1. why java is platform independent?

A. Java is called Platform Independent because programs written in Java can be run on multiple platforms without re-writing them individually for a particular platform. Write Once Run Anywhere.

2. Why pointer is not included in java?

A. Java do not use pointers because using pointer the memory area can be directly accessed, which is a security issue. pointers need so memory spaces at the runtime. to reduce the usage of memory spaces java does not support pointers. and also pointers take more time at the run time.

3. Why main method is static in java?

A. There is no object of the class existing when the Java runtime starts. This is why the main() method must be static for the JVM to load the class into memory and call the main function. If the main method is not static, JVM will be unable to call it since no object of the class is present.

4.Can we write static public void main() instead of public static void main()?

A. Yes

5.Can we change return type of main method? Can I write int instead of void in main method?

A. No, we can’t change.

6.Can we change variable name of command line argument?

A. Yes, we can change variable name but it should be valid variable like a1, a2…….. we can’t use 1,2,3…..

7. What is system, out and println() in system.out. printin()?

A. system - It is a class present in java.lang package.

Out- it is static reference of print stream class.

Println() – it is a method present inside print stream class.

8. Can I make class private or protected?

A. No we can’t declare class as private or protected. It can be either public or Default.

9. If you have a multiple classes inside a single file, how will you decide file name?

A. No, while defining multiple classes in a single java file we need to make sure that only one class among them is public. If you have more than one public classes a single file generate a compile time error.

10. What is JVM, JRE and JDK?

A. JDK – Java virtual machine

JRE – Java runtime environment.

JDK – Java development kit.

11. What is compiler and Interpreter.

A. Compiler – It translates complex high level programming code into machine code at once.

Interpreter – It translates one statement of programming code at a time into machine code

12. What is OOPS language and explain its principle and 4 major pillars

A. OOPS – Object Oriented Programming

It uses four pillars oops to create efficient software system.

\*Encapsulation

\*Abstraction

\*Inheritance

\*Polymorphism