

# List of Java 8 Interview questions

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## Conceptual Questions

### 1. What are the main features introduced in Java 8?

- **Lambda Expressions:** Enable functional programming by writing functions inline.
  - **Stream API:** Process collections in a functional style.
  - **Functional Interfaces:** Interfaces with a single abstract method (e.g., `Predicate`, `Function`).
  - **Optional:** Avoid `NullPointerException`.
  - **Default Methods:** Add default implementations in interfaces.
  - **Date and Time API:** Improved handling of dates and times.
  - **Method References:** Simplified syntax for calling methods.
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### 2. What are functional interfaces?

- Functional interfaces have exactly one abstract method.
  - Support lambda expressions and method references.
  - Examples:
    - `Runnable` (`void run()`)
    - `Predicate<T>` (`boolean test(T t)`)
    - `Function<T, R>` (`R apply(T t)`)
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### 3. Explain Stream and its key methods.

- A `Stream` represents a sequence of elements for processing.
  - **Intermediate Operations** (return a `Stream`):
    - `filter()`: Filter elements based on a condition.
    - `map()`: Transform elements.
    - `sorted()`: Sort elements.
  - **Terminal Operations** (consume the `Stream`):
    - `collect()`: Convert to a collection.
    - `forEach()`: Perform an action.
    - `reduce()`: Aggregate elements.
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#### 4. What is the difference between `map()` and `flatMap()`?

- `map()`: Transforms each element, returning a stream of streams.
  - `flatMap()`: Transforms and flattens nested structures into a single stream.
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#### 5. What is `Optional` in Java 8?

- Used to avoid `NullPointerException`.
  - Methods:
    - `of(value)`: Create an `Optional` with a non-null value.
    - `empty()`: Create an empty `Optional`.
    - `ifPresent()`: Perform an action if a value is present.
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#### 6. How do default methods work in interfaces?

- Add new methods to interfaces with a default implementation.

Example:

```
interface MyInterface {  
    default void show() {  
        System.out.println("Default Method");  
    }  
}
```

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#### 7. What is the purpose of `Collectors`?

- `Collectors` is a utility for reducing streams.
  - Common collectors:
    - `toList(), toSet()`: Convert to a list or set.
    - `joining()`: Concatenate strings.
    - `groupingBy()`: Group elements by a key.
    - `partitioningBy()`: Partition elements into two groups.
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#### 8. How does the Date and Time API differ from `java.util.Date`?

- Immutable and thread-safe classes: `LocalDate`, `LocalTime`, `LocalDateTime`.
  - `DateTimeFormatter` for parsing and formatting.
  - Zone-aware classes like `ZonedDateTime`.
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## 9. What are method references in Java 8?

- A shorthand for lambda expressions.
  - Types:
    - Static methods: `ClassName::methodName`
    - Instance methods: `instance::methodName`
    - Constructors: `ClassName::new`
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## 10. What is `parallelStream()` in Java 8?

- Processes elements in parallel for better performance in large datasets.

Example:

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);  
numbers.parallelStream().map(n -> n * 2).forEach(System.out::println);
```

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## Coding Problems with Solutions

### 1. Print a list using Lambda Expressions.

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie");  
names.forEach(name -> System.out.println(name));
```

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### 2. Filter even numbers from a list using Streams.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);  
List<Integer> evens = numbers.stream()  
    .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(evens); // Output: [2, 4, 6]
```

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### 3. Find the maximum value in a list using Streams.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30, 40);  
int max = numbers.stream()  
    .max(Integer::compare)  
    .orElse(0);  
System.out.println(max); // Output: 40
```

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### 4. Convert a list of strings to uppercase.

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("alice", "bob");  
List<String> upperNames = names.stream()  
    .map(String::toUpperCase)  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(upperNames); // Output: [ALICE, BOB]
```

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### 5. Group strings by their length using groupingBy().

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie");  
Map<Integer, List<String>> grouped = names.stream()  
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(String::length));  
System.out.println(grouped); // Output: {3=[Bob], 5=[Alice], 7=[Charlie]}
```

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### 6. Find the sum of numbers using reduce().

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4);  
int sum = numbers.stream()  
    .reduce(0, Integer::sum);  
System.out.println(sum); // Output: 10
```

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### 7. Count word occurrences in a list using groupingBy().

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("apple", "banana", "apple");  
Map<String, Long> wordCount = words.stream()  
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(w -> w, Collectors.counting()));  
System.out.println(wordCount); // Output: {apple=2, banana=1}
```

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### 8. Concatenate strings using joining().

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("Java", "is", "awesome");
```



```
String sentence = words.stream()
    .collect(Collectors.joining(" "));
System.out.println(sentence); // Output: Java is awesome
```

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### 9. Sort employees by salary.

```
class Employee {
    String name;
    int salary;

    Employee(String name, int salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return name + ": " + salary;
    }
}

List<Employee> employees = Arrays.asList(
    new Employee("Alice", 5000),
    new Employee("Bob", 3000),
    new Employee("Charlie", 4000)
);

List<Employee> sorted = employees.stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparingInt(e -> e.salary))
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(sorted); // Output: [Bob: 3000, Charlie: 4000, Alice: 5000]
```

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### 10. Find the first non-repeated character in a string.

```
String input = "swiss";
Character result = input.chars()
    .mapToObj(c -> (char) c)
    .filter(ch -> input.indexOf(ch) == input.lastIndexOf(ch))
    .findFirst()
    .orElse(null);
System.out.println(result); // Output: w
```

## 11. What is the difference between `Stream.findFirst()` and `Stream.findAny()`?

- `findFirst()`:
    - Returns the first element of the Stream.
    - Suitable for ordered Streams.
  - `findAny()`:
    - Returns any element of the Stream.
    - Suitable for parallel Streams where order doesn't matter.
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## 12. What are the different types of Streams in Java 8?

- **Sequential Stream:**
    - Processes elements sequentially in a single thread.
  - **Parallel Stream:**
    - Processes elements in multiple threads for faster computation.
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## 13. Can we use multiple filters in a single Stream?

Yes, you can chain multiple filters:

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
numbers.stream()
    .filter(n -> n > 2)
    .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)
    .forEach(System.out::println); // Output: 4
```

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## 14. Explain `reduce()` in Java 8 Streams with an example.

- `reduce()` is used for aggregation, like summing or concatenating elements.

Example:

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4);
int sum = numbers.stream()
    .reduce(0, Integer::sum); // Start with 0
System.out.println(sum); // Output: 10
```

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## 15. How does Java 8 handle default methods in case of multiple inheritance?

- If multiple interfaces provide the same default method:
  - The class must override the method to resolve the conflict.

Example:

```
interface A {  
    default void display() {  
        System.out.println("A");  
    }  
}
```

```
interface B {  
    default void display() {  
        System.out.println("B");  
    }  
}
```

```
class C implements A, B {  
    public void display() {  
        A.super.display(); // Choose A's display method  
    }  
}
```

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## 16. What are some best practices for using Streams in Java 8?

- Avoid using Streams for small collections (traditional loops are better).
- Use **parallelStream()** only when working with large datasets.
- Prefer **method references** over complex lambda expressions for readability.
- Use terminal operations (**collect**, **reduce**) to consume the Stream.

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## Coding Problems

### 11. Use **Stream.distinct()** to remove duplicates from a list.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5);  
List<Integer> distinctNumbers = numbers.stream()  
    .distinct()  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(distinctNumbers); // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

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## 12. Find all elements starting with "A" in a list.

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob", "Annie", "Alex");  
List<String> filteredNames = names.stream()  
    .filter(name -> name.startsWith("A"))  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(filteredNames); // Output: [Alice, Annie, Alex]
```

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## 13. Sort a list of strings alphabetically and in reverse order.

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Charlie", "Alice", "Bob");  
List<String> sortedNames = names.stream()  
    .sorted() // Ascending  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(sortedNames); // Output: [Alice, Bob, Charlie]  
  
List<String> reversedNames = names.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.reverseOrder()) // Descending  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(reversedNames); // Output: [Charlie, Bob, Alice]
```

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## 14. Flatten a list of lists using flatMap().

```
List<List<Integer>> nestedList = Arrays.asList(  
    Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3),  
    Arrays.asList(4, 5),  
    Arrays.asList(6, 7, 8)  
);  
  
List<Integer> flatList = nestedList.stream()  
    .flatMap(List::stream)  
    .collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(flatList); // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
```

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```
System.out.println(partitioned); // Output: {false=[1, 3, 5], true=[2, 4, 6]}
```

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**16. Find the second highest number in a list.**

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30, 40, 50);
int secondHighest = numbers.stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.reverseOrder())
    .skip(1) // Skip the highest
    .findFirst()
    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No second highest found"));
System.out.println(secondHighest); // Output: 40
```

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**17. Count the frequency of characters in a string using Streams.**

```
String input = "java";
Map<Character, Long> frequency = input.chars()
    .mapToObj(c -> (char) c)
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(c -> c, Collectors.counting()));
System.out.println(frequency); // Output: {a=2, j=1, v=1}
```

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**18. Generate an infinite Stream of even numbers and limit it to 10 elements.**

```
List<Integer> evenNumbers = Stream.iterate(0, n -> n + 2)
    .limit(10)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(evenNumbers); // Output: [0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18]
```

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**19. Check if all elements in a list are greater than a given number.**

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30, 40);
boolean allGreater = numbers.stream()
    .allMatch(n -> n > 5);
System.out.println(allGreater); // Output: true
```

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**20. Find the average of a list of numbers.**

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30, 40);
double average = numbers.stream()
    .mapToInt(Integer::intValue)
```

```
new Employee("Alice", "HR"),  
new Employee("Bob", "IT"),  
new Employee("Charlie", "HR"),  
new Employee("David", "IT")  
);
```

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> groupedByDepartment =  
employees.stream()  
                .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(emp ->  
emp.department));  
groupedByDepartment.forEach((dept, emps) -> {  
    System.out.println(dept + ": " + emps.stream().map(e ->  
e.name).collect(Collectors.toList()));  
});
```

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### 23. Count occurrences of each word in a sentence.

```
String sentence = "Java is fun and Java is powerful";  
Map<String, Long> wordCount = Arrays.stream(sentence.split(" "))  
                .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(word -> word,  
Collectors.counting()));  
System.out.println(wordCount); // Output: {Java=2, is=2, fun=1, and=1,  
powerful=1}
```

**24. Find the longest word in a list.**

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("apple", "banana", "cherry", "date");
```

```
String longestWord = words.stream()
```

```
    .max(Comparator.comparingInt(String::length))
```

```
    .orElse(null);
```

```
System.out.println(longestWord); // Output: banana
```

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**25. Merge two lists into a single list using flatMap().**

```
List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);
```

```
List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(4, 5, 6);
```

```
List<Integer> mergedList = Stream.of(list1, list2)
```

```
    .flatMap(List::stream)
```

```
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println(mergedList); // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

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**26. Find the first element in a Stream greater than 10.**

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(5, 8, 12, 3, 20);
```

```
int first = numbers.stream()
```

```
    .filter(n -> n > 10)
```

```
.findFirst()
```

```
.orElse(-1);
```

```
System.out.println(first); // Output: 12
```

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#### 27. Find the minimum value in a list using Streams.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 5, 15);
```

```
int min = numbers.stream()
```

```
.min(Integer::compareTo)
```

```
.orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No minimum value  
found"));
```

```
System.out.println(min); // Output: 5
```

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#### 28. Use Stream.generate() to create a list of random numbers.

```
List<Double> randomNumbers = Stream.generate(Math::random)
```

```
.limit(5)
```

```
.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
System.out.println(randomNumbers);
```

---

#### 29. Find duplicate elements in a list using Streams.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 3);
```

```
Set<Integer> duplicates = numbers.stream()
```



```
List<String> flatList = nestedList.stream()
    .flatMap(List::stream)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

System.out.println(flatList); // Output: [Alice, Bob, Charlie, David]
```

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### 32. Calculate the factorial of a number using Streams.

```
int number = 5;

int factorial = IntStream.rangeClosed(1, number)
    .reduce(1, (a, b) -> a * b);

System.out.println(factorial); // Output: 120
```

---

### 33. Use Stream.skip() and Stream.limit() to extract sublists.

```
List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7);

List<Integer> sublist = numbers.stream()
    .skip(2) // Skip the first 2 elements
    .limit(3) // Take the next 3 elements
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

System.out.println(sublist); // Output: [3, 4, 5]
```

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### 34. Use Collectors.teeing() to compute two operations on a Stream.