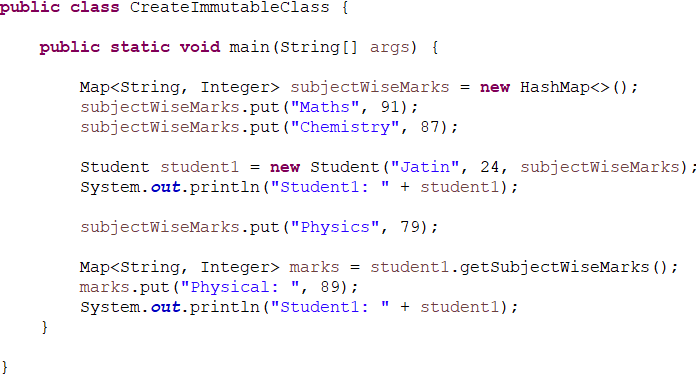
**How to create Immutable class in java?**

Immutable class in java means that once an object is created, we cannot change its content. In Java, all the [wrapper classes](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/wrapper-classes-java/) (like Integer, Boolean, Byte, Short) and String class is immutable. We can create our own immutable class as well. Prior to going ahead do go through characteristics of immutability in order to have a good understanding while implementing the same. Following are the requirements:

* The class must be declared as final so that child classes can’t be created.
* Data members in the class must be declared private so that direct access is not allowed.
* Data members in the class must be declared as final so that we can’t change the value of it after object creation.
* A parameterized constructor should initialize all the fields performing a deep copy so that data members can’t be modified with an object reference.
* Deep Copy of objects should be performed in the getter methods to return a copy rather than returning the actual object reference).

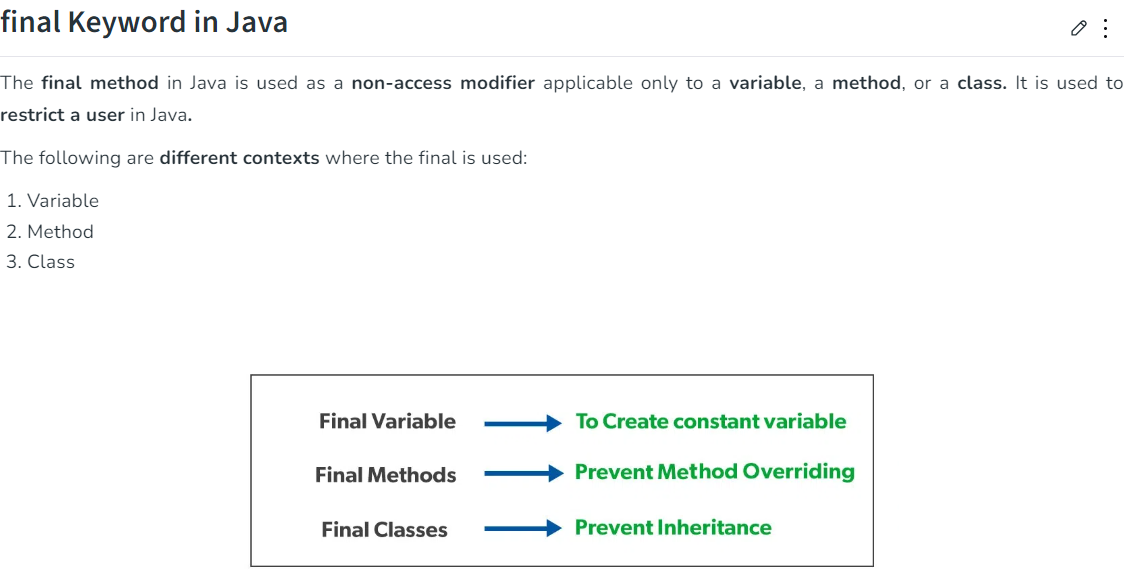
**Note:** There should be no setters or in simpler terms, there should be no option to change the value of the instance variable.





Output:



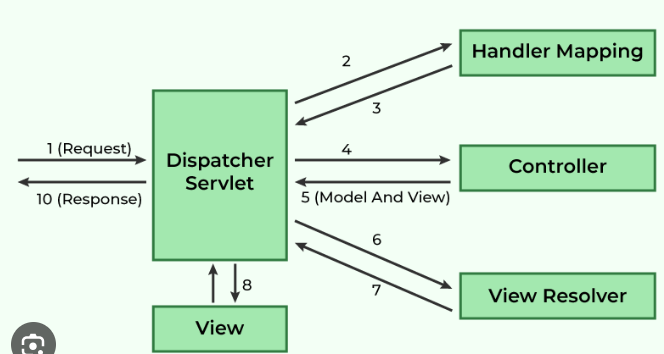


**Map and collection different:**

Collection- A collection represents a group of objects, known as its elements.   
Map-  A map cannot contain duplicate keys. Each key can map to at most one value.

**Front Controller:**

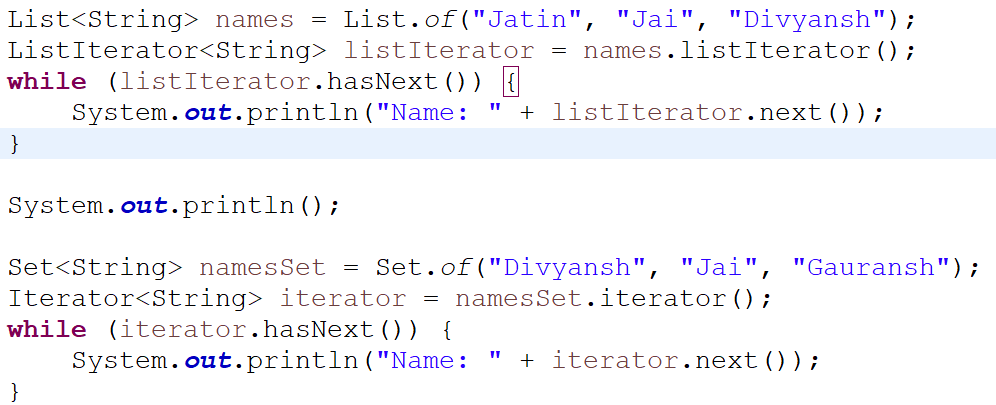
**DispatcherServlet** is the front controller in Spring Web MVC. Incoming requests for the HTML file are forwarded to the DispatcherServlet.



# Difference between an Iterator and ListIterator in Java:

**Iterators**are used in Collection framework in Java to retrieve elements one by one. It can be applied to any Collection object.

**ListIterator** It is only applicable for List collection implemented classes like [arraylist](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/arraylist-in-java/), [linkedlist](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/linked-list-in-java/) etc.

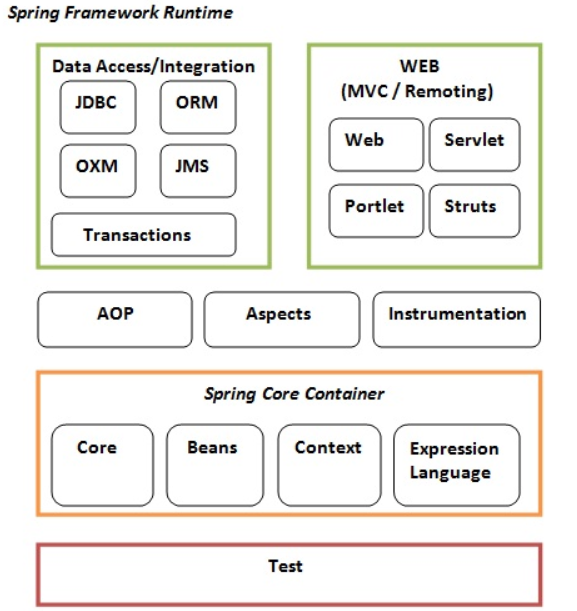


**Spring Modules:**

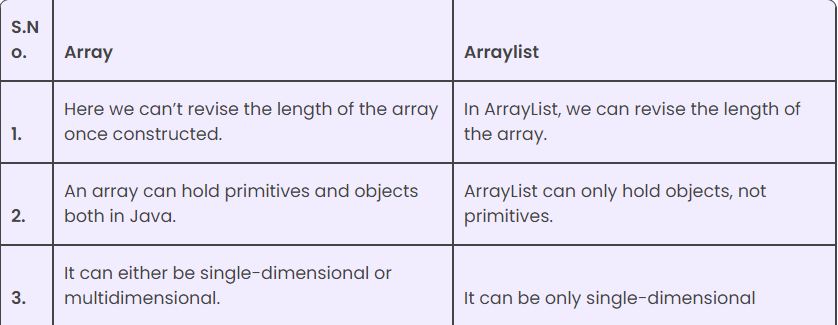
The Spring framework comprises of many modules such as core, beans, context, expression language, AOP,

Aspects, Instrumentation, JDBC, ORM, OXM, JMS, Transaction, Web, Servlet, Struts etc. These modules

are grouped into Test, Core Container, AOP, Aspects, Instrumentation, Data Access / Integration, Web as displayed in the following diagram.



# Array vs ArrayList in Java:



**Benefits in Generic:**

Java is a popular programming language known for its flexibility, reliability, and safety features. One of the key features that make Java a versatile language is its support for generics. Generics in Java provide a way to create type-safe classes, methods, and interfaces, which can work with any data type.

**Type safety, Code reuse, Improved performance, Greater flexibility**

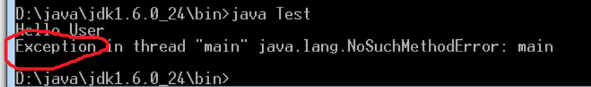
# Is main method compulsory in Java?

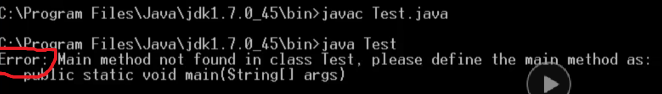
The answer to this question depends on the version of java you are using. Prior to JDK 7, the main method was not mandatory in a java program.

* You could write your full code under [static block](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/g-fact-79/) and it ran normally.
* The static block is first executed as soon as the class is loaded before the main(); the method is invoked and therefore before the main() is called. main is usually declared as static method and hence [Java doesn’t need an object to call the main method.](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/jvm-create-object-main-class-class-contains-main/)
* When you will give the run command(i.e java Test in the below-mentioned program in notepad), so compiler presumes Test is that class in which main() is there and since compiler load, the main() method, static blocks are ready to get executed. So here, it will run static block first and then it will see no main() is there. Therefore it will give **“exception”**, as exception comes while execution. However, if we don’t want an exception, we can terminate the program by  
  System.exit(0);

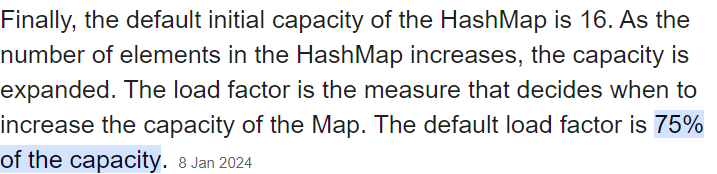
However, from JDK7 main method is mandatory. The compiler will verify first, whether main() is present or not. If your program doesn’t contain the main method, then you will get an **error** “main method not found in the class”. It will give an error (byte code verification error because in it’s byte code, main is not there) not an exception because the program has not run yet.

Before Java 7:



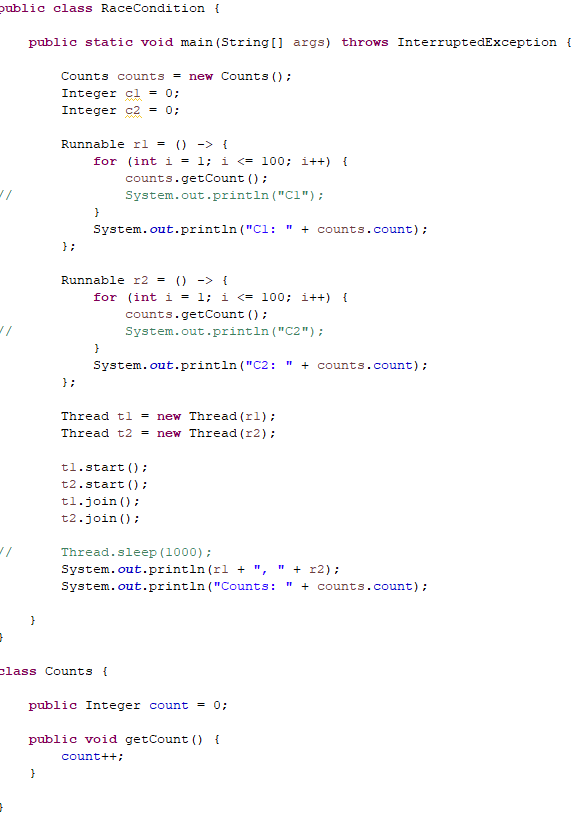
Java7,8,.:  


**Default value of hashmap capacity, load factor:**



**Race condition:**

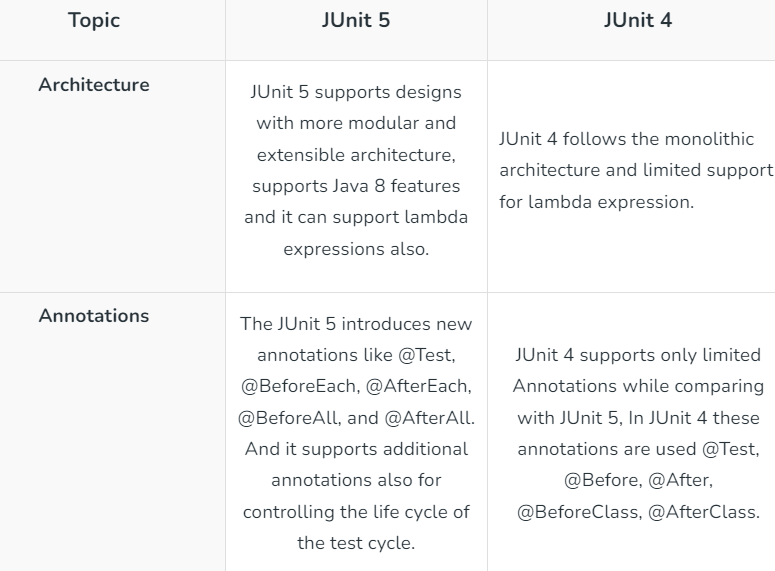
A race condition in Java emerges when two or more threads concurrently access shared data, and the final outcome hinges on the timing or order of their execution.



**Atomic operations:**

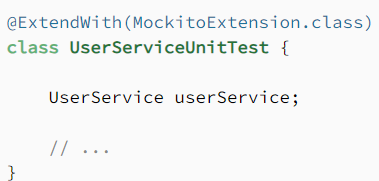
Atomic operations are performed in a single unit of task without interference from other operations. Atomic operations are necessity in multi-threaded environment to avoid data inconsistency. Mostly work for integer and Long,..

JUnit5 VS JUnit4



The @ExtendWith annotation aims to serve a different purpose compared to the @RunWith annotation. Instead of changing the test runner, @ExtendWith allows developers to register extensions, which can intercept the test execution lifecycle to add additional behavior or services.

@ExtendWith is a [repeatable](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/annotation/Repeatable.html) annotation that is used to register [extensions](https://junit.org/junit5/docs/5.8.0/api/org.junit.jupiter.api/org/junit/jupiter/api/extension/Extension.html) for the annotated test class, test interface, test method, parameter, or field.



Here you registered “MockitoExtension.class” in your test class, so mockito extension will work in current class.

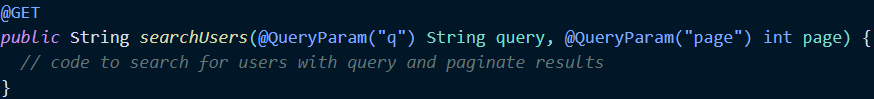
**@PathParam, @PathVariable, @QueryParam, @RequestParam**

@QueryParam:

The @QueryParam annotation is used to bind a query parameter to a method parameter.

eg:

https://example.com/search?q=java&page=1, the **q** and **page** parameters are query parameters.

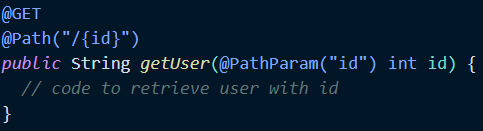


@PathParam

The @PathParam annotation is used to bind a path parameter to a method parameter.

eg:

https://example.com/users/123, the **123** parameter is a path parameter



@QueryParam is same as @RequestParam

@PathParam is same as @PathVariable

But the difference is that:

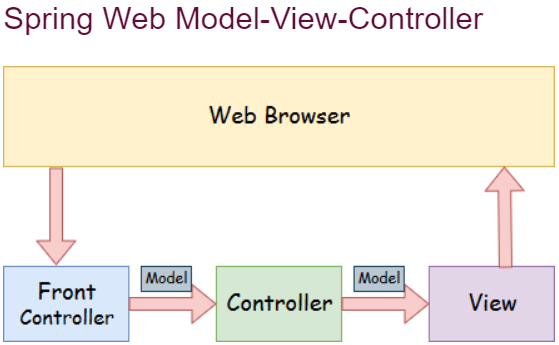
@RequestParam and @PathVariable is from spring

**import** org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.\*;

@QueryParam and @PathParam is from jakarta

**import** jakarta.websocket.server.\*;

**Spring MVC:**



IOC: **Inversion of control** is the core concept in spring framework. We give the object creation control to framework to create/instantiate object, configure object and inject to object to other inject.

There are two types of IOC containers.

BeanFactory

ApplicationContext

ApplicationContext is built on top of BeanFactory interface to provide some additional functionality. It is an extension of BeanFactory.

Implementation classes of ApplicationContext(I)

a. FileSystemXmlApplicationContext(standalone)

b. ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(standalone)

c. XmlWebApplicationContext(SpringMVC apps)

d. AnnotationConfigApplicationContext(Standaloneapp's)

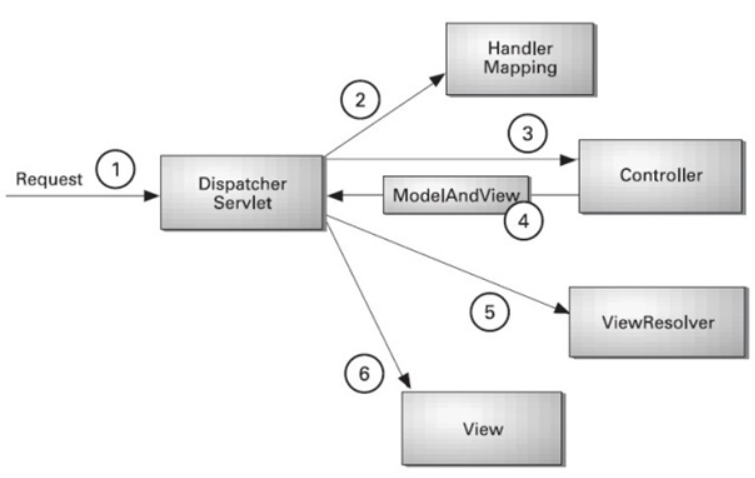
e. AnnotationConfigWebApplicationContext(SpringMVC apps)

* **Model** - A model contains the data of the application. A **data can be a single objec**t or a collection of objects.
* **Controller** - A controller contains the **business logic** of an application. Here, the @Controller annotation is used to mark the class as the controller.
* **View** - A view represents the provided information in a particular format. Generally, JSP+JSTL is used to create a view page. Although spring also supports other view technologies such as Apache Velocity, Thymeleaf and FreeMarker.
* **Front Controller** - In Spring Web MVC, the DispatcherServlet class works as the front controller. It is responsible to manage the flow of the Spring MVC application.
* **ViewResolver:** It is used for mapping the view name with actual view. It contains prefix amd suffix

prefix is store the folder path(/WEB-INF/view/) and suffix is the file extension(.jsp, .html).

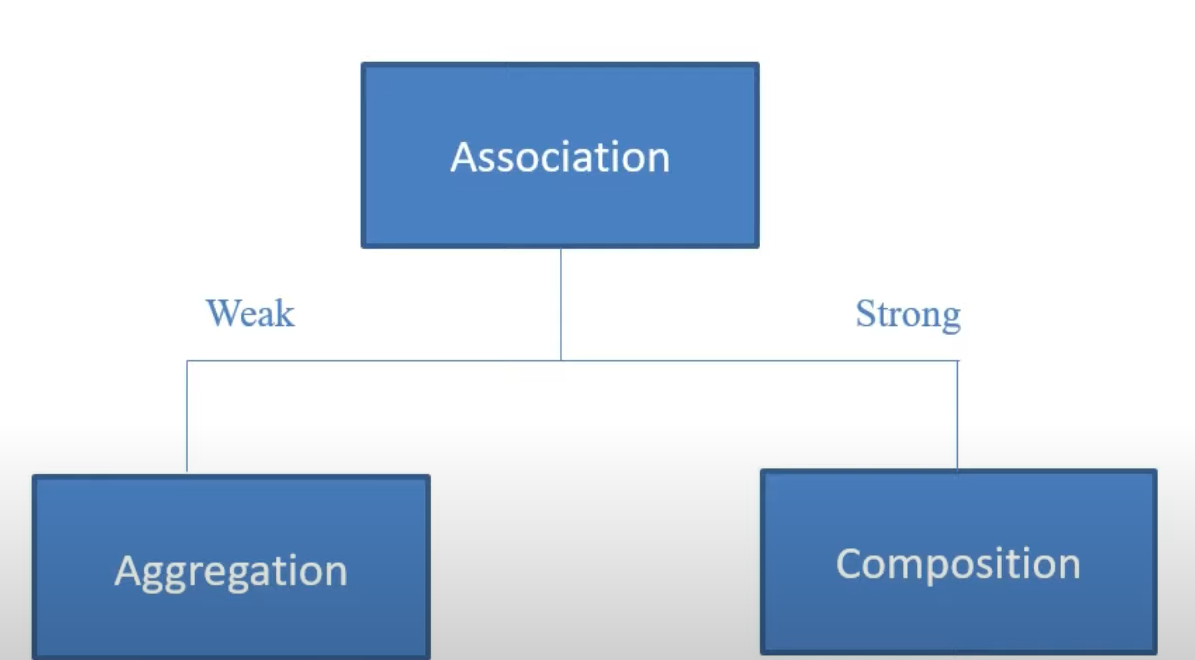
**Working:**

When we hit request to our service it first goes to front controller which is basically a dispatcher servlet which transfer the request to required controller based on urlPattern and in controller we are doing business logic and use model to store any data which can be shown on page using JSP+JSTL. It returns string which is basically a webpage name(view) eg:(home). Then ModelAndView data is send to dispatcher servlet and it send to viewResolver which used to map the return view(string) name to the actual view present in prefix folder and return the web page(home.jsp) to user.



**HandlerMapping:** Use to map the url to correct controller.

**Association, aggregation and composition:**



Association is a relation between two separate classes which is established through their Objects. Composition and Aggregation are the two forms of association.

**Association are a HAS A relationship. In inheritance we have IS A relationship.**

**Weak(Aggergation):** Here weak connection means class can exist without other class and other class can also exist without another class. **It is a HAS A relationship.**

Eg:

public class Driver{

private Car car;

}

Driver can exist without car and car can also exist without driver.

**Strong(Composition):** When a class cannot exist with another class. **It is a PART OF relationship.**

Eg:

public class Car{

private Engine engine;

}

Engine cannot exist without a car and car can aso not exist with engine.

If we damage car then engine will also damage due to strong connection. But if we damage car can it will not damage driver as driver is not a part of car.

**Why field injection is not recommended?**

* **Null-Safety:** Field injection creates a risk of *NullPointerException* if dependencies aren’t correctly initialized.

## Immutability: Using the field injection, we are unable to create immutable classes. Field injection creates a risk of *NullPointerException* if dependencies aren’t correctly initialized.

## Design Problems

### Single Responsibility Violation: We can easily add more dependencies than necessary and create a class that’s doing more than one job.

### Circular Dependencies: Since the dependencies are injected when needed and not on the context load, Spring won’t throw *BeanCurrentlyInCreationException*.

My name is Jatin. I am working in TCS since 2021 as a Java Developer for Natwest client. I have done my study from Jaipur. I have a total of 2+ years of experience as a Java developer.