Java Question

1. Why is Java called the “Platform Independent Programming Language”?

* Because Platform Independent have interpreter that make Java programing can run on any machine or all type of operation system.

1. What is the difference between JDK and JRE?

* Java Development environment of write java application and applets is program or software development environment, which can create and compile program.
* Java runtime environment can value and compile program that it can run on the java virtual machine.

1. What are the primitive data types supported by Java? What is “Autoboxing and Unboxing”?

* Primative data types supported by Java is 8 primitive type : byte, short, int, boolean, long, char, float, double.
* Autoboxing is value can change object by not error.
* Unboxing is value con not change to another object.

1. What does the “static” keyword as seen in “public static void main(String[] args)” mean?

* If we put “static” is class value that can set static value for can use another object and must not necessary new object.
* “public static void main(String[] args)” is main to make program can compile and run.

1. Why can’t you access “non-static variables” in the “static” context?

* We can not access “non-static variables” in the “static” because java do not that value if access it “non-static variables” ,the value is not static and can access the value to the method.

1. What is a constructor? What does a “default constructor” look like?

* Constructor is can find initial value and object.
* Default constructor is non-order and find initial value equal 0 or empty on parameter

1. What is the difference between String s1 = new String(“CSC105”); and String s2 = “CSC105”;?

* String s1 = new String(“CSC105”); is create new object.
* String s2 = “CSC105”; is find the old value that if it have the old value , “CSC105” is the old value. If find the old value, it do not have value is create new object.

1. What is the difference between the “==” operator and the “equals” method?

* “==” can use number for example int, short, long, float, double.
* “equals” can use char and string.

1. What is the difference between the “String”, “StringBuilder”, and “StringBuffer” classes?

* “String” cannot change value on object.
* “StringBuilder” and “StringBuffer” can change value in object.
* “StringBuffer can change value faster than “StringBuffer”

1. What is the difference between the “final” keyword and the “finally” keyword?

* When announcement use “final” is we do not to change value.
* “finally” maybe have or haven’t after try-catch. If have “finally” after try-catch, we must use it.

1. What are Java’s “enum” classes?

* “enum” is initial value or some question to use it for example sex, color, score or grade and collect value in possible value or certainty value.

1. What are the basic “Interfaces” of the Java Collections Framework (JCF)?

* “Interfaces” of the Java Collections Framework (JCF) in Package java.util.\* is collect data in one value or can use many types of collections in value.