1. How to create objects in Java?

Answer: We can use the “new” operator to create an object.

Example:

Class Test

{

String Name;

Int a;

Public static void main(Strings [] args)

{

Test t= new test();

}

}

1. What is the use of new keyword in Java?

Answer:

* new is an operator to create the objects in java.

1. What are the different variables in Java ?

Answer:

Division 1:

There are 2 types of variables

1. Primitive variable:

Primitive variable can be used to represent primitive values.

Examples: int x=10;

1. Reference variables : reference variable can be used to refer the objects:

Example: Student s=new student();

Division 2:

Based on the behaviour and position of declaration all variables are divided into the follow 3 types.

* instance variable.
* Static variable.
* Local variable.

1. What is difference between instance variable and local variable?

Answer:

Instance Variable:

* if the value of variable is varied from object to object such type of variable are called instance variables..

Example:

Class test

{

int i=10;

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test t = new Test();

System.out.println(t.i); //valid

t.m1();

}

Public void m1()

{

System.out.println(i);

}

Local variable: we can declare the variable inside the method OR block OR constructor such type of variable are called local variable.. it will be store inside the block.the local variables will be created as arth of the block execution in which it is declared and destroyed once that block execution completes. Hence the scope of the variable is exactly same as the scope of the block in which it’s declared.

Example:

Class Test

{

Public static void main(String [] args)

{

Int i=0;

For(int j=0; j<=3; j++)

{

i=i+j;

}

System.out.println(j);

}

}

1. in which area memory is allocated for instance variable and local variable ?

Answer:

* Instance variable will be stored on the heap memory.
* Local variable will be stored inside the stack.

1. What is method overloading?

Answer:

Definition:

* Two method are said to be overloaded if and only if both have the same name but different argument types.
* Having the same name and different argument types is called method overloading. All these methods are considered as method overload method.

Example:

* + abs(int) for int datatype.
  + abs(long) for long datatype.
  + abs(float) for float datatype.