Core Java

1. What is immutability?

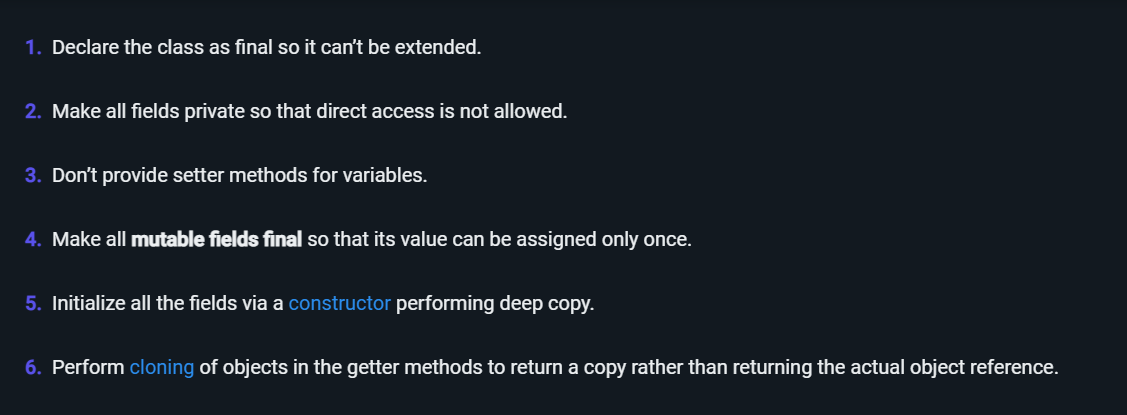
Immutability. If an object is immutable that we cannot change the state of that object.

The example of immutability

**caching.**

**thread safety. So if you class is immutable, so you do not need to worry about the thread safety in multithreaded environment.**

**How to make a class immutable?**

****

Public final class Ayush{

Private final String name;

Private final String address;

Private final HashMap<String ,String> metadata;

Public Ayush(String name, String address, HashMap<String,String> b ){

This.name=name;

This.address=address;

//perform deepcloning

Map<String ,String>temp=new Hashmap<String,String>();

For(Map.Entry<String,String> a:b){

Temp.put(a.getKey(),a.getValue());

}

this.metadata=temp;

}

//getter method

Public String getName(){

Return this.name;

}

Public Strign getAddress(){

Return this .address;

}

Public HashMap<String,String> getMetadata(){

Map<String ,String>temp=new Hashmap<String,String>();

For(Map.Entry<String,String> a:b){

Temp.put(a.getKey(),a.getValue());

}

Return temp;

}

}

**Link - [https://www.journaldev.com/129/how-to-create-immutable-class-in-java#:~:text=An%20immutable%20class%20is%20good,case%20of%20multi%2Dthreaded%20environment.](https://www.journaldev.com/129/how-to-create-immutable-class-in-java" \l ":~:text=An%20immutable%20class%20is%20good,case%20of%20multi%2Dthreaded%20environment.)**

[d](https://www.journaldev.com/129/how-to-create-immutable-class-in-java" \l ":~:text=An%20immutable%20class%20is%20good,case%20of%20multi%2Dthreaded%20environment.)

1. **Constructor is used in java for initialising the object , it is either parameterized or non paramteried.**

**Class Ayush{**

**//instance variables**

**Int ayush=0;**

**//construtors 🡪access modifier ConstrutorName()}**

**Public Ayush(){**

**}**

**//paramterised**

**Public Ayush(int ayush)**

**{**

**This.ayush=ayush**

**}**

**//getter setter**

**}**

**Q2. What is deep Cloning and What is Shadow Cloning:**

**Clonning – Create a copy of object**

**Deep Cloning**

**Shadow Cloning**

**Q3. Working of linked hashmap and linked hashset**

**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6w\_N14\_IRs**

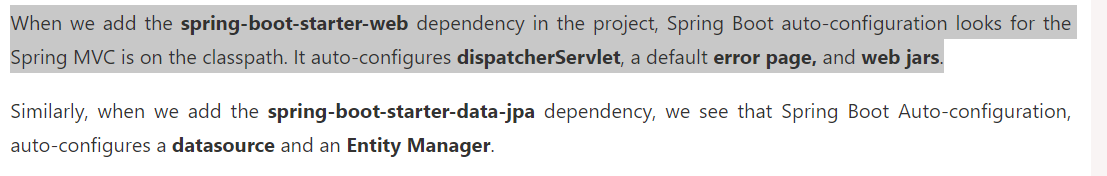
**Spring Boot Annotations**

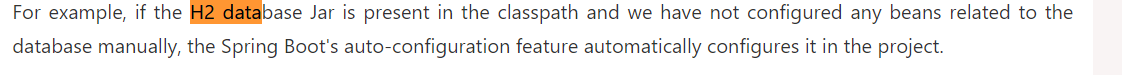
**@SpringBootAnnotations**

1. **@EnableAutoConfigurations**

**This annotation is used to automatically configure the dependency based on the class path.(It enables the spring boot to automatic configure the(spring application based on the jar dependency ) application context in spring boot i.e It automatically created and register beans based on the included jar in the class path and the bean defined by us).**

**Examples**

****

****

1. **@ComponentScan**

**It can scan to your bean so that it can visible to the IOC container.**

**It simply scan the current package as well as the base package.**

1. **@Configurations**

**We used this configuration for java based configuration.**

**We can define the bean definition in this class so that the spring IOC can load this**

**Spring stereotype Annotations:**

**These are used to create spring be4an in application context automatically.**

**Spring will manage the state from creation to destroy automatically .**

**@Component :**

**It is the parent of all the other components which are stated below.**

**@Service**

**Where we can write the business logic**

**@RestController/@Controller**

**It is at the web layer where we can expose our APIs.**

**@Repository**

**Where we can write the database logics.**

**Spring Core Annotations**

**@Configuration;**

**Class can be used by spring IOC Container which is source of bean defnitions.**

**@Configuration //then spring ioc can except that this class to define the couple of bean which will return the object**

**Public class ayush{**

**}**

**Public class ayushTestBean{**

**}**

**@Bean**

**@Autowired**

**@Qualifier**

**@Lazy**

**@Value**

**@Property Source**

**@Configuration property**

**@Profile**

**@Scope**

**MultiThreading in java**

**How to Create thread in Java**

* **By using Thread class**
* **By using the Runnable Interface**

**Methods in Thread Class**

**Start()-New Thread is created and the code inside the run() method is executed.**

**This is used to stop the execution of current thread for the specific durartion of time.**

**It is in Lang package**

**It is has 4 methods in Thread Class**

**Void sleep(long millis) IllegalArgumentException**

**Void sleep(long millis, int nanos) IllegalArgumentException**

**Void sleep(long millis) InterruptedException**

**Void sleep(long millis, int nanos) InterruptedException**

**Exception it will through 🡪 IllegalArgumentException, InterruptedException**

**Code Examples**

**Public class A extends Thread{**

**@Override**

**Public void run(){**

**Try{**

**For(int i=0;i<5;i++){**

**Thread.sleep(1000);**

**}**

**}catch(InterruptedException){**

**Sop(“ayush”);**

**}**

**}**

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

**A a=new A();**

**Thread t=new Thread(a);**

**t.start();**

**}**

**}**

**Run()-no new thread is created and the code inside run method is executed.**

**Wait() method 🡪**

**The wait method is used to wait the current thread until the another thread uses the notify and notify All method.**

**It release the ownership of this monitors**

**Callable and Futrue Interface**

**Callable 🡪It is used when you want to return the values after performing the operation in multithreading environement.**

**Future-> This is used to get the value which is return by the call method of the callable interface in java.**

**It is used by the help of the executer services.**

**Example**

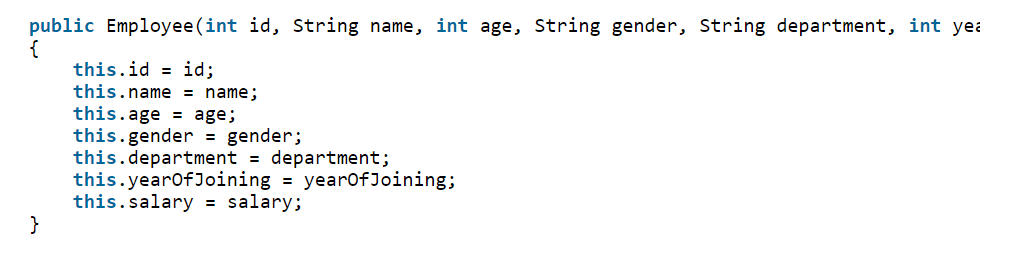
**Future<Integer> a=ExecuterService.submit(new Task());**

**a.get() ; //getting the value return by the callable call method**

**CompletableFurture Interface in Java 8**

**This is basically used to perform the computational of asynchronous task.**

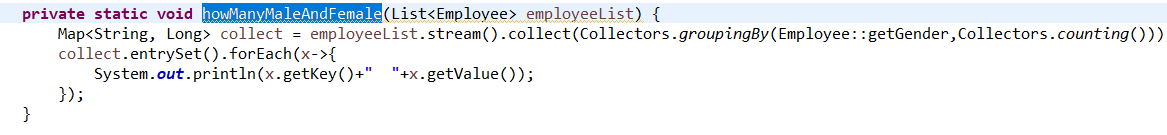
**Java 8 Coding Questions**



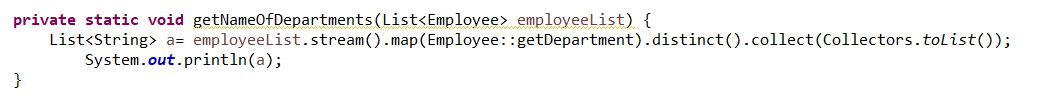
[**https://javaconceptoftheday.com/solving-real-time-queries-using-java-8-features-employee-management-system/**](https://javaconceptoftheday.com/solving-real-time-queries-using-java-8-features-employee-management-system/)

**Question :**

****

****

**Query 3.2 : Print the name of all departments in the organization?**

****

**Query 3.3 : What is the average age of male and female employees?**

**Map<Gender,Double> a=list.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::genGender,Collectors.averagingDouble(Employee::getAge));**

**Query 3.4 : Get the details of highest paid employee in the organization?**

**Optional<Employee> highestPaidEmployee=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.maxBy(Collectors.comparingDouble(Employee::getSalary)));**

**Query 3.5 : Get the names of all employees who have joined after 2015?**

**List<Employee> aa=**

**List.stream().filter(x->x.getJoining>2015).collect(Collectors.toList());**

**Query 3.6 : Count the number of employees in each department?**

**Map<String,long> aa=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getDepartment,Collectors.counting()));**

**Query 3.7 : What is the average salary of each department?**

**Map<String,Double> aaa=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getDepartment,Collectors.averagingDouble(Employee:getSalary)));**

**Query 3.8 : Get the details of youngest male employee in the product development department?**

**Optional<Employee> aa=**

**List.stream().filter(x->x.getDepartment=”Product” && x.getGender=”Male”).min(Comparator.comparingInt(Employee::getAge));**

**Method 2:**

**List.stream().filter(x->x.getDepartment=”Product” && x.getGender=”Male”).collect(Collectors.minBy(Collectors.comparingInt(Employee::getAge));**

**Query 3.9 : Who has the most working experience in the organization?**

**Optional<Employee> aaa=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.maxBy(Collectors.comparingDouble(Employee::getYearOfJoinign)**

**Method 2: by using the sorted method and FindFirstmethod**

**Sort employee by year of joining and pick the first employee from the list.**

**Optional<Employee> aa=**

**List.stream().sorted(Comparators.comparingInt(Employee::getYearOfJoining)).findFirst();**

**Query 3.10 : How many male and female employees are there in the sales and marketing team?**

**Map<String,Long> aa=**

**List.stream.filter(x->x.getDepartment= =”Sales” a&& x.getDepartment==”Marketting”)collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getGeneder,Collectors.counting());**

**Query 3.11 : What is the average salary of male and female employees?**

**Map<String,long> aa=**

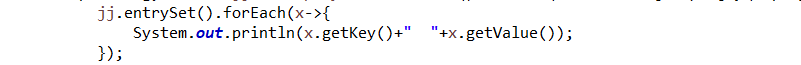
**List.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getGender,Collectors.avergingDouble(Employee::getSalary));**

**Query 3.12 : List down the names of all employees in each department?**

**Map<String,List<Employee> aa**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getDeapartment));**

**//convert this into set**

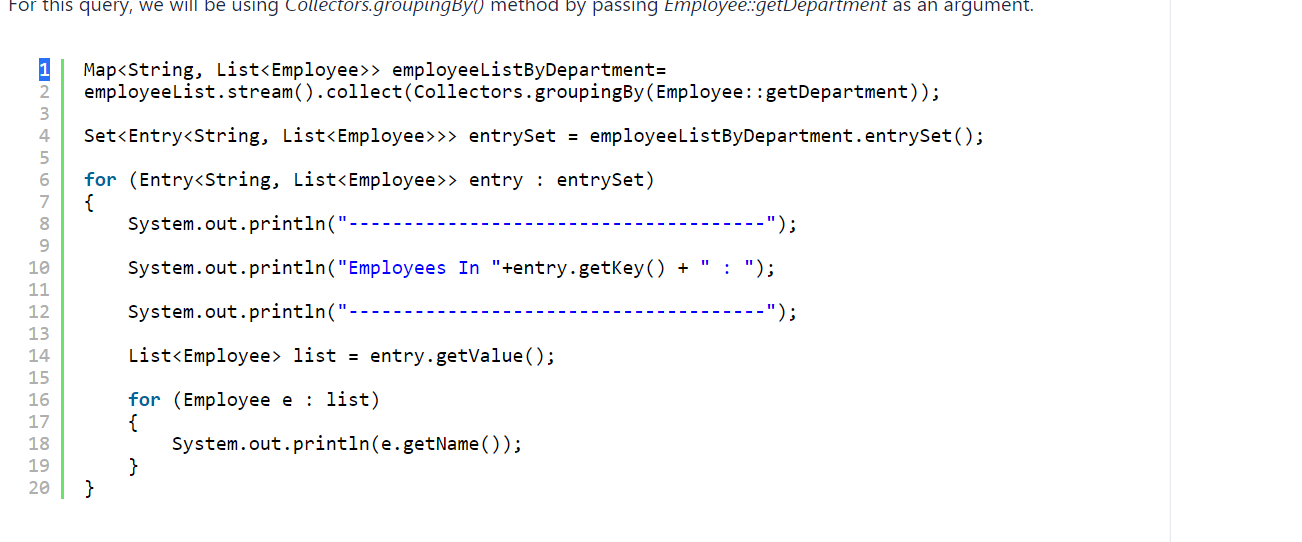
****

**aa.entrySet().forEach(x->{**

**print the key and values**

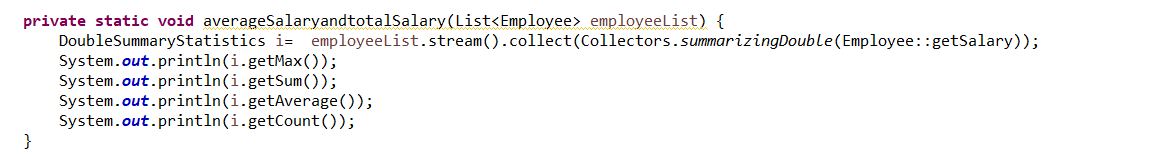
**})**

**//now we are processing the list and request here**

****

**Query 3.13 : What is the average salary and total salary of the whole organization?**

**//for finding the total salart and the average salary we have the Statistics method with us**

****

**DoubleSummaryStatistics a=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.summarizingDouble(Employee::getSalary);**

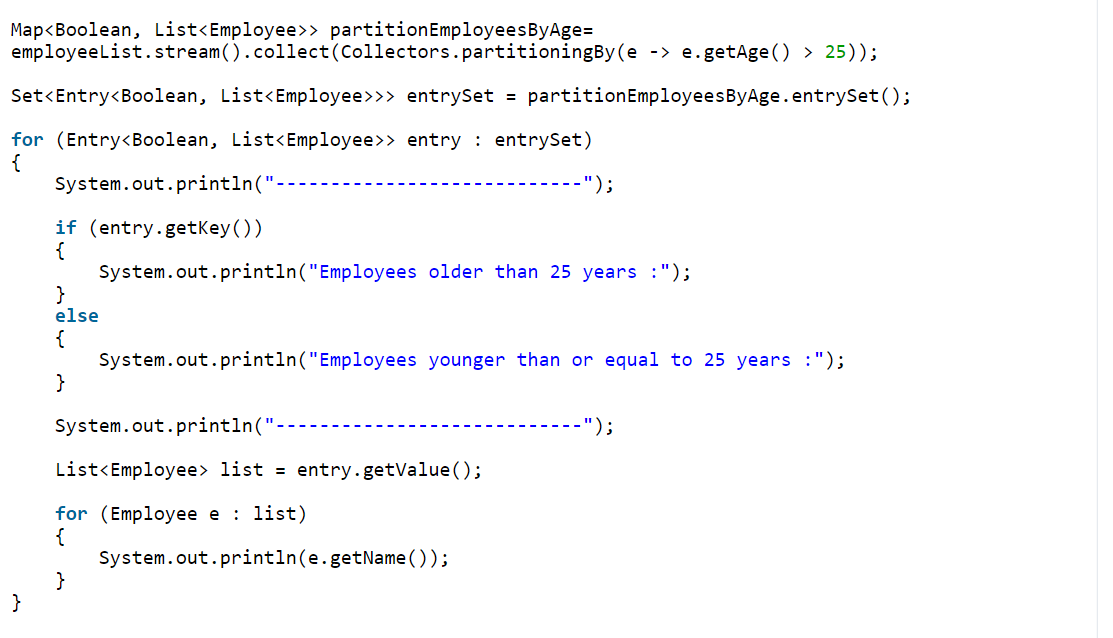
**a.getMax();**

**a.getMin();**

**a.getAverage();**

**a.getCount();**

**Query 3.14 : Separate the employees who are younger or equal to 25 years from those employees who are older than 25 years.**

****

**Map<Boolean,List<Employee>> aa=**

**List.stream().collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e->e.getAge>25));**

**Query 3.15 : Who is the oldest employee in the organization? What is his age and which department he belongs to?**

**Coding Paradigm**

**1.How to reverse an arraylist**

**Collections.reverse(ArrayList);**

**2.Decreasing Order of TreeSet**

**TreeSet<>aa=new Treeset<>(Collections.reverseOrder());**

**System Designing Concept**

**------------------------------------**