**DATE: 14th December 2020**

1. **Explain about the main method in Java.**

The main() is the starting point - to start execution of a Java program. Without the main() method, Java will not execute the program.

**public:** It is an access specifier. A public keyword before the main() method is used that can identify the execution point of the program. If we use private, protected, and default before the main() method, it will not be visible.

**static:** Using the keyword static, We should call the main() method without creating an object. Static methods are the method which invokes without creating the objects, so we do not need any object to call the main() method.

**void:** In Java, every method has the return type. Void keyword acknowledges the compiler that main() method does not return any value.

**main():** It is a default signature which is predefined . It is called to execute a program line by line and end the execution after completion of this method.

**String args[]:** The main() method also accepts some data from the user. It accepts a group of strings, which is called a string array. It is used to hold the command line arguments in the form of string values.

General Syntax: **public static void main (String args[])**

1. **Explain about the datatypes available in Java.**

Data types specify the different sizes and values that can be stored in the variable. There are two types of data types in Java:

1. **Primitive data types:** The primitive data types include boolean, char, byte, short, int, long, float and double.
2. **Non-primitive data types:** The non-primitive data types include classes, Interfaces, and Arrays.

There are 8 types of primitive data types:

* boolean data type
* byte data type
* char data type
* short data type
* int data type
* long data type
* float data type
* double data type