

# Object Oriented Programming in Java

## Interview Questions

Q1) (a) What are the differences between Procedural Programming and Object oriented programming languages?

(b) What are the drawbacks of procedural programming language?

(c) What are the needs/advantages of object oriented programming language?

# Procedural Programming

- Focuses on functions & logic!
  - Less reliable & secure
    - ↳ No access modifiers
  - Less reusability & difficulty in maintaining the codebase
  - Example: → C Programming language
- Note: → Javascript is functional programming language.

# Object oriented Programming

- Focuses on data & objects!
  - ↳ Data members & member functions
- More reliable & secure
  - ↳ Data hiding & Encapsulation
- More reusability & Easy maintainability
  - ↳ Due to Inheritance & Polymorphism
- Example: → C++, Java, Python, C#

# Need of Object Oriented Programming

## PILLARS OF OOPS

### Encapsulation

- classes & objects
- Getters & Setters
- Constructors (types & chaining)
- this, static, final keyword

### Inheritance

- Types of Inheritance
- ISA (Inheritance) vs hasA (composition)
- Super keyword
- Multiple Inheritance (Diamond Problem)

### Polymorphism

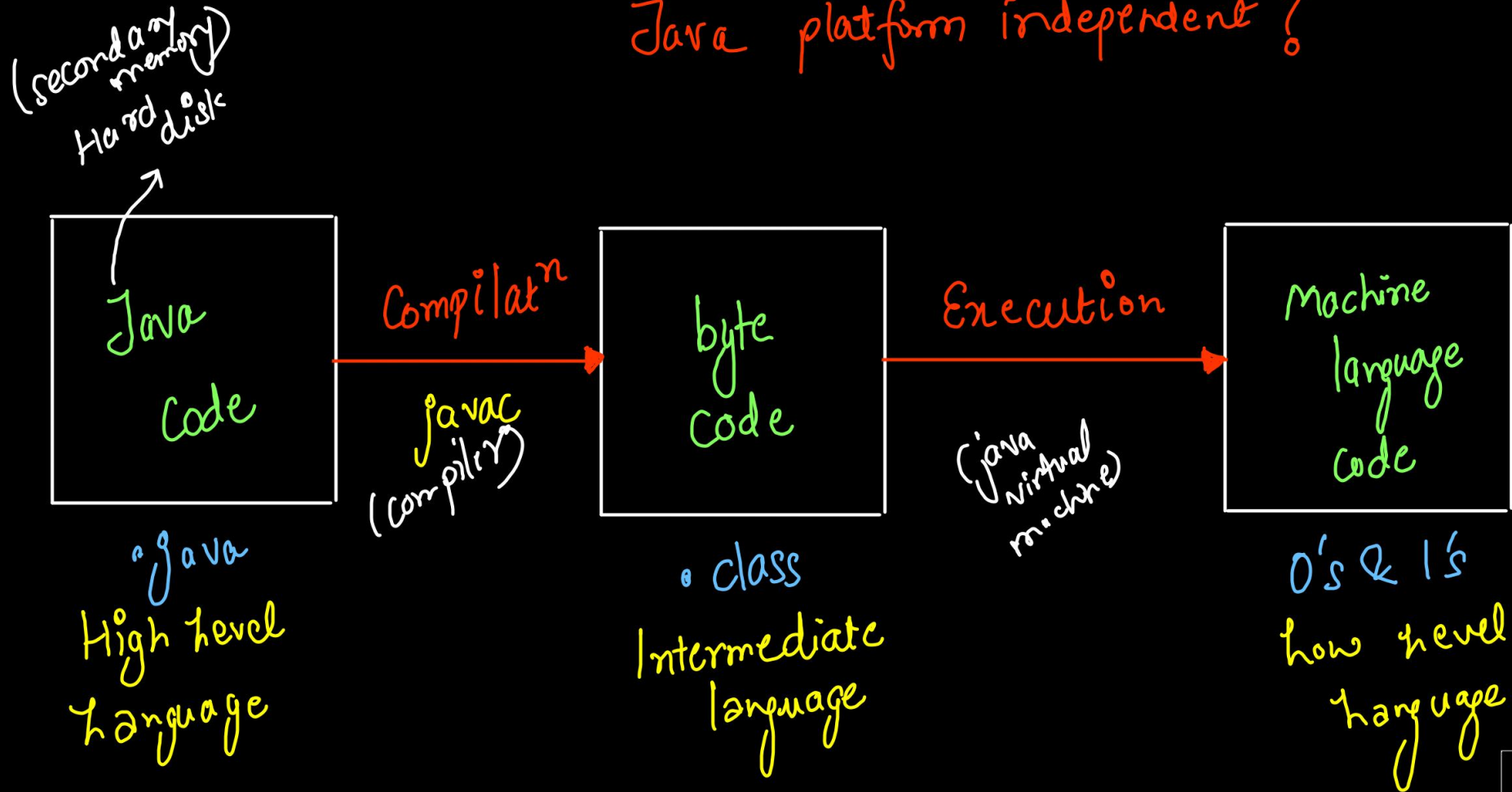
- Compile Time or Static or method overloading
- Runtime or Dynamic or method overriding

### Abstraction & Data Hiding

- Packages
- Access Specifier
- Abstract classes
- Interfaces

Object Oriented Programming in Java  
Interview Questions  
Q1) What are the differences between Procedural Programming and Object Oriented Programming language?  
Q2) What are the advantages of procedural programming?  
Q3) What are the disadvantages of procedural programming?  
Q4) What are the advantages of object oriented programming language?

Q) Explain Software Development Process in Java. What are various components in Java? Why is Java platform independent?



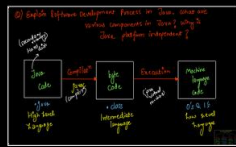


# # Java Architecture

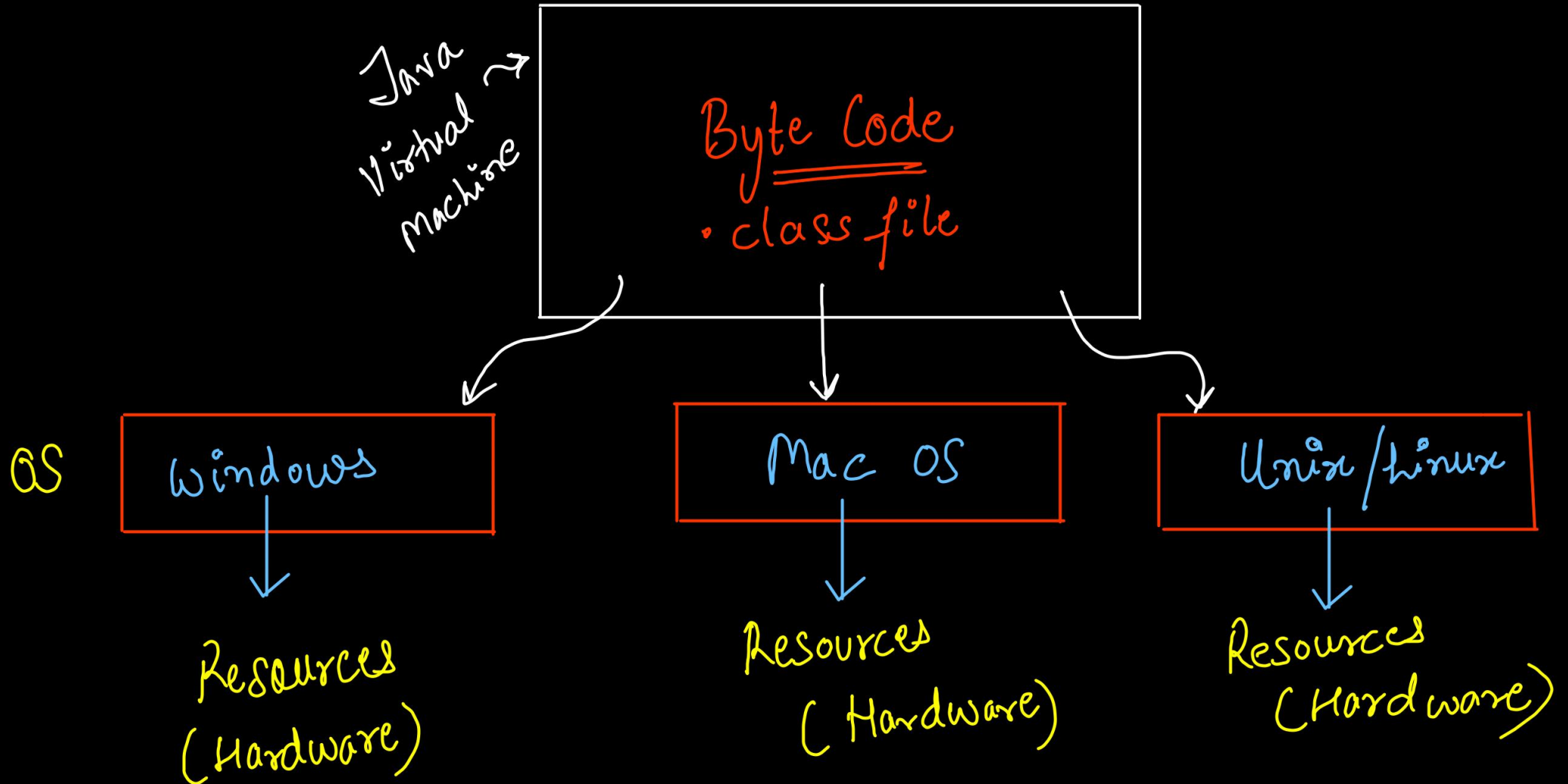
Java Development Kit (JDK) = JRE + Development Tools  
{ Interpreter, Class loader, compiler (javac) }

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)  
= JVM + library classes

Java Virtual Machine (JVM)



# # Java is Platform Independent



Q) What are differences between Program & Process? What do you mean by process memory layout? Explain the steps in process creation/program execution?

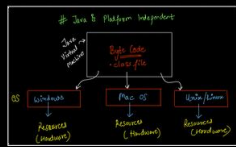
(secondary storage)  
Hard disk

## # Program vs Process

# Program  $\rightarrow$  Code / Set of instructions (e.g. Java)

# Program under execution is known as process

# Process = Program (Code) + Stack & Heap memory  
+ Other resources  
(CPU, disk, Network, I/O file, etc)

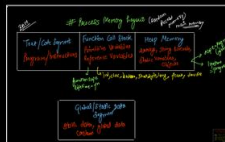
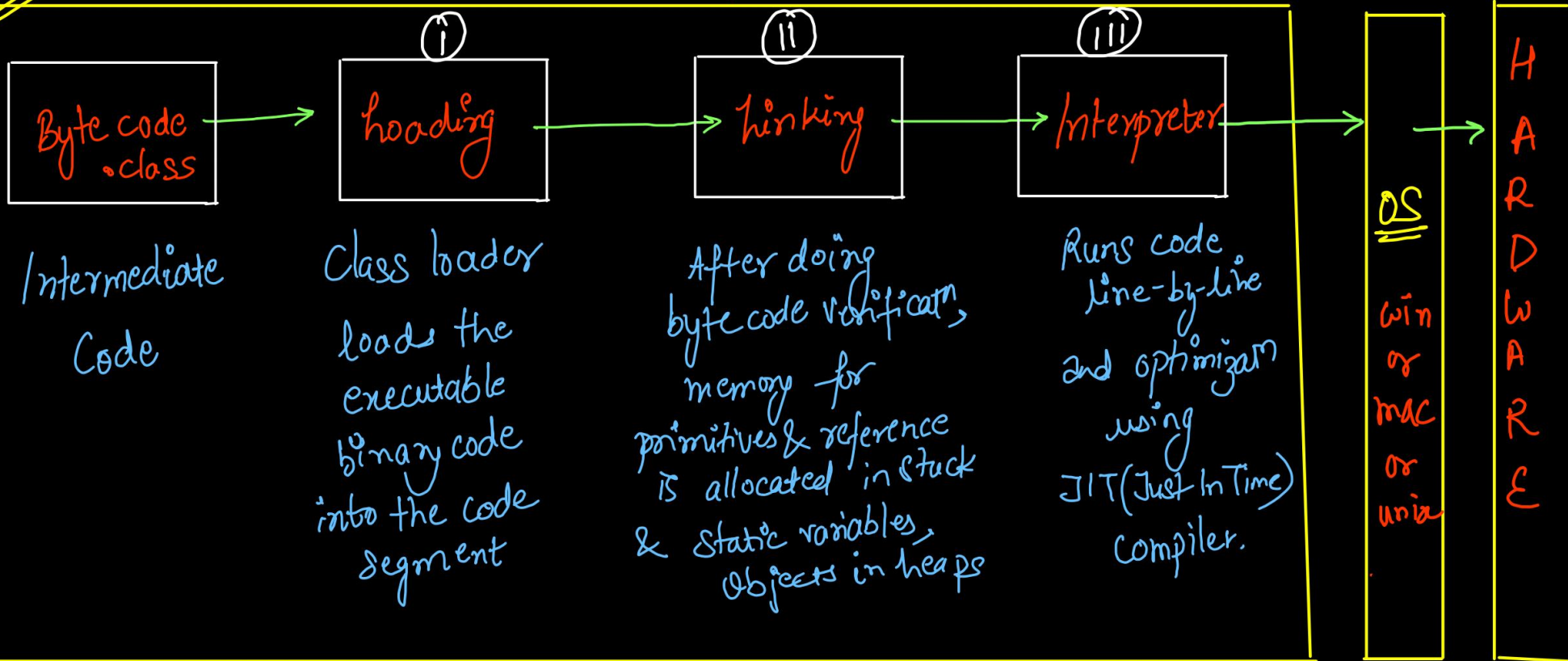






# # Steps in Program Execution

JVM



Q) How are classes different from objects in Java?  
Explain with the help of real world example.

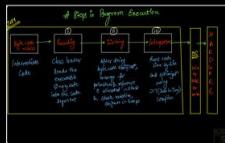
## class

## Classes vs Objects

## Object

- Logical Entity
- do not occupy stack or heap memory space
- Blueprint for an Object
  - Data Members (properties)
  - Member functions (Behavior)

- Physical / Real-world entity
- Occupies both stack & heap memory space
- Instance of a class
  - Reference Variable in Stack
  - Actual Object in Heap



```
class Movie{
    int duration;
    String name;
    double ratings;
    String genre;
}
```

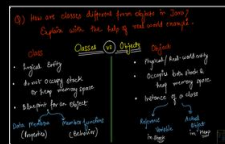
} class { code → Text segment }

```
Movie avengers1 = new Movie();
avengers1.duration = 120;
avengers1.name = "Avengers Loki";
avengers1.ratings = 4.0;
avengers1.genre = "Action";

// System.out.println(avengers1);
System.out.println(avengers1.name + " " +
                    avengers1.duration + " " +
                    avengers1.genre + " " +
                    avengers1.ratings);
```

} Object  
{ heap & stack }

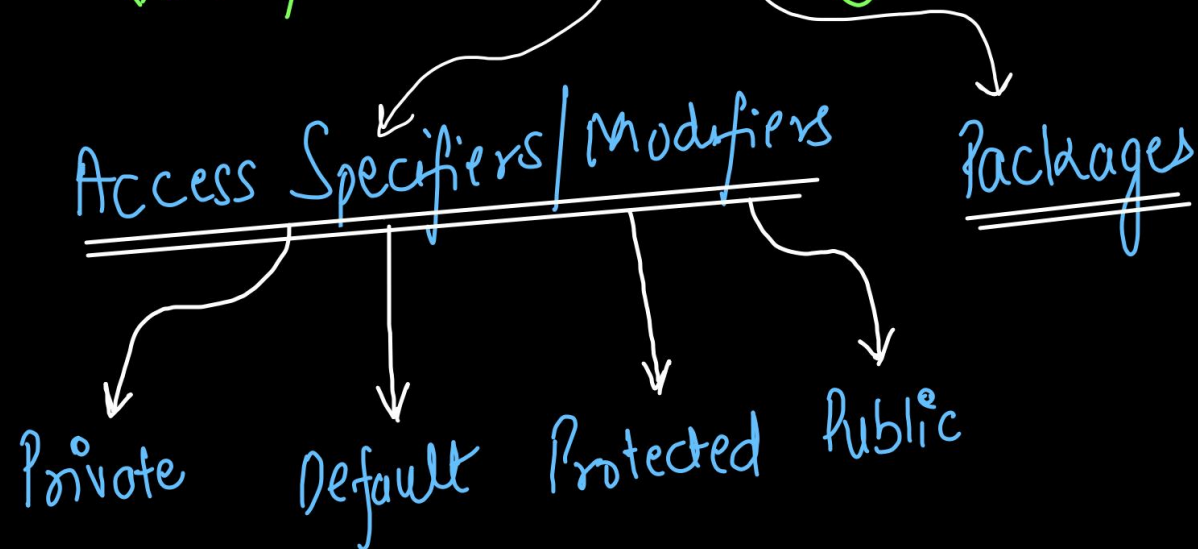
Avengers Loki 120 Action 4.0



Q) What is ENCAPSULATION? Explain it with the help of real world example!

"Wrapping together the data members and member functions into a single entity (known as class)"

⇒ It implements Data Hiding





```
class Movie{
```

```
    private int duration;  
    private String name;  
    private double rating;  
    private String genre;
```

for generics  
(private)

```
    public void setDuration(int newDuration){ duration = newDuration; }  
    public void setName(String newName){ name = newName; }  
    public void setRating(double newRating){ rating = newRating; }  
    public void setGenre(String newGenre){ genre = newGenre; }
```

setters

```
    public int getDuration(){ return duration; }  
    public String getName(){ return name; }  
    public double getRating(){ return rating; }  
    public String getGenre(){ return genre; }
```

getters

```
}
```

```
Movie avengers1 = new Movie();  
avengers1.setDuration(120);  
avengers1.setName("Avengers Loki");  
avengers1.setRating(4.0);  
avengers1.setGenre("Action");
```

```
System.out.println(avengers1.getName() + " "  
                    + avengers1.getDuration() + " "  
                    + avengers1.getGenre() + " "  
                    + avengers1.getRating());
```

Q) How to encapsulate? Explain it with an example.  
Ans) Encapsulation is a process of wrapping up data members and member functions into a single entity (known as "class").  
It is a way to implement data hiding.  
Access modifiers (private, protected, public) are used to control access to class members.  
Access modifiers: private, protected, public.  
Access modifiers: private, protected, public.