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**1. What is Java..?**

* Java is a programing language
* Java is based on OOPS concept
* OOPS mean Object oriented programing structute
* Java is introduced by SunMicro System

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**2. What are the datatype..?**

* String - Declare as String
* Integer - Declare as int
* Boolean - Declare as boolean
* Charactor - Declare as char
* Float - Declare as float

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**3. How to declare the variable..?**

**DataType variableName = value;**

String name = "Java";

int age = 56;

char initial = 'A';

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**4. How to print the variable..?**

String name="Java";

System.out.println(name);

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**5. What is String..?**

* String is one of the Datatype
* It is used to declare the values with collection of characters
* We are declaring the String value by using double quotes(" ")

String topic = “Java”;

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1. **What is integer..?**

* Integer is one of the datatype
* It is used to declare the value with only numbers
* We can declare the integer directly

int age = 30;

**7**. **What is boolean..?**

* Boolean is one of the datatype
* It is used to declare the value true/false
* We can declare the boolean value directly

Boolean flagTrue = true;

Boolean flagFalse = false;

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**8. What is Character..?**

* Character is one of the datatype
* It is used to declare the value with single character
* We can declare the character value with single quote('D')

char initial = ‘A’;

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**9. How to print any statement..?**

System.out.println("This is my name")

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**10. How to create main method..?**

* Main method is a default method in the Java
* It is used to execute the class

public static void main (String [] args )

{

// Body of the method

}

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**11. How to create a class..?**

We can create a class by using class keyword in lowercase.

public class ClassName

{

// Body of the class

}

**12. How to create an object for the class..?**

ClassName objectName = new ClassName();

**Example:** Created object for Seenium class

Selenium sel = new Selenium();

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1. What are the control statement…?

* Control statement is used to control the flow of execution of the program
* There are different types of control statement
* If statement
* If else statement
* else if statement
* For loop
* While loop
* Switch

**13. Explain If condition:**

* It is one type of control statement
* It is used to check the condition if true or false
* If the condition is true mean, the body of the if block will execute.

if(condition)

{

// Body of if block

}

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**13. Explain If condition:**

* It is one type of control statement
* It is used to check the condition if true or false
* If block gets executed once the condition is true

if(condition)

{

// Body of if block

}

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**14. Explain If else condition:**

* It is one type of control statement
* It is used to check the condition if true or false
* If block gets executed once the condition is true
* Else block gets executed once the condition is false.

if(condition)

{

// Body of if block

}

else

{

// Body of else block

}

1. **What is else if statement..?**

else if statement is used to specify a new condition if the first condition is false.

if(condition)

{

// Body of if block

}

else if(condition)

{

// Body of if else block

}

else

{

// Body of else block

}

1. **What is for loop statement..?**

* For loop is used to perform the perticular action for repeated time.
* The Java for loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is fixed, it is recommended to use for loop.

**Syntax**:

**for**(initialization; condition; increment/decrement)

{

//statement or code to be executed

}

for(int I=0; I<10; I++)

{

System.out.println(“Java”)

}

1. ****Initialization****: It is the initial condition which is executed once when the loop starts. Here, we can initialize the variable, or we can use an already initialized variable. It is an optional condition.
2. ****Condition****: It is the second condition which is executed each time to test the condition of the loop. It continues execution until the condition is false. It must return boolean value either true or false. It is an optional condition.
3. ****Increment/Decrement****: It increments or decrements the variable value. It is an optional condition.
4. ****Statement****: The statement of the loop is executed each time until the second condition is false.
5. **What is while loop statement..?**

* The [Java](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial) while loop is used to iterate a part of the [program](https://www.javatpoint.com/programs-list) repeatedly until the specified Boolean condition is true.
* As soon as the Boolean condition becomes false, the loop automatically stops.
* The while loop is considered as a repeating if statement. If the number of iteration is not fixed, it is recommended to use the while [loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-for-loop).

**Syntax:**

while (condition)

{

//code to be executed

Increment / decrement statement  ;

}

**Example:**

**int a=10;**

**While(a==10)**

{

System.out.println(“java”);

a++;

}

1. **What is break keyword..?**

* When a break statement is encountered inside a loop, the loop is immediately terminated and the program control resumes at the next statement following the loop.
* The Java break statement is used to break loop or [switch](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-switch) statement. It breaks the current flow of the program at specified condition. In case of inner loop, it breaks only inner loop.
* We can use Java break statement in all types of loops such as [for loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-for-loop), [while loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-while-loop) and [do-while loop](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-do-while-loop).

Syntax: break;

Example:

1. **for**(**int** i=1;i<=10;i++)
2. {
3. **if**(i==5)
   1. {
4. //breaking the loop
5. **break**;
6. }
7. System.out.println(i);
8. }
9. **What is the static method..?**

* Static method is created with the help of “**static**” keyword.

public static void tester()

{

// body of the method

}

1. **How to access the static method from other class or same class..?**

* We can access the static method by using it’s class name and variable name.

**Syntax**:

ClassName.methodName();

**Example:**

class Job

{

public static void main(String[]args)

{

Job.tester();

}

public static void tester()

{

// body of the method;

}

}

1. **What is the static variable..?**

* Static variable is created with the help of “**static**” keyword.

static String name = “tester”;

1. **How to access the static method from other class or same class..?**

* We can access the static method by using it’s class name and variable name.

**Syntax**:

ClassName.methodName();

**Example:**

class Job

{

static String name = ”tester”;

public static void main(String[]args)

{

Job.name;

}

}

1. **What is the non-static method..?**

* Non-Static method is created with the help of “**static**” keyword.

public void tester()

{

// body of the method

}

1. **How to access the non-static method from other class or same class..?**

* We can access the Non-static method by creating the object for the class.

**Syntax:**

ClassName objectName = new ClassName();

objectName.tester();

**Example:**

class Job

{

public static void main(String[]args)

{

Job job = new Job();

Job.tester();

}

public void tester()

{

// body of the method;

}

}

1. **What is the non-static variable..?**

* Non-Static variable is created with the help of “**static**” keyword.

String name = “tester”;

1. **How to access the non-static method from other class or same class..?**

* We can access the non-static method by creation of object for the class.

**Syntax**:

ClassName objectName = new ClassName();

objectName.tester();

**Example:**

class Job

{

static String name = ”tester”;

public static void main(String[]args)

{

Job job = new Job();

Job.name;

}

}