1. It is legal to define more than one class in a Java source file.
2. Methods and fields of a class can be static but constructors in Java cannot be static.
3. Whenever the "&&" operator is used, such as in: exp1 && exp2, where exp1 and exp2 are boolean expressions, both the boolean expressions are not always evaluated.
4. Methods can be overloaded with a difference only in the type of the return variable.
5. If a = 10 and b = 15, then the statement x = (a > b)? a : b; assigns the value 10 to x
6. Objects of a subclass can be assigned to a super class reference.
7. A method declared as final can be overridden by subclasses if it is also declared as static.
8. A class can implement at most one interface, but extend (inherit from) multiple classes.
9. When the String objects are compared with = =, the result is true if the strings contain the same values
10. ```
    String s1 = "Hello";
    String s2 = new String(s1);
    String s3 = "HELLO";
    System.out.println(s1.equals(s2) + " " + s2.equals(s3));
    ```
    The output of the above code is 'true false'.
11. ("Give me Liberty".split(" ").length) evaluates to 3
12. When an instance of a class, or object, is specified as a parameter to a method, a reference to the said object is passed to the method.
13. One of the advantages of inheritance is that it allows for polymorphism - code can be written for a class and used by any of its subclasses.
14. Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed only by the members of the same class.
15. All object of class share a single copy of methods defined in a class
16. The throws keyword is used to manually throw an exception in Java
17. The "switch" selection structure must always end with the *default* case.
18. A try block may be followed by a finally block, without a catch block.
19. Every Java object "is a" Object (in other words, every class inherits from the Object class).
20. A class can extend itself in Java.
21. If a method is returning a value the calling statement must have a variable to store that value.
22. In String Constant Pool, there will be no two string objects having the same content.
23. The Java compiler translates Java source code to byte code.
24. short is the smallest integer data type in Java
25. Java does not allow a method with the same signature in a subclass, as a method in the super class