**1.what is null?**

A. The null is “literal”. **It is not a keyword**.

**2. What is type of null?**

A. The null type is any following reference type

a.Array.

b.class

c.interface.

d. enum

e.annotation.

Ex:-

1.S.o.p(10) // output: 10.

The compiler knows 10 as integer.

2. S.o.p(20.5f) //output:20.5f.

The compiler knows 20.5f as float.

**3. S.o.p(null)**

**It leads to CE: ambigiuity error.**

**Because compiler does know specific type of null. Its type may be Array,class,interface,enum or annotation.**

**3.How can we assign type to null?**

In 2 ways, programmer assign type to null.

Way1:- by storing null in variable.

Example:-

String s1=nul l 🡪 null type is String.

Integer i1=null 🡪 null type is Integer.

Float f1 = null 🡪 null type is Float.

Way2:- by type casting.

Example:-

(String) null 🡪null type is string.

(Integer) null 🡪 null type is Integer.

(Float f1) null 🡪 null type is Float.

**S.o.p((String)null) //valid we wont get CE: ambiguity error.**

**Because compiler knows null type as String.**

**Note:- The default value of any referenced type static and non-static variable is “null”.**

**Example:**

**Class A{**

**String s;**

**Public static void main(String args[])**

**{**

**String xy;**

**System.out.println(s);**

**System.out.println(xy); // It return CE:- xy migh not have been initialized.**

**}**

**}**

**Output:**

**Null.**

**NULL POINTER EXCEPTION**

The null pointer exception is runtime error. It occurs when operation is performed on referenced type variable which stored “null”.

**Example:1**

String s1=null;

System.out.println(s1.length());

Output:

RE: null pointer exception.

**Example:2**

String s1=”rock”;

System.out.println(s1==null); //false;

**Example:3**

String s1=null;

System.out.println(s1==null); //true.

**Example:4**

String s1=null;

System.out.println(s1.equals(null)); //false.