1 . Using new keyword

className object = new className;

2 . In Java, the new keyword is used to create new instances (objects) of classes. When you define a class, you are essentially creating a blueprint that describes the structure and behavior of objects of that class.

The new keyword allows you to create objects based on that blueprint by allocating memory for the object and initializing its instance variables.

1. **Local Variables ,Instance Variables (Non-Static Variables):, Class Variables (Static Variables)**

**4 .** The main difference between instance variables and local variables in Java lies in their scope, lifetime, and the context in which they are declared and used within a class.

* Instance Variables: Instance variables are declared within a class but outside any method, constructor, or block of code. They have class-level scope and are accessible throughout the entire class. They are associated with instances (objects) of the class and have a separate copy for each instance.
* Local Variables: Local variables are declared within a method, constructor, or block of code. They have method-level or block-level scope and are only accessible within the specific method, constructor, or block where they are declared.

5 . Memory for instance variables is allocated on the heap memory

Memory for local variables is allocated on the stack memory

1. Method overloading allows a class to have multiple methods with the same name but different parameter lists.