1. Which principle is used in access specifiers ?

These are **used** to specify a specific variable's accessibility or scope as well as functionality within a C# application. C# provides programmers with five different types of **access specifiers**. These are: Public.

- 2. Read the API for the Object class ? For ref: http://hg.openjdk.java.net/jdk7/jdk7/jdk/ file/tip/src/share/classes/java/lang/Object.java

- 3. Prepare a list of features which are unique to each versions - focus on Java 12, Java 8 , Java 7 , Java 6 And Java 5.

For JAVA 8

* forEach() method in Iterable interface.
* default and static methods in Interfaces.
* Functional Interfaces and Lambda Expressions.
* Java Stream API for Bulk Data Operations on Collections.
* Java Time API.
* Collection API improvements.
* Concurrency API improvements.
* Java IO improvements.

- 4. Read about : System, out , println

- 5. Explain : public static void main(String[] args) : the psvm

**Public** -it's the access specifier means from everywhere we can access it; **static** -access modifier means we can call this method directly using a class name without creating an object of it; **void** - it's the return type; **main** - method name **string [] args** - it accepts only **string** type of argument

- 6. Remind me to start Strings

- 7. What is the difference b/w JDK,JRE and JVM?

**JDK** is for development purpose whereas **JRE** is for running the java programs. **JDK** and **JRE** both contains **JVM** so that we can run our java program. **JVM** is the heart of java programming language and provides platform independence.

- 8. What is difference between path and classpath?

1).**Path** is an environment variable which is used by the operating system to find the executables.**Classpath** is an environment variable which is used by the Java compiler to find the **path**, of classes.ie in J2EE we give the **path** of jar files. 2).**PATH** is nothing but setting up an environment for operating system.

- 9. Java support pass by value or pass by reference?

In **Java**, for primitive types, parameters are **pass-by-value**; For object types, object **reference** is **pass-by-value** , however, **Java** is allowed to modify object's fields via object **reference**.

- 10. Why java don’t use pointers?

The very first reason for this is **Pointers** cannot be used in **Java** because **pointers don't** exist in **Java.** Yes, **pointer** is a reference operator as it is for the address storage. The only real **use** for **pointers** is direct memory manipulation. One of the key features of **java** is security, since **pointers don't** ensure security.

- 11. Why char is of 2 bytes in java?

So, this is the Reason **why Char** Occupies 1 **byte** in C/C++ And **2 Bytes In Java**. C**har**in **Java** represents a UTF-16 code unit (as String in **Java** represents a sequence of UTF-16 code units). A UTF-16 code unit takes 16 bits, or, **2 bytes**.