**What is constructor? What is super ()?  
Constructor is special type of method used to initialise the non static members of class.  
(1)Every java class should have constructor (2)constructor don’t not return any value  
(3)If user don’t write constructor then compiler write the constructor at compile time  
There are two type of constructor zero argument constructor and parameterised constructor  
Super() is a statment is used to invoke the constructor of Super class  
super() statement should be always written in the first line of the constructor   
Two Super() statement should not be written inside the constructor**  
**what is Encapsulation?**  
**Binding of Data member and Function members into single entity is known as Encapsulation It is achieved by declaring the data members and private and provides access through getter and setter methods.**  
**What is the difference between interface and abstract class?**  
**Interface are created by using the interface keyword  
By default all methods are abstract in interface   
Data members are by default static and final  
An interface can extend to another interface   
*Interface* cannot implements another Interface  
Implementation class can implements more than one interface  
Implementation class can extends to another class and implements an interface  
class implementing the abstract method of interface should provide the implementation otherwise that  
class become abstract class**  
**What is polymorphism?**  
**One object showing different behaviour during the execution is known as polymorphism**Difference between Hash map , Hash Table and Arraylist ? asked in synechron  
**What is the Difference between final,finally,finalize**  
**Final is the key word used to declare variable or member function or class  
If we declare the variable as final then the value of the variable cannot be re initiated  
If we declare the class as final then that cannot inherit   
If we declare any method as final that method cannot be overridden  
finally is the block of code which will be executed irrespective of occurrence of exception   
Finally block of code should contain the statement which need to executed irrespective of occurrence of exception. Finally block should be written after the catch block  
Finalized it is an method which call Garbage collector explicitly to clean heap are contains de reference**  
what is the difference between Call by value and call by reference  
**How to find out the length of the string without using length function  
Public static void main(String [] args){  
String name”Gopinath”;  
char c[]=name.tocharArray();  
int i=0;  
for(char name:c)  
{i++system.out.println(i)}**How to find out the part of the string from a string  
**Difference between throw & throws**  
**Throw key word is used to throw custom exception and also default exception  
But usually it is used to throw custom exception  
Throw should be always written in the context of methods  
Throw key word can handle only one exception**Throws key word is used throw the type of exception that method can throw  
Throws keyword can handle more than one exception  
Throws keyword should be written along with the method declaration **What is binding(Early and Late binding)**  
**Binding of Method declaration to method binding happens at complier time so it is also called as Early Binding and Late Binding:-Binding of Method declaration to Method Binding by JVM is known as Late binidng**

**Reverse a number{2.1,2,3,4,5,65,76,5,,4,33,4,34,232,3,2323}  
Find the biggest number among these**  
**class Biggest{  
public void static void main(String [] args){  
int number[]={2.1,2,3,4,5,65,76,5,,4,33,4,34,232,3,2323};  
Int biggest=number[0];  
for(int i=0;i<number.lenght;i++){  
if(number[i]>biggest){  
biggest=number[i];}}  
System.out.println(biggest);}}**  
**Differences between overloading and overriding,  
Method overloading:-Developing methods with same name and different type of arguments like length, type and order is known as method overloading. Both static and non-static method can be overloaded, main method can also be overloaded but compiler gives importance to main method having the String argument  
Useful when performing a same functionality for different arguments(COMPILETIME POLYMORPISM)  
method overriding :-Inheriting the method of superclass to subclass by changing the implementation and retaining the declaration. Only non-static methods can be overriding.it is useful when upgrading the product with new features(RUNTIME PLOYMORPHISM)**what is abstraction and write a program which shows me something which I understand about these concepts.  
Abstraction is the process of hiding the implementation and showing only the behaviour  
To create the abstraction class first we need to generalise the requirement and store them in interface and create a class which can create the instance of the implementation class   
Create a class which can take the instance the   
**What if the static keyword is removed from public static void main , what is the result or the output or error ?** **It will throw error**  
**Difference between interface and abstract?**  
**Any method declared with abstract key word then it will become abstract method. Abstract method will be having only declaration and without any definition and class which is having abstract class should be declared as abstract class. Class inheriting the abstract class should be overridden the abstract method otherwise that class should be declared as abstract class .A class can have both abstract and concrete method abstract method should not be static or Final or Private**Difference between interface and abstract class, and when we use interface, when we use abstract class  
Throws for runtime or compile time? And try catch for runtime or compile time?  
Throws is for compile time and try catch is for runtime  
What is class and why we use class  
class contains object such as data members and member function  
**what is inheritance and why we use it, write a code**  
**Acquiring the properties of Super class to the Subclass know as inheritance  
Class Super{  
public void SuperMethod(){  
System.out.println(“SuperMethod() in the Superclass”);} }  
Class Sub extends Super {  
public void SubMethod(){  
System.out.println(“SubMethod () in the Sublass”);} }  
Class MainClass{  
public static void main(String [] args){  
Sub s=new Sub();  
s. SuperMethod; s. SubMethod();}}**  
Access specifies and their use  
Difference between array and link list  
what are oops concepts?  
**Write a java program for swapping of two numbers?**  
**class swap{  
public static void main(String [] args){  
int x=10; int y=20; int temp=x;x=y; y=temp;}}**Write a java program for factorial of a given number  
**what is the different between inheritance and interface.?**  
**Inheritance:-Sub class acquiring the properties of super class. Only no static method can be inherit and Final method can be inherit but it cannot be overridden**  
Explain oops concepts?  
Hashmap vs hashtable?  
**Array vs arraylist**  
**Array are fixed in size  
Array don’t allow null value  
Array don’t allow duplicate**  
**Array are homogenous collection of elements  
\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  
ArrayList are heterogeneous type collection  
ArrayList are growable in size  
ArrayList allow NULL value  
ArrayList allow duplicate  
ArrayList implement List interface**  
what is abstraction?  
What is encapsulation?  
**Is inheritance used in frame work ?where ?  
Base class which is used to launch the Browser and pass the URL that class we extends to all TestCase class(TestNG Class)**Explain abt select class and methods?  
**What is encapuslation?**  
**It is the process of binding the data member and function members in to single unit and providing the access through the getter and setter method it is achieved by declaring the data member as private**  
**What is abstract class ,method how u handle it ?**  
**Method contains only method declaration and no method implementation is abstract method  
Abstract method cannot be static, final, private  
class contain abstract method then that class should be declare be abstract method  
class implementing the abstract should provide the implementation for abstract method otherwise that class need to declare as abstract**  
**Explain try catch block?**  
**To handle exception we use try catch block try block should contains the risk code that which may throw exception. Catch block should catch the exception**  
**What is final method in java  
Any method declared with FINAL keyword that method can be overloaded   
How do you call function in java**  
**In case of static function then we call that by using class name with dot operator and function name  
In case of no static function then by creating instance of object of class we call the functions**  
**Difference between Static and Non-Static Members?**  
**Any class members declared with static key will know as static member**  
**Static members can be accessed by class name with dot operator  
Only static members can be accessed by class name  
Non static members any class members which is not declared with static keyword is known as non-static members non static members can be accessed object or instance of class** **What is Polymorphism? What are the different types of Polymorphism?**  
**One object different behaviour through the execution is known as polymorphism  
1:Complietime polymorphism  
2:-Runtime polymorphism  
Complietime polymorphism: Binding of method declaration to method definition based on the object by complier is known as complietime polymorphism. Binding of method declaration to method definition** **happens at complietime it is also known as early binding. Since the binding is done by compiler so that it cannot be changed through the execution since it is also known as static binding  
Runtime polymorphism:-Binding of method declaration to method definition based on the instance or object of JVM is known as Runtime polymorphism. Since the binding of method declaration to method definition happens a runtime so it is also known as late binding. Binding of method declaration to method difination happened dynamically then is also called as dynamic binding**  
What are the different kinds of Access Specifiers?Explain their visibility?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Public | It can be accessed by all package in the class visibility is high and security is less |
| Protected | It can be access by package where it is declared and also it can be accessed outside package by using inheritance concept |
| Package level | Default members can be accessed only by class present in the package in which it is defined |
| Private | It is can be access only within the scope of class visibility is less and security is high |

In which type of Collection Duplicate values are not allowed?  
Set duplicate are not allowed  
 **How to check whether two names or two Strings are equal or not?**  
**Class compare{  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{String name1=”gopinath”;String name1=”gopi”;  
if(name1.equals(name2)){  
System.out.println(“Same”) }  
else{ System.out.println(“different”)}}**  
 Why Multiple Inheritance is not supported in Java?  
Since we cannot have two super() statement in the constructor  
how initializing object and variable  
What do u mean by mutable & string is mutable or not?  
Difference between stringbuffer & strringbuilder  
what is Interface & abstract class. Difference between them?  
**What is Type Casting?   
converting one data to another data is known as type casting  
There are two type of type casting  
1:-premative type casting  
2:Java class Type casting**  
**Java Type casting:-Upcasting:-converting the sub class object or reference to super class reference or object so that sub class will hide all it behaviour and shows only the super class behaviour complier   
will write upcasting implicitly  
Downbcasting:-Super class object or reference will be converted to sub class object or reference so that both super class and sub class behaviour will be displayed. Object wills is already upcasted con only been down casted otherwise CLASSCASTEXCEPTION with be thrown. User need to write the downcast explicitly  
Which collections are u used in ur project?  
Write a program for string reverse?  
class Revers{  
String name=”Gopinath”;  
char c[]=name.tocharArray();  
for(int index= name.length()-1; index>=1; index--)  
{System.out.printlnc[index]);}}  
Diff b/w Static and Non static Members**  
**Static:-any method, variable declared with static key word I know as static member. Only static member can by called by using the class name one copy will be maintained in the memory  
Non Static member:-any method or class without static key word I known as non static members non static members are accessed by object or instance**Explain about Diamond problem in Java.  
It is an assumption that if we wrote two Super statement in an constructor of subclass  
then compiler will get ambiguity