

1) Main method in Java:

A main method in Java is an entry point to start the execution of a program. Every Java application has at least one class and at least one main method.

2) Different control flow statements in Java:

Decision-making statements evaluate the Boolean expression and control the program flow depending upon the result of the condition provided. There are two types of decision-making statements in Java, i.e., if statement & Switch statement.

3)

<u>Break Statement</u>	<u>Continue Statement</u>
The break statement is used to exit from the loop constructs.	The continue statement is not used to exit from the loop constructs.
<u>Syntax:</u> break;	<u>Syntax:</u> Continue;

4) Array

An array, in the context of Java, is a dynamically-created object that serves as a container to hold constant number of values of the same type.

We declare an array in Java as we do other variables, by providing a type and name:
`int[] myArray;`

5) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

The `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` occurs whenever we are trying to access any item of an array at an index which is not present in the array.

6) Syntax to create an object for a class

When we create an instance of the class by using the `new` keyword, it allocates memory for the newly created object and also returns the reference of that object to that memory. The `new` keyword is also used to create an array. The syntax for creating an object is:

`className object = new className().`

7) What is variable? How will you declare variable in Java?

Ans. Variable is a Data Type whose value can not be fixed. It can be change based on other parameters.

To declare a variable, you will specify the Type, leave at least one space, the name for the variable & end the line with a semicolon.

8) What is String in Java? It is Data Type?

Ans. (i) A string is a sequence of characters that exist as an object of the class `String`.

(ii) String is a non-primitive data type.

9) What are the different ways to create the string object in Java?

Ans. (i) By string literal [`String a = "word"`].

(ii) By new keyword [`String a = new String()`].

10) What is the Difference b/w equals & ==?

Ans. (i) equals method for content comparison.

(ii) == operator for reference comparison.