truncated 3) Patentian Data Joss. 4] Casting: Java kquiks explicit Casting when Performing namowing Conversions to indicate or aware Potential loss. Jara Provides Mechanist for handling Potential low OF Precision during narrowing Conversions through explicit Casting & truncation



0.12	Explain Concept of automatic widening Conversion in Java. Butomatic withing is conversing Smaller Data type automatically Conversed to larger Data type without the need for explicit costing
	What are inflication of namowing & widening Convenions on type Compatibility & data loss? Narrowing & widening Convenions have implications for type Compatibility, data loss, Compatibility/ Probability & Jaffy/ Correctness widening Convenions are generally Safter while namowing Convenion
	require more attention to quoid data loss of ensure Correctness.