Sourc: [www.javatpoint.com](http://www.javatpoint.com)

<http://www.javatpoint.com/ajax-interview-questions>

<http://www.javatpoint.com/jquery-interview-questions>

<http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-interview-questions>

Java Exception and String interview questions

### **73) What is Exception Handling?**

Exception Handling is a mechanism to handle runtime errors.It is mainly used to handle checked exceptions.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-and-checked-and-unchecked-exception)

### **74) What is difference between Checked Exception and Unchecked Exception?**

### **1)Checked Exception**

The classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error are known as checked exceptions e.g.IOException,SQLException etc. Checked exceptions are checked at compile-time.

### **2)Unchecked Exception**

The classes that extend RuntimeException are known as unchecked exceptions e.g. ArithmeticException,NullPointerException etc. Unchecked exceptions are not checked at compile-time.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-and-checked-and-unchecked-exception)

### **75) What is the base class for Error and Exception?**

Throwable.

### **76) Is it necessary that each try block must be followed by a catch block?**

It is not necessary that each try block must be followed by a catch block. It should be followed by either a catch block OR a finally block. And whatever exceptions are likely to be thrown should be declared in the throws clause of the method.

### **77) What is finally block?**

* finally block is a block that is always executed.[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling)

### **78) Can finally block be used without catch?**

* Yes, by try block. finally must be followed by either try or catch.[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling)

### **79) Is there any case when finally will not be executed?**

finally block will not be executed if program exits(either by calling System.exit() or by causing a fatal error that causes the process to abort).[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling)

### **80) What is difference between throw and throws?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **throw keyword** | **throws keyword** |
| 1)throw is used to explicitly throw an exception. | throws is used to declare an exception. |
| 2)checked exceptions can not be propagated with throw only. | checked exception can be propagated with throws. |
| 3)throw is followed by an instance. | throws is followed by class. |
| 4)throw is used within the method. | throws is used with the method signature. |
| 5)You cannot throw multiple exception | You can declare multiple exception e.g. public void method()throws IOException,SQLException. |

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/throws-keyword-and-difference-between-throw-and-throws)

### **81) Can an exception be rethrown?**

Yes.

### **82) Can subclass overriding method declare an exception if parent class method doesn't throw an exception ?**

Yes but only unchecked exception not checked.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-with-method-overriding)

### **83) What is exception propagation ?**

Forwarding the exception object to the invoking method is known as exception propagation.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-propagation)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Java Exception and String interview questions**73) What is Exception Handling?** Exception Handling is a mechanism to handle runtime errors.It is mainly used to handle checked exceptions.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-and-checked-and-unchecked-exception) **74) What is difference between Checked Exception and Unchecked Exception?****1)Checked Exception** The classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error are known as checked exceptions e.g.IOException,SQLException etc. Checked exceptions are checked at compile-time. **2)Unchecked Exception** The classes that extend RuntimeException are known as unchecked exceptions e.g. ArithmeticException,NullPointerException etc. Unchecked exceptions are not checked at compile-time.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-and-checked-and-unchecked-exception) **75) What is the base class for Error and Exception?** Throwable. **76) Is it necessary that each try block must be followed by a catch block?** It is not necessary that each try block must be followed by a catch block. It should be followed by either a catch block OR a finally block. And whatever exceptions are likely to be thrown should be declared in the throws clause of the method. **77) What is finally block?**  * finally block is a block that is always executed.[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling)  **78) Can finally block be used without catch?**  * Yes, by try block. finally must be followed by either try or catch.[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling)  **79) Is there any case when finally will not be executed?** finally block will not be executed if program exits(either by calling System.exit() or by causing a fatal error that causes the process to abort).[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/finally-block-in-exception-handling) **80) What is difference between throw and throws?**  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **throw keyword** | **throws keyword** | | 1)throw is used to explicitly throw an exception. | throws is used to declare an exception. | | 2)checked exceptions can not be propagated with throw only. | checked exception can be propagated with throws. | | 3)throw is followed by an instance. | throws is followed by class. | | 4)throw is used within the method. | throws is used with the method signature. | | 5)You cannot throw multiple exception | You can declare multiple exception e.g. public void method()throws IOException,SQLException. |   [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/throws-keyword-and-difference-between-throw-and-throws) **81) Can an exception be rethrown?** Yes. **82) Can subclass overriding method declare an exception if parent class method doesn't throw an exception ?** Yes but only unchecked exception not checked.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-handling-with-method-overriding) **83) What is exception propagation ?** Forwarding the exception object to the invoking method is known as exception propagation.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/exception-propagation) ***Core Java: String Handling Interview Questions*** There is given a list of string handling interview questions with short and pointed answers. If you know any string handling interview question, kindly post it in the comment section. **84) What is the meaning of immutable in terms of String?** The simple meaning of immutable is unmodifiable or unchangeable. Once string object has been created, its value can't be changed.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/immutable-string) **85) Why string objects are immutable in java?** Because java uses the concept of string literal. Suppose there are 5 reference variables,all referes to one object "sachin".If one reference variable changes the value of the object, it will be affected to all the reference variables. That is why string objects are immutable in java.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/immutable-string) **86) How many ways we can create the string object?** There are two ways to create the string object, by string literal and by new keyword.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/string-handling-in-java) **87) How many objects will be created in the following code?**  1. String s1="Welcome"; 2. String s2="Welcome"; 3. String s3="Welcome";   Only one object.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/string-handling-in-java) **88) Why java uses the concept of string literal?** To make Java more memory efficient (because no new objects are created if it exists already in string constant pool).  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/string-handling-in-java) **89)How many objects will be created in the following code?**  1. String s = **new** String("Welcome");   Two objects, one in string constant pool and other in non-pool(heap).  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/string-handling-in-java) **90) What is the basic difference between string and stringbuffer object?** String is an immutable object. StringBuffer is a mutable object. **91) What is the difference between StringBuffer and StringBuilder ?** StringBuffer is synchronized whereas StringBuilder is not synchronized. **92) How can we create immutable class in java ?** We can create immutable class as the String class by defining final class and  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/how-to-create-immutable-class) **93) What is the purpose of toString() method in java ?** The toString() method returns the string representation of any object. If you print any object, java compiler internally invokes the toString() method on the object. So overriding the toString() method, returns the desired output, it can be the state of an object etc. depends on your implementation.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/understanding-toString()-method) ***Core Java : Nested classes and Interfaces Interview Questions*****94)What is nested class?** A class which is declared inside another class is known as nested class. There are 4 types of nested class member inner class, local inner class, annonymous inner class and static nested class.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/difference-between-nested-classes-and-inner-classes) **95) Is there any difference between nested classes and inner classes?** Yes, inner classes are non-static nested classes i.e. inner classes are the part of nested classes.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/difference-between-nested-classes-and-inner-classes) **96) Can we access the non-final local variable, inside the local inner class?** No, local variable must be constant if you want to access it in local inner class.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/local-inner-class) **97) What is nested interface ?** Any interface i.e. declared inside the interface or class, is known as nested interface. It is static by default.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/nested-interface) **98) Can a class have an interface?** Yes, it is known as nested interface.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/nested-interface) **99) Can an Interface have a class?** Yes, they are static implicitely.  [more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/nested-interface) 20 Java Collections Interview Questions In java, collection interview questions are mostly asked by the interviewers. Here is the list of mostly asked collections interview questions with answers. **1) What is the difference between ArrayList and Vector?**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **ArrayList** | **Vector** | | 1) | ArrayList is not synchronized. | Vector is synchronized. | | 2) | ArrayList is not a legacy class. | Vector is a legacy class. | | 3) | ArrayList increases its size by 50% of the array size. | Vector increases its size by doubling the array size. |  **2) What is the difference between ArrayList and LinkedList?**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **ArrayList** | **LinkedList** | | 1) | ArrayList uses a dynamic array. | LinkedList uses doubly linked list. | | 2) | ArrayList is not efficient for manipulation because a lot of shifting is required. | LinkedList is efficient for manipulation. | | 3) | ArrayList is better to store and fetch data. | LinkedList is better to manipulate data. |  **3) What is the difference between Iterator and ListIterator?** Iterator traverses the elements in forward direction only whereas ListIterator traverses the elements in forward and backward direction.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **Iterator** | **ListIterator** | | 1) | Iterator traverses the elements in forward direction only. | ListIterator traverses the elements in backward and forward directions both. | | 2) | Iterator can be used in List, Set and Queue. | ListIterator can be used in List only. |  **4) What is the difference between Iterator and Enumeration?**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **Iterator** | **Enumeration** | | 1) | Iterator can traverse legacy and non-legacy elements. | Enumeration can traverse only legacy elements. | | 2) | Iterator is fail-fast. | Enumeration is not fail-fast. | | 3) | Iterator is slower than Enumeration. | Enumeration is faster than Iterator. |  **5) What is the difference between List and Set?** List can contain duplicate elements whereas Set contains only unique elements. **6) What is the difference between HashSet and TreeSet?** HashSet maintains **no order** whereas TreeSet maintains **ascending order**. **7) What is the difference between Set and Map?** Set contains values only whereas Map contains key and values both. **8) What is the difference between HashSet and HashMap?** HashSet contains only values whereas HashMap contains entry(key,value). HashSet can be iterated but HashMap need to convert into Set to be iterated. **9) What is the difference between HashMap and TreeMap?** HashMap maintains **no order** but TreeMap maintains **ascending order**. **10) What is the difference between HashMap and Hashtable?**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **HashMap** | **Hashtable** | | 1) | HashMap is not synchronized. | Hashtable is synchronized. | | 2) | HashMap can contain one null key and multiple null values. | Hashtable cannot contain any null key or null value. |  **11) What is the difference between Collection and Collections?** Collection is an interface whereas Collections is a class. Collection interface provides normal functionality of data structure to List, Set and Queue. But, Collections class is to sort and synchronize collection elements. **12) What is the difference between Comparable and Comparator?**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **Comparable** | **Comparator** | | 1) | Comparable provides only one sort of sequence. | Comparator provides multiple sort of sequences. | | 2) | It provides one method named compareTo(). | It provides one method named compare(). | | 3) | It is found in java.lang package. | it is found in java.util package. | | 4) | If we implement Comparable interface, actual class is modified. | Actual class is not modified. |  **13) What is the advantage of Properties file?** If you change the value in properties file, you don't need to recompile the java class. So, it makes the application easy to manage. **14) What does the hashCode() method?** The hashCode() method returns a hash code value (an integer number).  The hashCode() method returns the same integer number, if two keys (by calling equals() method) are same.  But, it is possible that two hash code numbers can have different or same keys. **15) Why we override equals() method?** The equals method is used to check whether two objects are same or not. It needs to be overridden if we want to check the objects based on property.  For example, Employee is a class that has 3 data members: id, name and salary. But, we want to check the equality of employee object on the basis of salary. Then, we need to override the equals() method. **16) How to synchronize List, Set and Map elements?** Yes, Collections class provides methods to make List, Set or Map elements as synchronized:   |  | | --- | | public static List synchronizedList(List l){} | | public static Set synchronizedSet(Set s){} | | public static SortedSet synchronizedSortedSet(SortedSet s){} | | public static Map synchronizedMap(Map m){} | | public static SortedMap synchronizedSortedMap(SortedMap m){} |  **17) What is the advantage of generic collection?** If we use generic class, we don't need typecasting. It is typesafe and checked at compile time. **18) What is hash-collision in Hashtable and how it is handled in Java?** Two different keys with the same hash value is known as hash-collision. Two different entries will be kept in a single hash bucket to avoid the collision. **19) What is the Dictionary class?** The Dictionary class provides the capability to store key-value pairs. **20) What is the default size of load factor in hashing based collection?** The default size of load factor is **0.75**. The default capacity is computed as initial capacity \* load factor. For example, 16 \* 0.75 = 12. So, 12 is the default capacity of Map. |

# Servlet interview questions

There is a list of 30 servlet interview questions for beginners and professionals. If you know any servlet interview question that has not been included here, kindly post your question in the Ask Question section.

### **1) How many objects of a servlet is created?**

Only one object at the time of first request by servlet or web container.

### **2) What is the life-cycle of a servlet?**

1. Servlet is loaded
2. servlet is instantiated
3. servlet is initialized
4. service the request
5. servlet is destroyed

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/life-cycle-of-a-servlet)

### **3) What are the life-cycle methods for a servlet?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| public void init(ServletConfig config) | It is invoked only once when first request comes for the servlet. It is used to initialize the servlet. |
| public void service(ServletRequest request,ServletResponse)throws ServletException,IOException | It is invoked at each request.The service() method is used to service the request. |
| public void destroy() | It is invoked only once when servlet is unloaded. |

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/life-cycle-of-a-servlet)

### **4) Who is responsible to create the object of servlet?**

The web container or servlet container.

### **5) When servlet object is created?**

At the time of first request.

### **6) What is difference between Get and Post method?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Get** | **Post** |
| 1) Limited amount of data can be sent because data is sent in header. | Large amount of data can be sent because data is sent in body. |
| 2) Not Secured because data is exposed in URL bar. | Secured because data is not exposed in URL bar. |
| 3) Can be bookmarked | Cannot be bookmarked |
| 4) Idempotent | Non-Idempotent |
| 5) It is more efficient and used than Post | It is less efficient and used |

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/http-request)

### **7) What is difference between PrintWriter and ServletOutputStream?**

PrintWriter is a character-stream class where as ServletOutputStream is a byte-stream class. The PrintWriter class can be used to write only character-based information whereas ServletOutputStream class can be used to write primitive values as well as character-based information.

### **8) What is difference between GenericServlet and HttpServlet?**

The GenericServlet is protocol independent whereas HttpServlet is HTTP protocol specific. HttpServlet provides additional functionalities such as state management etc.

### **9) What is servlet collaboration?**

When one servlet communicates to another servlet, it is known as servlet collaboration. There are many ways of servlet collaboration:

* RequestDispacher interface
* sendRedirect() method etc.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/requestdispatcher)

### **10) What is the purpose of RequestDispatcher Interface?**

The RequestDispacher interface provides the facility of dispatching the request to another resource it may be html, servlet or jsp. This interceptor can also be used to include the content of antoher resource.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/requestdispatcher)

### **11) Can you call a jsp from the servlet?**

Yes, one of the way is RequestDispatcher interface for example:

1. RequestDispatcher rd=request.getRequestDispatcher("/login.jsp");
2. rd.forward(request,response);

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/requestdispatcher)

### **12) Difference between forward() method and sendRedirect() method ?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **forward() method** | **sendRedirect() method** |
| 1) forward() sends the same request to another resource. | 1) sendRedirect() method sends new request always because it uses the URL bar of the browser. |
| 2) forward() method works at server side. | 2) sendRedirect() method works at client side. |
| 3) forward() method works within the server only. | 3) sendRedirect() method works within and outside the server. |

### **13) What is difference between ServletConfig and ServletContext?**

The container creates object of ServletConfig for each servlet whereas object of ServletContext is created for each web application.

### **14) What is Session Tracking?**

**Session** simply means a particular interval of time.

Session Tracking is a way to maintain state of an user.Http protocol is a stateless protocol.Each time user requests to the server, server treats the request as the new request.So we need to maintain the state of an user to recognize to particular user.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/session-tracking-in-servlets)

### **15) What are Cookies?**

A cookie is a small piece of information that is persisted between the multiple client requests. A cookie has a name, a single value, and optional attributes such as a comment, path and domain qualifiers, a maximum age, and a version number.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/cookies-in-servlet)

### **16) What is difference between Cookies and HttpSession?**

Cookie works at client side whereas HttpSession works at server side.

### **17) What is filter?**

A filter is an object that is invoked either at the preprocessing or postprocessing of a request. It is pluggable.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/servlet-filter)

### **18) How can we perform any action at the time of deploying the project?**

By the help of ServletContextListener interface.

### **19) What is the disadvantage of cookies?**

It will not work if cookie is disabled from the browser.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/cookies-in-servlet)

### **20) How can we upload the file to the server using servlet?**

One of the way is by MultipartRequest class provided by third party.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/example-of-uploading-file-to-the-server-in-servlet)

### **21) What is load-on-startup in servlet?**

The load-on-startup element of servlet in web.xml is used to load the servlet at the time of deploying the project or server start. So it saves time for the response of first request.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/load-on-startup)

### **22) What if we pass negative value in load-on-startup?**

It will not affect the container, now servlet will be loaded at first request.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/load-on-startup)

### **23) What is war file?**

A war (web archive) file specifies the web elements. A servlet or jsp project can be converted into a war file. Moving one servlet project from one place to another will be fast as it is combined into a single file.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/war-file)

### **24) How to create war file?**

The war file can be created using jar tool found in jdk/bin directory. If you are using Eclipse or Netbeans IDE, you can export your project as a war file.

To create war file from console, you can write following code.

1. jar -cvf abc.war \*

Now all the files of current directory will be converted into abc.war file.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/war-file)

### **25) What are the annotations used in Servlet 3?**

There are mainly 3 annotations used for the servlet.

1. @WebServlet : for servlet class.
2. @WebListener : for listener class.
3. @WebFilter : for filter class.

### **26) Which event is fired at the time of project deployment and undeployment?**

ServletContextEvent.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/ServletContextEvent)

### **27) Which event is fired at the time of session creation and destroy?**

HttpSessionEvent.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/HttpSessionEvent)

### **28) Which event is fired at the time of setting, getting or removing attribute from application scope?**

ServletContextAttributeEvent.

### **29) What is the use of welcome-file-list?**

It is used to specify the welcome file for the project.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/welcome-file-list)

### **30) What is the use of attribute in servlets?**

Attribute is a map object that can be used to set, get or remove in request, session or application scope. It is mainly used to share information between one servlet to another.

[more details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/attribute)