

ED. 2024



TOP

250

JAVA

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

HAPPY RAWAT

PREFACE

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book contains top 250 Java interview questions and answers.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Happy Rawat has more than 15 years of experience in software development. He helps candidates in clearing technical interview in tech companies.



Java Chapters

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BONUS



1. Java - Basics

Q. What is Java?

Q. What are JDK, JRE & JVM? How a Java program compiled or executed? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is compile-time and run-time in Java?

Q. What are the main features and advantages of Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. How Java is platform independent? Why convert java code to bytecode?

Q. How to setup VS Code for Java? (not an interview question)

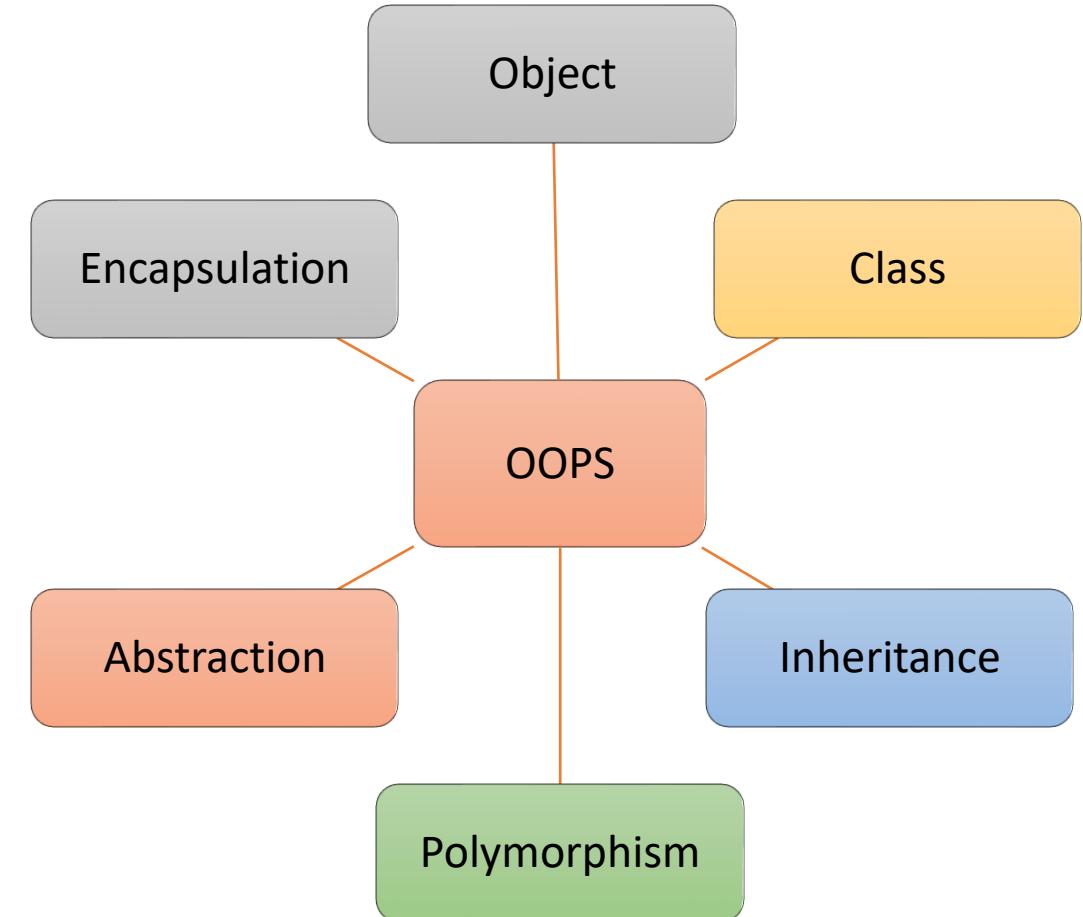
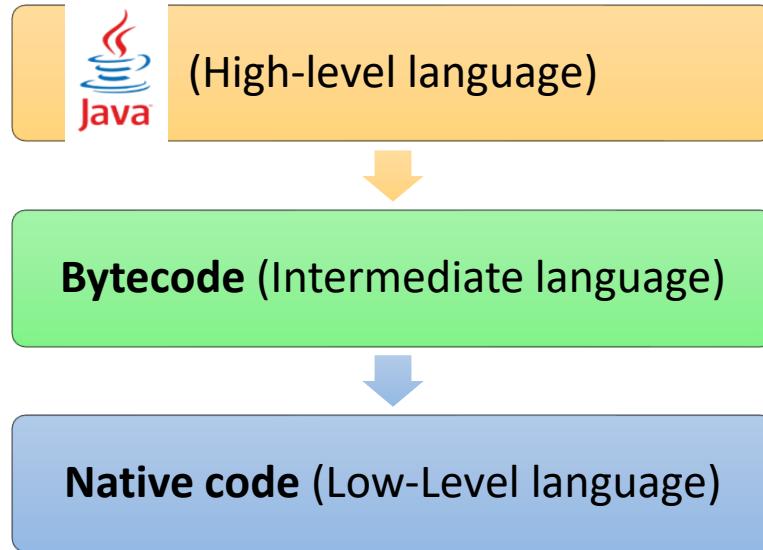
Q. What is main method in Java? What is the role of public, static and void in it? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Java Bytecode? What is high-level, low-level code?

Q. What is Java?



- ❖ Java is a high-level, object-oriented programming language.



Q. What are JDK, JRE & JVM? How a Java program compiled or executed? **V. IMP.**



❖ **JDK (Java Development Kit)**: Includes tools for Java application development, such as javac, jheap, jconsole etc.

- ❖ javac tool compile your .java file into bytecode (.class file)

❖ **JRE (Java Runtime Environment)**: Provides the runtime environment for executing Java applications, including the JVM.

- ❖ contains Java class libraries/ Java API which assist your .java file to execute.

❖ **JVM (Java Virtual Machine)**: Executes Java bytecode, translating it into native machine code. Also do memory management etc.

❖ **JIT (Just-In-Time)** compiler is a component of the JVM that compiles Java bytecode into native machine code at runtime.

```
// FirstCode.java  
public static void main() {  
    System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
}
```

Java code (.java)

JDK (contains javac)

JRE (contains class libraries, javaw etc)

bytecode (.class)

JVM (contains JIT Compiler)

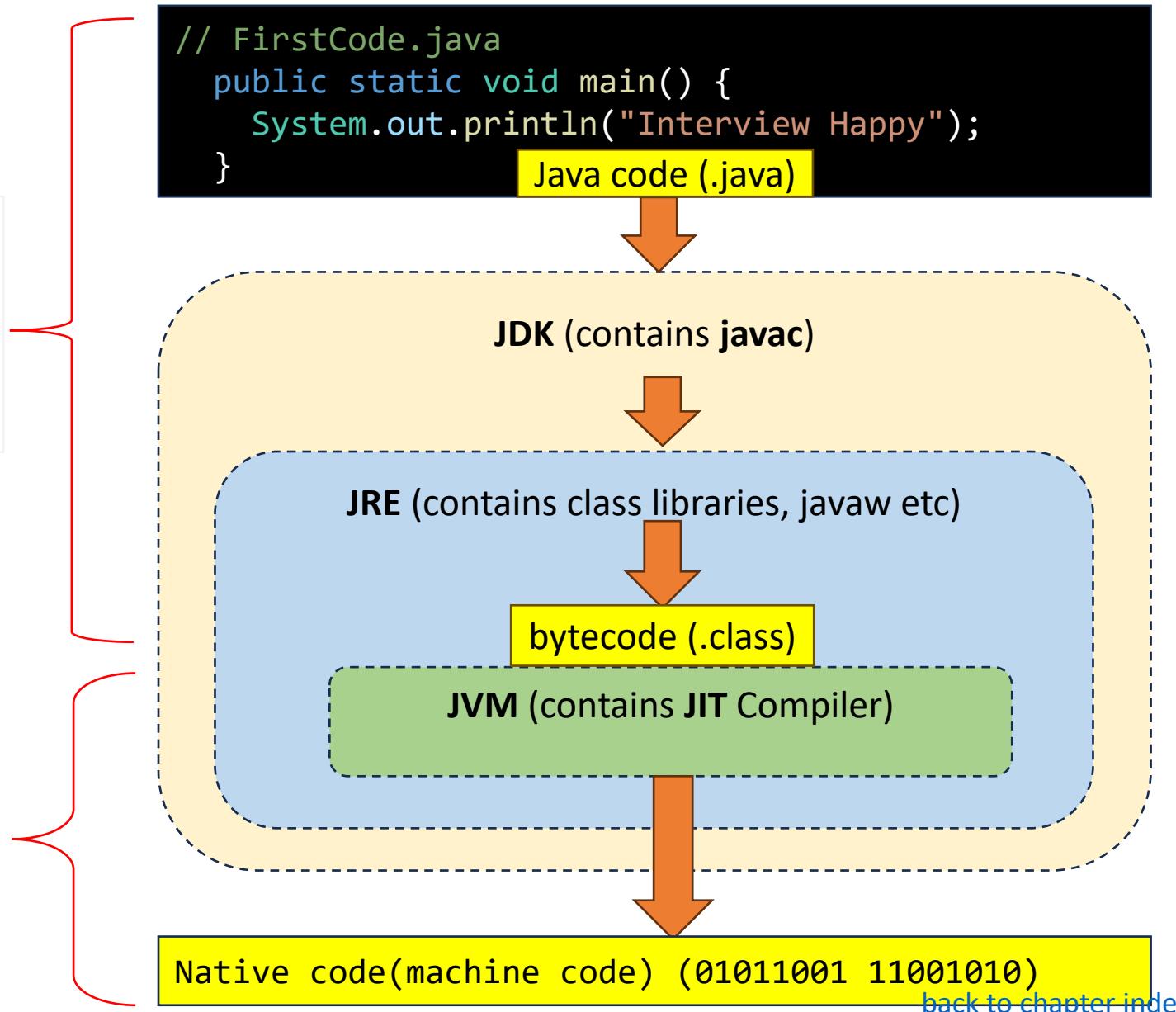
Native code(machine code) (01011001 11001010)

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Q. What is **compile-time** and **run-time** in Java?



- ❖ **Compile Time:** Compile time is the phase during which the Java source code is translated into bytecode by the Java compiler (javac).
- ❖ **Runtime:** Runtime refers to the phase during which the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) executes the compiled bytecode.



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Q. What are the main features and advantages of Java? **V. IMP.**



❖ 5 key features and advantages of Java:

1. Platform independence

Java programs run on any device with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM), ensuring compatibility across different platforms(windows, linux etc).

2. Object-Oriented

Supports encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism, fostering modular, reusable, and maintainable code.

3. Robust and Secure

Automatic memory management, exception handling, and type safety enhance reliability and security.

4. Multi-threading

Facilitates concurrent execution of tasks, improving performance and responsiveness.

5. Rich Standard Library

Comprehensive set of APIs for diverse functionalities like I/O operations, networking, and GUI development, aiding rapid application development.

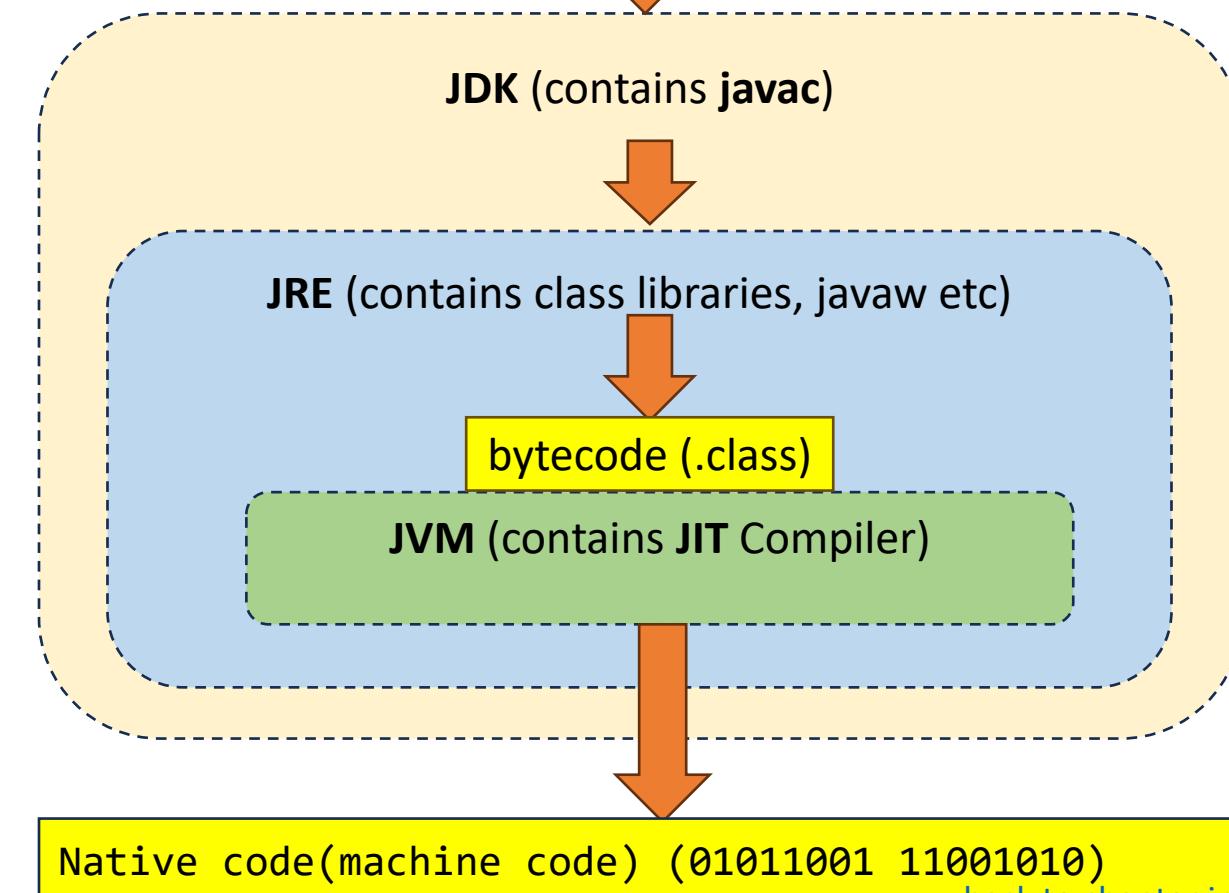
Q. How Java is platform independent? Why convert java code to bytecode?



- Java achieves platform independence by compiling source code into **bytecode**, which can run on any platform with a compatible **JVM**.

```
// FirstCode.java  
public static void main() {  
    System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
}
```

Java code (.java)



Q. How to setup VS Code for Java? (not an interview question)



Step 1

- Search “vs code download” in google and open this link:
<https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

Step 2

- Click on windows or mac link and download the setup and install it

Step 3

- Download jdk from this link: <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/java/java-tutorial> (java->Install the coding pack for java) and install it

Step 4

- Open VSCode -> Press “ctrl+shift+P” -> enter “Java: Create Java Project” -> No build tools -> Give project name(First-Project) and press enter

Step 5

- Expand src -> app.java -> run program(play button at right top)

Q. What is **main method** in Java? What is the role of **public**, **static** and **void** in it? **V. IMP.**



public keyword

- Public access modifier is used so that the main method can be accessed from outside the class.

static keyword

- Static means that you can invoke the main method directly, without creating an object of the class.

void

- void means main method does not return any value.

Main method

- Main method is a special method that serves as the entry point for a Java program.

```
// FirstCode.java
public class FirstCode {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Interview Happy");
    }
}
// Output: Interview Happy
```

Q. What is Java Bytecode? What is high-level, low-level code?



- ❖ Java bytecode is a platform-independent intermediate code generated by the Java compiler(javac).

Java (High-level code)



Bytecode (Intermediate code)



Native/ machine code (low-level code)

```
public class FirstCode {  
    public static void main() {  
        System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
    }  
}
```

JDK (javac)

```
Compiled from "FirstCode.java"  Java bytecode  
public class FirstCode {  
    public FirstCode();  
    Code:  
        0: aload_0  
        1: invokespecial #1  
        4: return  
    //
```

```
    public static void main(java.lang.String[]);  
    Code:  
        0: getstatic      #2  
        3: ldc           #3  
        5: invokevirtual #4  
        8: return  
    }  
//
```

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2. Variables & Data types

Q. What are variables & data types? What are the types of data types?

Q. What are primitive data types?

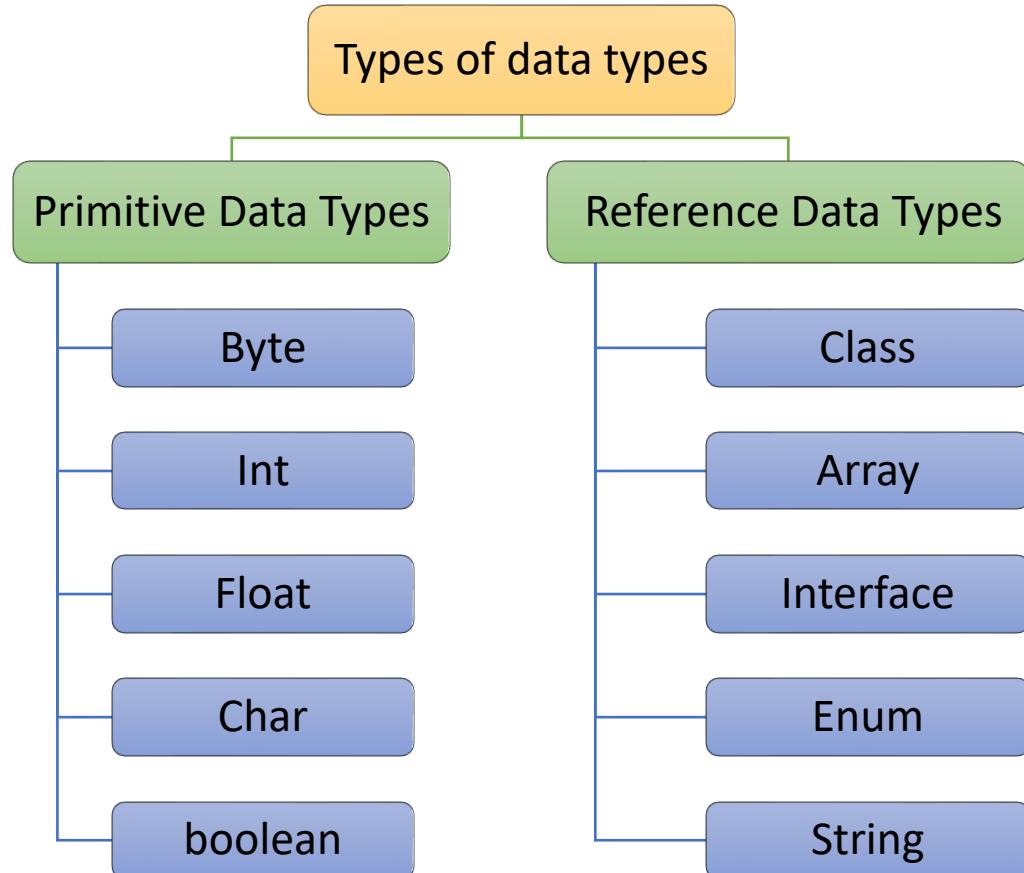
Q. What are reference/ non-primitive data types?

Q. What are the differences between primitive and reference data types? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are **variables** & **data types**? What are the types of data types?



- ❖ Variables are used to **store data**.
- ❖ Data types define the **type** of variable.



```
public class DataTypes {  
  
    public static void main() {  
        int count1; // variable declaration  
        count1 = 100; // variable initialization  
  
        int count2 = 200; //declaration & initialization  
        System.out.println(count1);  
        System.out.println(count2);  
    }  
  
    // Output: 100 200
```

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Q. What are primitive data types?



- ❖ Primitive data types in Java are basic, **built-in data types that directly store values in memory**.

```
// Primitive Data Types
int x = 10;
```

Variable	Value	Address
x	10	9999XX

Memory
(stack)

The diagram illustrates the memory stack for variable x. A table shows 'Variable' x with 'Value' 10 and 'Address' 9999XX. Two red arrows point from the code line 'int x = 10;' to the 'Variable' and 'Value' columns in the table, indicating the direct storage of the variable's value in memory.

```
public class PrimitiveTypes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Integral types
        byte byteVar = 0; // 1 byte, range: -128 to 127
        short shortVar = 0; // 2 bytes, range: -32,768 to 32,767
        int intVar = 0; // 4 bytes, range: -2^31 to 2^31-1
        long longVar = 0L; // 8 bytes, range: -2^63 to 2^63-1

        // Floating-point types
        float floatVar = 0.0f; // 4 bytes,
        double doubleVar = 0.0; // 8 bytes,

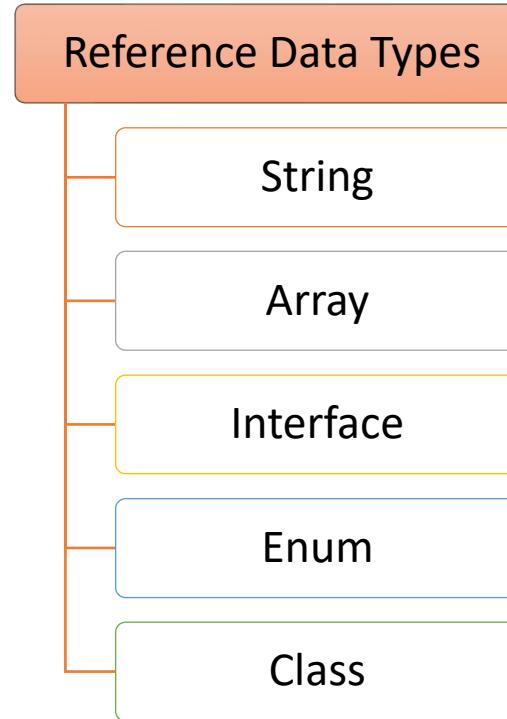
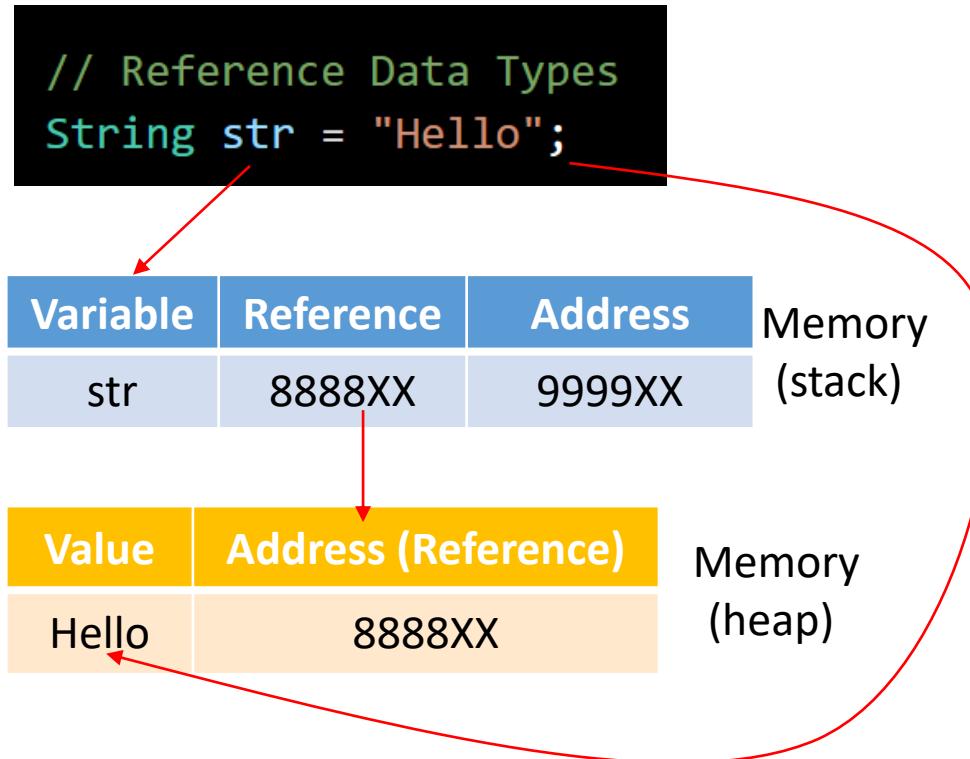
        // Character type
        char charVar = 'a'; // 2 bytes

        // Boolean type
        boolean booleanVar = false; // 1 bit, true or false
    }
}
```

Q. What are reference/ non-primitive data types? **V. IMP.**



- Reference (or non-primitive) data types in Java are data types that **do not store the actual data directly**, but instead store references (heap memory addresses) to values in memory.



Q. What are the differences between primitive and reference data types? **V. IMP.**



```
// Primitive Data Types  
int x = 10;
```

Variable	Value	Address
x	10	9999XX

Memory
(stack)

```
// Reference Data Types  
String str = "Hello";
```

Variable	Reference	Address	Memory
str	8888XX	9999XX	(stack)
Value	Address (Reference)		Memory
Hello	8888XX		(heap)

1. Primitive data types store actual values **directly** in memory.
2. Primitive data types mostly hold single values.
3. Primitive data types have **fixed storage**.
4. Primitive data types are stored on the **stack memory**.

1. Reference data types **store references** (heap memory addresses) of the values or objects.
2. Reference data types can hold multiple values.
3. Reference data types have **variable storage sizes**.
4. Reference data types are stored on the **heap memory**, with references stored on the **stack**.

3. Operators

Q. What are Operators? What the types of operators in Java?

Q. What are Arithmetic Operators?

Q. What are Assignment Operators?

Q. What are Comparison Operators? When to use them?

Q. What are Logical Operators? When to use them?

Q. What are Unary Operators?

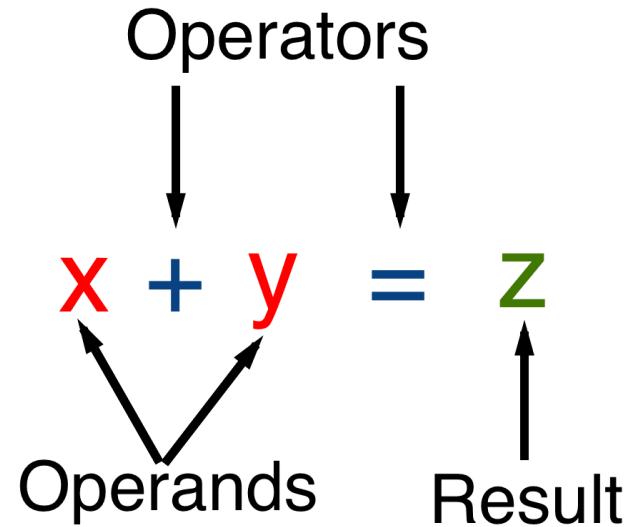
Q. What are Ternary (Conditional) Operators? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is instanceOf Operator?

Q. What are Operators? What the types of operators in Java?



- ❖ Operators are **symbols or keywords** used to perform operations on operands.



Types of Operators

Categories	Types
1. Arithmetic Operators	<code>+, -, *, /, %, ++, --</code>
2. Assignment Operators	<code>=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=</code>
3. Comparison Operators	<code>==, !=, >, <, >=, <=</code>
4. Logical Operators	<code>&&, , !</code>
5. Unary Operators	<code>++, --, !</code>
6. Ternary/ Conditional Operator	<code>?:</code>
7. instanceof Operator	<code>instanceof</code>

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Q. What are Arithmetic Operators?



- ❖ Arithmetic Operators perform basic arithmetic operations like addition (+), subtraction (-) etc.

Types of Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Assignment Operators

Comparison Operators

Logical Operators

Unary Operators

Ternary/ Conditional Operator

instanceof Operator

```
public class Arithmetic {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int a = 10;  
        int b = 5;  
  
        // Arithmetic operators  
        int sum = a + b; // Sum: 15  
        int difference = a - b; // Difference: 5  
        int product = a * b; // Product: 50  
        int quotient = a / b; // Quotient: 2  
        int remainder = a % b; // Remainder: 0  
  
        // Displaying the results  
        System.out.println("Sum: " + sum);  
        System.out.println("Difference: " + difference);  
        System.out.println("Product: " + product);  
        System.out.println("Quotient: " + quotient);  
        System.out.println("Remainder: " + remainder);  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are Assignment Operators?



- ❖ Assignment Operators assign values to variables.
For example: `=`, `+=`, `-=`, `*=`, etc.

Types of Operators	Arithmetic Operators
	Assignment Operators
	Comparison Operators
	Logical Operators
	Unary Operators
	Ternary/ Conditional Operator
	instanceof Operator

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int c = 10;  
  
    // Assignment operators  
    c += 5; // Equivalent to: c = c + 5;  
    System.out.println(c); // 15  
  
    c -= 3; // Equivalent to: c = c - 3;  
    System.out.println(c); // 12  
  
    c *= 2; // Equivalent to: c = c * 2;  
    System.out.println(c); // 24  
  
    c /= 4; // Equivalent to: c = c / 4;  
    System.out.println(c); // 6  
  
    c %= 2; // Equivalent to: c = c % 2;  
    System.out.println(c); // 0  
}
```

Q. What are Comparison Operators? When to use them?



- ❖ Comparison Operators compare values and return boolean results. For example, ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=. Mostly used to evaluate conditions in control statements.

Types of Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Assignment Operators

Comparison Operators

Logical Operators

Unary Operators

Ternary/ Conditional Operator

instanceof Operator

```
public static void main() {  
    int x = 10;  
    int y = 5;  
    // Comparison operators  
    boolean isEqual = x == y;  
    System.out.println(isEqual); // false  
  
    boolean isNotEqual = x != y;  
    System.out.println(isNotEqual); // true  
  
    boolean isGreater = x > y;  
    System.out.println(isGreater); // true  
  
    boolean isLess = x < y;  
    System.out.println(isLess); // false  
  
    boolean isGreaterOrEqual = x >= y;  
    System.out.println(isGreaterOrEqual); // true  
  
    boolean isLessOrEqual = x <= y;  
    System.out.println(isLessOrEqual); // false  
}
```

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Q. What are Logical Operators? When to use them?



- ❖ Logical Operators multiple combine boolean expressions and used for decision-making. For example, &&, ||, !, etc.

Types of Operators	Arithmetic Operators
	Assignment Operators
	Comparison Operators
	Logical Operators
	Unary Operators
	Ternary/ Conditional Operator
	instanceof Operator

```
public static void main() {  
    boolean x = true;  
    boolean y = false;  
  
    // Logical AND  
    boolean andResult1 = x && y;  
    System.out.println(andResult1); // false  
  
    boolean andResult2 = x && ("abc" == "abc");  
    System.out.println(andResult2); // true  
  
    // logical OR  
    boolean orResult1 = x || y;  
    System.out.println(orResult1); // true  
  
    boolean orResult2 = ("abc" != "abc") || y;  
    System.out.println(orResult2); // false  
}
```

Q. What are Unary Operators?



- ❖ Unary Operators operate on a **single operand**.
For example, `++`, `--`, etc.

Types of Operators	Arithmetic Operators
	Assignment Operators
	Comparison Operators
	Logical Operators
	Unary Operators
	Ternary/ Conditional Operator
	instanceof Operator

```
public static void main() {  
    int a = 5;  
  
    int preIncrement = ++a; // pre-increment operator  
    System.out.println(preIncrement); // 6  
  
    int preDecrement = --a; // pre-decrement operator  
    System.out.println(preDecrement); // 5  
}
```

Q. What are Ternary (Conditional) Operators? V. IMP.



- ❖ Ternary Operator (Conditional Operator) (?:) evaluate a boolean expression and return one of two values based on the result.
- ❖ It is mostly used for conditional assignment.
- ❖ It is called ternary operator because it operates on three operands.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 10;  
    int y = 5;  
  
    // Ternary operator (?:)  
    String result = (x > y) ? "A" : "B";  
  
    System.out.println(result); // A  
}
```

```
String result = (x > y) ? "A" : "B";
```

Condition
(true/ false)

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Q. What is instanceof Operator?



- The instanceof operator is used to check if an object is an instance of a specific class or a type.

Types of Operators

Arithmetic Operators

Assignment Operators

Comparison Operators

Logical Operators

Unary Operators

Ternary/ Conditional Operator

instanceof Operator

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    String str = "Interview Happy";  
  
    // Using instanceof operator to check  
    // if str is an instance of String class  
    boolean isStrInstance = str instanceof String;  
  
    System.out.println(isStrInstance); // true  
}
```



4. Control statements - Basics

Q. What are control statements in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are conditional statements? What is if-elseif-else condition?

Q. What are looping statements in Java? What is while loop?

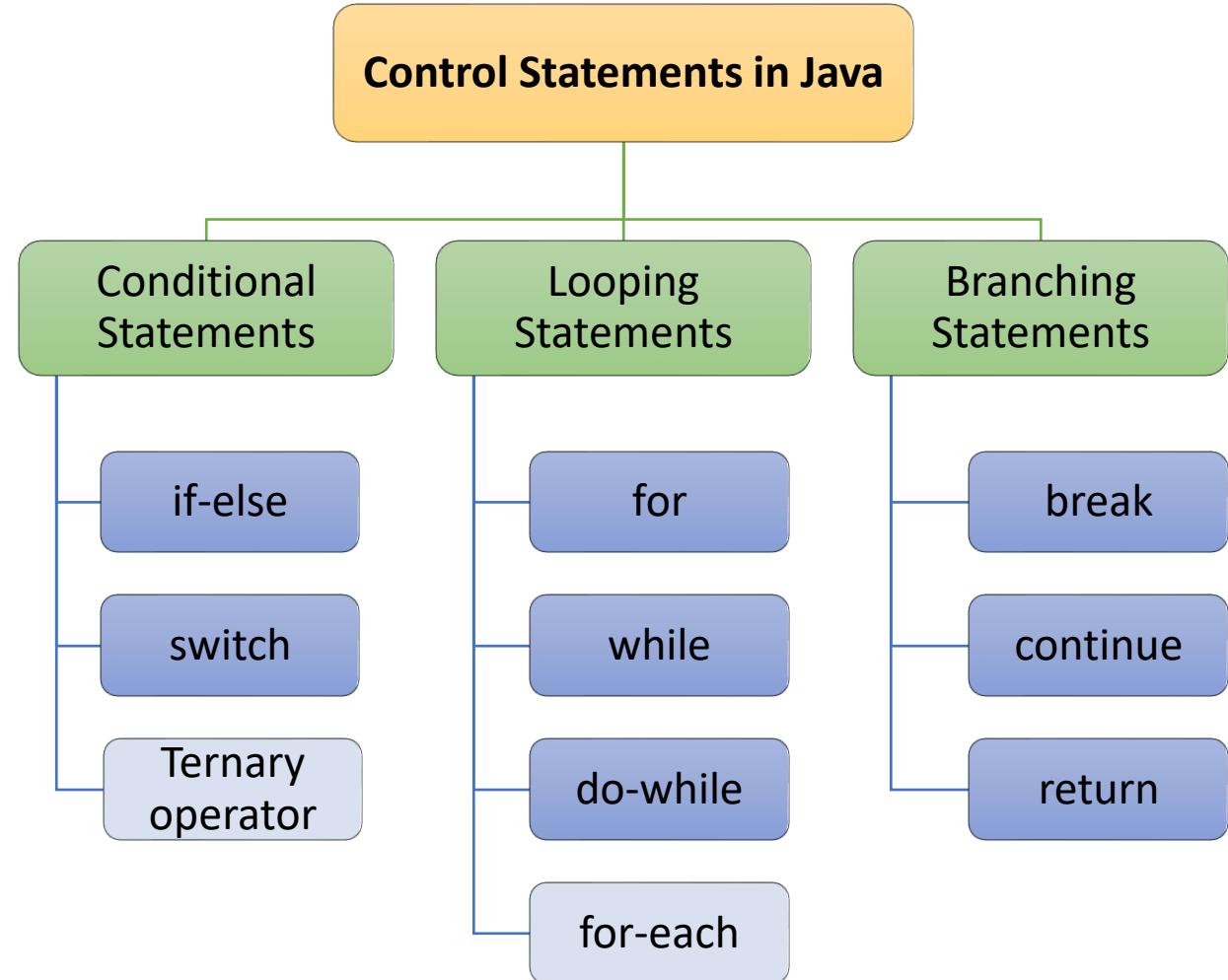
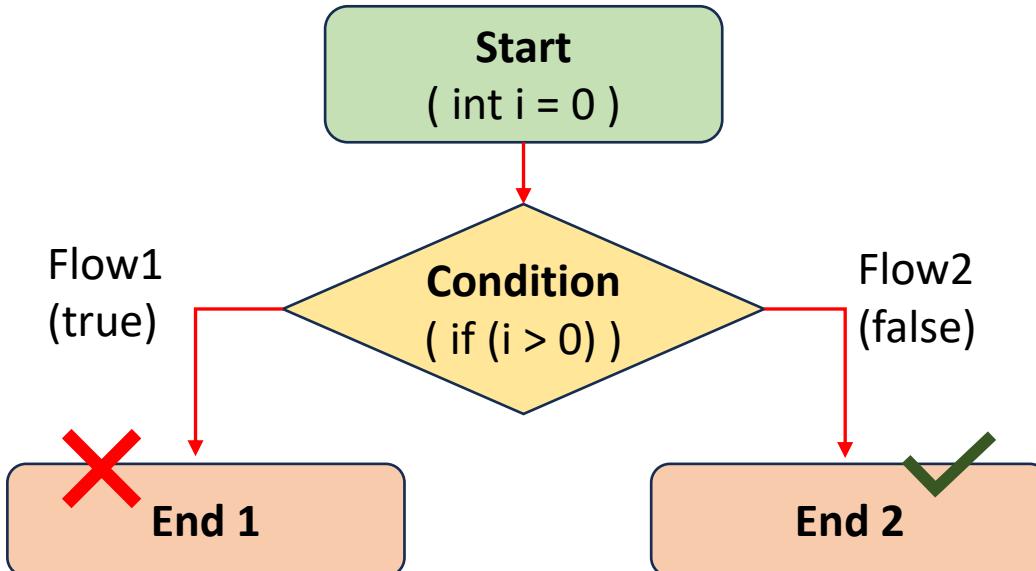
Q. What is the difference between while loop and for loop?

Q. What is the difference between break and continue statement? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are control statements in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Control statements **manage the flow** of execution in a program.

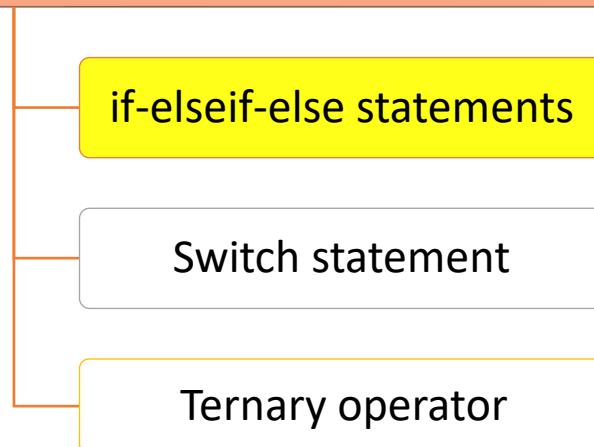


Q. What are **conditional statements**? What is if-elseif-else condition?



- ❖ Conditional statements helps in **decision-making** based on specified conditions.
- ❖ There can be multiple else-if blocks, but only one if and else block can be present.
- ❖ Only one block will be executed at a time.

Types of conditional statements

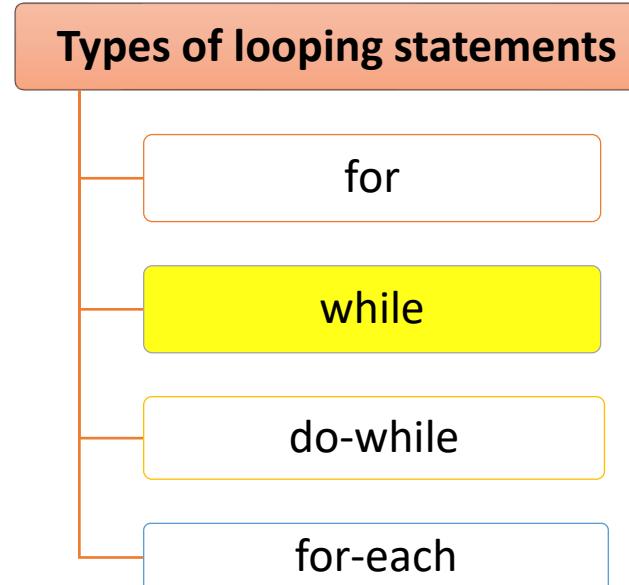


```
public static void main() {  
    int num = 0;  
  
    if (num > 0) {  
        System.out.println("positive");  
    } else if (num < 0) {  
        System.out.println("negative");  
    } else if (num == 10) {  
        System.out.println("ten");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("zero");  
    }  
    // Output: zero  
}
```

Q. What are looping statements in Java? What is while loop?



- ❖ Looping statements are used to execute a block of **code repeatedly** based on a condition.
- ❖ A while loop iterate(repeat) a block of code while a **certain condition is true**.



Initialization Condition Increment

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int i = 1;  
  
    while (i <= 5) {  
        System.out.println(i);  
        i++;  
    }  
}  
// Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

Q. What is the difference between while loop and for loop?



- ❖ A while loop iterate(repeat) a block of code while a certain **condition** is true.

```
Initialization      Condition      Increment  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int i = 1;  
  
    while (i <= 5) {  
        System.out.println(i);  
        i++;  
    }  
} // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

- ❖ A for loop repeat iterate(repeat) a block of code a certain **number of times**.

```
Initialization      Condition      Increment  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
        System.out.println(i);  
    }  
} // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

Q. What is the difference between **break** and **continue** statement? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ The break statement is used to **terminate** the loop completely.

```
public class BreakEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
            if (i == 3) {  
                break; // Exit the loop  
            }  
            System.out.println(i);  
        }  
    } // Output: 1 2
```

- ❖ The continue statement is used to **skip the current iteration** of the loop and move on to the next iteration of the loop.

```
public class ContinueEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
            if (i == 3) {  
                continue; // Skip rest of the loop  
            }  
            System.out.println(i);  
        }  
    } // Output: 1 2 4 5
```



5. Control statements - Advanced

Q. What is the difference between while loop and do-while loop? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to decide which loop(for, while, do-while) to use in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the difference btw for loop and for-each loop? When to use for-each loop?

Q. What is switch statement?

Q. When to use which type of conditional statements in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the difference between while loop and do-while loop? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ A while loop iterate a block of code while a certain **condition is true**.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int i = 1; // Initialization  
    while (i <= 5) { // Condition  
        System.out.println(i);  
        i++; // Increment  
    }  
} // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

- ❖ A do-while loop is like the while loop only, except that the block of code is **executed at least once**, even if the condition is false.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int i = 5; // Initialization  
  
    do {  
        System.out.println(i);  
        i++; // Increment  
    } while (i < 4); // Condition  
} // Output: 5
```

Q. How to decide which loop(for, while, do-while) to use in real applications? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Use for loop when you have to initialize a variable, specify a condition, and define an increment **all in one line**, which can make your code more compact and readable.

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

- ❖ Use while loop when have **only condition**, without initialization and increment.

```
int i = 1; // Initialization  
  
while (i <= 5) { // Condition  
    System.out.println(i);  
    i++; // Increment  
}
```

```
while("a" == "a") // Only  
//Condition  
{  
    System.out.println("H");  
    break;  
}
```

- ❖ Use do-while when you have to iterate the loop at least one time.

```
int i = 5; // Initialization  
  
do {  
    System.out.println(i);  
    i++; // Increment  
} while (i < 4); // Condition
```

Q. What is the difference btw for loop and for-each loop? When to use for-each loop?



- ❖ A for loop repeat iterate(repeat) a block of code a certain **number of times**.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
    // Using a traditional for loop  
    for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {  
        int number = numbers[i];  
        System.out.println(number);  
    }  
  
    // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

- ❖ The enhanced for loop(for-each loop), is used to iterate over elements in an **array or a collection** without the need for an explicit loop counter.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
    for (int number : numbers) {  
        System.out.println(number);  
    }  
} // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
```

Q. What is **switch** statement?



- ❖ The switch statement executes the code block corresponding to the matching case label.
- ❖ Use break statements to exit the switch block.
- ❖ The default case is optional and executes when none of the case labels match the expression.

Types of conditional statements

if-elseif-else statements

Switch statement

Ternary operator

```
public static void main() {  
    int priority = 2;  
    String result;  
  
    // Switch statement  
    switch (priority) {  
        case 1:  
            result = "High";  
            break;  
        case 2:  
            result = "Medium";  
            break;  
        default:  
            result = "Low";  
            break;  
    }  
    System.out.println(result);  
    // Output: Medium  
}
```

Q. When to use which type of conditional statements in real applications? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ **If...else** : for complex, different & multiline execution.
- ❖ **Benefit:** Cover all scenarios.

```
// Using if...else conditions
int age = 25;
int height = 6;

if (age < 25 && height < 5) {
    System.out.println("Minor.");
    System.out.println("Short.");
} else if (age >= 18 && height > 6) {
    System.out.println("Adult.");
    System.out.println("Tall.");
} else {
    System.out.println("Average");
}
// Output: "Average"
```

- ❖ **Ternary operators** : for single conditions & single value evaluations.
- ❖ **Benefit:** Short one line syntax.

```
// Using the ternary operator
boolean isUser = true;

int user = isUser ? 10 : 20;

System.out.println(user);

// Output: 10
```

- ❖ **Switch case**: For same left side values.
- ❖ **Benefit:** More structured code.

```
// Using switch statements
int day = 2;
String dayString;

switch (day) {
    case 1:
        dayString = "Monday";
        break;
    case 2:
        dayString = "Tuesday";
        break;
    default:
        dayString = "Wednesday";
        break;
}
System.out.println(dayString);
// Output: Tuesday back to chapter index
```

6. String & StringBuilder

Q. What is StringBuilder? What is the difference between String and StringBuilder? **V. IMP.**

Q. When to use String and when to use StringBuilder in real applications?

Q. What is the concept of string pool in Java?

Q. What is the difference between == and equals() method for comparing strings? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the important methods of String class?

Q. What is **StringBuilder**? What is the difference between **String** and **StringBuilder**? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ String is **immutable**. It means if you defined one string then you couldn't modify it. Every time you will assign some value to it, a new string is created.

```
// String (immutable)
String str = "Interview";

// Creates a new String object
str = str + " Happy";}
```

Java Memory		
Address	Variable	Value
999999	str	Interview
888888	str	Interview Happy

- ❖ StringBuilder is **mutable**. It means if you defined one string then you can modify it and a new string is not created.

```
// StringBuilder (mutable)
StringBuilder sb = new
StringBuilder("Interview");

// Modifies the existing
// StringBuilder object
sb.append(" Happy");
```

Java Memory		
Address	Variable	Value
999999	sb	Interview -> Interview Happy

Q. When to use **String** and when to use **StringBuilder** in real applications?



- ❖ Use String for **constant values** because Strings are light weight and therefore improve performance.

```
// String (immutable)  
String str = "Interview";  
  
// Creates a new String object  
str = str + " Happy";}
```

Java Memory

Address	Variable	Value
999999	str	Interview
888888	str	Interview Happy

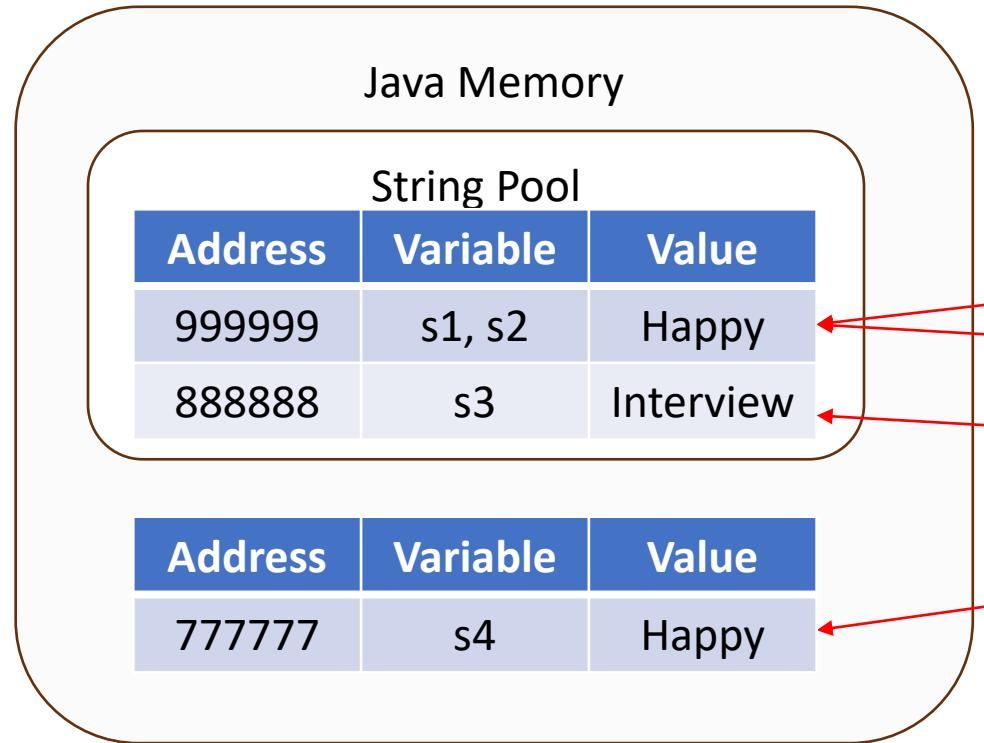
- ❖ Use StringBuilder when concatenating or **modifying strings frequently**.

```
// StringBuilder (mutable)  
StringBuilder sb = new  
StringBuilder("Interview");  
  
// Modifies the existing  
// StringBuilder object  
sb.append(" Happy");
```

Java Memory

Address	Variable	Value
999999	sb	Interview -> Interview Happy

Q. What is the concept of **string pool** in Java?



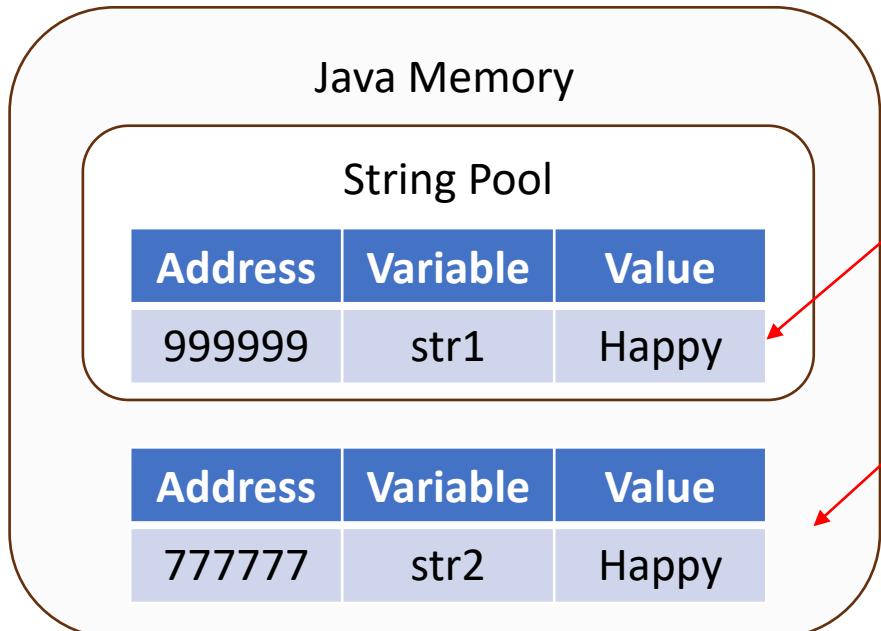
```
public class StringPoolEx {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s1 = "Happy";  
        String s2 = "Happy";  
        String s3 = "Interview";  
        String s4 = new String("Happy");  
    }  
}
```

- ❖ The string constant pool in Java is a memory area where String literals are stored.
- ❖ When you use a String literal, Java checks the pool:
 - If the string is already there, Java returns its reference.
 - If not, Java creates a new String object in the pool and returns its reference.
- ❖ This helps conserve memory by reusing existing strings.

Q. What is the difference between == and equals() method for comparing strings?



- ❖ == compares references (memory addresses) of objects.
- ❖ equals() compares the actual contents (characters) of objects.



```
public class StringComparisonEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Happy";  
        String str2 = new String("Happy");  
  
        // Using == to compare string references  
        // different objects in memory  
        System.out.println(str1 == str2); // false  
  
        // Using equals() to compare string contents  
        System.out.println(str1.equals(str2)); // true  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the important methods of String class?



```
public class StringExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Interview";  
        String str2 = "Happy";  
  
        // 1.Length of the string  
        int length = str1.length();  
        System.out.println(length); // Output: 9  
  
        // 2.Concatenation - joining two strings  
        String result = str1.concat(", " + str2);  
        System.out.println(result);  
        // Output: Interview, Happy
```

```
// 3. Substring - Retrieves substring from index 5  
to 9  
String substring = result.substring(5, 9);  
System.out.println(substring); // Output: view  
  
// 4. Index of - // Finds index of character 'H'  
int index = result.indexOf('H');  
System.out.println(index); // Output: 11  
  
// 5. Equality - Checks if strings are equal  
boolean isEqual = str1.equals(str2);  
System.out.println(isEqual); // Output: false  
}
```

7. Arrays

Q. What is an Array? Why we need array in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to declare and initialize an array? How to access array elements?

Q. What is the length property of an array?

Q. How do you iterate over an array in Java?

Q. What is an Array? Why we need array in real applications? **V. IMP.**

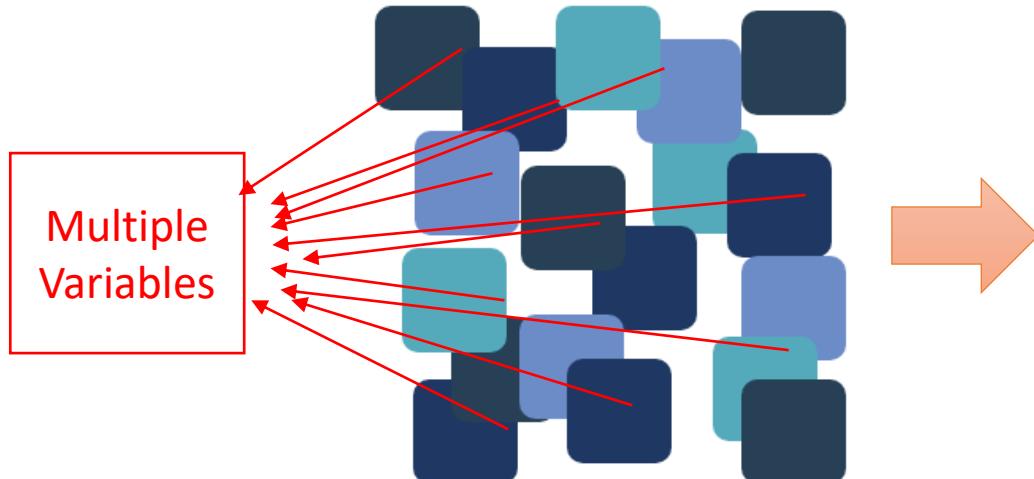


- ❖ **Definition:** An array is a **data type** that allows you to **store multiple values** in a single variable.
- ❖ **Use:** Arrays are used to **store related data** in a structured way. Arrays also enables sequential access via indexes.

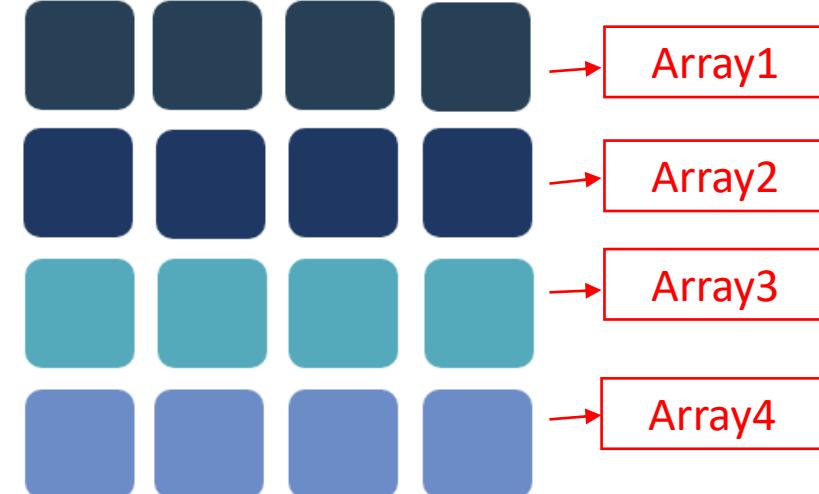
Array (fruits)

Array Elements	apple	banana	orange
Array Index	0	1	2

UNSTRUCTURED DATA



STRUCTURED DATA



Q. How to declare and initialize an array? How to access array elements?



Array

Array Elements	apple	banana	orange
Array Index	0	1	2

```
public class ArrayEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Declare and initialize an array of String  
        String[] fruits = { "apple", "banana", "orange" };  
  
        //Access one element by passing index  
        System.out.println(fruits[2]); // orange  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the **length** property of an array?



- ❖ The length property of an array is used to determine the number of elements in the array.

```
public class ArrayLengthEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Declare and initialize an array of String  
        String[] fruits = { "apple", "banana", "orange" };  
  
        // Print the length of the array  
        System.out.println(fruits.length); // Output: 3  
    }  
}
```

Q. How do you iterate over an array in Java?



- ❖ Use loops to iterate over an array.

Array

Array Elements	apple	banana	orange
Array Index	0	1	2

```
public class ArrayEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Declare and initialize an array of String  
        String[] fruits = { "apple", "banana", "orange" };  
  
        // Iterate over an array  
        for (int i = 0; i < fruits.length; i++) {  
            System.out.println(fruits[i]);  
        }  
        // apple, banana, orange  
    }  
}
```



8. OOPS - Classes, Objects & Package

Q. What is OOPS? What are the main concepts of OOPS? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are classes and objects? Why use them in applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to implement classes and objects in Java?

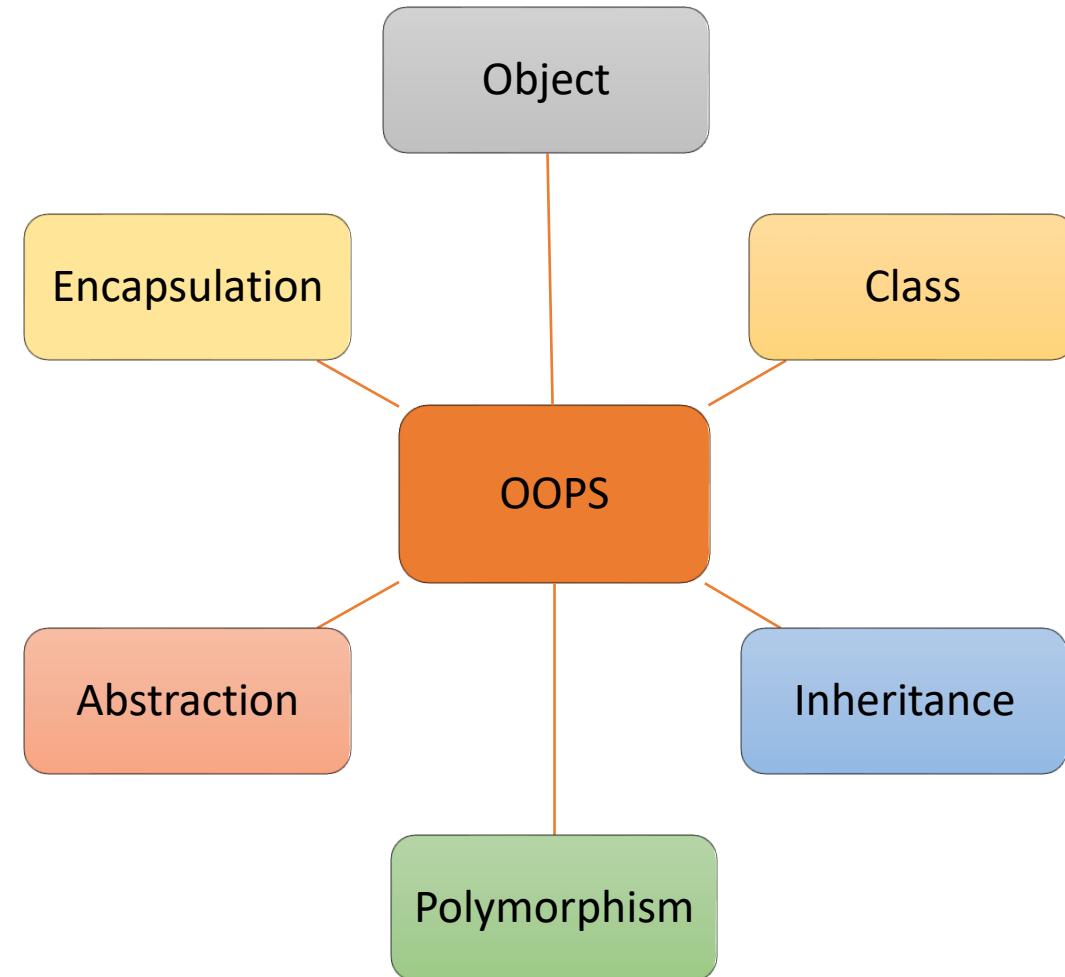
Q. What are the members of class? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the role and benefit of package in Java?

Q. What is OOPS? What are the main concepts of OOPS? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ OOP stands for **Object-Oriented Programming**, which means OOPS is a way to create software around **objects**.
- ❖ OOPs provide a **clear structure** for the software's and web applications.



Q. What are **classes** and **objects**? Why use them in applications? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ A class is a **blueprint/ template** for creating objects.
- ❖ An object is an **instance** (real world entity) of a class.

Employee Management System (abc.com)



When a new employee joined



Employee class (template)

- Fields: exp, name
- Functions: calculateSalary()

Object of Employee class(emp)

- Fields: emp.exp = 15, emp.name = Happy
- Functions: emp.calculateSalary()

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Q. How to implement classes and objects in Java?



❖ Steps to implement class & object:

1. Create a class



2. Define class members inside it



3. Create object of the class at client(main())



4. Call the class member using the object created

```
public class Employee { // Class  
  
    private int exp; // 1. Field  
  
    public Employee() {} // 2. Constructor  
  
    public double calculateSalary() { // 3. Method  
        int salary = exp * 50000;  
        return salary;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Create an Employee(emp) object  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        emp.exp = 5;  
  
        double salary = emp.calculateSalary();  
  
        System.out.println(salary);  
        //Output: 250000  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are the **members** of class?



❖ Class members are:

1. Field

A field is a variable of any type.
It is basically holds the data.

2. Constructor

A constructor is a method in
the class which gets executed
when a class object is created.

3. Method

A method is a block of code
that performs a specific task.

```
public class Employee { // Class  
  
    private int exp; // 1. Field  
  
    public Employee() {} // 2. Constructor  
  
    public double calculateSalary() { // 3. Method  
        int salary = exp * 50000;  
        return salary;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Create an Employee(emp) object  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        emp.exp = 5;  
  
        double salary = emp.calculateSalary();  
  
        System.out.println(salary);  
        //Output: 250000  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What is the role and benefit of package in Java?



- ❖ Definition: Packages create a namespace that helps in **organizing classes** or interfaces.
- ❖ Benefit: This **avoids naming conflicts** by allowing the same class name to be used in different packages.

```
8
9 package Folder;
10
11 public class MyClass {
12
13 }
14
```

```
8
9 package Folder1;
10 import Folder.MyClass;
11
12 public class YourClass {
13     MyClass myClass = new MyClass();
14 }
```

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9. OOPS - Access Specifiers, Getter-Setter & this keyword

Q. What are access specifiers? What are public and private specifiers? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the role of default access specifier? Difference btw public, private and default?

Q. What is the role of this keyword in java? When to use it? **V. IMP.**

Q. Why to use same names for class fields and parameter name in Setter method?

Q. What are getter and setter methods?

Q. What are the advantages of getter and setter methods?

Q. What are the 4 principles/ pillars of OOPS? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are access specifiers? What are public and private specifiers? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Access specifiers (access modifiers) are keywords used to set the **access level** for classes, variables(fields), methods, and constructors.

Access Specifier	Within Class	Within Package	Subclass (Same Package)	Subclass (Different Package)	Outside Package
public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
protected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Default (no specifier)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
private	Yes	No	No	No	No

```
public class Student {  
    public String name = "Happy";  
    private String city = "Delhi";  
}
```

```
public class ScienceStudent {  
  
    public void GetStudent() {  
        Student student = new Student();  
        System.out.println(student.name);  
  
        // Error: private not accessible  
        System.out.println(student.city);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the role of **default** access specifier? Difference btw public, private and default?



- ❖ The default access specifier(package-private access) is used when no explicit access specifier is provided. It controls the accessibility of member within the same package.

Access Specifier	Within Class	Within Package	Subclass (Same Package)	Subclass (Different Package)	Outside Package
public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
protected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Default (no specifier)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
private	Yes	No	No	No	No

Q. What is the role of **default** access specifier? Difference btw public, private and default?



```
package AccessSpecifiers;

public class Student {

    public String name = "Happy";

    private String city = "Delhi";

    int age = 39;
}
```

Same package

Different package

```
package AccessSpecifiers;
public class ScienceStudent {

    public void GetStudent() {
        Student student = new Student();

        System.out.println(student.name); // public: no error
        System.out.println(student.city); // private: error
        System.out.println(student.age); // default: no error
    }
}
```

```
package AccessSpecifiers1;
import AccessSpecifiers.Student;
public class MathsStudent {

    public void GetStudent() {
        Student student = new Student();

        System.out.println(student.name); // public: no error
        System.out.println(student.city); // private: error
        System.out.println(student.age); // default: error
    }
}
```

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Q. What is the role of **this** keyword in java? When to use it? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ this keyword refers to the current instance of the class.
- ❖ Use of this keywords: Differentiate between instance variables and parameters with the same name in setter methods.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp;  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) {  
        this.exp = exp; // this.name is class field  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 10; // not recommended  
        emp.setExp(10);  
        System.out.println(emp.exp);  
    }  
}
```

Q. Why to use same names for class fields and parameter name in Setter method?



- ❖ Using the same names for class fields and parameter names in setter methods can lead to cleaner, more readable code

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp;  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) {  
        this.exp = exp; // this.name is class field  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 10; // not recommended  
        emp.setExp(10);  
        System.out.println(emp.exp);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are **getter** and **setter** methods?



- ❖ Getter methods are used to **retrieve the values** of private fields of a class.
- ❖ Setter methods are used to **modify or set the value** of a private field of a class.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp; // Field  
  
    public int getExp() { // Getter method  
        return exp;  
    }  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 5; // Not recommended  
        emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
  
        System.out.println(emp.getExp());  
        // Output: 5  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are the **advantages** of getter and setter methods?



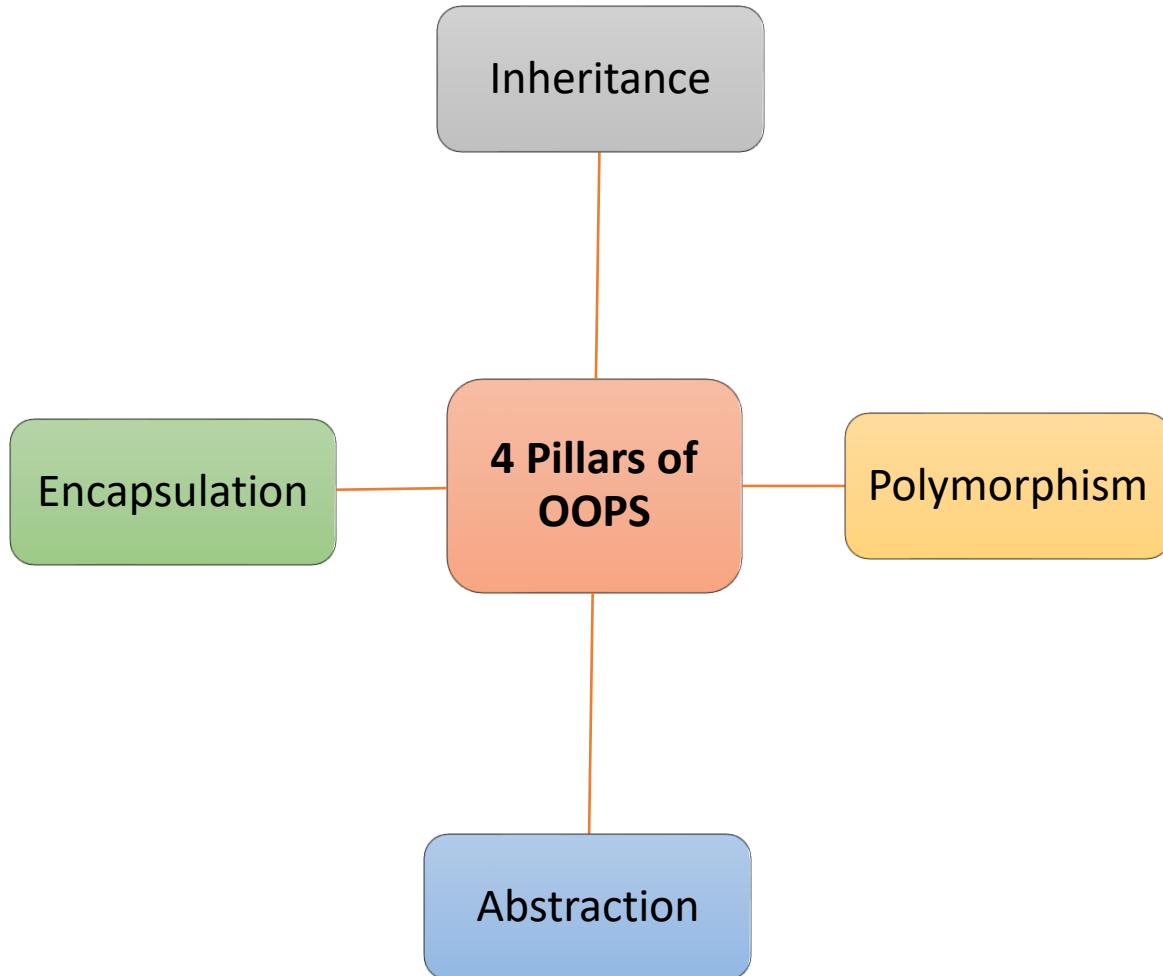
❖ Advantages of getter and setter methods:

1. **Data Validation:** Setter methods can include validation logic to ensure that the assigned values are valid.
2. **Data Access:** Getter methods can control how a field is accessed.
3. **Encapsulation/ Abstraction:** Getter and setter methods **hide the internal implementation** details of a class and expose only necessary information.

```
public class Employee {  
    private int exp; // Field  
  
    public int getExp() { // Getter method  
        return exp * 2;  
    }  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method  
        if (exp < 0) { // Validate experience  
            System.out.println("Incorrect Experience");  
            return;  
        }  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 5; // Not recommended  
        emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
  
        System.out.println(emp.getExp()); // Output: 10  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are the **4** principles/ pillars of OOPS? **V. IMP.**





10. OOPS - Inheritance

Q. What is inheritance and when to use inheritance in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to implement inheritance in Java?

Q. What are the different types of Inheritance? When to use what? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is multiple inheritance? Does Java support it?

Q. Why Java does not support multiple inheritance of classes? What is diamond problem?

Q. What is the alternative of multiple inheritance in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to prevent a class from being inherited?

Q. What is inheritance and when to use inheritance in real applications? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ **Definition:** Inheritance is creating a **parent-child** relationship between two classes, where child class will automatically get the properties and methods of the parent.

- ❖ **When to use of inheritance?**

- ❖ **Code Reusability:** Multiple Subclasses can reuse fields and methods from a superclass.

Employee Management System (ABC company)

Employee class

- Fields: exp
- Functions: getExp(), setExp(), calculateSalary()

parent/ base/ super class

Permanent Employee class

- Fields: exp
- Functions: getExp(), setExp(), calculateSalary() , doFun()

child/ derived/ sub classes

Temporary Employee class

- Fields: exp
- Functions: getExp(), setExp(), calculateSalary() , doWork()

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Q. How to implement inheritance in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Use **extends keyword** to setup parent-child relationship(inheritance) between two classes.

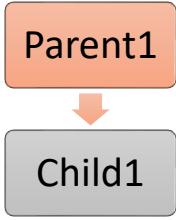
```
// Inheritance example  
// Employee class (parent/ base/ super)  
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp;  
  
    public int getExp() {  
        return exp;  
    }  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) {  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public double calculateSalary() {  
        int salary = exp * 50000;  
        return salary;  
    }  
}
```

```
// Permanent Employee class (child/ derived/ sub)  
public class PermEmployee extends Employee {  
  
    public void doFun() {  
        System.out.println("having fun");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Create an Employee object  
        PermEmployee permEmp = new PermEmployee();  
  
        permEmp.doFun(); // Call sub class own method  
  
        // superclass methods automatically available  
        // for subclass object  
        permEmp.setExp(5);  
  
        double salary = permEmp.calculateSalary();  
        System.out.println(salary);  
        //Output: having fun      250000  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the different types of Inheritance? When to use what? V. IMP.



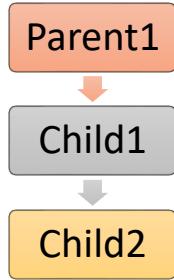
❖ 1. Single Inheritance



```
// Single Inheritance
class Parent1 {
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Parent1");
    }
}

class Child1 extends Parent1 {
    public void show() {
        System.out.println("Child1");
    }
}
```

❖ 2. Multilevel Inheritance

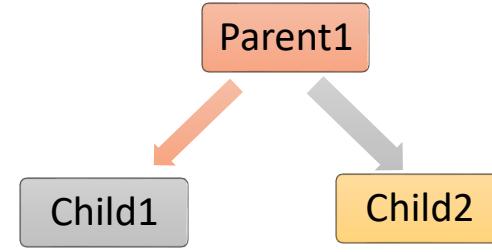


```
// Multilevel Inheritance
class Parent1 {
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Parent1");
    }
}

class Child1 extends Parent1 {
    public void show() {
        System.out.println("Child1");
    }
}

class Child2 extends Child1 {
    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Child2");
    }
}
```

❖ 3. Hierarchical Inheritance



```
// Hierarchical Inheritance
class Parent1 {
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Parent1");
    }
}

class Child1 extends Parent1 {
    public void show() {
        System.out.println("Child1");
    }
}

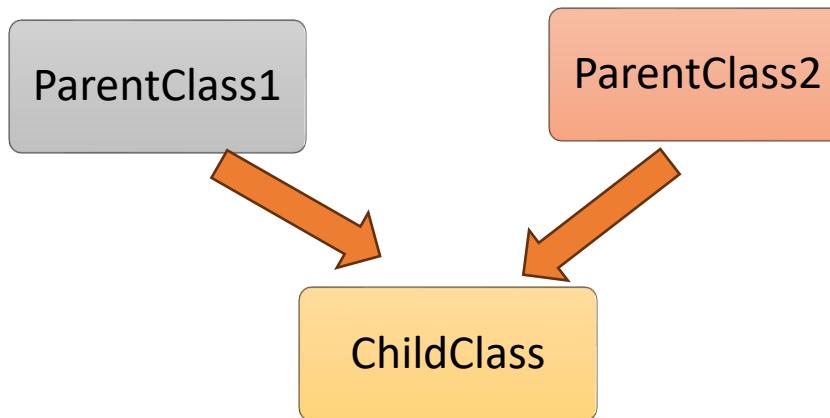
class Child2 extends Parent1 {
    public void print() {
        System.out.println("Child2");
    }
}
```

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Q. What is multiple inheritance? Does Java support it?



- In multiple inheritance a class can inherit attributes and methods from more than one parent class, but java does not support it.



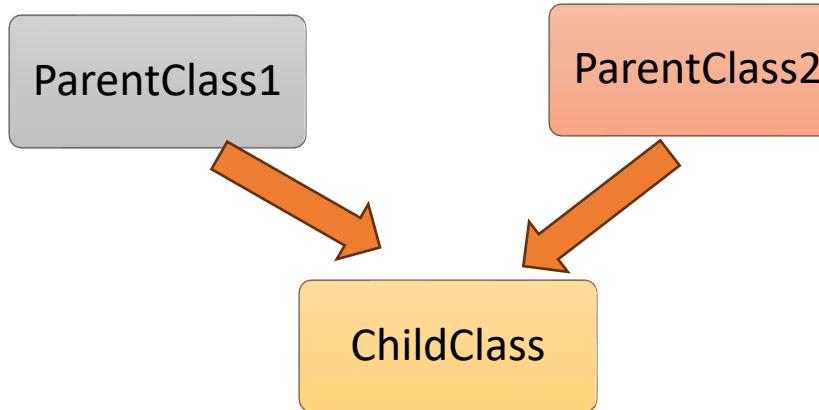
Multiple Inheritance
(Not allowed in Java)

```
class ParentClass1 {  
    void method1() {  
        System.out.println("method1");  
    }  
}  
  
class ParentClass2 {  
    void method2() {  
        System.out.println("method2");  
    }  
}  
  
// Attempt at multiple inheritance  
// (which is not allowed in Java)  
class ChildClass extends ParentClass1, ParentClass2 {  
{  
    void childMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Child class method");  
    }  
}
```

Q. Why Java does not support multiple inheritance of classes? What is diamond problem?



- ❖ Multiple inheritance can lead to the "diamond problem". In diamond problem, confusion arises if a child class inherits from two parent classes that have a same name method.



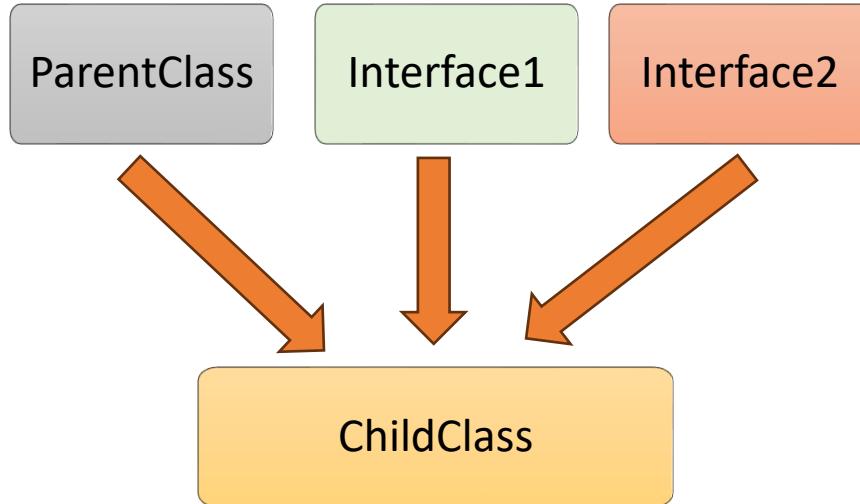
Multiple Inheritance
(Not allowed in Java)

```
class ParentClass1 {  
    void method1() {  
        System.out.println("method1");  
    }  
}  
  
class ParentClass2 {  
    void method1() {  
        System.out.println("method2");  
    }  
}  
  
// Attempt at multiple inheritance  
// (which is not allowed in Java)  
class ChildClass extends ParentClass1, ParentClass2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ChildClass child = new ChildClass();  
        child.method1(); // naming conflict  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the alternative of multiple inheritance in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Java supports multiple inheritance of interfaces.
So multiple interfaces and maximum one parent class can be inherited.



Allowed in Java

```
class ParentClass { // Parent class (superclass)
    public void parentMethod() {
        System.out.println("ParentClass method");
    }
}

interface Interface1 { // Interface 1
    void method1();
}

interface Interface2 { // Interface 2
    void method2();
}

// Child class (subclass)
class ChildClass extends ParentClass
    implements Interface1, Interface2 {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("Implementation of method1");
    }
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("Implementation of method2");
    }
}
```

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Q. How to prevent a class from being inherited?



- ❖ In Java, you can prevent a class from being inherited (subclassed) by using the **final** keyword.

```
public final class FinaClass {  
  
    public void doSomething() {  
        System.out.println("Doing something");  
    }  
}
```

```
// This will result in a compilation error  
public class FinalSubClass extends FinalClass  
{  
    // Subclass definition  
}
```

11. OOPS - Polymorphism

Q. What is polymorphism?

Q. What are the types of polymorphism? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Method Overloading? How to implement it and when to use it?

Q. Why do we call method overloading as a type of compile-time or early binding?

Q. In how many ways can a method be overloaded? **V. IMP.**

Q. If two same methods have different return type, then are methods are overloaded?

Q. What is Method Overriding? **V. IMP.**

Q. Why to use method overriding? Why don't we have different name methods?

Q. How to implement method overriding?

Q. Why we call method overriding as a run-time or late binding?

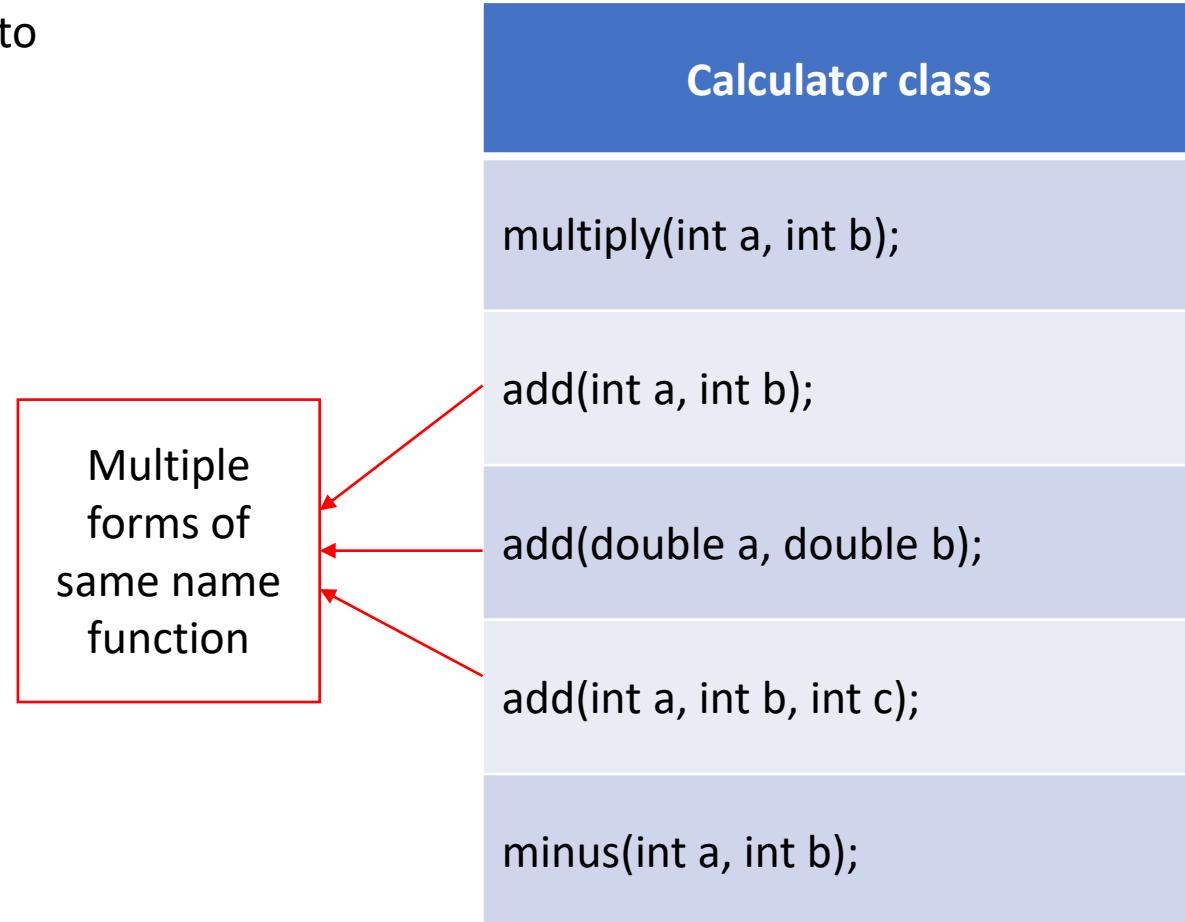
Q. What are the 5 differences between Overloading and Overriding? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are Annotations in Java?

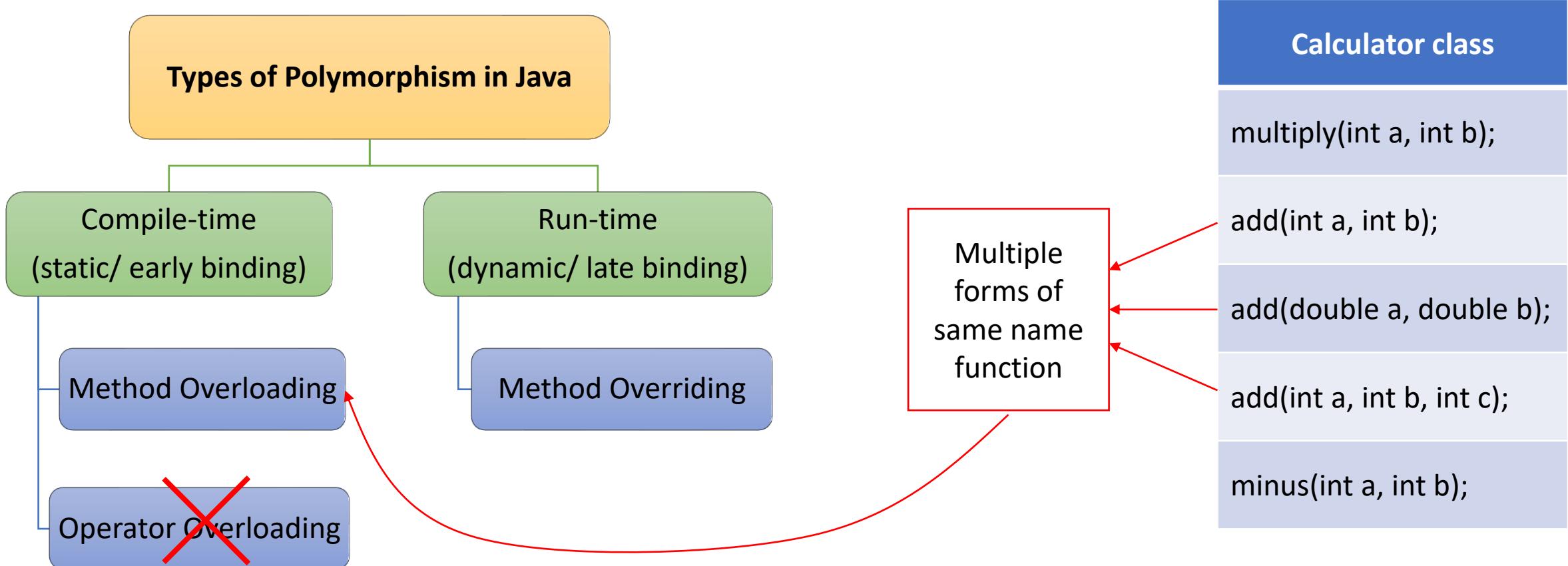
Q. What is polymorphism?



- ❖ Polymorphism is the ability of a function to take on **multiple forms**.



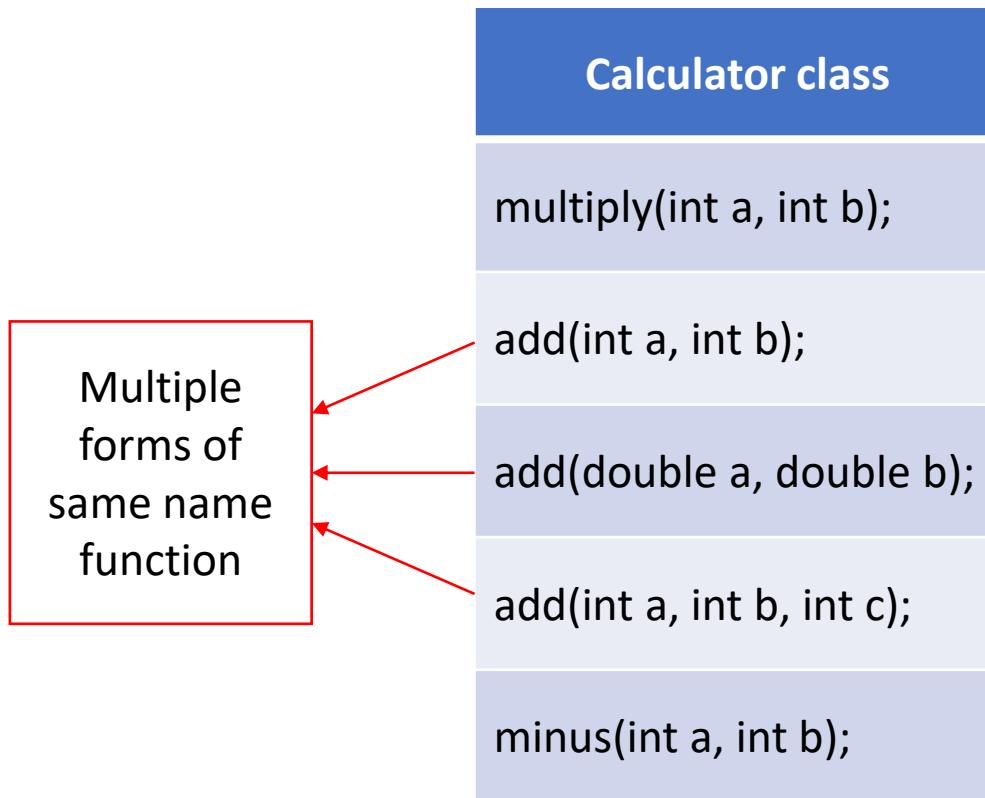
Q. What are the **types** of polymorphism? **V. IMP.**



Q. What is Method Overloading? How to implement it and when to use it?



- Method Overloading occurs when there are multiple methods with the same name within the same class, but with **different parameter lists**.



```
public class Calculator {

    public int add(int a, int b) {
        return a + b;
    }

    public double add(double a, double b) {
        return a + b;
    }

    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {
        return a + b + c;
    }

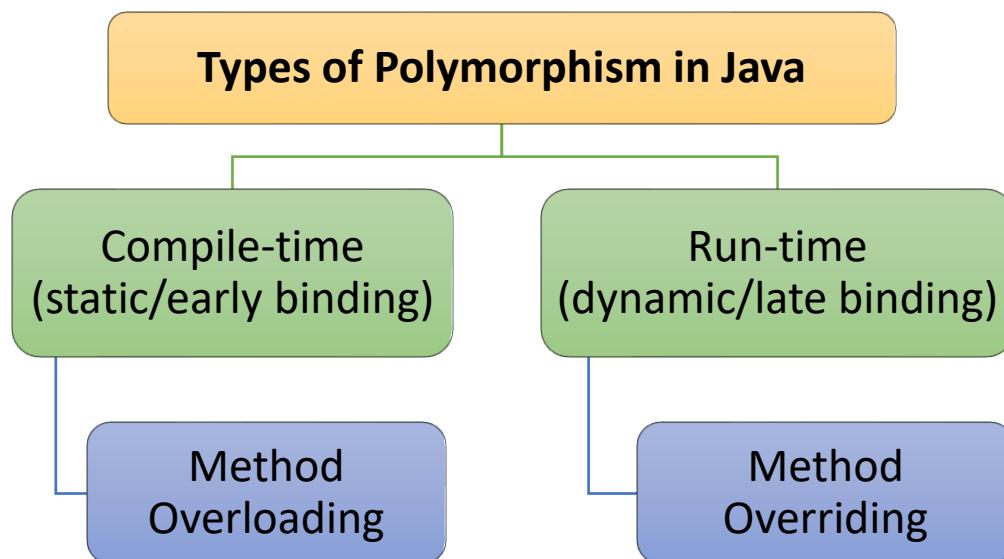
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Calculator calc = new Calculator();

        System.out.println(calc.add(5, 10)); // 15
        System.out.println(calc.add(3.5, 2.5)); // 6.0
        System.out.println(calc.add(2, 4, 6)); // 12
    }
}
```

Q. Why do we call method overloading as a type of compile-time or early binding?



- Method overloading in Java is referred to as compile-time polymorphism (or early binding) because the decision of which method to call **happens at compile time** based on the method signature(method parameters), before the program is executed.



```
public class Calculator {  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public double add(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Calculator calc = new Calculator();  
  
        System.out.println(calc.add(5, 10)); // 15  
        System.out.println(calc.add(3.5, 2.5)); // 6.0  
        System.out.println(calc.add(2, 4, 6)); // 12  
    }  
}
```

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Q. In how many ways can a method be overloaded? **V. IMP.**



1. Method name same, but **data types** of parameters are different.

```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public double add(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Calculator calc = new Calculator();  
  
        System.out.println(calc.add(5, 10)); // 15  
        System.out.println(calc.add(3.5, 2.5)); // 6.0  
        System.out.println(calc.add(2, 4, 6)); // 12  
    }  
}
```

2. Method name same, but **number** of parameters are different.

3. Method name same, data type of parameters are same, but the order of parameters is different.
Ex: add(int a, double b)
 add (double a, int b)

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Q. If two same methods have different return type, then are methods are overloaded?



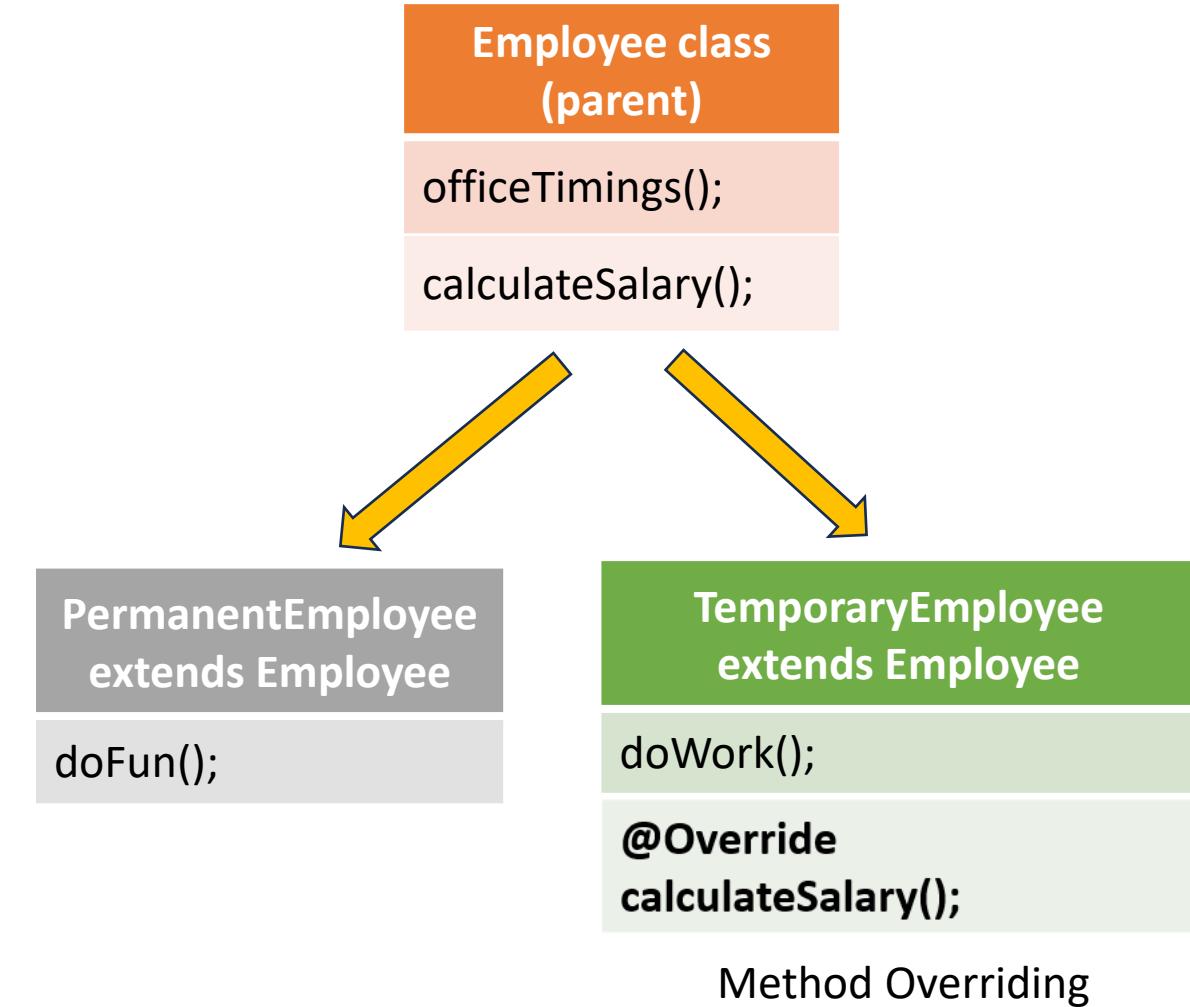
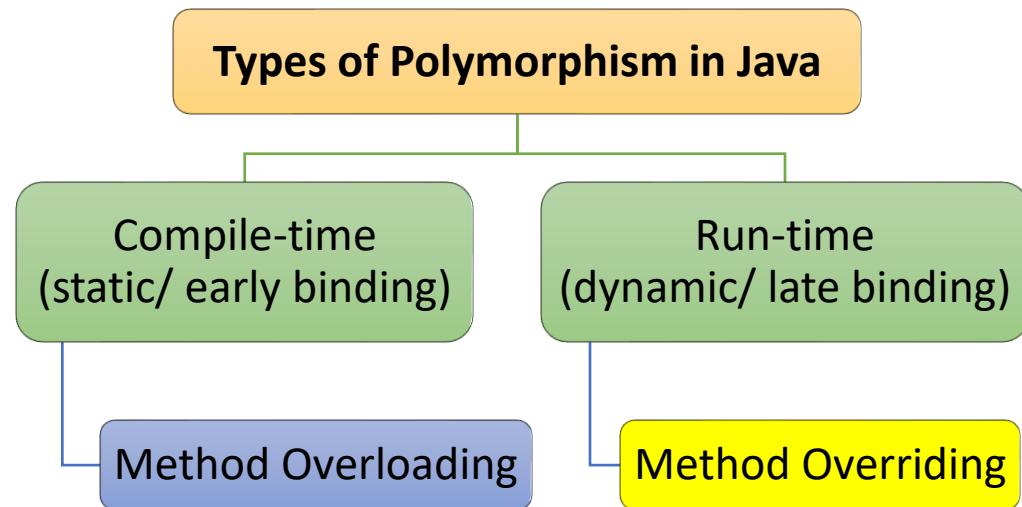
- ❖ No, methods are not overloaded, this will show compile time error.

```
public class DifferentReturnType {  
  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public double add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    // Compile time error: Duplicate methods  
  
}
```

Q. What is Method Overriding? V. IMP.



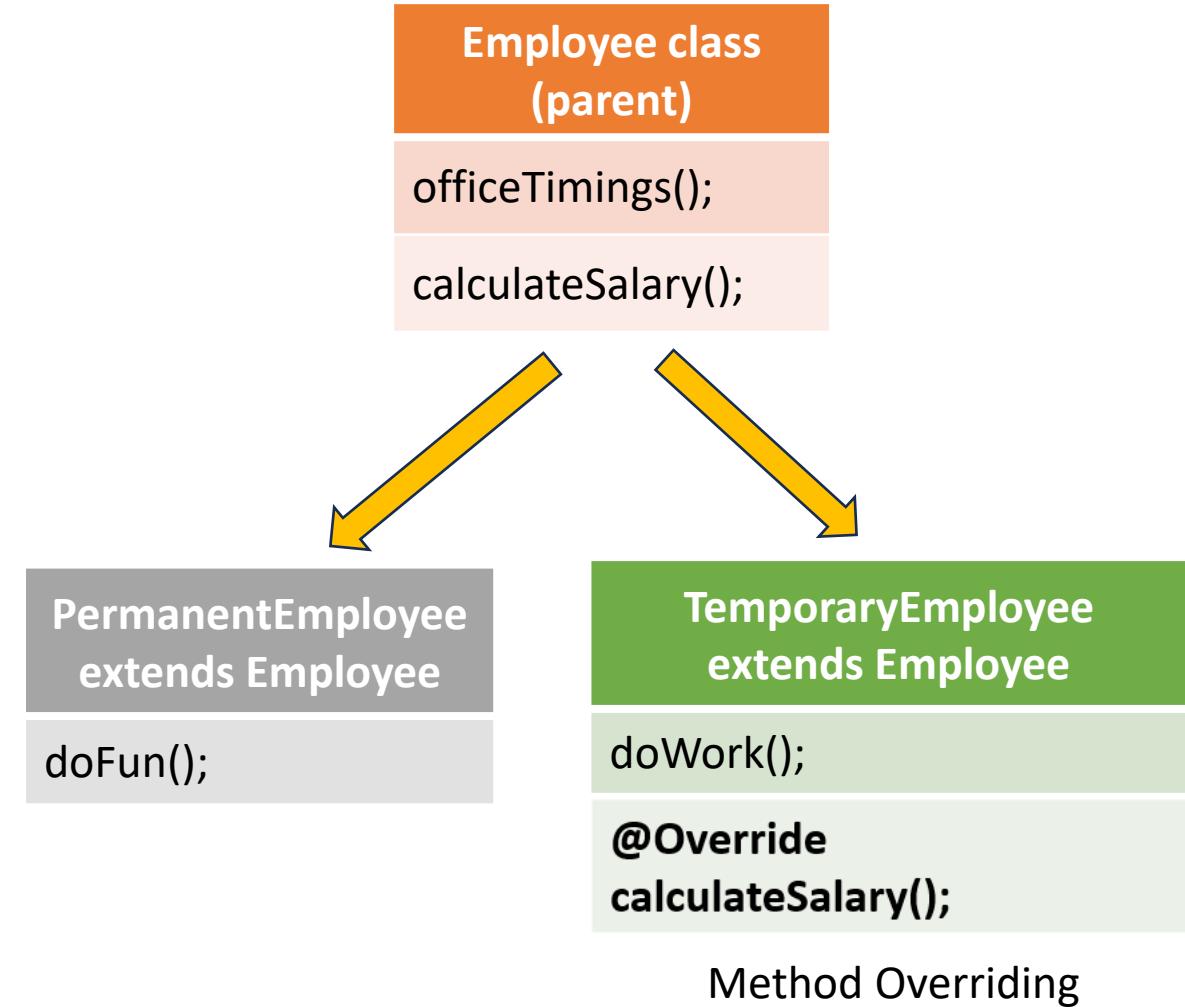
- Method overriding in Java allows a subclass to provide a specific implementation of a method that is already defined in its superclass.



Q. Why to use method overriding? Why don't we have different name methods?



- Method-overriding concept for making our application more structured, readable, and organized



Q. How to implement method overriding?



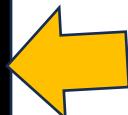
- ❖ Use the **@Override annotation** before the subclass method declaration to override the same name and same signature method of the parent class.

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        TemporaryEmp tEmp = new TemporaryEmp();  
  
        tEmp.calculateSalary(); // call overridden method  
  
        tEmp.officeTimings(); // call parent class method  
    }  
}  
// Output: 75000 9am-6pm
```

```
public class Employee { // Parent Class  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
  
    public void officeTimings() {  
        System.out.println("9am-6pm");  
    }  
}
```



```
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
  
    @Override //annotation used to  
    override parent class method  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```



Q. Why we call method overriding as a run-time or late binding?



- Method overriding in Java is called run-time polymorphism (or late binding) because the decision of which method to execute is made dynamically at runtime based on the actual object.

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        TemporaryEmp tEmp = new TemporaryEmp();  
  
        tEmp.calculateSalary(); // call overridden method  
  
        tEmp.officeTimings(); // call parent class method  
    }  
}  
// Output: 75000 9am-6pm
```

```
public class Employee { // Parent Class  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
  
    public void officeTimings() {  
        System.out.println("9am-6pm");  
    }  
}
```



```
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
  
    @Override //annotation used to  
    override parent class method  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```



Q. What are the 5 differences between Overloading and Overriding? **V. IMP.**



Method Overloading

```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public double add(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
}
```

Method Overriding

```
// Parent Class  
public class Employee {  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
}
```



```
// Child Class  
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
    @Override //annotation  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the 5 differences between **Overloading** and **Overriding**? **V. IMP.**



Overloading	Overriding
1. Multiple methods with same name are in the same class .	Multiple methods with same name are in the different classes .
2. Methods have the same name but different parameter lists.	Method name and signature (parameter list) must be same.
3. Compile-time polymorphism.	Runtime polymorphism.
4. No annotation or special keyword is required.	@Override annotation is used over method of child class to specify that it's overriding a superclass method.
5. Constructors can also be overloaded.	Constructors cannot be overridden.

Q. What are Annotations in Java?



- ❖ Annotations in Java are a form of **metadata** that provide information about a program/ function to the compiler.
- ❖ Annotations are declared using the @ symbol.

❖ Two types annotations:

1. Built-in Annotations:

Ex: @Override, @Deprecated, @SuppressWarnings, etc.

2. Custom Annotations

Developers can define custom annotations to add metadata to their code.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
  
    @Override  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```



12. OOPS - Encapsulation & Abstraction

Q. What is Encapsulation? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to achieve Encapsulation in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the advantages of Encapsulation in Java?

Q. What is Abstraction? How to implement abstraction?

Q. What is the difference between abstraction and encapsulation? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Encapsulation? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Encapsulation is the bundling of data(attributes or fields) and functions into a single unit(class).



Encapsulation

Q. How to achieve Encapsulation in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Encapsulation can be achieved by using **access modifier(private)** and **getters and setters methods**.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp; // Data(Field)  
  
    public int getExp() { // Getter method  
        return exp;  
    }  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 5; // Not recommended  
        emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
  
        System.out.println(emp.getExp()); // Output: 10  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are the advantages of **Encapsulation** in Java?



1. Data hiding

Encapsulation allows an object to hide its internal state(data) because all interaction will be performed through its methods.

2. Modularity

By encapsulating data and functions within an object, you can create self-contained modules.

3. Increased Security

By restricting access to data directly, encapsulation helps in protecting sensitive data.

4. Reusability

Encapsulation allows for components to be reused across different parts of a program or even in different programs.

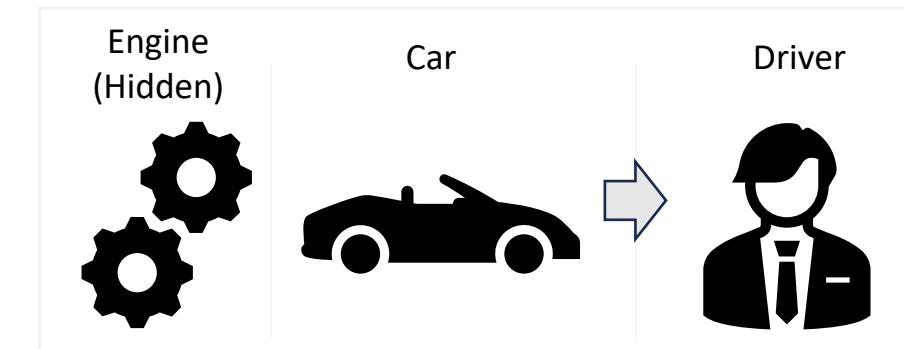
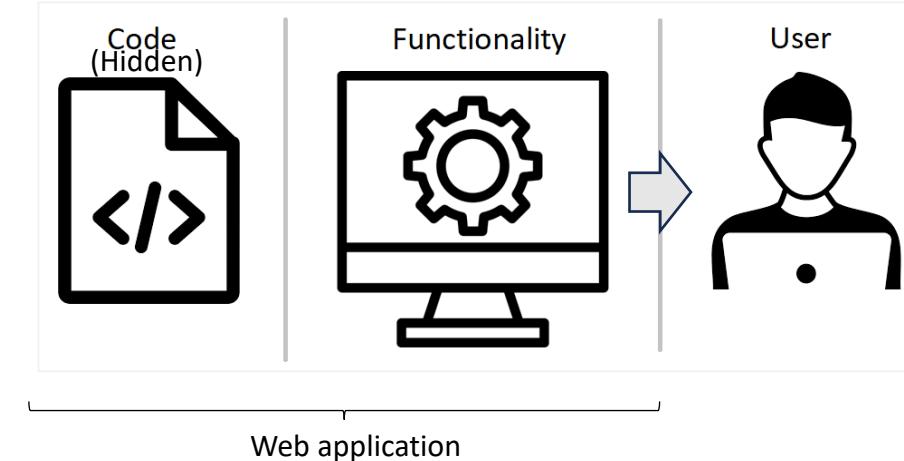
5. Controlled Access

By defining methods to access and modify the data, you can enforce rules and constraints on data.

Q. What is Abstraction? How to implement abstraction?



- ❖ Abstraction means showing only required things and **hide the background(complex implementation) details**.
- ❖ Mostly we use **abstract classes** and **interfaces** for implementing abstraction.



Q. What is the difference between **abstraction** and **encapsulation**? **V. IMP.**



Abstraction	Encapsulation
1. Abstraction means showing only required things and hide the background(complex implementation) details.	Encapsulation is the bundling of data(attributes or fields) and functions into a single unit(class).
2. It simplify complexity by hiding unnecessary details.	It protects the data by restricting its access only via the functions.
3. It can be achieved by using abstract classes and interfaces.	It can be achieved by using access modifier and getters-setters' methods.



13. Abstract class & Interface

Q. What is abstract class In Java? How to implement it?

Q. When to use abstract class in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are interfaces in Java? How to implement it?

Q. When to use interfaces in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the differences between an Abstract class & an Interface? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are default methods? When to use default methods?

Q. Can you create an instance of an Abstract class or an Interface?

Q. Do abstract class can have Constructors? What is the use of that constructor?

Q. Do Interface can have a constructor?

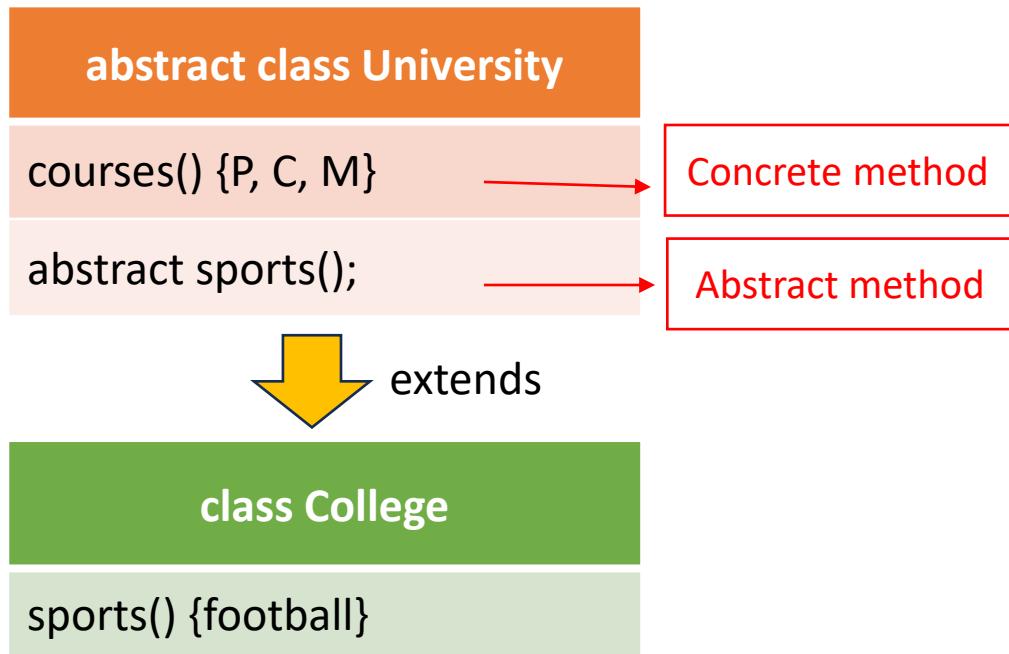
Q. When to use Interface and when Abstract class in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to achieve abstraction? Difference btw abstraction and abstract class?

Q. What is abstract class In Java? How to implement it?



- ❖ Abstract classes contain **both abstract and concrete methods** and abstract class object creation is not possible.
- ❖ Abstract methods of abstract class must be implemented by child class.



```
abstract class University {  
  
    // Concrete (non-abstract) method  
    void courses() {  
        System.out.println("P, C, M");  
    }  
  
    // Abstract method: at-least 1 method  
    abstract void sports();  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Error: Object creation of  
        // abstract class not possible  
        University university = new University();  
    }  
}
```

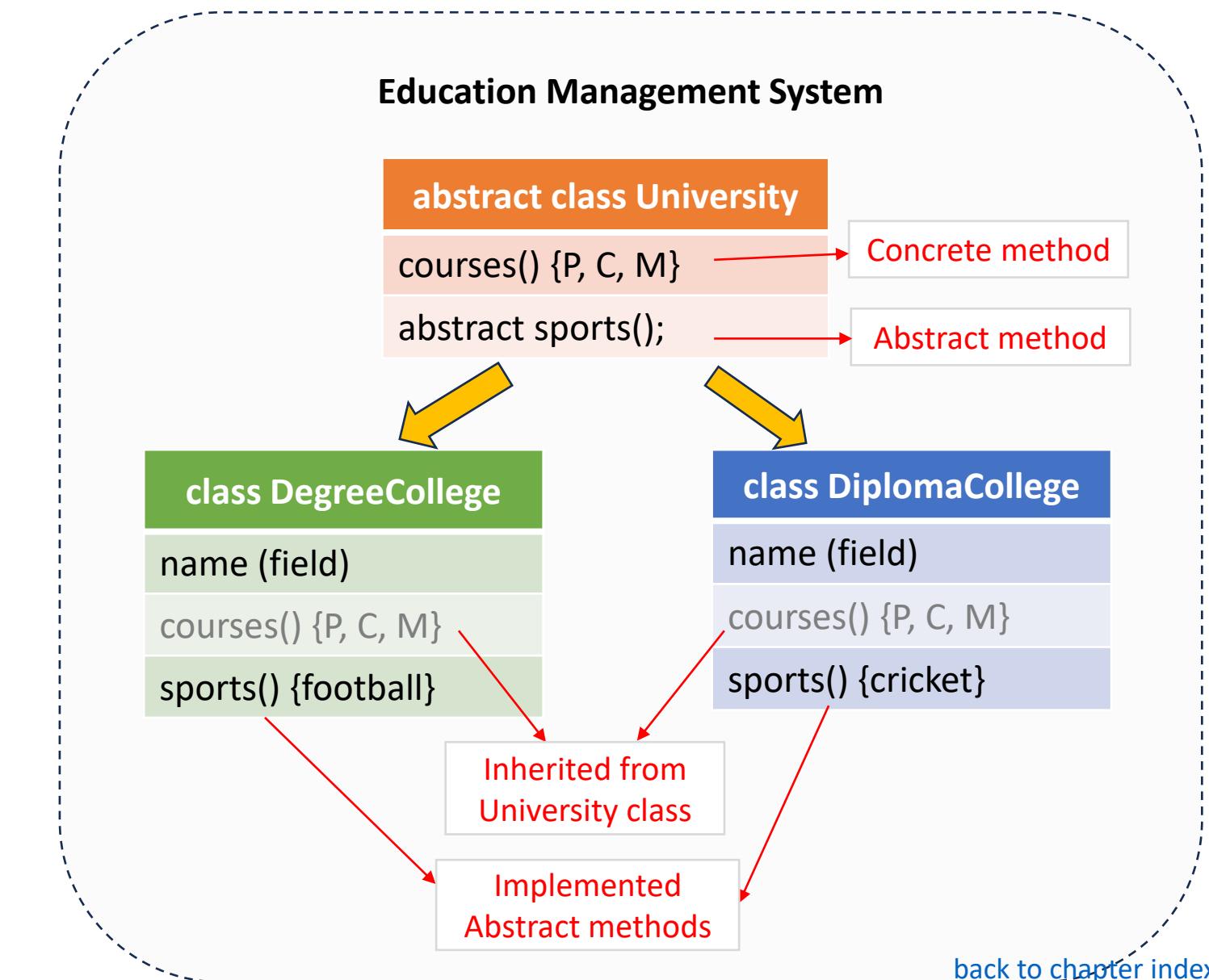
```
public class College extends University {  
  
    // Must Implement abstract method of parent class  
    void sports() {  
        System.out.println("football");  
    }  
}
```

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Q. When to use abstract class in real applications? **V. IMP.**



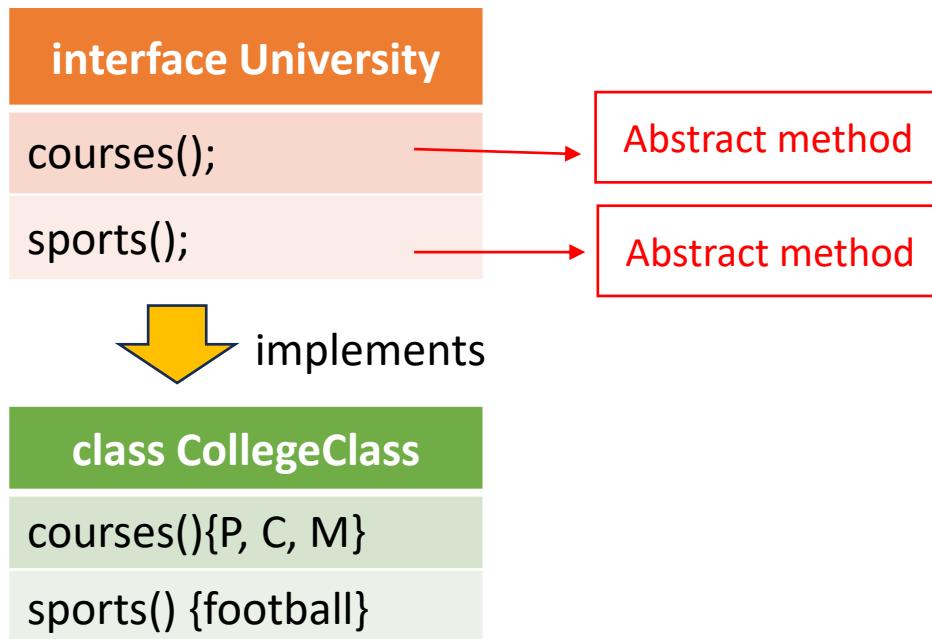
- ❖ Abstract class is a good choice when you are sure some methods are concrete/defined and must be implemented in the same way in all derived classes. And some methods are abstract and can be implemented differently by implementing classes.



Q. What are interfaces in Java? How to implement it?



- ❖ Interfaces contain abstract methods which must be implemented in the implementing class.
- ❖ Two points about Interfaces:
 1. Interfaces define a contract(rules) for implementing classes.
 2. Multiple Inheritance via Interfaces is possible.



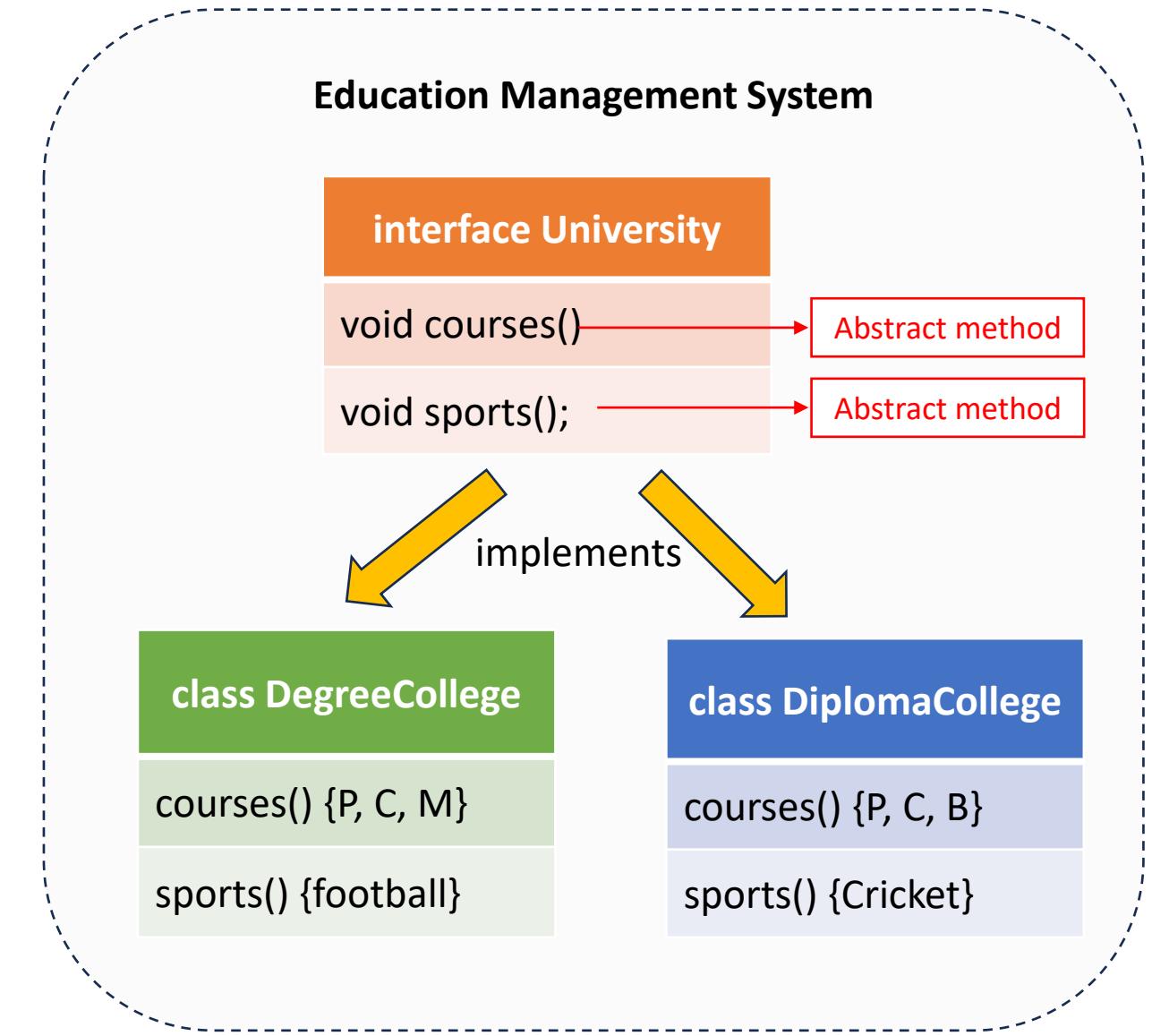
```
public interface University {  
    void courses(); // abstract method  
    void sports(); // abstract method  
}
```

```
public class College implements University {  
  
    // Must implement abstract methods  
    public void courses() {  
        System.out.println("P, C, M");  
    }  
  
    public void sports() {  
        System.out.println("football");  
    }  
}
```

Q. When to use interfaces in real applications? **V. IMP.**



- An interface can be used to define contracts which the implementing class must implement. This will make classes more modular and structured.



Q. What are the differences between an **Abstract class** & an **Interface** (atleast 4)? **V. IMP.**



Interface

```
public interface University {  
  
    void courses(); // abstract method  
  
    void sports(); // abstract method  
}
```



```
public class College implements University {  
  
    // Must implement abstract methods  
    public void courses() {  
        System.out.println("P, C, M");  
    }  
  
    public void sports() {  
        System.out.println("football");  
    }  
}
```

Abstract Class

```
abstract class University {  
  
    void courses() { // Concrete method  
        System.out.println("P, C, M");  
    }  
  
    abstract void sports(); // Abstract method  
}
```



```
public class College extends University {  
  
    // Must Implement abstract method  
    void sports() {  
        System.out.println("football");  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are the differences between an **Abstract class** & an **Interface** (atleast 4)? **V. IMP.**



Interfaces	Abstract Classes
Cannot be instantiated directly with new keyword.	
1. Defined by using interface keyword.	Defined by using abstract keyword
2. Supports multiple inheritance (can implement multiple interfaces).	Supports single inheritance (extends only one class)
3. Methods are implicitly abstract	Use abstract keyword to make methods abstract
4. Cannot have constructors.	Can have constructors.
5. Can have default methods.	Cannot have default methods

Q. What are **default methods**? When to use default methods?



- ❖ **Definition:** Default methods are methods in interfaces that have a **default implementation**.
- ❖ They are declared using the **default** keyword.
- ❖ **Purpose:** Default methods in Java interfaces introduced in Java 8 provide a way to add concrete method implementations to interfaces, avoiding the need to convert interfaces into abstract classes for such purposes.

```
public interface Vehicle {  
    // Abstract method  
    void start();  
  
    // Default method  
    default void stop() {  
        System.out.println("Stop...");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Car implements Vehicle {  
  
    public void start() {  
        System.out.println("Start...");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Car myCar = new Car();  
        myCar.start(); // Output: Start...  
        myCar.stop(); // Output: Stop...  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can you create an instance of an Abstract class or an Interface?



- ❖ **No**, creating instance of abstract class and interface is not possible.

Q. Do abstract class can have Constructors? What is the use of that constructor?



- ❖ Yes, abstract class can have constructors.
- ❖ When object of child class is created, then before executing child class constructor, the constructor of the parent class will be executed.

```
public abstract class Vehicle {  
  
    public Vehicle() { // Constructor  
        System.out.println("Vehicle Constructor");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main() {  
        // Call base class constructor first  
        Car myCar = new Car();  
    }  
}  
  
// Output: Vehicle Constructor  
// Car Constructor
```

```
public class Car extends Vehicle {  
  
    public Car() {  
        System.out.println("Car Constructor");  
    }  
}
```



Q. Do Interface can have a constructor?



❖ NO, Interface can not have constructors.

```
public interface University {  
    void University() {} // Error for Constructor  
    void sportsActivities();  
    void courses();  
}
```

Q. When to **use Interface** and **when Abstract class** in real applications?



When to use Interface?



1. An interface can be used to **define contracts** which the implementing class must implement. This will make classes more modular and structured.
2. Interface is a good choice when you know a method has to be there, but it can be **implemented differently** by implementing classes.
3. Interfaces do separation of concerns and because of that **unit testing is simpler**.

When to use Abstract class?



1. Abstract class is a good choice when you are sure some methods are concrete/defined and must be implemented in the **same way** in all derived classes. And some methods are abstract and can be **implemented differently** by implementing classes.

Q. How to achieve abstraction? Difference between abstraction and abstract class?



2 ways to achieve Abstraction

By Interfaces

```
public interface University {  
  
    // interfaces provide complete  
    // abstraction: methods showing features  
    // but hiding implementation  
    void sports();  
  
    void courses();  
}
```

By Abstract classes

```
abstract class University {  
  
    // abstract class provide partial abstraction  
  
    abstract void sports(); // Abstract method  
  
    void courses() {// Concrete method  
        System.out.println("P, C, M");  
    }  
}
```

- ❖ Difference between abstraction and abstract class?
- ❖ **Abstraction is a broader concept** of hiding complex implementation details and showing only the essential features, whereas **abstract class is a practical way** to implement Abstraction.

14. Constructors

Q. What is Constructor in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the types of constructors? What is Default constructor? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Parameterized constructor? When to use it in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is constructor overloading? When to use it in real applications?

Q. What is constructor chaining?

Q. What is copy constructor?

Q. When to use copy constructor in real applications?

Q. Can a constructor have a return type?

Q. What will happen if no constructor is defined inside the class?

Q. What is the role of super keyword?

Q. What is Constructor in Java? **V. IMP.**



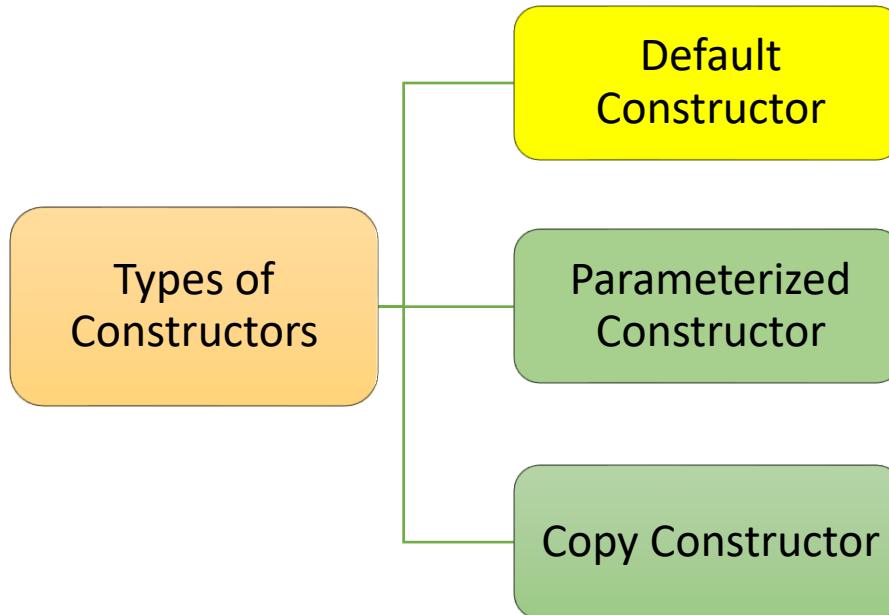
- ❖ A constructor is a special type of method that is called when the object of class is created.
- ❖ A constructor has the same name as the class and does not have a return type, not even void.

```
public class Car {  
  
    public Car() {  
        System.out.println("my car");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Car car = new Car();  
  
    }  
    // output: my car  
}
```

Q. What are the **types** of constructors? What is **Default constructor?** **V. IMP.**



- ❖ A default constructor in Java is a constructor which is **automatically provided by Java** if no other constructors are explicitly defined.



```
public class Car {  
}
```

```
public class Car {  
    // Default Constructor  
    public Car() { }  
}
```

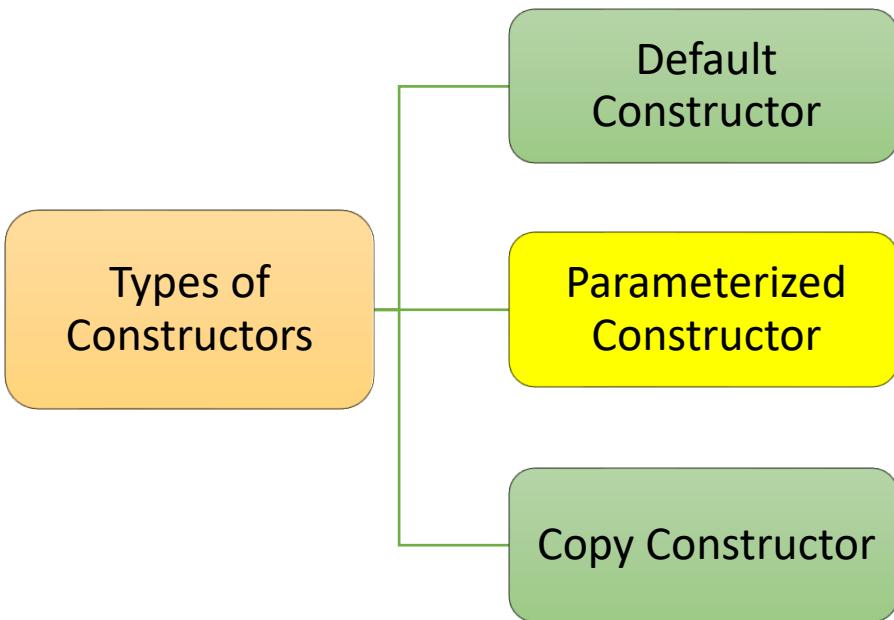


JVM (JIT Compiler)

Q. What is Parameterized constructor? When to use it in real applications? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ **Definition:** A parameterized constructor is a constructor **with parameters**.
- ❖ **Use:** It is used to initialize the specific field values of the class provided during object creation.



```
public class Employee {  
  
    private String name;  
  
    // Parameterized constructor  
    public Employee(String name) {  
        this.name = name; // field initialization  
    }  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Employee emp = new Employee("Happy");  
  
        System.out.println(emp.getName());  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What is constructor overloading? When to use it in real applications?



- ❖ **Definition:** Constructor overloading is the concept of having **multiple constructors** within the same class, each with a different parameter list.
- ❖ **Use:** Constructor overloading **enhances the usability of classes** by providing multiple ways to initialize objects based on varying requirements and input parameters.

```
public class Rectangle {  
    private int width;  
    private int height;  
  
    public Rectangle(int width, int height) {  
        this.width = width;  
        this.height = height;  
    }  
  
    public Rectangle(int side) {  
        this.width = side;  
        this.height = side;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Rectangle rec = new Rectangle(10, 20);  
        System.out.println(rec.width * rec.height); // 200  
  
        Rectangle squ = new Rectangle(5);  
        System.out.println(squ.width * squ.height); // 25  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What is constructor chaining?



- ❖ Constructor chaining is the process of one constructor calling another constructor from the same class.

```
public class Vehicle {  
  
    private String brand;  
  
    public Vehicle(String brand) {  
        this.brand = brand;  
    }  
  
    public Vehicle() {  
        // Constructor chaining (Calls the other constructor)  
        this("Honda");  
    }  
  
    public String getBrand() {  
        return brand;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Vehicle vehicle = new Vehicle();  
        System.out.println(vehicle.getBrand()); // Honda  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What is copy constructor?



- ❖ A copy constructor is used to create a new object as a copy of an existing object.
- ❖ A copy constructor typically accepts an instance of the same class as a parameter.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Student stu1 = new Student("Happy");  
  
    // Create object stu2 as a copy of stu1 object  
    Student stu2 = new Student(stu1);  
  
    System.out.println(stu1.getName()); //Happy  
    System.out.println(stu2.getName()); //Happy  
}
```

```
public class Student {  
  
    private String name;  
  
    // Parameterized Constructor  
    public Student(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    // Copy constructor  
    public Student(Student other) {  
        // Copy name from the other object  
        this.name = other.name;  
    }  
  
    // Getter method for name  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
}
```

Q. When to use copy constructor in real applications?



- ❖ Copy constructors are used for deep copying complex objects. Ex: for implementing clone behaviors.

```
public class Student {  
  
    private String name;  
  
    // Parameterized Constructor  
    public Student(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    // Copy constructor  
    public Student(Student other) {  
        // Copy name from the other object  
        this.name = other.name;  
    }  
  
    // Getter method for name  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
}
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Student stu1 = new Student("Happy");  
  
    // Create object stu2 as a copy of stu1 object  
    Student stu2 = new Student(stu1);  
  
    System.out.println(stu1.getName()); //Happy  
    System.out.println(stu2.getName()); //Happy  
}  
}
```

Q. Can a constructor have a return type?



- ❖ No, constructors do not have a return type, not even void.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    // Comile time error  
    public void Employee() {  
  
        System.out.println("Happy");  
  
    }  
}
```



Q. What will happen if no constructor is defined inside the class?



- ❖ If no constructor is explicitly defined inside a class, the Java compiler automatically provides a default constructor for that class.

```
public class Employee  
{  
}
```

JVM



```
public class Employee {  
    // Default Constructor  
    public Employee() {  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the role of **super** keyword?



- ❖ Super() keyword is used to call the constructor of superclass from subclass constructor, but it is optional to write.

```
public class Superclass {  
  
    public Superclass() {  
        System.out.println("from superclass");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Subclass extends Superclass {  
  
    public Subclass() {  
        super(); // (optional - automatically placed)  
        System.out.println("from subclass");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Creating an object of Subclass  
        Subclass subclass = new Subclass();  
    }  
}  
// Output: from superclass  
// from subclass
```



15. Exception Handling - Basics

Q. What is Exception Handling? How to implement it in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the role of finally in exception handling? **V. IMP.**

Q. When to use finally in real applications?

Q. Can we have multiple catch blocks and when should we use multiple catch blocks?

Q. What is catch-all block? Is it a good practice in real applications?

Q. Can we execute all catch blocks at one time?

Q. What is Exception Handling? How to implement it in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Exception handling in Object-Oriented Programming is used to **MANAGE ERRORS**.
- ❖ How to implement error handling:

Try

A try block is a block of code inside which any error can occur.

Catch

When any error occurs in TRY block then it is passed to catch block to handle it.

```
public class ExceptionEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            // Code that might throw an exception  
            int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };  
  
            System.out.println(numbers[3]);  
  
            System.out.println("End");  
        }  
        catch (Exception e) {  
            // Handling specific exception  
            System.err.println("Error " + e.getMessage());  
            // Output: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the role of **finally** in exception handling? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ The finally block is used to execute a given set of statements, whether an exception occur or not.

```
public class FinallyEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            // Code that might throw an exception  
            int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };  
  
            System.out.println(numbers[3]);  
  
            System.out.println("End");  
        }  
        catch (Exception e) {  
            // Handling specific exception  
            System.err.println("Error " + e.getMessage());  
            // Output: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3  
        }  
        finally {  
            System.out.println("Finally block run");  
            // Output: Finally block run  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. When to use **finally** in real applications?



- ❖ Finally block is mostly used for **cleaning up resources**. For example:

1. Closing DB connections
2. Closing IO resources
3. Logging

Without Exception

```
try  
{  
}  
catch (...) {  
}  
finally {  
}  
}
```

With Exception

```
try  
{  
}  
catch (...) {  
}  
}  
finally {  
}  
}
```

Q. Can we have multiple catch blocks and when should we use multiple catch blocks?



- ❖ Multiple catch blocks are used to:

1. Handling Different Types of Exceptions

3. Avoiding Catch-All Blocks

```
public class MultipleCatchEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        try {  
            int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };  
            System.out.println(numbers[3]);  
        }  
        catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
        catch (NullPointerException e) {  
            System.err.println("NullPointerException");  
        }  
    }  
}  
// Output: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3
```

Q. What is **catch-all** block? Is it a good practice in real applications?



```
public class MultipleCatchEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        try {  
            int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };  
            System.out.println(numbers[3]);  
        }  
        catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
        catch (NullPointerException e) {  
            System.err.println("NullPointerException");  
        }  
        catch (Exception e) { // Catch all block  
            System.err.println("Some other exception");  
        }  
    }  
  
    // Output: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3
```

❖ catch specific exceptions is a good practice as it allows for more precise error handling.

❖ A catch-all block (catch(Exception e)) catches any unhandled or unknown exceptions.

Q. Can we execute all catch blocks at one time?



- ❖ No, in Java, only one catch block will be executed for a given try block execution, even if multiple catch blocks are present.

```
public class MultipleCatchEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };  
            System.out.println(numbers[3]);  
        }  
        catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
        catch (NullPointerException e) {  
            System.err.println("NullPointerException");  
        }  
        catch (Exception e) {  
            System.err.println("Some other exception");  
        }  
    }  
}  
// Output: Index 3 out of bounds for length 3
```



16. Exception Handling - Advanced

Q. What is the role of throw keyword in exception handling? When to use it? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the role of throws keyword in exception handling?

Q. What are the differences between throw and throws keywords? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the types of exceptions in Java?

Q. What are checked and unchecked exceptions? What is the difference between them?

Q. What is the role of **throw** keyword in exception handling? When to **use** it? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ The **throw** keyword to pass or propagate an exception from a lower-level function (nested function) to higher-level functions (outer function).
- ❖ This allows for centralized handling of exceptions.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    public void validateAge(int age) { // called method  
        if (age < 0) {  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Age cant be -ve");  
        }  
        System.out.println("Age is valid: " + age);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) { // calling method  
        Employee employee = new Employee();  
  
        try {  
            employee.validateAge(-5); // called method  
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {  
            System.err.println("Error main: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}  
// Output: Error main: Age cant be -ve
```

Q. What is the role of **throws keyword** in exception handling?



- ❖ throws keyword is used in method declarations to specify that the method may throw certain types of exceptions during its execution.

```
public class ThrowsExample {  
  
    public void readFile(String fileName) throws  
        FileNotFoundException, IOException {  
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(fileName);  
        // Code to read file content  
        reader.close();  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ThrowsExample example = new ThrowsExample();  
  
        try {  
            // This may throw FileNotFoundException or IOException  
            example.readFile("nonexistent_file.txt");  
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {  
            System.err.println("File not found: " + e.getMessage());  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            System.err.println("IO error: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the differences between `throw` and `throws` keywords? **V. IMP.**



```
public class Employee {  
  
    public void validateAge(int age) {  
        if (age < 0) {  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Age");  
        }  
        System.out.println("Age is valid: " + age);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        Employee employee = new Employee();  
  
        try {  
            employee.validateAge(-5);  
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {  
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}  
// Output: Age
```

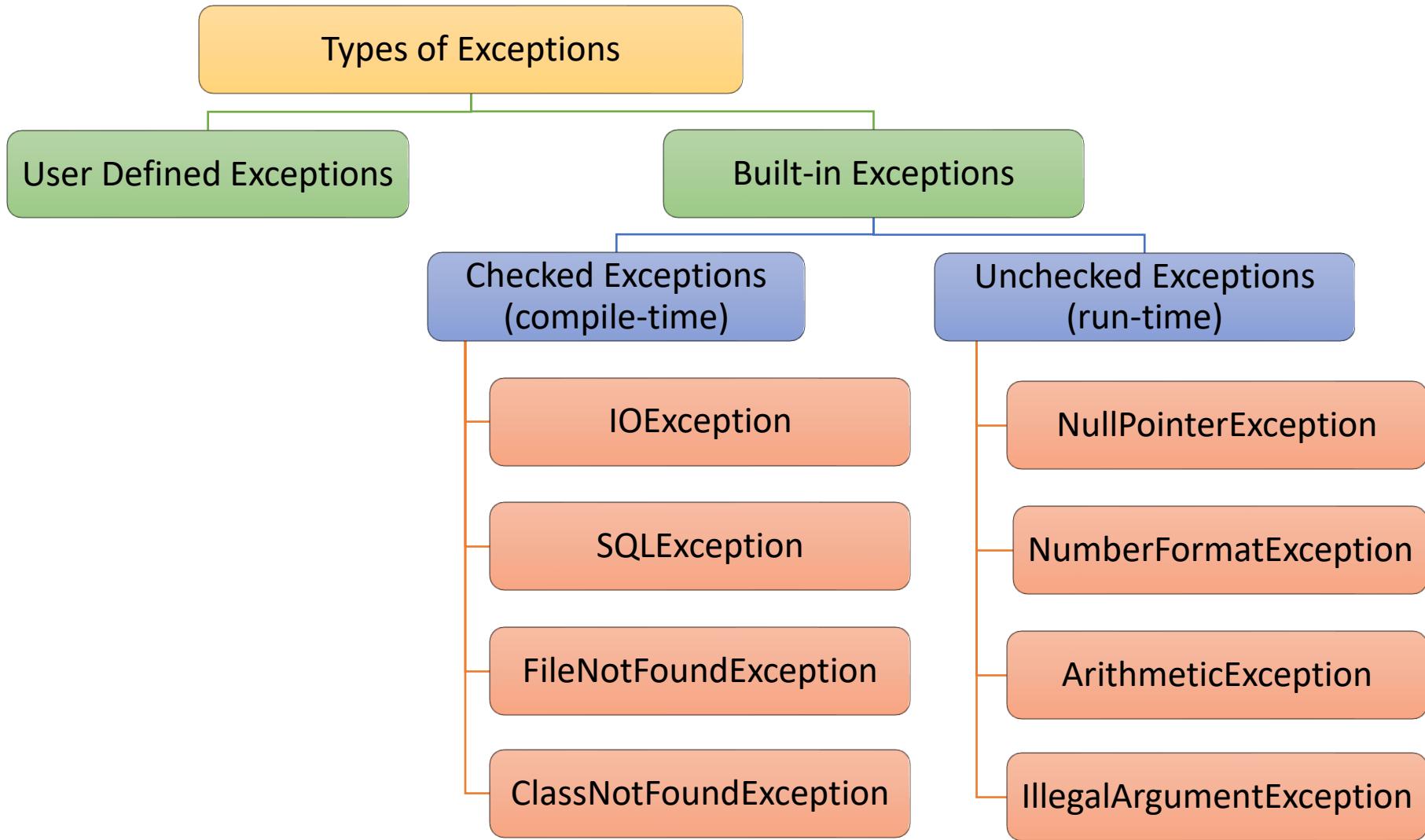
```
public class ThrowsExample {  
  
    public void readFile(String fileName) throws  
        FileNotFoundException, IOException {  
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(fileName);  
        // Code to read file content  
        reader.close();  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ThrowsExample example = new ThrowsExample();  
  
        try {  
            example.readFile("nonexistent_file.txt");  
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {  
            System.err.println("File not found");  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            System.err.println("IO error");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the differences between **throw** and **throws** keywords? **V. IMP.**



throw	throws
Both are used to throw exception.	
1. Used to explicitly throw an exception	Used to declare potential exceptions
2. Used within a method to raise an exception	Used in method declaration(signature) .
3. Raise an exception at a specific point in the code	Indicates which exceptions a method may raise
4. Syntax: <code>throw new SomeException();</code>	Syntax: <code>public void methodName() throws SomeException;</code>

Q. What are the **types** of exceptions in Java?



Q. What are checked and unchecked exceptions? What is the difference between them?



- ❖ Checked exceptions are exceptions that are checked by the compiler at compile-time.
- ❖ Checked exceptions will not compile without handling them either using try-catch blocks or throws statement.
- ❖ Unchecked exceptions, not checked by the compiler at compile-time.
- ❖ Unchecked exception can compile without try-catch or throws statement.

```
public class CheckedEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        FileInputStream fis = null;  
  
        // Checked Error: FileNotFoundException  
        // Identified at compile time  
        fis = new FileInputStream("nonexistentfile.txt");  
        int data = fis.read(); // Read data from file  
        System.out.println(data);  
        fis.close(); // Close file stream  
    }  
}
```

```
public class UncheckedEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int a = 10;  
        int b = 0;  
  
        // Unchecked Error: ArithmeticException  
        // Identified at run time  
        int result = a / b;  
        System.out.println("Result: " + result);  
    }  
}
```

17. Collections - Basics

Q. What are collections and what is their use in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the types of collections in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are Iterable & Collection interfaces?

Q. What are List, Queue & Set collections? What is the difference between them? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is ArrayList? How to implement it and when to use it?

Q. What are the differences between Array and ArrayList? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is HashSet? What are the differences btw ArrayList(List) & HashSet(Set)? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Map In Java? Which classes implements Map interface?

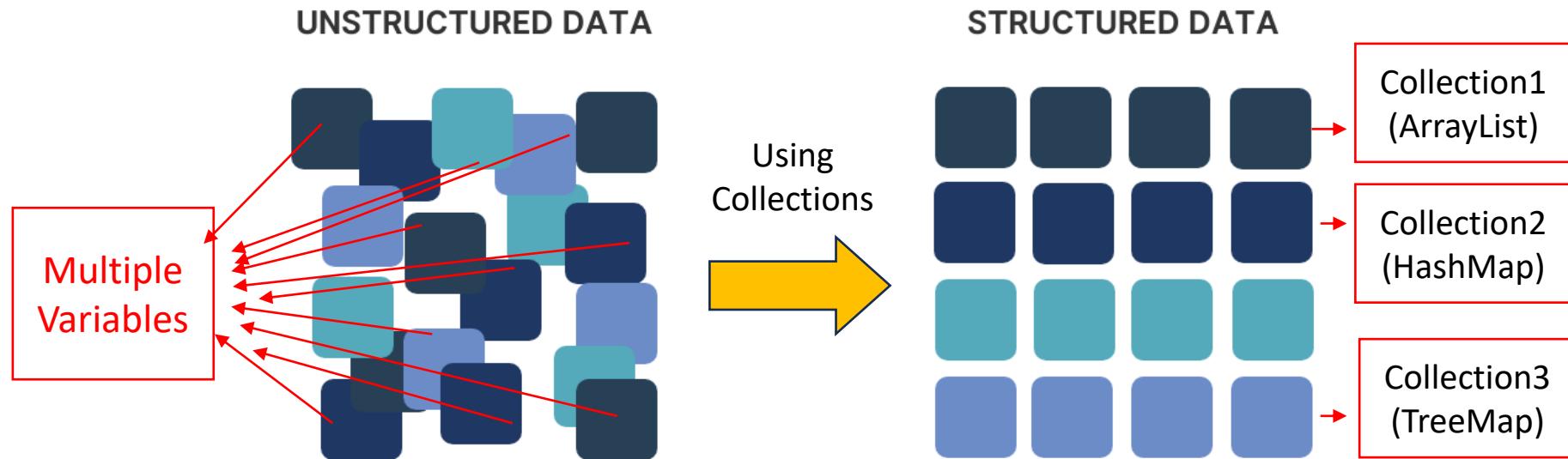
Q. What is HashMap In Java? How to implement it and when to use it?

Q. What are the differences btw HashSet(Set) and HashMap(Map)?

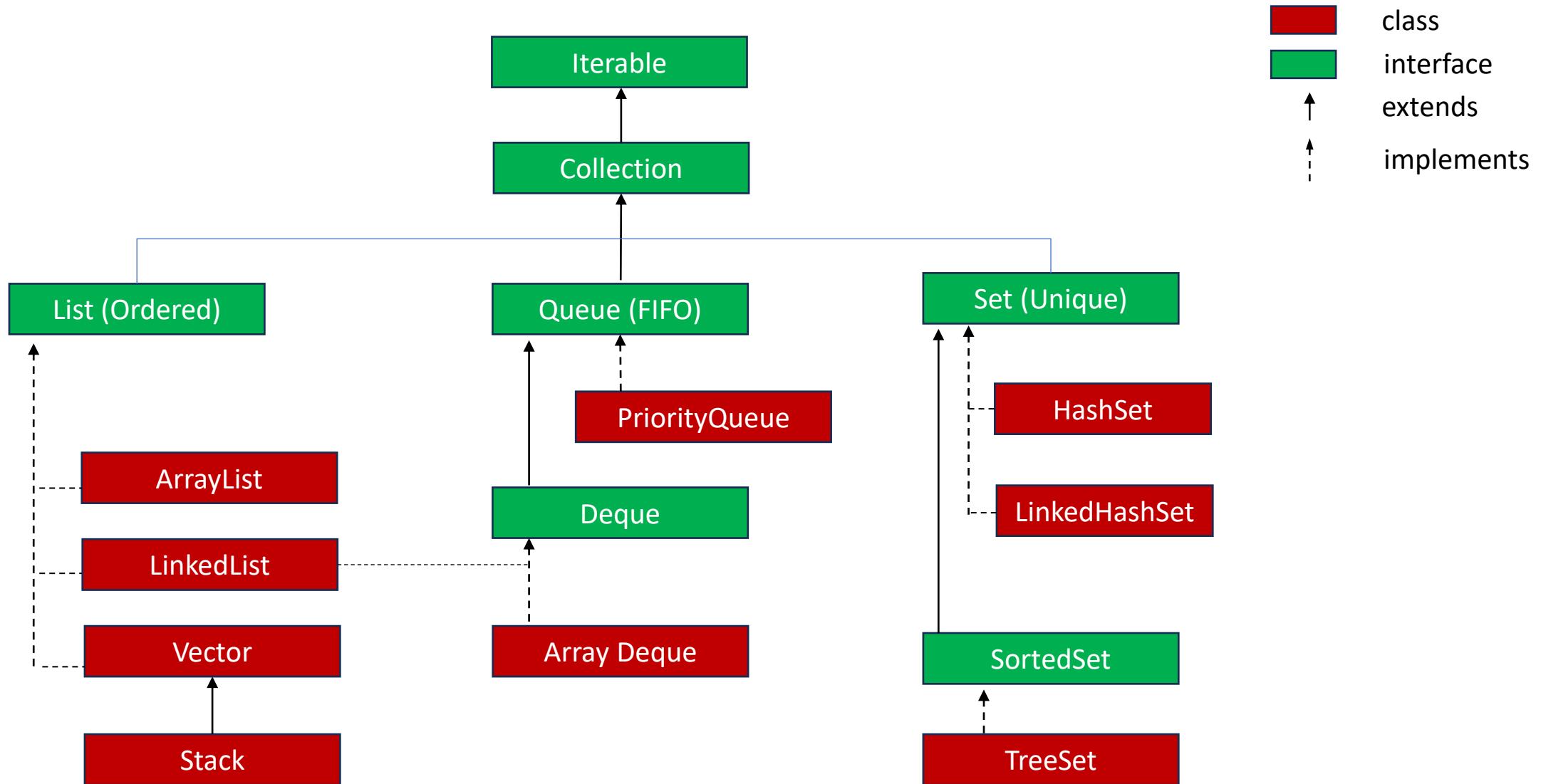
Q. What are **collections** and what is their use in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Collections refer to a group of classes and interfaces in the `java.util` package that are designed to **store, manipulate, and manage groups of objects**.



Q. What are the types of collections in Java? V. IMP.

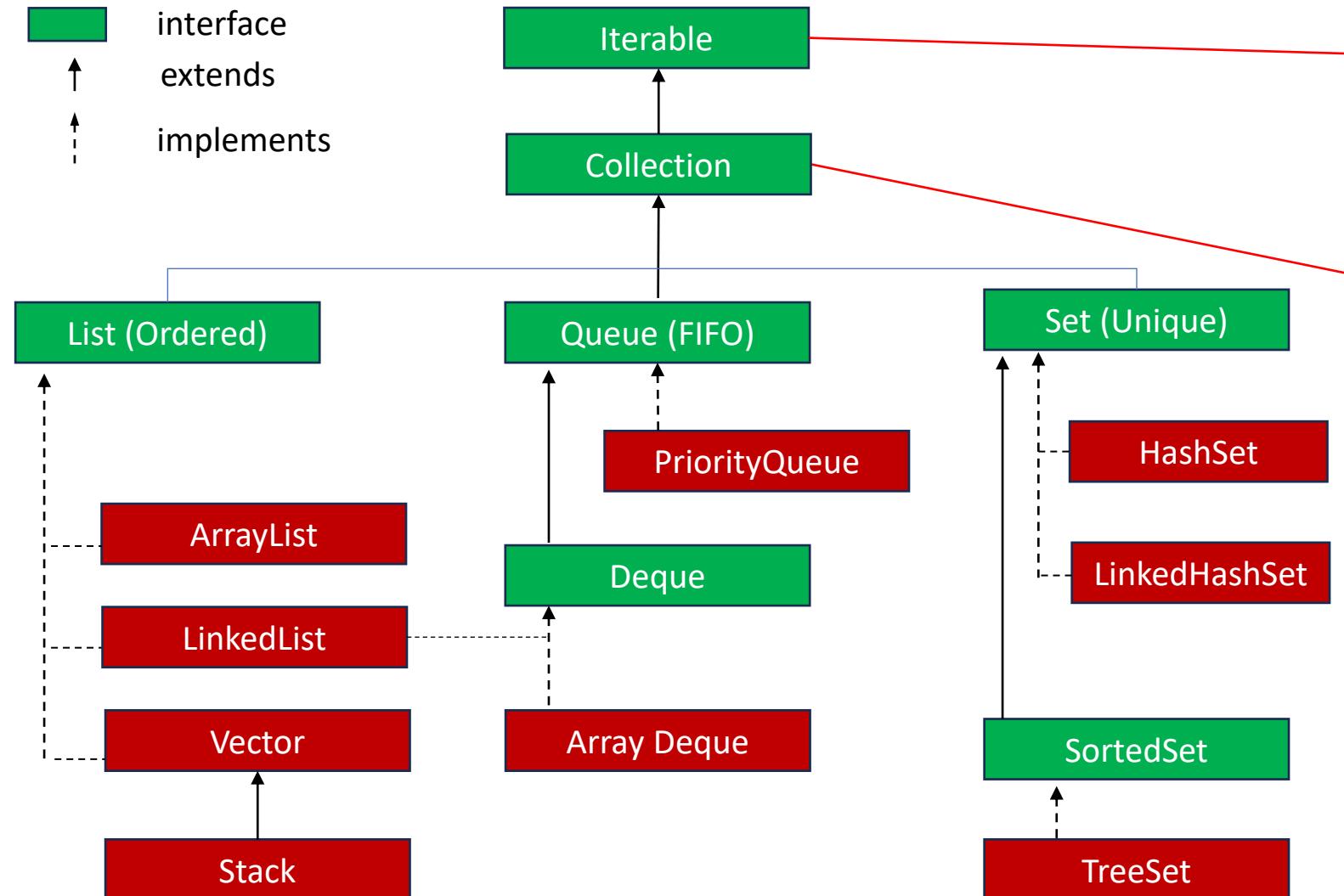


Q. What are Iterable & Collection interfaces?



class
interface
extends
implements

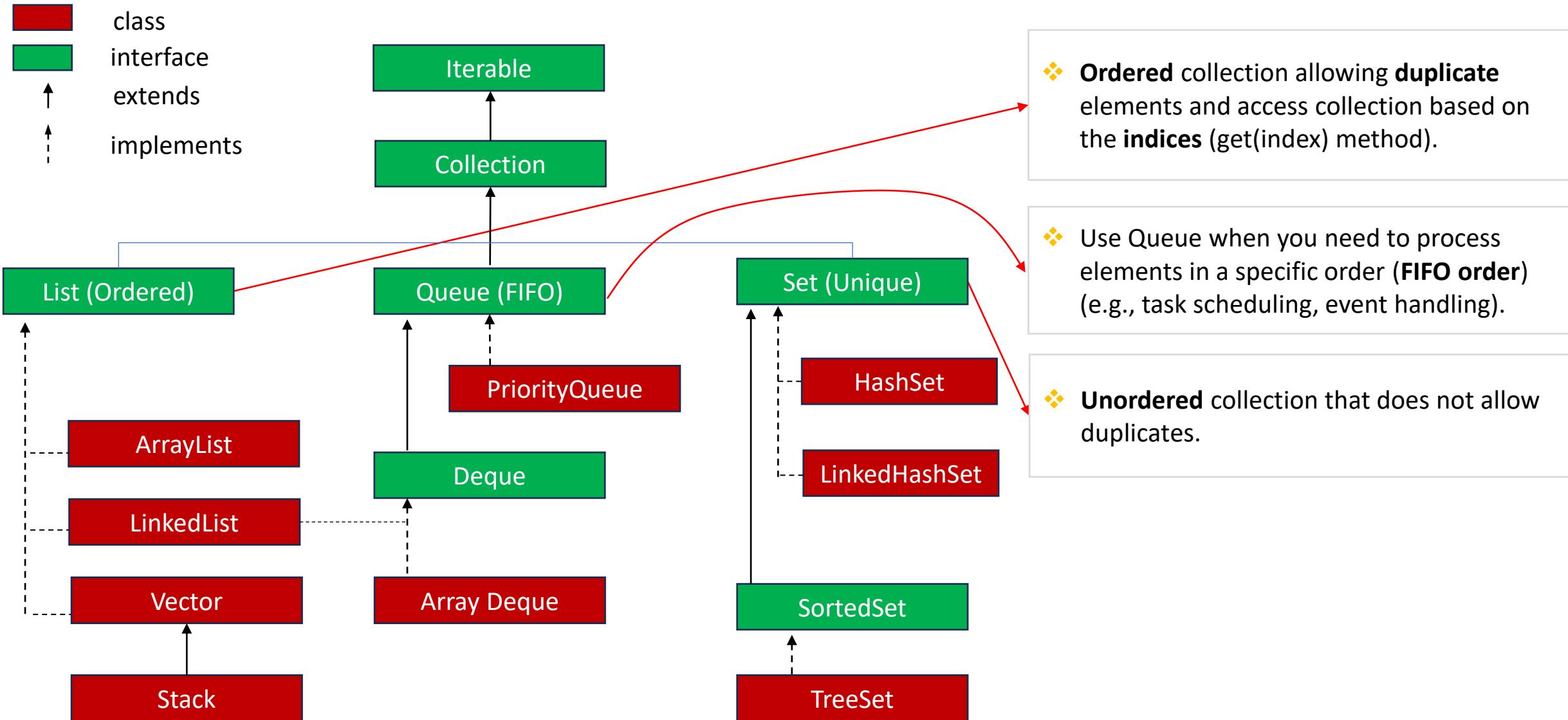
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↑



❖ Iterable is an interface that provides a way to iterate over a collection of elements.

❖ The Collection interface provide common operations like **adding**, **removing**, and **accessing** elements of collection.

Q. What are List, Queue & Set collections? What is the difference between them? **V. IMP.**



Q. What is ArrayList? How to implement it and when to use it?



- ❖ ArrayList is a class that implements the List interface and uses a dynamic array to store elements.
- ❖ Use ArrayList when:
 1. You need a resizable list of elements.
 2. You want to access elements by their index.
 3. You frequently add/ remove elements from the list.

```
// ArrayList Example
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ArrayListEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating an ArrayList of integers
        ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();

        // Adding elements to ArrayList dynamically
        nums.add(10);
        nums.add(20);
        nums.add(30);

        // Accessing and printing ArrayList elements
        System.out.println(nums.get(2)); // Output: 30

        // Removing an element from the ArrayList
        nums.remove(2); // Remove element at index 3

        // Printing ArrayList
        System.out.println(nums); // Output: [10, 20]
    }
}
```

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Q. What are the differences between **Array** and **ArrayList**? **V. IMP.**



```
// Array Example
public class ArrayEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Declaring and initializing
        // an array of integers of fix size 5
        int[] numbers = new int[5];

        // Assigning values to array elements
        numbers[0] = 10;
        numbers[1] = 20;
        numbers[2] = 30;

        // Declaring and initializing an
        // array in single line
        // int[] numbers = {10, 20, 30};

        // Accessing and printing array elements
        System.out.println(numbers[2]);
        // Output: 30
    }
}
```

```
// ArrayList Example
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ArrayListEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating an ArrayList of integers
        ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();

        // Adding elements to ArrayList dynamically
        nums.add(10);
        nums.add(20);
        nums.add(30);

        // Accessing and printing ArrayList elements
        System.out.println(nums.get(2)); // Output: 30

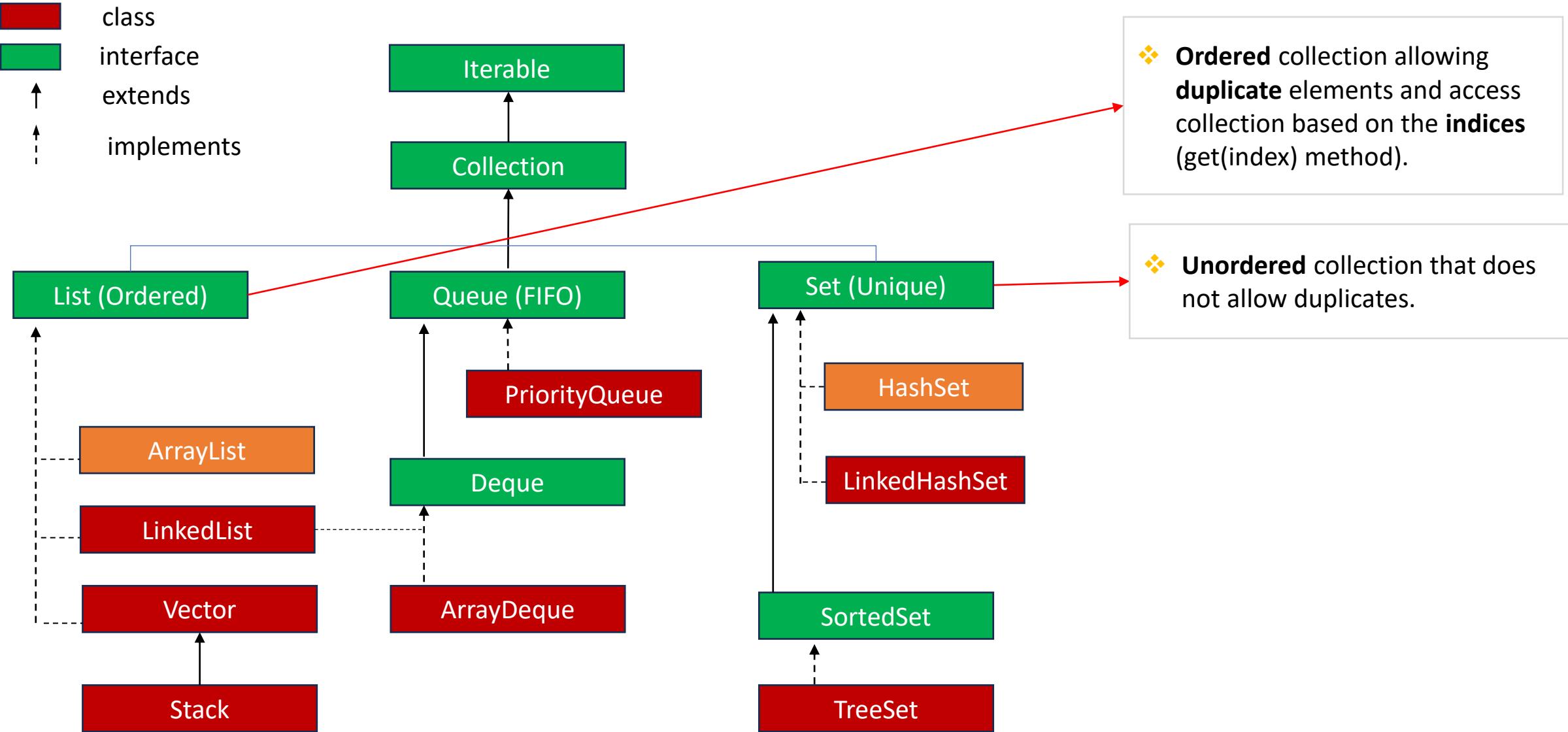
        // Removing an element from the ArrayList
        nums.remove(2); // Remove element at index 3
        // Printing ArrayList
        System.out.println(nums); // Output: [10, 20]
    }
}
```

Q. What are the differences between **Array** and **ArrayList**? **V. IMP.**



Array	ArrayList
1. Fixed size (determined at creation)	Dynamic size (can grow or shrink during runtime)
2. Cannot resize once created	Automatically resizes when elements are added or removed
3. Not part of Java Collections Framework	Part of Java Collections Framework (<code>java.util.ArrayList</code>)
4. Declared using square brackets ([])	Declared and initialized using <code>ArrayList</code> class
5. No built-in methods for adding or removing elements	Provides built-in methods (<code>add()</code> , <code>remove()</code> , <code>get()</code> , <code>size()</code> , etc.) for dynamic operations.

Q. What is HashSet? What are the differences btw ArrayList(List) & HashSet(Set)? **V. IMP.**



Q. What is HashSet? What are the differences btw ArrayList(List) & HashSet(Set)? **V. IMP.**



```
// ArrayList Example
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ArrayListEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating an ArrayList of integers
        ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();

        // Adding elements to ArrayList dynamically
        nums.add(10);
        nums.add(20);
        nums.add(30);

        // Accessing and printing ArrayList elements
        System.out.println(nums.get(2)); // Output: 30

        // Removing an element from the ArrayList
        nums.remove(2); // Remove element at index 3
        // Printing ArrayList
        System.out.println(nums); // Output: [10, 20]
    }
}
```

```
// HashSet Example
import java.util.HashSet;

public class HashSetEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating a HashSet of integers
        HashSet<Integer> numsSet = new HashSet<>();

        // Adding elements to the HashSet
        numsSet.add(10);
        numsSet.add(20);
        numsSet.add(30);
        numsSet.add(20); // duplicate not allowed

        System.out.println(numsSet); // [20, 10, 30]

        // Access a specific element not supported
        numsSet.remove(30); // Removing an element
        System.out.println(numsSet); // [20, 10]
    }
}
```

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Q. What is **HashSet**? What are the differences btw **ArrayList(List)** & **HashSet(Set)**? **V. IMP.**

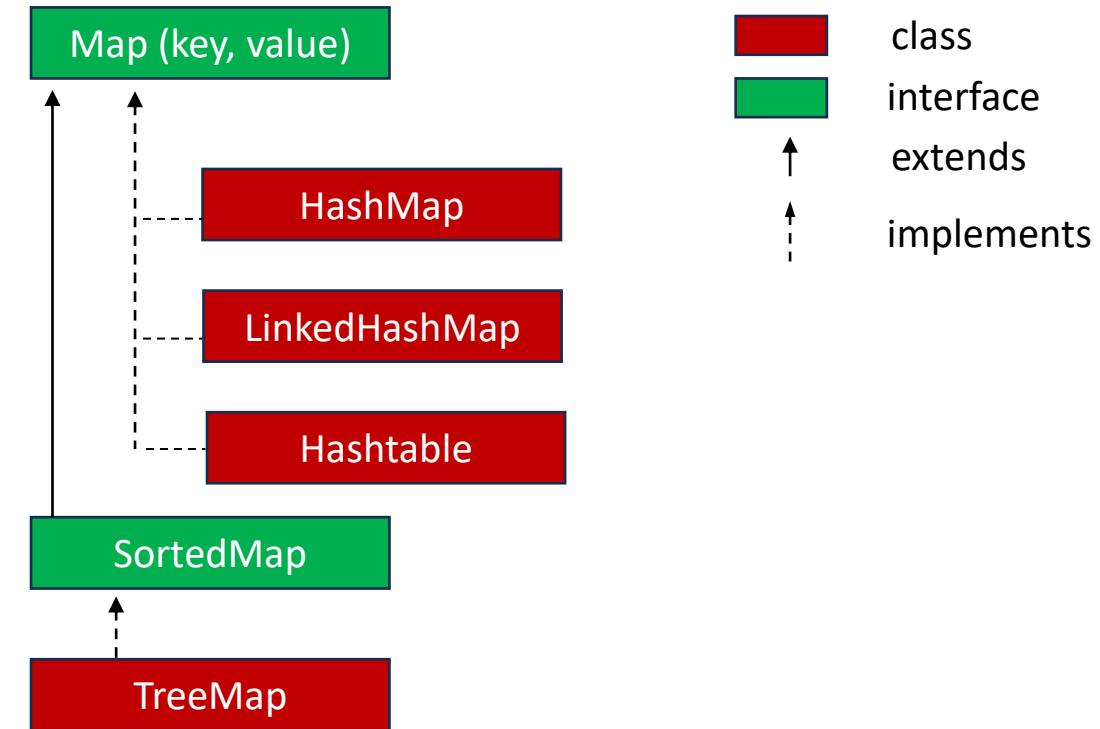
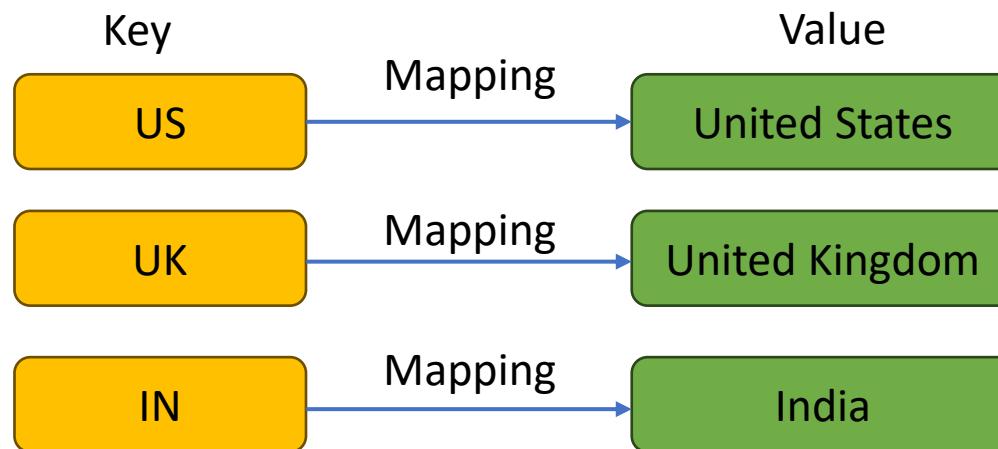


ArrayList	HashSet
1. Implements List interface	Implements Set interface
2. Maintains insertion order	Does not maintain insertion order
3. Allows duplicate elements	Does not allow duplicate elements (stores unique)
4. Supports indexed access (<code>get(index)</code>)	Does not support direct indexed access
5. Ordered iteration based on insertion sequence	Unordered iteration; iteration order not guaranteed

Q. What is Map In Java? Which classes implements Map interface? **V. IMP.**



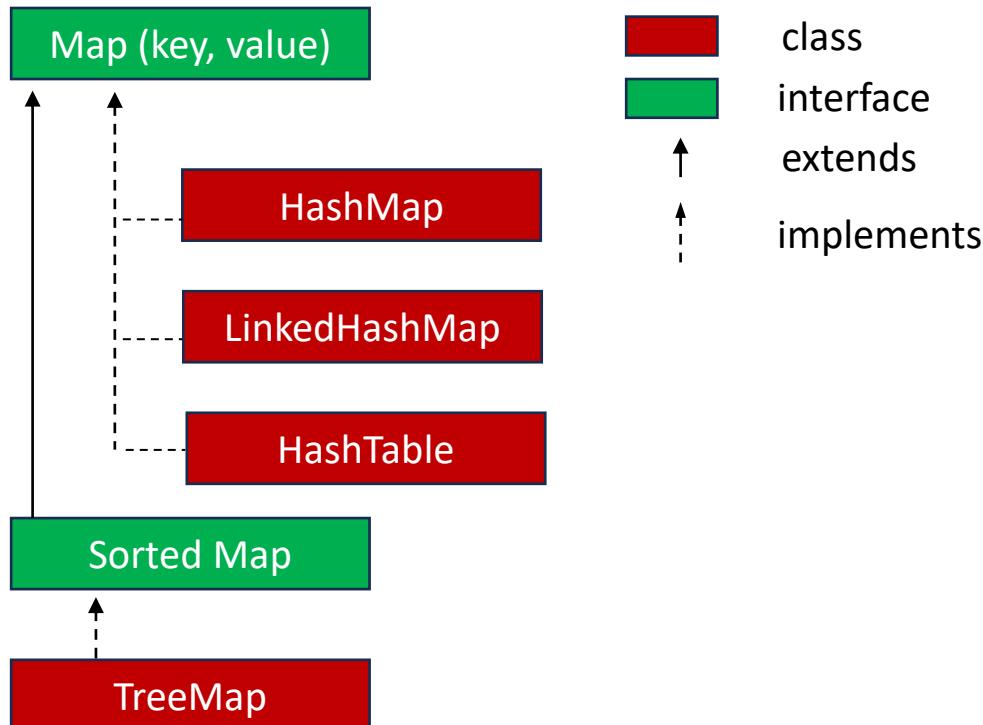
- Map is an interface that represents a collection of **key-value pairs** where each key is unique.



Q. What is HashMap In Java? How to implement it and when to use it?



- ❖ HashMap is a class that implements the Map interface and represents a collection of **key-value pairs**.



```
// HashMap Example
import java.util.HashMap;

public class HashMapEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating a HashMap to store key-value pairs
        HashMap<String, Integer> marks = new HashMap<>();

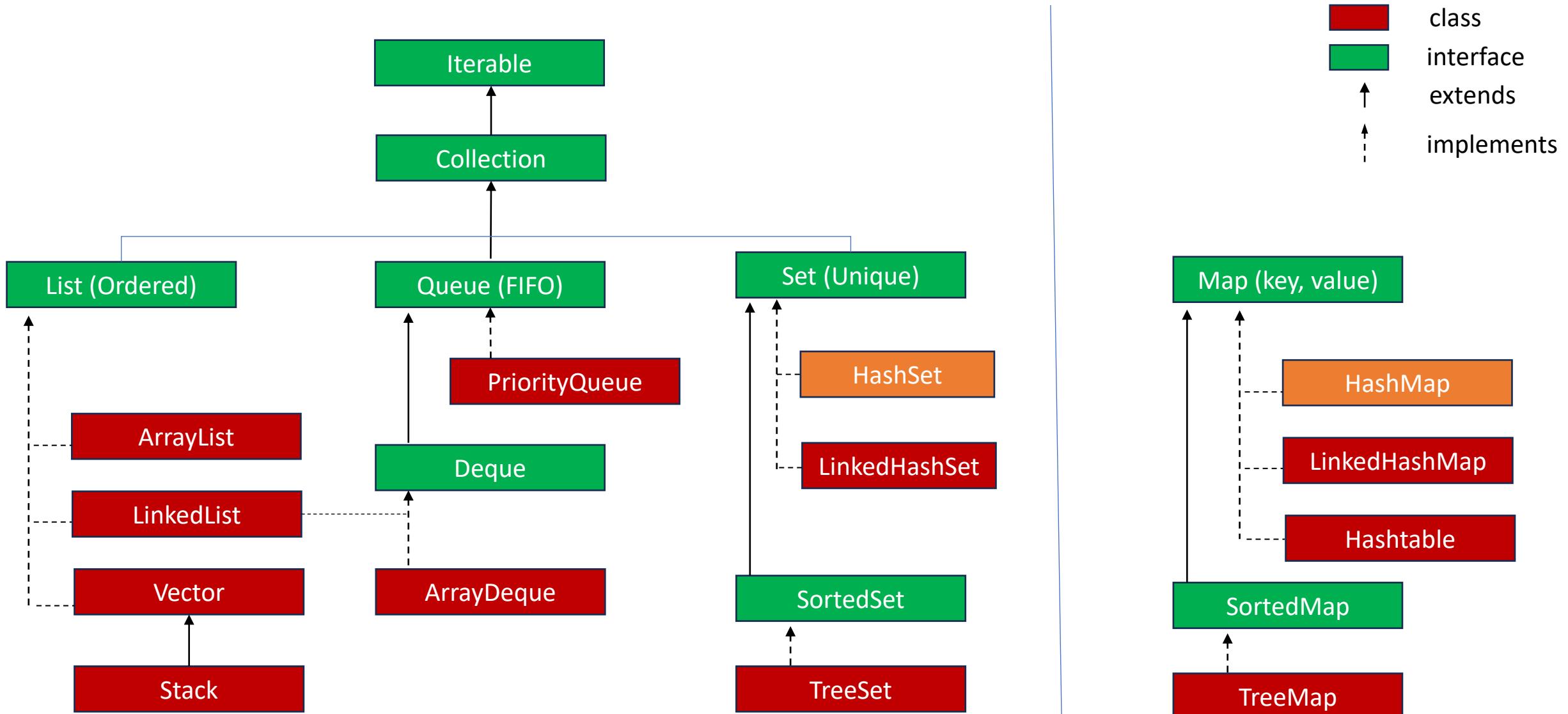
        // Adding key-value pairs to the HashMap
        marks.put("Happy", 33);
        marks.put("Anurag", 34);
        marks.put("Rawat", 35);

        // Accessing and printing HashMap elements
        // (value associated with key "Anurag")
        System.out.println(marks.get("Anurag"));
        // Output: 34

        // Removing an element from the HashMap
        marks.remove("Rawat");
    }
}
```

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Q. What are the differences btw HashSet(Set) and HashMap(Map)?



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Q. What are the differences btw HashSet(Set) and HashMap(Map)?



```
// HashSet Example
import java.util.HashSet;

public class HashSetEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating a HashSet of integers
        HashSet<Integer> numsSet = new HashSet<>();

        // Adding elements to the HashSet
        numsSet.add(10);
        numsSet.add(20);
        numsSet.add(30);
        numsSet.add(20); // duplicate not allowed

        System.out.println(numsSet); // [20, 10, 30]

        // Access a specific element not supported
        numsSet.remove(30); // Removing an element

        System.out.println(numsSet); // [20, 10]
    }
}
```

```
// HashMap Example
import java.util.HashMap;

public class HashMapEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating a HashMap to store key-value pairs
        HashMap<String, Integer> marks = new HashMap<>();

        // Adding key-value pairs to the HashMap
        marks.put("Happy", 33);
        marks.put("Anurag", 34);
        marks.put("Rawat", 35);

        // Accessing and printing HashMap elements
        // (value associated with key "Anurag")
        System.out.println(marks.get("Anurag"));
        // Output: 34

        // Removing an element from the HashMap
        marks.remove("Rawat");
    }
}
```

Q. What are the differences btw HashSet(Set) and HashMap(Map)?



HashSet	HashMap
Does not allow duplicates	
Does not maintain insertion order	
Uses hashing mechanism to store elements	
1. HashSet is used to store a collection of individual elements.	HashMap is used to store key-value pairs.
2. HashSet Implements Set interface	HashMap Implements Map interface



18. Collections - Advanced

Q. What is LinkedList in Java? What are Singly and Doubly linked list? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to implement LinkedList? Difference between ArrayList & LinkedList?

Q. What is the difference between ArrayList & LinkedList? When to use what?

Q. What are Collections? What is the difference between Collection and Collections? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is TreeSet in Java? What is the difference between HashSet and TreeSet?

Q. What is the difference between HashSet and TreeSet?

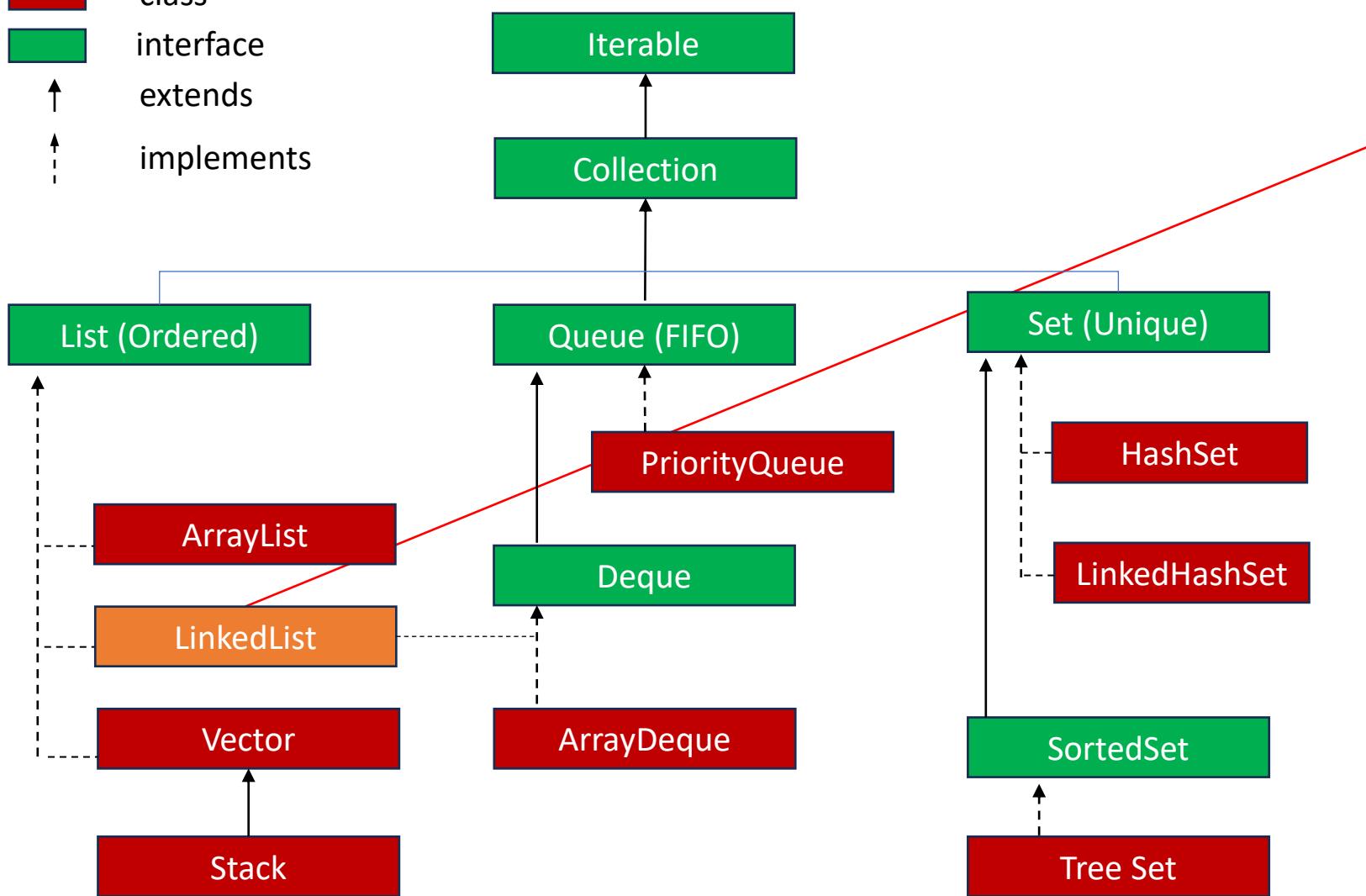
Q. What is the difference between HashMap and HashTable? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the advantages of using collections?

Q. What is **LinkedList** in Java? What are Singly and Doubly linked list? **V. IMP.**



class
interface
extends
implements

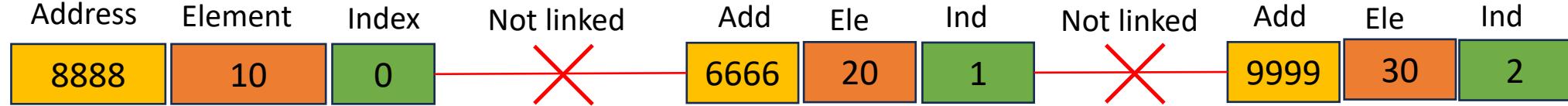


❖ **LinkedList** in Java is a doubly linked list implementation of the List interface. It consists of nodes where each node contains a reference to the next and previous node.

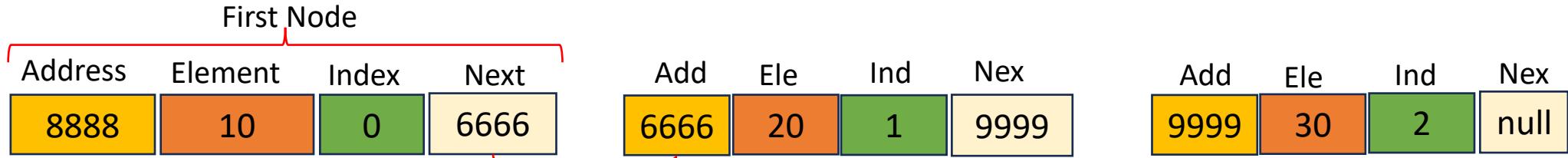
Q. What is **LinkedList** in Java? What are Singly and Doubly linked list? **V. IMP.**



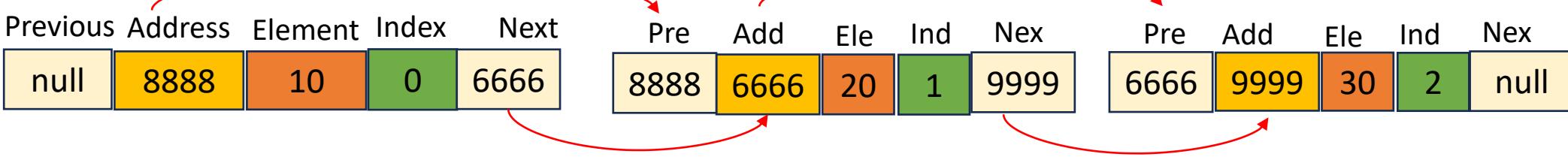
ArrayList
[10, 20, 30]



Singly LinkedList
[10, 20, 30]
(Not in Java)



Doubly LinkedList
[10, 20, 30]
(Linked List in Java)



- ❖ An ArrayList is a contiguous block of memory that directly contains the data elements.
- ❖ A singly linked list consists of list of nodes, each containing a data element and a reference to the next node.
- ❖ A doubly linked list consists of list of nodes, each containing a data element & a reference to the next & previous node.

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Q. How to implement **LinkedList**? Difference between **ArrayList** & **LinkedList**?



```
// ArrayList Example
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ArrayListEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating an ArrayList of integers
        ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();

        // Adding elements to ArrayList dynamically
        nums.add(10);
        nums.add(20);
        nums.add(30);

        // Accessing and printing ArrayList elements
        System.out.println(nums.get(2)); // 30

        // Removing an element from the ArrayList
        nums.remove(2); // Remove element at index 2
    }
}
```

```
// LinkedList Example
import java.util.LinkedList;

public class LinkedListEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating a LinkedList of integers
        LinkedList<Integer> nums = new LinkedList<>();

        // Adding elements to LinkedList dynamically
        nums.add(10);
        nums.add(20);
        nums.add(30);

        // Accessing and printing LinkedList elements
        System.out.println(nums.get(2)); // 30

        // Removing an element from the LinkedList
        nums.remove(2); // Remove element at index 2
    }
}
```

Q. What is the difference between **ArrayList** & **LinkedList**? When to use what?



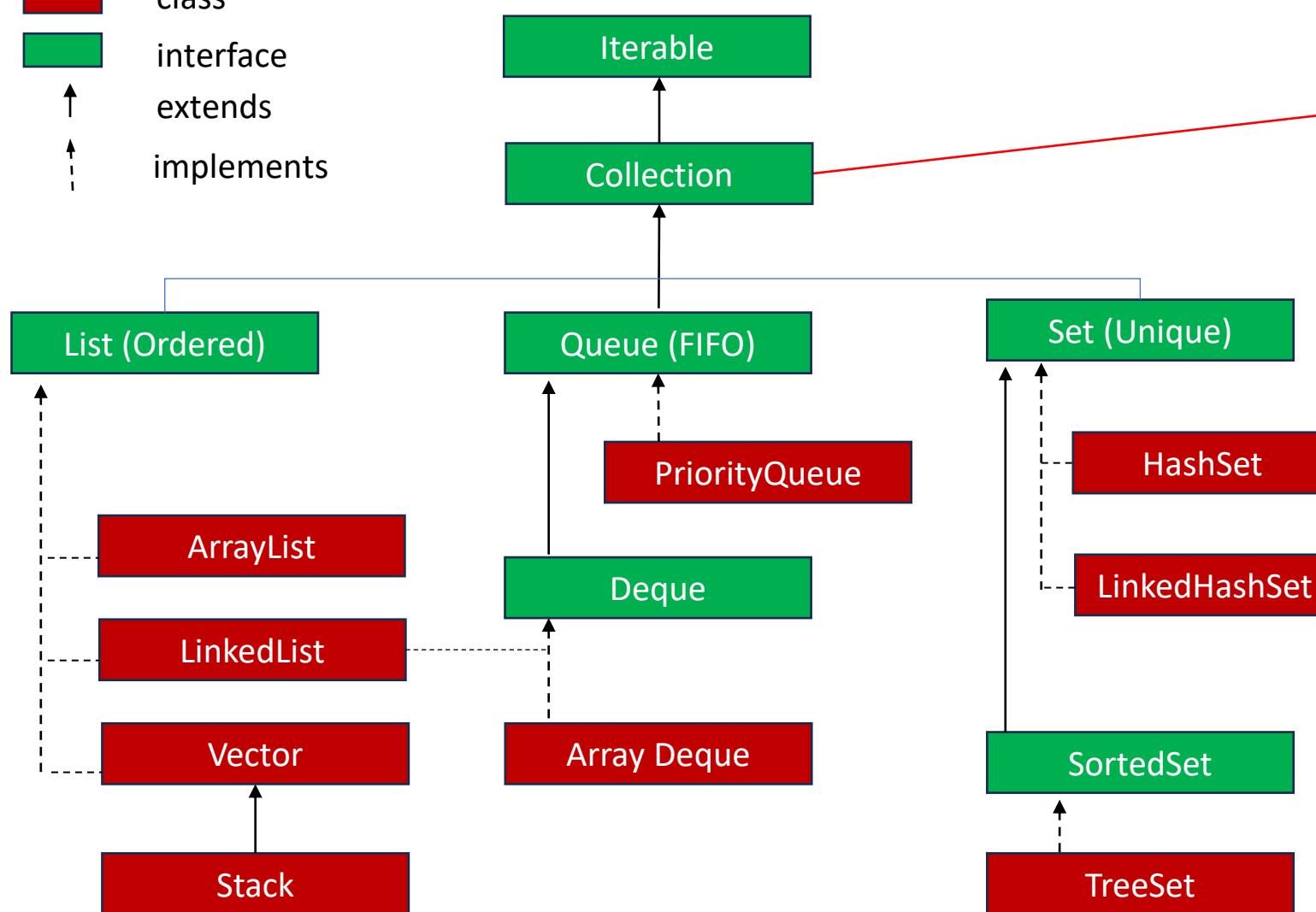
ArrayList	LinkedList
1. Resizable array	Doubly linked list with previous and next node references.
2. Efficient using index-based retrieval	Inefficient for random access
3. Slower for insertions/removals in the middle (shifts elements)	Faster ($O(1)$) for insertions/removals in the middle (adjusts links)
4. More memory efficient for storing large lists.	Less memory efficient due to node overhead
5. Faster iteration due to contiguous memory layout	Slower iteration due to node traversal

Q. What are Collections? What is the difference between Collection and Collections?



class
interface
extends
implements

↑
↑



- ❖ The Collection interface provide common operations like **adding**, **removing**, and **accessing elements of collection**.

Q. What are Collections? What is the difference between Collection and Collections?



- ❖ Collections is a utility class in Java that contains static methods for working with collections. For example, Collections.sort(objectArrayList)

```
// Collections Example
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;

public class CollectionsEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();
        numbers.add(5);
        numbers.add(2);
        numbers.add(8);

        // Sorts the list
        Collections.sort(numbers);
        System.out.println(numbers); // Output: [2, 5, 8]

        // Reversing the order of elements
        Collections.reverse(numbers);
        System.out.println(numbers); // Output: [8, 5, 2]

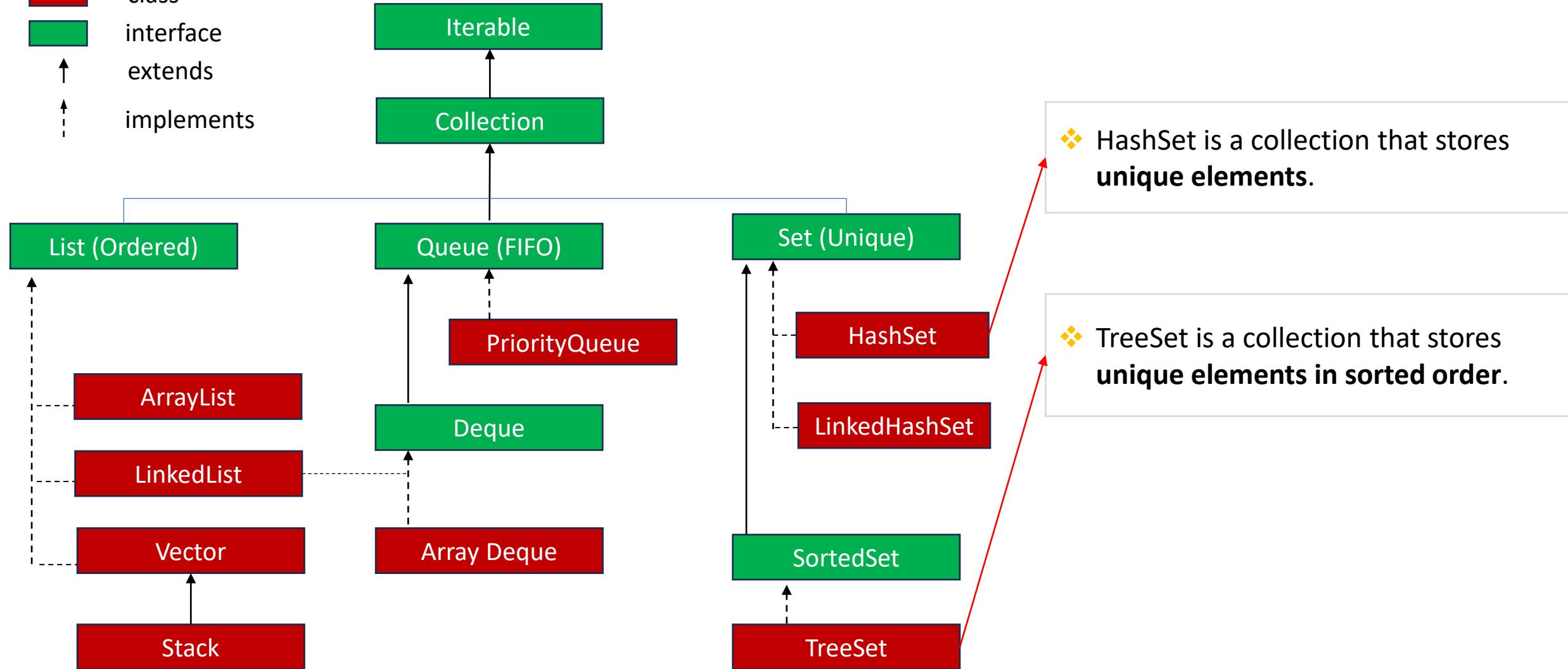
        // Search for an element in the list
        int index = Collections.binarySearch(numbers, 5);
        System.out.println(index); // 1
    }
}
```

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Q. What is TreeSet in Java? What is the difference between HashSet and TreeSet?



class
 interface
↑ extends
↑ implements



❖ HashSet is a collection that stores **unique elements**.

❖ TreeSet is a collection that stores **unique elements in sorted order**.

Q. What is TreeSet in Java? What is the difference between HashSet and TreeSet?



```
// HashSet Example
import java.util.HashSet;

public class HashSetEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating a HashSet of integers
        HashSet<Integer> numsSet = new HashSet<>();

        // Adding elements to the HashSet
        numsSet.add(10);
        numsSet.add(20);
        numsSet.add(30);

        // Accessing elements in the HashSet
        System.out.println(numsSet); // [20, 10, 30]

        // Accessing a specific element
        // (not supported by Set directly)

        // Removing an element from the HashSet
        numsSet.remove(30);
    }
}
```

```
// TreeSet Example
import java.util.TreeSet;

public class TreeSetEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating a TreeSet of integers
        TreeSet<Integer> numsSet = new TreeSet<>();

        // Adding elements to the TreeSet
        numsSet.add(20);
        numsSet.add(10);
        numsSet.add(30);

        // Accessing elements in the TreeSet
        System.out.println(numsSet); // [10, 20, 30]

        // Accessing a specific element
        // (not supported by Set directly)

        // Removing an element from the TreeSet
        numsSet.remove(30);
    }
}
```

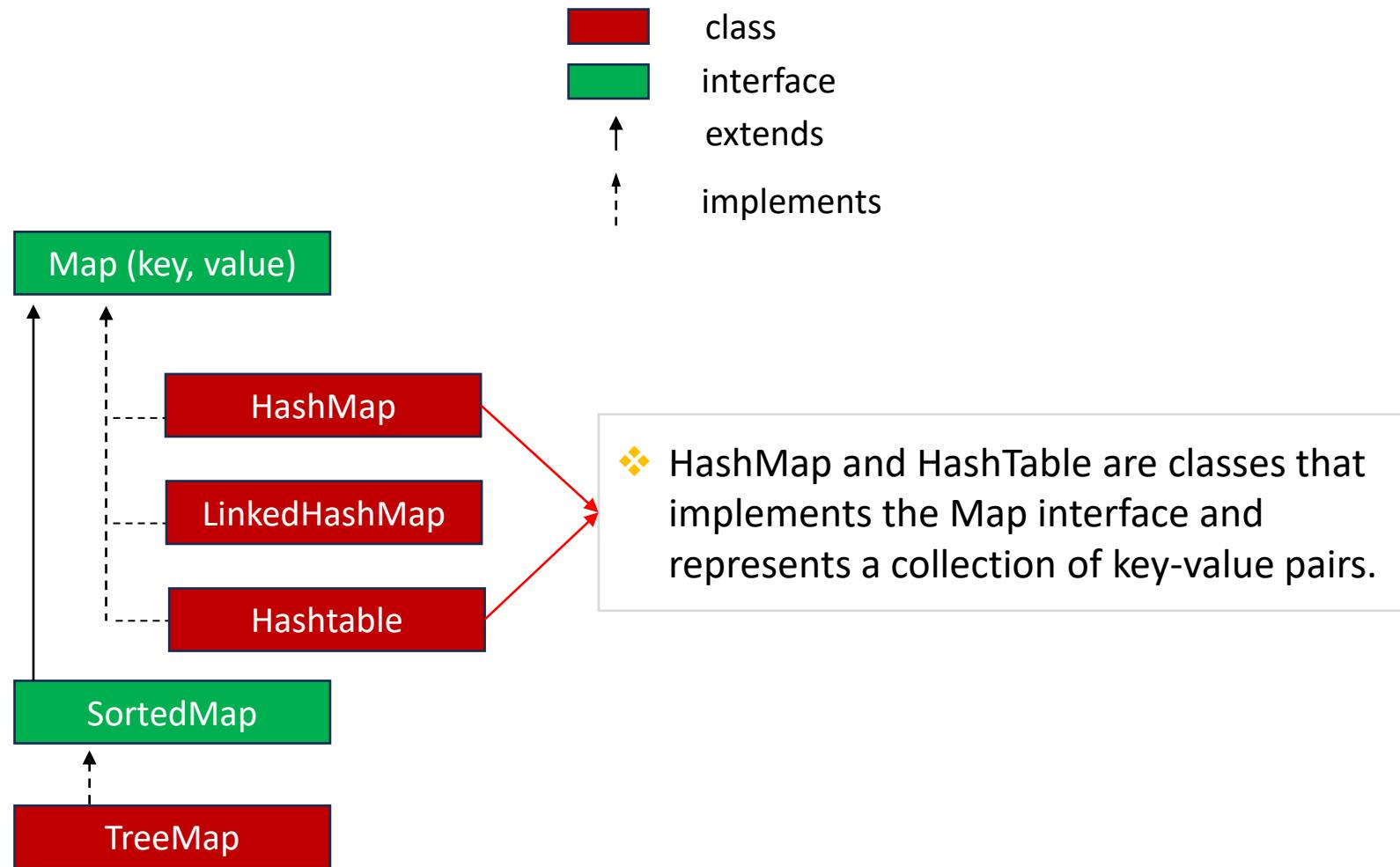
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Q. What is the difference between **HashSet** and **TreeSet**?



HashSet	TreeSet
Does not allow duplicate elements	
No direct support for accessing by index	
1. Does not maintain any specific order	Maintains elements in sorted (natural) order
2. Unpredictable order (based on hash codes)	Iterates in sorted (ascending) order
3. Used when uniqueness of elements are required	Used when uniqueness of elements in sorted order is required
4. Generally lower memory overhead	Potentially higher memory overhead

Q. What is the difference between **HashMap** and **HashTable**?



Q. What is the difference between **HashMap** and **HashTable**?



```
// HashMap Example
import java.util.HashMap;

public class HashMapEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating a HashMap to store key-value pairs
        HashMap<String, Integer> marks = new HashMap<>();

        // Adding key-value pairs to the HashMap
        marks.put("Happy", 33);
        marks.put("Anurag", 34);
        marks.put("Rawat", 35);

        // Accessing and printing HashMap elements
        // (value associated with key "Anurag")
        System.out.println(marks.get("Anurag"));
        // Output: 34

        // Removing an element from the HashMap
        marks.remove("Rawat");
    }
}
```

```
// HashTable Example
import java.util.Hashtable;

public class HashTableEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Creating Hashtable to store key-value pairs
        Hashtable<String, Integer> marks = new Hashtable<>();

        // Adding key-value pairs to the Hashtable
        marks.put("Happy", 33);
        marks.put("Anurag", 34);
        marks.put("Rawat", 35);

        // Accessing and printing Hashtable elements
        // (value associated with key "Anurag")
        System.out.println(marks.get("Anurag"));
        // Output: 34

        // Removing an element from the Hashtable
        marks.remove("Rawat");
    }
}
```

Q. What is the difference between **HashMap** and **HashTable**?



HashMap	HashTable
1. Allows one null key and multiple null values	Does not allow null keys or values
2. Not synchronized, not thread-safe	Synchronized, thread-safe
3. Generally faster (no synchronization overhead)	Slower due to synchronization overhead
4. Use in single-threaded applications	Use in multi-threaded applications

Q. What are the advantages of using collections? **V. IMP.**



1. Grouping of Elements:

Collections allow you to group multiple elements into a single entity.

2. Dynamic Size:

Collections can grow or shrink dynamically based on the number of elements they contain, unlike traditional arrays whose size is fixed.

3. Ready-to-Use Data Structures

Java collections framework provides a set of ready-to-use data structures (such as lists, sets, maps, queues, etc.)

4. Efficient Manipulation:

Collections offer methods to add, remove, and modify elements efficiently, without needing to handle low-level details.

5. Improved Code Quality

By using collections, developers can write cleaner, more modular, and reusable code, leading to better software design and maintenance.



19. Multithreading - Overview

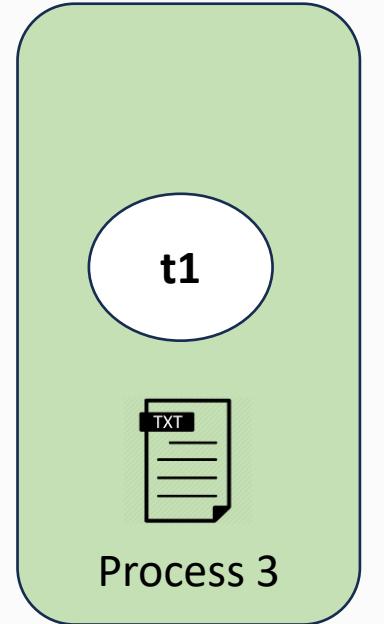
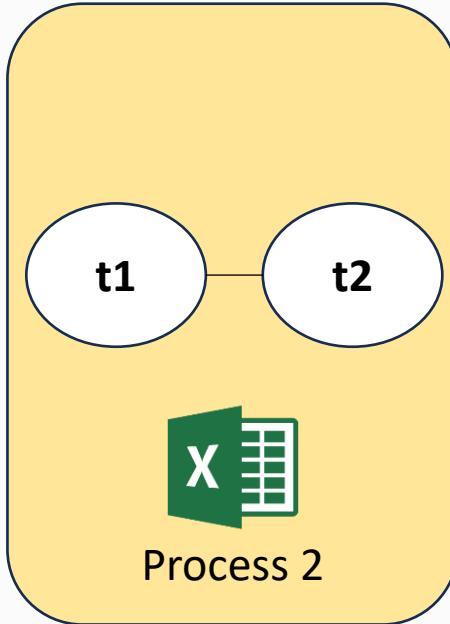
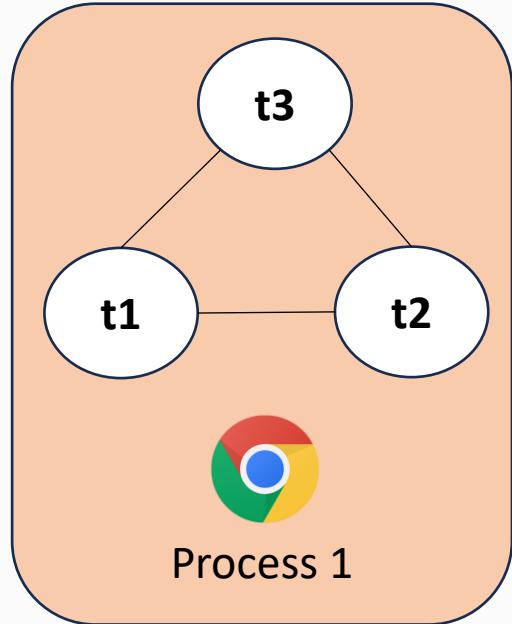
Q. What is Process and Thread? What is the difference between them?

Q. What is the difference between Process and Thread?

Q. Explain Multithreading? What is the advantage of it? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Main Thread & Daemon Thread in Java?

Q. What is Process and Thread? What is the difference between them?



Operating System (Software)

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Q. What is the difference between **Process** and **Thread**?

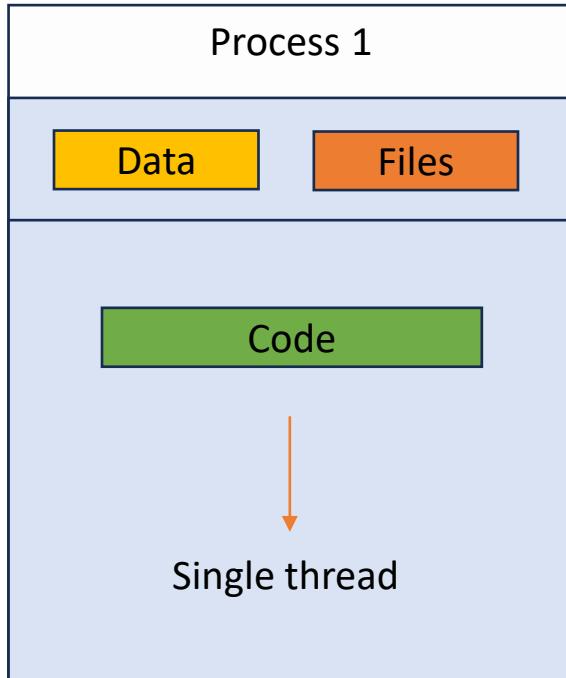


Process	Thread
1. A process is an instance of a program with its own memory space and system resources.	A thread is the smallest unit of process, that shares memory and resources with other threads within the same process.
2. Processes are independent of each other. Changes in one process do not affect other processes.	Threads are not independent ; they share resources such as memory, files, and I/O with other threads within the same process.

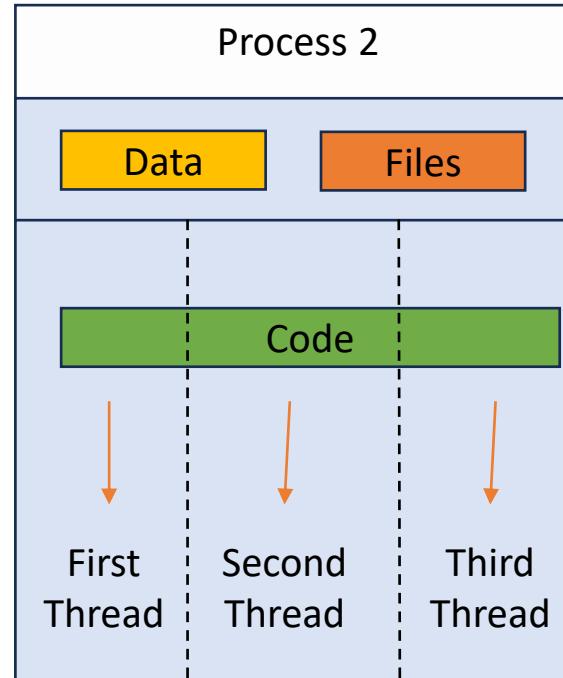
Q. Explain Multithreading? What is the advantage of it? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ **Definition:** Multithreading refers to the ability to execute multiple threads of code **concurrently** within a single process.
- ❖ **Advantage:** Multithreading allows you to perform multiple tasks simultaneously, which can increase the performance.



Single process 1 with single thread



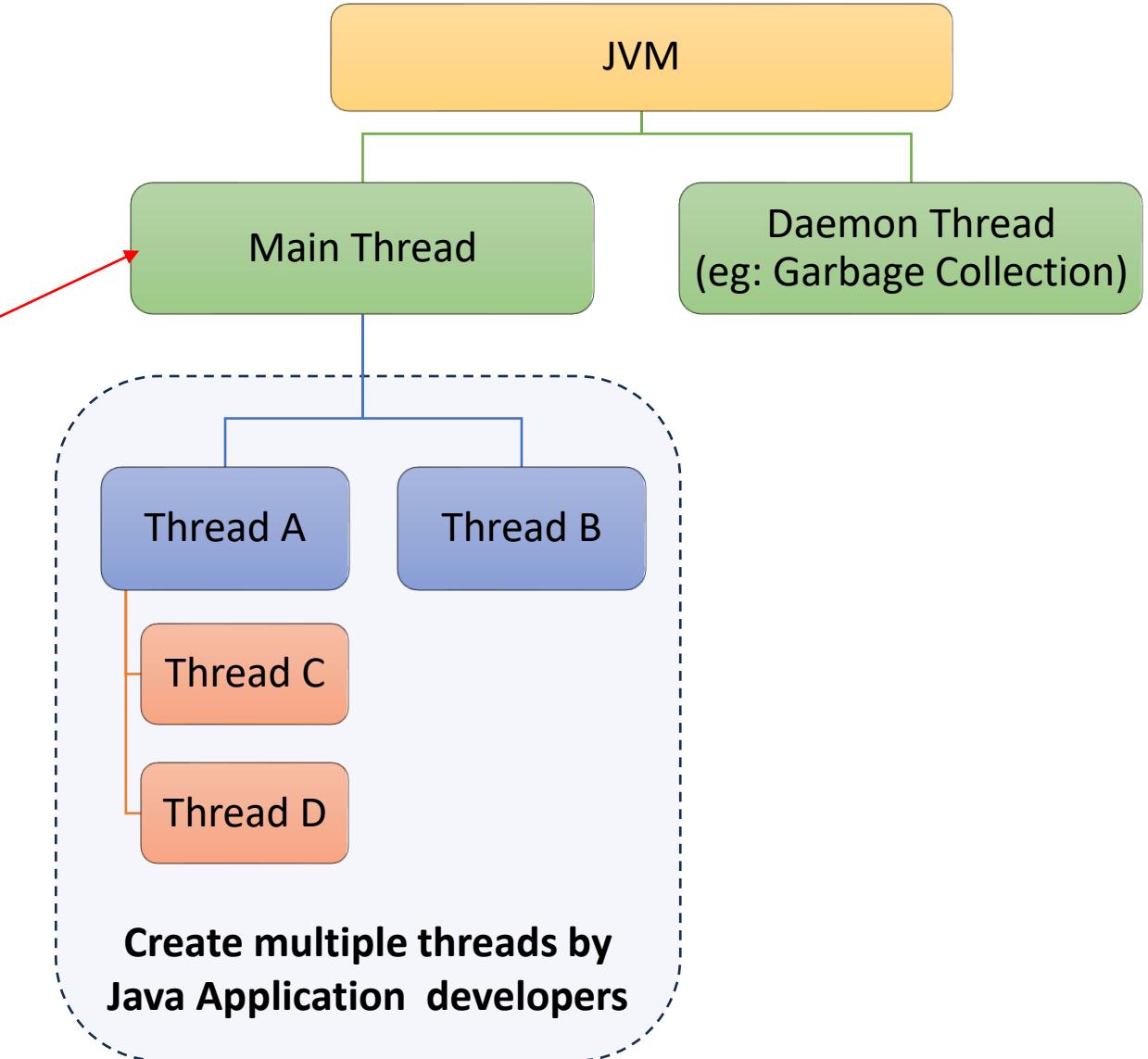
Single process 2 with multiple threads

Q. What is Main Thread & Daemon Thread in Java?



- ❖ Main Thread is the primary thread created by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) which executes the main() method.
- ❖ Daemon threads are background threads that provide supporting services. For example, Garbage Collection.

```
// Main Thread executed by JVM  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
  
}
```





20. Multithreading - Implementation

Q. In how many ways we can implement multithreading in Java? **V. IMP.**

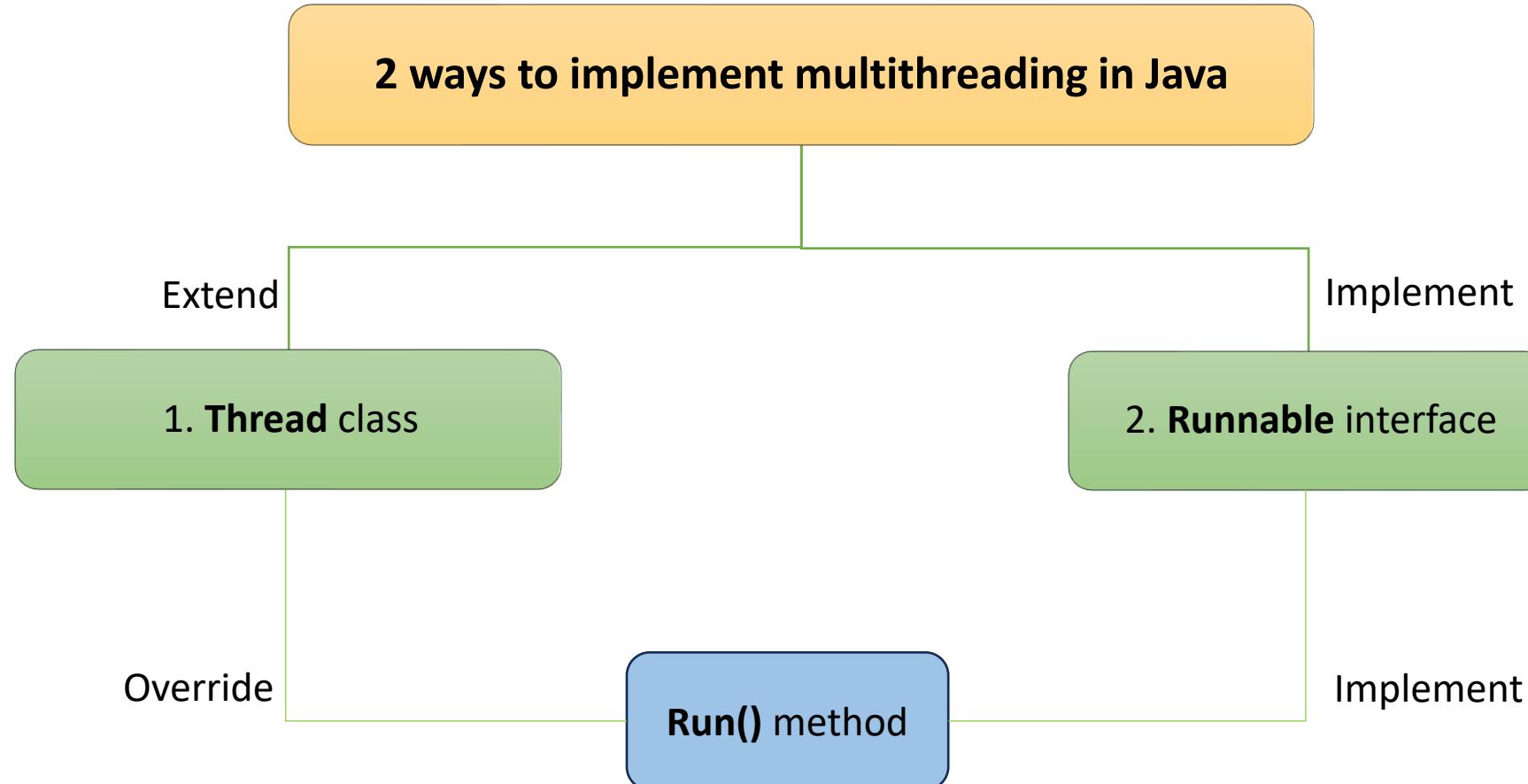
Q. How to implement multithreading using Thread class?

Q. How to implement multithreading using Runnable Interface? **V. IMP.**

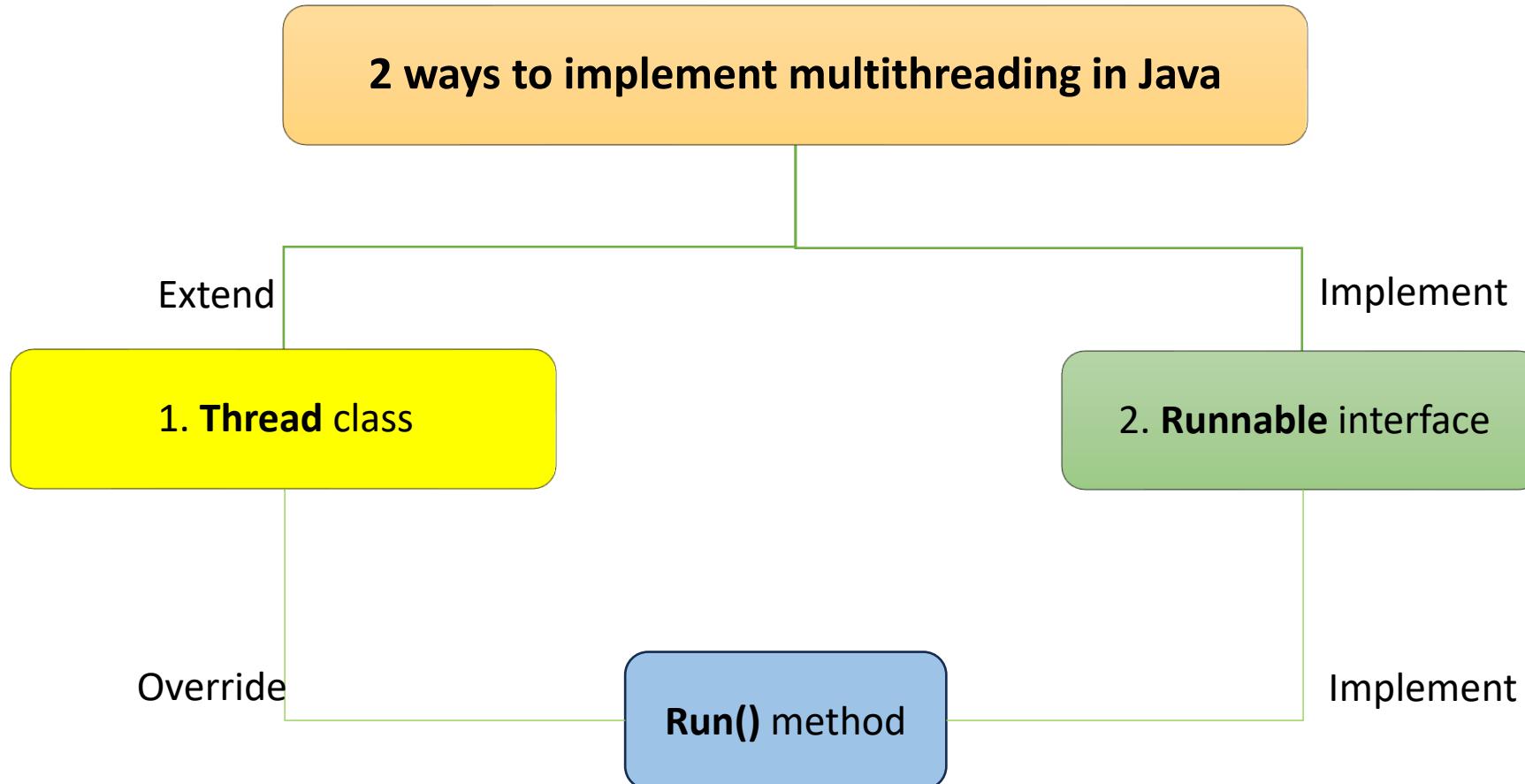
Q. What is the differences between Thread class & Runnable interface? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are some important methods of Thread class?

Q. In how many ways we can implement multithreading in Java? **V. IMP.**



Q. How to implement multithreading using **Thread class**?



Q. How to implement multithreading using Thread class?



❖ Steps to implement multithreading using Thread class:

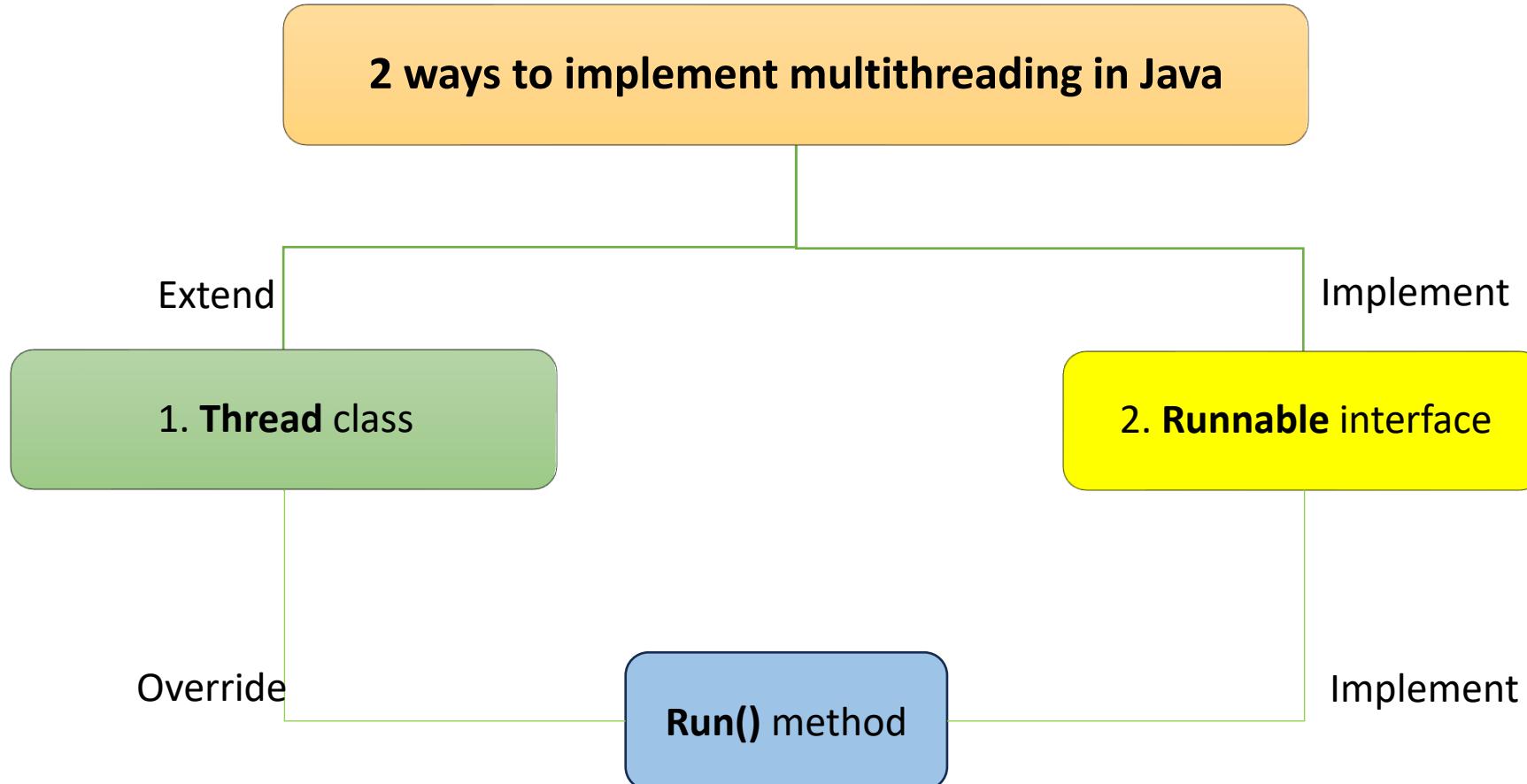
1. Define a class that extends Thread class.
2. Override the run() method with the code you want to run concurrently.
3. Instantiate the subclass and call its start() method to initiate the thread's execution.
4. The run() method will execute concurrently in a separate thread.

Second Thread

Main Thread

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {  
  
    // @Override (Optional)  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Second Thread");  
    }  
  
    // Main thread started  
    public static void main() {  
        // Create a new thread  
        MyThread thread1 = new MyThread();  
  
        // Start a new thread  
        thread1.start();  
  
        // Main thread continues execution  
        System.out.println("Main Thread");  
    }  
}
```

Q. How to implement multithreading using **Runnable Interface**? **V. IMP.**



Q. How to implement multithreading using Runnable Interface? **V. IMP.**



```
public class MyThread extends Thread {  
  
    // @Override (Optional)  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread2");  
    }  
  
    // Main thread entry point  
    public static void main() {  
  
        //Create new thread  
        MyThread thread1 = new MyThread();  
  
        // Start a new thread  
        thread1.start();  
  
        // Main thread continues execution  
        System.out.println("Main Thread");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {  
  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread2");  
    }  
  
    // Main thread entry point  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Create a new instance of MyRunnable  
        MyRunnable myRunnable = new MyRunnable();  
  
        // Create a new thread passing myRunnable  
        // as the Runnable target  
        Thread thread1 = new Thread(myRunnable);  
  
        // Start the newly created thread  
        thread1.start();  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the differences between Thread class & Runnable interface? V. IMP.



```
public class MyThread extends Thread {  
  
    // @Override (Optional)  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread2");  
    }  
  
    // Main thread entry point  
    public static void main() {  
  
        //Create new thread  
        MyThread thread1 = new MyThread();  
  
        // Start a new thread  
        thread1.start();  
  
        // Main thread continues execution  
        System.out.println("Main Thread");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {  
  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread2");  
    }  
  
    // Main thread entry point  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        // Create a new instance of MyRunnable  
        MyRunnable myRunnable = new MyRunnable();  
  
        // Create a new thread passing myRunnable  
        // as the Runnable target  
        Thread thread1 = new Thread(myRunnable);  
  
        // Start the newly created thread  
        thread1.start();  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the differences between Thread class & Runnable interface? V. IMP.

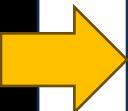


Thread class	Runnable interface
Both are used for implementing multi-threading	
1. Extends Thread class directly	Implements Runnable interface
2. Your class can extend only one Thread class due to the limitation of multiple inheritance.	Your class can implement multiple interfaces along with Runnable interface. 
3. Different Thread instances are required for different threads.	Same Runnable instance can be used for multiple threads 
4. Less flexible	More flexible for managing tasks independently of threads

Q. What are some important methods of Thread class?



```
public class ThreadMethodsEx extends Thread {  
  
    // @Override (Optional)  
    public void run() { // Another thread started  
concurrently  
        String threadName =  
Thread.currentThread().getName();  
        System.out.println("ThreadMethodsEx: " +  
threadName);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ThreadMethodsEx thread = new  
ThreadMethodsEx();  
  
        // 1. Start the thread  
        thread.start();  
  
        // 2. Check thread status: true/ false  
        if (thread.isAlive()) { // true  
            System.out.println("Thread is running");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
// 3. Get thread state: NEW/ RUNNABLE/ BLOCKED/  
WAITING/ TERMINATED  
Thread.State state = thread.getState();  
System.out.println(state); // RUNNABLE  
  
// 4. Get thread priority: 1 to 10  
System.out.println(thread.getPriority()); // 5  
  
// 5. Set thread priority: MAX_PRIORITY = 10  
thread.setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY);  
  
// 6. Get thread priority  
System.out.println(thread.getPriority()); // 10  
  
try {  
    // 7. Thread Sleeping(waiting/ pause)  
    Thread.sleep(1000); // Sleep for milliseconds  
} catch (InterruptedException e) {  
    System.out.println("Thread sleeping");  
}  
}  
}
```

21. Generics - Basics

Q. What is the role of **Generics** in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is a **Generic method**? How to implement Generic method? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is a **Generic class**? How to implement Generic class? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are **type parameters** and **type arguments**? What is T in Generic class?

Q. When to use Generic method and when to use Generic class in Java?

Q. What is the role of **Generics** in Java? **V. IMP.**

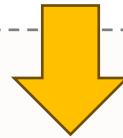


- ❖ Generics provide a way to define classes, interfaces, and methods that can work with **any data type**.

Compare (class without generics)

- `areEqual(int num1, int num2)`
- `areEqual(String str1, String str2)`

Different methods for handling different types



Generic version

Compare (class with generic methods)

- `areEqual(T arg1, T arg2)`

Same method for handling different types (less code)



Different screwdrivers for handling different needles



Same screwdriver for handling different needles

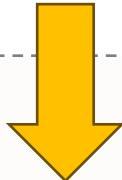
Q. What is a **Generic method**? How to implement Generic method? **V. IMP.**



Compare (class without generics)

- `areEqual(int num1, int num2)`
- `areEqual(String str1, String str2)`

Different methods for handling
different types



Generic version

Compare (class with generic methods)

- `areEqual(T arg1, T arg2)`

Same method for handling
different types (less code)

Q. What is a **Generic method**? How to implement Generic method? **V. IMP.**



```
// Without Generics
public class Compare {
    public boolean areEqual(int value1, int value2) {
        return value1 == value2;
    }

    // Overloaded method to handle string type
    public boolean areEqual(String value1, String
    value2) {
        return value1 == value2;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Compare comp = new Compare();
        // Comparing integers
        boolean intResult = comp.areEqual(10, 10);
        System.out.println(intResult); // Output: true

        // Comparing strings will not work
        // because areEqual method is not type safe
        boolean strResult = comp.areEqual("ab", "ab");
        System.out.println(strResult); // Output: true
    }
}
```

```
// With Generics
public class GenericMethodEx {

    // Generic method to compare two values of type T
    public <T> boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {
        return value1 == value2;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GenericMethodEx comp = new GenericMethodEx();

        // Comparing integers using generics
        boolean intResult = comp.areEqual(10, 10);
        System.out.println(intResult); // Output: true

        // Comparing strings using generics
        boolean strResult = comp.areEqual("ab", "ab");
        System.out.println(strResult); // Output: true
    }
}
```

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Q. What is a **Generic class**? How to implement Generic class?



❖ To implement a generic class:

1. Use <T> after the class name.
2. Use the type parameter (T) with the methods inside the class.
3. Instantiate the generic class with specific types.

```
public class GenericClassEx<T> {  
  
    public boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 == value2;  
    }  
  
    public boolean notEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 != value2;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        GenericClassEx<Integer> intComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean intResult = intComp.areEqual(10, 10);  
        System.out.println(intResult); // Output: true  
  
        GenericClassEx<String> strComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean strResult = strComp.areEqual("ab", "ab");  
        System.out.println(strResult); // Output: true  
  
        boolean strNotEqualResult = strComp.notEqual("ab", "xy");  
        System.out.println(strNotEqualResult); // Output: true  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What are type parameters and type arguments? What is T in Generic class?



- ❖ T is the type parameter.
- ❖ Type parameter(T) is a placeholder for type which allows class to be generic. Meaning T can hold any specified type.
- ❖ T identifier is commonly used for Type parameter, but you can use any X, Y, Z etc.

- ❖ Type arguments are the actual types when creating instances of the generic classes.

```
public class GenericClassEx<T> {  
    public boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 == value2;  
    }  
  
    public boolean notEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 != value2;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        GenericClassEx<Integer> intComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean intResult = intComp.areEqual(10, 10);  
        System.out.println(intResult); // Output: true  
  
        GenericClassEx<String> strComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean strResult = strComp.areEqual("ab", "ab");  
        System.out.println(strResult); // Output: true  
  
        boolean strNotEqualResult = strComp.notEqual("ab", "xy");  
        System.out.println(strNotEqualResult); // Output: true  
    }  
}
```

Q. When to use Generic method and when to use Generic class in Java?



When to use Generic method?

- If you only need the generic type within a single method or a few methods only.

When to use Generic class?

- If you only need the generic type within all the methods of that class.

22. Generics - Advanced

Q. What are bounded type parameters in generics?

Q. Can primitive types be used as type arguments in generics?

Q. How to use Generics with Collections?

Q. What is Type Safety? How generics provide type safety?

Q. What is Type casting? How generics eliminates type casting?

Q. What are the advantages of using Generics? **V. IMP.**



Q. What are bounded type parameters in generics?

- ❖ Bounded type parameters in generics allow you to restrict the types that can be used as arguments for a type parameter in a generic class.
- ❖ For example, T extends Number means when the instance of BoundedTypeEx is created, then only integer can be the type.
- ❖ Bounded type parameter provide type safety and compile time error checking's, but it restricts the type flexibility.

```
// Bounded type parameter example
public class BoundedTypeEx<T extends Number> {

    public boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {
        return value1 == value2;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BoundedTypeEx<Integer> intCompare = new BoundedTypeEx<>();
        System.out.println(intCompare.areEqual(10, 10));

        // Compile-time error: String does not extend Number
        BoundedTypeEx<String> strCompare = new BoundedTypeEx<>();
        System.out.println(strCompare.areEqual("abc", "abc"));
    }
}
```

Q. Can primitive types be used as type arguments in generics?



- ❖ No, primitive types (int, double, char, etc.) cannot be used directly as type arguments in generics in Java.
- ❖ Generics in Java are designed to work with reference types (classes and interfaces) rather than primitive types.

```
public class GenericClassEx<T> {  
  
    public boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 == value2;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        GenericClassEx<Integer> intComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean intResult = intComp.areEqual(10, 10);  
        System.out.println(intResult); // Output: true  
  
        GenericClassEx<String> strComp = new GenericClassEx<>();  
        boolean strResult = strComp.areEqual("ab", "ab");  
        System.out.println(strResult); // Output: true  
    }  
}
```

Q. How to use Generics with Collections?



- ❖ Java in-built collection classes or interfaces are generic classes or interfaces which can accept the type parameter(<T>) and handle any type at run time

```
public class GenericsCollectionsEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Creating a list of integers using generics  
        List<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();  
  
        // Adding integers to the list  
        numbers.add(10);  
        numbers.add(20);  
  
        // Creating a list of strings using generics  
        List<String> strings = new ArrayList<>();  
        strings.add("Interview");  
        strings.add("Happy");  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is Type Safety? How generics provide type safety?



- ❖ Type safety means that the compiler will validate types while compiling and show an error if you try to assign the wrong type to a variable.

- ❖ Generics provide type safety by showing a compile-time error if the wrong type is assigned to a generic class.

```
public class TypeSafetyEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String name = "Interview Happy";  
        name = 10; // Comppile time error  
  
        // Creating a list of integers using generics  
        List<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();  
  
        numbers.add(10);  
        // Comppile time error due to type safety,  
        // compiler ensures that you must use the correct type  
        numbers.add("Happy");  
    }  
}
```

A small yellow lightbulb icon with a yellow glow at its base, positioned near the closing brace of the code block.

Q. What is Type casting? How generics eliminates type casting?



- Type casting in Java is the process of converting a variable from one data type to another.
- Without generics collection, items are converted to object type and then stored in the collections. To get items, as their specific types, explicit casting is required.
- With generics collection, items are stored and retrieved in their specific types, eliminating the need for explicit casting.

```
public class TypeCastingEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Without generics  
        List list = new ArrayList();  
        list.add("Hello");  
        String str = (String) list.get(0); // Needs explicit cast  
  
        // With generics  
        List<String> stringList = new ArrayList<>();  
        stringList.add("Hello");  
        String str1 = stringList.get(0); // No cast needed  
    }  
}
```

Q. What are the advantages of using Generics? **V. IMP.**



1. Code Reusability

Generic classes and methods can be used with different data types, reducing code duplication.

2. Type Safety

With generics, the compiler can enforce type safety at compile time.

3. Eliminating Type Casting

Generics eliminate the need for explicit type casting, making code cleaner and more readable.

4. Efficient with Collections

Generics are extensively used in Java's Collection Framework, allowing type-safe storage and retrieval of objects in collections.

23. Lambda expression

Q. What is lambda expression and lambda operator? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the difference between normal interface and functional interface?

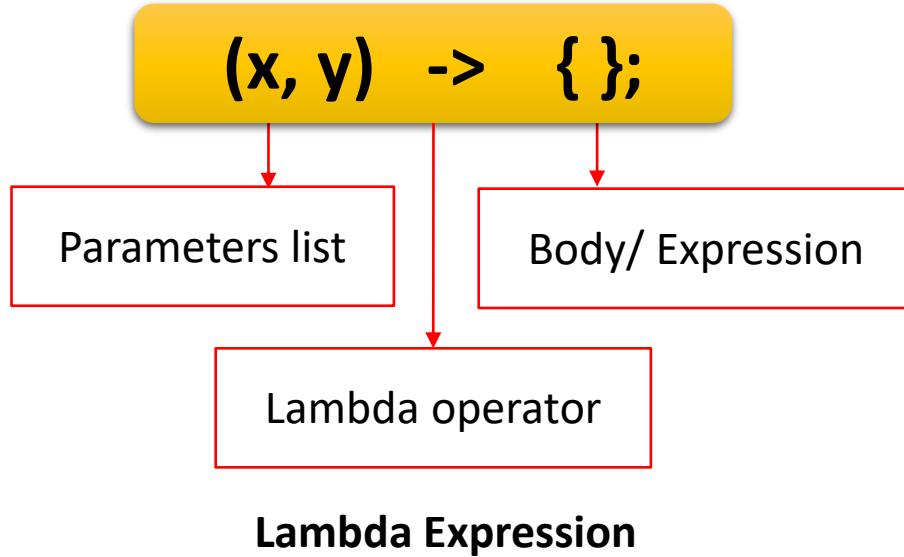
Q. How to use lambda expression to implement functional interfaces?

Q. Can we use lambda expression for non-functional interfaces?

Q. What is **lambda expression** and **lambda operator**? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ A lambda expression is an **inline** and **shorthand** way of writing functionality.
- ❖ The lambda operator (->) separates the lambda expression's parameters from its body.
- ❖ When are lambda expressions mostly used?
Lambda expressions are mostly used for implementing functional interfaces directly.



```
public class ArrayListLambdaEx {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Creating an ArrayList of strings  
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add("Apple");  
        list.add("Banana");  
        list.add("Orange");  
  
        // Iterating over the list without lambda expression  
        for (String fruit : list) {  
            System.out.println(fruit);  
        }  
        // Output: Apple Banana Orange  
  
        // Iterating over the list using lambda expression  
        list.forEach((fruit) -> {System.out.println(fruit)});  
        // Output: Apple Banana Orange  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the difference between **normal interface** and **functional interface**?



- ❖ A normal interface in Java can contain multiple abstract methods.

```
// Normal Interface

interface Shape {
    double area(); // First Abstract method
    double perimeter(); // Second Abstract method
}
```

- ❖ A functional interface is an interface that contains exactly one abstract method.

```
// Functional Interface

// @FunctionalInterface(Optional)
interface Shape {
    double area(); // Single Abstract method
}
```

Q. How to use lambda expression to implement functional interfaces?



```
// Without Lambda Expression Example
```

```
interface MyFunction { // Functional interface
    void sayHello(); // Single Abstract method
}
```

```
class MyFunctionImpl implements MyFunction {
```

```
    public void sayHello() {
        System.out.println("Interview Happy!");
    }
}
```

```
public class WithoutLambdaEx {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyFunctionImpl myFunction = new MyFunctionImpl();

        myFunction.sayHello();
        // Output: Interview Happy!
    }
}
```

```
// With Lambda Expression Example
```

```
interface MyFunction1 { // Functional interface
    void sayHello(); // Abstract method
}
```

```
public class WithLambdaEx {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Creating an instance of the functional
        // interface using a lambda expression
        MyFunction1 myFunction = () -> {
            System.out.println("Interview Happy!");
        };
    }
}
```

```
    myFunction.sayHello();
    // Output: Interview Happy!
}
```

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Q. Can we use lambda expression for non-functional interfaces?



- ❖ A lambda expression can be used for functional interfaces only.

```
interface MyFunction { // Non-Functional interface
    void sayHello(); // First Abstract method
    void sayByee(); // First Abstract method
}

public class WithLambdaEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Compile time error
        MyFunction myFunction = () -> {
            System.out.println("Interview Happy!");
        };
    }
}
```



24. Types of Classes - Inner class & Final class

Q. What are the types of classes in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are Inner Classes (Nested Classes)? How to create instance of inner class?

Q. What is Final class in Java?

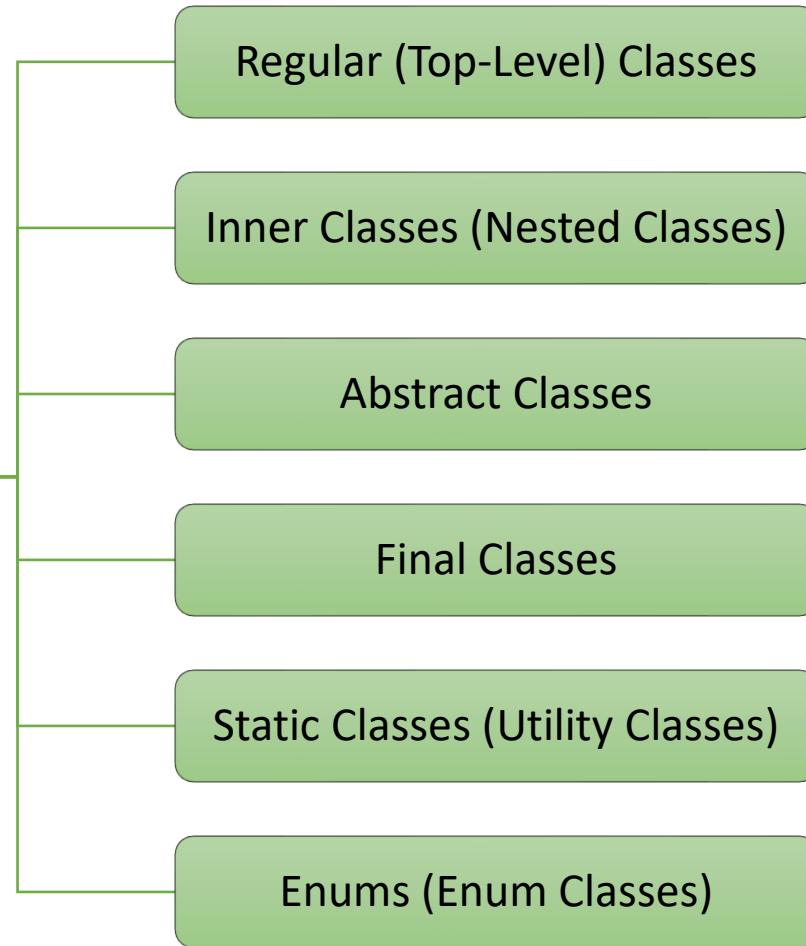
Q. What is Final method in Java?

Q. What is the role of final keyword? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the **types** of classes in Java? **V. IMP.**



Types of classes



Q. What are Inner Classes (Nested Classes)? How to create instance of inner class?



- ❖ An inner or nested class in Java is a class that is defined **within another class**.
- ❖ Inner classes have access to the members (fields and methods) of the outer class, including private members.



```
// Outer Class
public class OuterInnerClassEx {

    private int outerField = 10;

    // Member inner class
    public class InnerClass {

        public void displayOuterField() {
            System.out.println(outerField);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Create an instance of OuterInnerClassEx
        OuterInnerClassEx outer = new OuterInnerClassEx();

        // Create an instance of InnerClass
        // using the outer instance
        InnerClass inner = outer.new InnerClass();

        // Invoke method of InnerClass
        inner.displayOuterField(); // Output: 10
    }
}
```

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Q. What is Final class in Java?



- ❖ final class is a class that cannot be subclassed or extended.
- ❖ This is useful when you want to prevent extension of a class for security reasons.

```
// Final class
final class FinalClass {
    void method() {
        System.out.println("Method in final class");
    }
}

// Subclass attempting to extend a final class
// (will result in a compilation error)
class Subclass extends FinalClass {

}
```

Q. What is Final method in Java?



- ❖ A final method is a method that cannot be overridden by subclasses.



```
public class FinalMethodEx {  
    // Final method  
    final void finalMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Final method");  
    }  
}  
  
class SubMainclass extends FinalMethodEx {  
    // Overriding final method will result  
    // in a compilation error  
    @Override  
    void finalMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Final method");  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the role of **final** keyword? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ final keyword is used for creating:

1. Final Class: Final class cannot be subclassed or extended.

2. Constants: final variables cannot be changed once initialized.

3. Final Method: Final method can't be overridden.

```
// 1. Final class  
final class FinalKeywordEx {  
  
    // 2. Constant variables  
    final int CONSTANT_INTEGER = 10;  
    final String CONSTANT_STRING = "Hello";  
  
    // 3. Final method  
    final void finalMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Final method");  
    }  
}
```



25. Types of Classes - Static class & Enum

Q. What is the role of Static method? **V. IMP.**

Q. When to use static methods in real applications?

Q. What is Static nested class?

Q. What is the role of static keyword in Java? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is Enum? What is the use of it in real applications? **V. IMP.**

Q. How to use and implement Enums?

Q. What is the role of Static method? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ A static keyword is used to define static methods and classes.
- ❖ A static method can be called directly on the class without needing an instance of the class.

```
// Static Method Example
public class StaticMethodEx {

    // Public static method to calculate
    // the square of a number
    public static int square(int num) {
        return num * num;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Calling the static method directly
        // using the class name
        int result = StaticMethodEx.square(5);
        System.out.println(result);
        // Output: 25
    }
}
```

Q. When to use static methods in real applications?



- ❖ Static methods are mostly used for defining **utility functions, and helper methods**. This is good for performance also, because then overhead of creating an instance is not required.
- ❖ Static methods are also used to implement the **Singleton design pattern**, ensuring only one instance of a class exists.

```
// Static Method Example
public class StaticMethodEx {

    // Public static method to calculate
    // the square of a number
    public static int square(int num) {
        return num * num;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Calling the static method directly
        // using the class name
        int result = StaticMethodEx.square(5);
        System.out.println(result);
        // Output: 25
    }
}
```

Q. What is **Static nested class**?



- ❖ A static nested class in Java refers to a **nested class** declared with the static modifier inside another class.
- ❖ Use: Static class can be used to group related static (utility) functions.

```
// Static class example
public class StaticClassEx {

    // Static nested class to contain utility methods
    public static class Calculator {

        public static int square(int num) {
            return num * num;
        }

        public static int cube(int num) {
            return num * num * num;
        }
    }
}
```

Q. What is the role of static keyword in Java? V. IMP.



- ❖ A static keyword is used to define static variables which can be accessed directly using the class name .
- ❖ A static variable's value, once assigned, will persist in memory throughout the application's lifetime, until the application ends.
- ❖ A static keyword is used to define static methods.

```
public class StaticKeywordEx {  
  
    // Static variable  
    public static int count = 0;  
  
    // Static methods  
    public static int square(int num) {  
        return num * num;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        System.out.println(StaticKeywordEx.count);  
        // Output: 0  
  
        int result = StaticKeywordEx.square(5);  
        System.out.println(result);  
        // Output: 25  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is Enum? What is the use of it in real applications?



- An enum in Java is a special data type that represents a fixed set of constants.
- Enums are special type of classes.
- Use: Enums are used for organizing the code in a better way, making code more readable.

```
// Define an enum  
public enum Priorities {  
    LOW,  
    MEDIUM,  
    HIGH,  
}
```

```
// Define an enum  
public enum Weekdays {  
    SUNDAY,  
    MONDAY,  
    TUESDAY,  
    WEDNESDAY,  
    THURSDAY,  
    FRIDAY,  
    SATURDAY,  
}
```

```
public class Priorities {  
    // Define constants for each priority  
    public static final Priorities LOW = new Priorities("LOW");  
    public static final Priorities MEDIUM = new Priorities("MEDIUM");  
    public static final Priorities HIGH = new Priorities("HIGH");  
    // More code.....  
  
}
```

Q. How to use and implement Enums?



- ❖ Enums are often used with switch statements.

```
// Define an enum for prioritites
public enum Priorities {
    LOW,
    MEDIUM,
    HIGH,
}
```

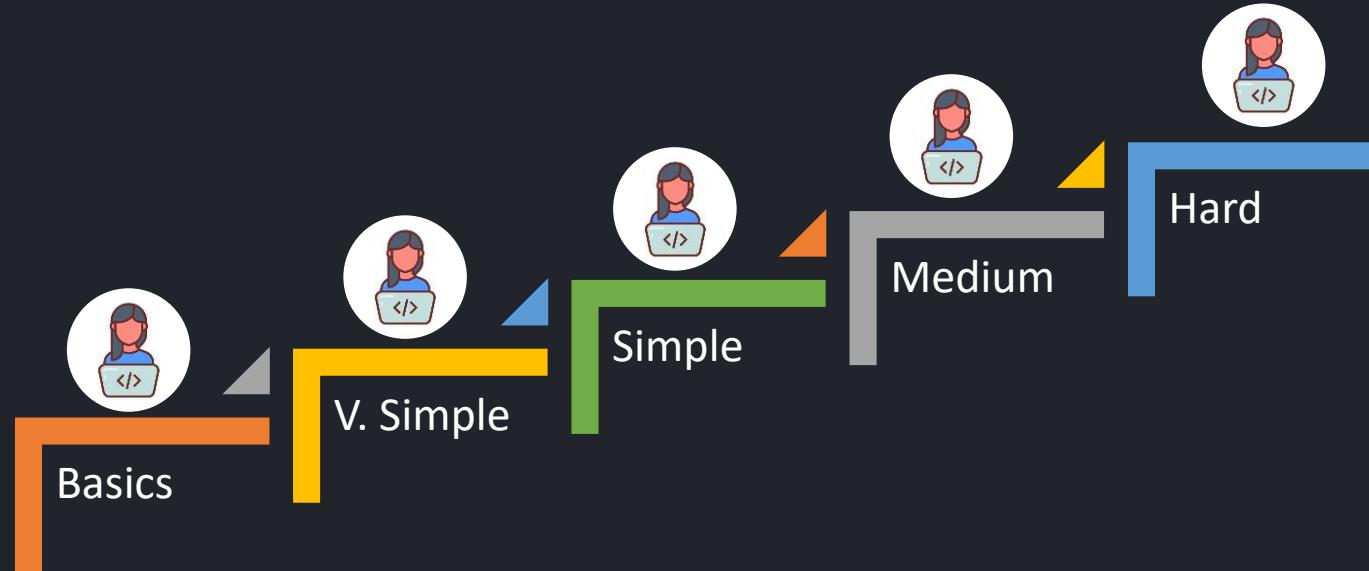
```
public class EnumEx {
    // Method that takes an enum value as an argument
    public void printActivity(Priorities priority) {
        switch (priority) {
            case LOW:
                System.out.println("Resting");
                break;
            case MEDIUM:
                System.out.println("Learning");
                break;
            case HIGH:
                System.out.println("Working");
                break;
            default:
                System.out.println("Enjoying");
                break;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Priorities now = Priorities.MEDIUM; // enum constants
        EnumEx print = new EnumEx();
        print.printActivity(now); // Output: Learning
    }
}
```

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Java Coding Problems



Chapters Array Problems

String Problems

Number Problems

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Array Coding Problems



Q. What are the must-know pre-requisites for solving basic coding problems? **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the common approach for solving coding problems? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to calculate the sum of all elements in an array.

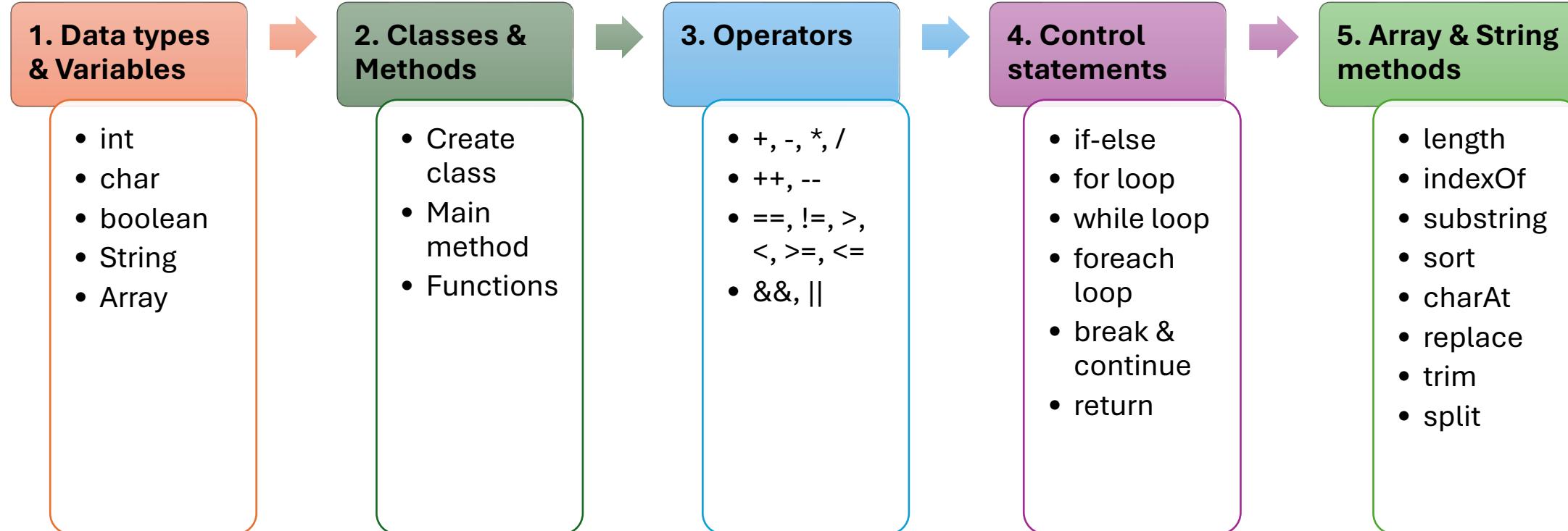
Q. Write a function to calculate the average of an array of numbers.

Q. Write a function to find the smallest number in an array.

Q. Write a function to find the largest number in an array.

Q. Write a function to find the second largest number in an array. **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the must-know pre-requisites for solving basic coding problems? **V. IMP.**



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Q. What is the common approach for solving coding problems? **V. IMP.**



1. Read and understand the problem

2. Set the input & imagine the output.

3. Define variable to receive the output from a function.

4. Print the output.

5. Write function logic and return result.

6. Test the code for success result.

7. At last check edge cases constraints.

```
// Find the length of the array
public class ArrayLength {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }; // Input
        int length = arrayLength(numbers);

        System.out.println(length); // Output: 15
    }

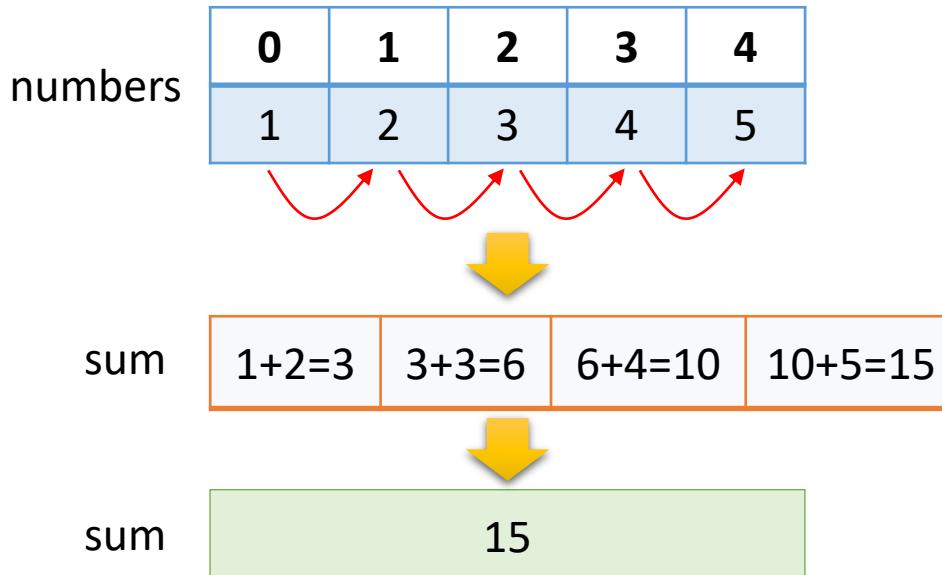
    public static int arrayLength(int[] array) {

        int length = array.length;
        return length;
    }
}
```



Q. Write a function to calculate the sum of all elements in an array.

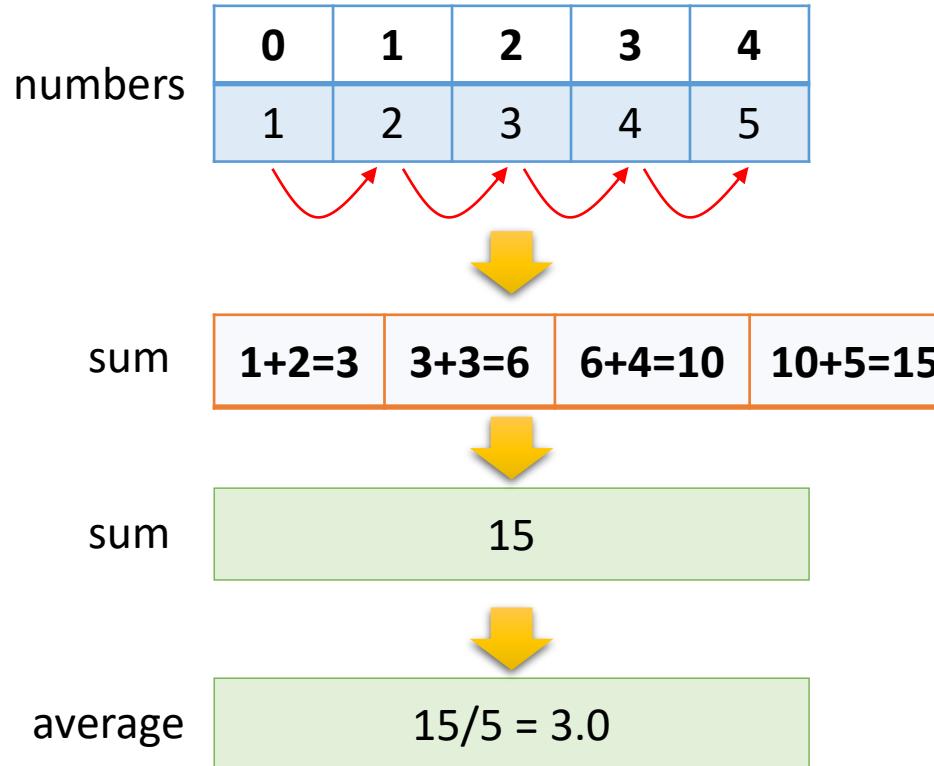
- Tip: Break down the big problem into smaller problems and then solve them.



```
public class SumOfArrayElements {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }; // Input  
  
        int sum = calculateSum(numbers);  
  
        System.out.println(sum); // Output: 15  
    }  
  
    public static int calculateSum(int[] array) {  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
            sum = sum + array[i]; // Add each element to the sum  
        }  
  
        return sum;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to calculate the **average** of an array of numbers.

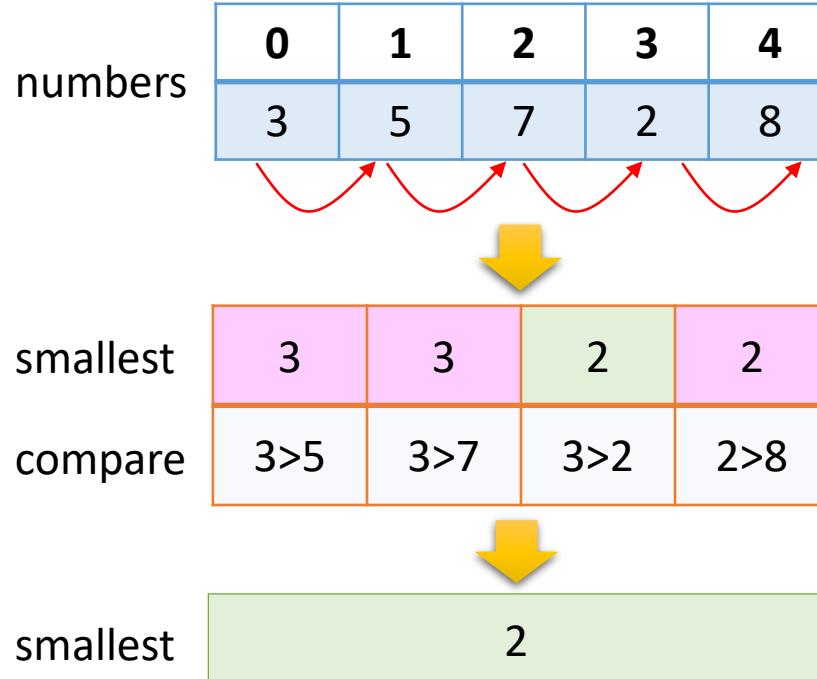


```
public class AverageOfArrayElements {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }; // Input  
  
        double average = calculateAverage(numbers);  
  
        System.out.println(average); // Output: 3.0  
    }  
  
    public static double calculateAverage(int[] array) {  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
            sum = sum + array[i]; // Add each element to the sum  
        }  
  
        return (double) sum / array.length;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to find the **smallest number** in an array.



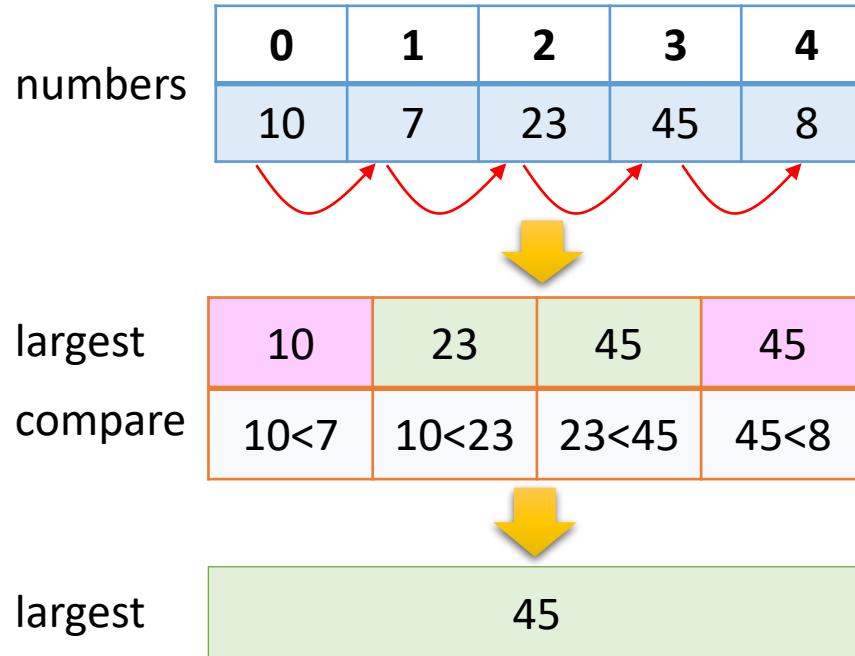
❖ Tip: Most of the coding problems need a **for loop** for iterating over elements and **if condition** for comparing elements.

```
public class SmallestNumberFinder {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] numbers = { 3, 5, 7, 2, 8 };  
        int smallest = findSmallestNumber(numbers);  
        System.out.println(smallest); // Output: 2  
    }  
  
    public static int findSmallestNumber(int[] array) {  
        // Assume the first element as the smallest  
        int smallest = array[0]; // 3  
  
        // Iterate through the array to find the smallest number  
        for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {  
  
            // Update the smallest number if a smaller number is found  
            if (smallest > array[i]) { // 3>5, 3>7, 3>2, 2>8  
                smallest = array[i];  
            }  
        }  
        return smallest;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to find the **largest number** in an array.



❖ Tip: To find the result, first set result initial values with either array first value/ minimum value/ 0/ blank. Then by the logic update them with the new result values.

```
public class LargestNumberFinder {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] numbers = { 10, 7, 23, 45, 8 }; // Input  
        int largestNumber = findLargestNumber(numbers);  
        System.out.println(largestNumber); // Output: 45  
    }  
  
    public static int findLargestNumber(int[] array) {  
        // Assume the first element as the largest number  
        int largest = array[0];  
  
        // Iterate through the array to find the largest number  
        for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {  
  
            if (largest < array[i]) {  
                // Update the largest if a larger number is found  
                largest = array[i];  
            }  
        }  
        return largest;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to find the **second largest number** in an array. **V. IMP.**



numbers	10	7	23	45	8
---------	----	---	----	----	---



largest	10	10	23	45	45
compare	0<10	10<7	10<23	23<45	45<8
2 nd largest	0	0	10	23	23

2 nd largest	23
-------------------------	----



❖ Tip: Solve the simple case first.

❖ Tip: Solve the edge case or complex cases later.

```
public class SecondLargestElement {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array = { 10, 7, 23, 45, 8 };  
        int secondLargest = findSecondLargest(array);  
        System.out.println(secondLargest); // Output: 23  
    }  
  
    public static int findSecondLargest(int[] array) {  
        int largest = Integer.MIN_VALUE; // OR 0  
        int secondLargest = Integer.MIN_VALUE; // OR 0  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
            int num = array[i];  
            if (largest < num) {  
                secondLargest = largest;  
                largest = num;  
            } // { 10, 7, 23, 45, 30 }; // complex case  
            else if (num > secondLargest && num != largest){  
                secondLargest = num;  
            }  
        }  
        return secondLargest;  
    }  
}
```

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Array Coding Problems Using Functions



Q. What are the top 5 important array functions used in coding problems? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to check whether two arrays are same or not?

Q. Write a function to check if a given array is sorted in ascending order or not.

Q. Write a function to merge two arrays into a single sorted array. **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to remove a specific element from an array.

Q. What are the top 5 important array functions used in coding problems? **V. IMP.**



Array class important methods

toString(array)

sort(array)

fill(array)

copyOf(array, length)

equals(array1, array2)

```
public class ArrayMethodsExample1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array = { 5, 3, 1, 4, 2 }; // Initializing an array  
  
        String arrayStr = Arrays.toString(array); // Convert array to a string  
        System.out.println(arrayStr); // Output: [5, 3, 1, 4, 2]  
  
        Arrays.sort(array); // Sort the array in ascending order  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(array)); // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
  
        Arrays.fill(array, 1); // Fill the array with a specific value  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(array)); // Output: [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]  
  
        array = new int[] { 5, 3, 1, 4, 2 }; // Reinitialize the array  
  
        // Copy the array to a new array of specified length  
        int[] newArray = Arrays.copyOf(array, 7);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(newArray)); // [5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 0, 0]  
  
        // Check if two arrays are equal  
        int[] array1 = { 1, 2, 3 };  
        int[] array2 = { 1, 2, 3 };  
        boolean isEqual = Arrays.equals(array1, array2);  
        System.out.println(isEqual); // Output: true  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to check whether two arrays are same or not?

❖ Tip: Knowing important Array class methods is beneficial for solving coding problems.

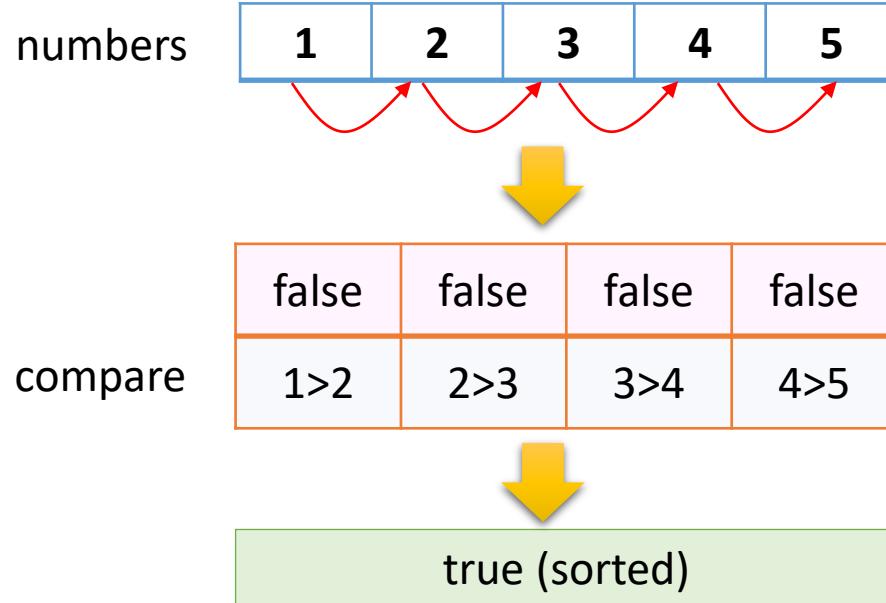
```
import java.util.Arrays;

public class CompareArrays {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] array1 = { 5, 2, 9, 1, 5, 6 }; // Input
        int[] array2 = { 5, 2, 9, 1, 5, 6 }; // Input

        System.out.println(Arrays.equals(array1, array2));
        // Output: true
    }
}
```

Q. Write a function to check if a given array is sorted in ascending order or not.



- ❖ Don't start code immediately. First read and understand the problem carefully and try to think about the input, output and the simplest logic to solve it.

```
public class CheckIfArraySorted {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] array1 = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
        System.out.println(isSorted(array1));  
        // Output: true  
    }  
  
    public static boolean isSorted(int[] array) {  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < array.length - 1; i++) {  
  
            if (array[i] > array[i + 1]) {  
                return false;  
            }  
        }  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

Q. Write a function to merge two arrays into a single sorted array. **V. IMP.**



array1				array2			
0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
3	5	1	4	8	2	7	6



Empty new array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Merged array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	5	1	4	8	2	7	6



Merged & sorted array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

```
public class MergeAndSortArrays {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array1 = { 3, 5, 1, 4 };  
        int[] array2 = { 8, 2, 7, 6 };  
  
        int[] mergedArray = mergeAndSortArrays(array1, array2);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(mergedArray));  
    } // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]  
  
    public static int[] mergeAndSortArrays(int[] array1, int[] array2) {  
        int len1 = array1.length;  
        int len2 = array2.length;  
  
        int[] mergedArray = new int[len1 + len2]; // Create a new array  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < len1; i++) { // Copy elements from first array  
            mergedArray[i] = array1[i];  
        }  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < len2; i++) { // Copy elements from second array  
            mergedArray[len1 + i] = array2[i];  
        }  
  
        Arrays.sort(mergedArray); // Sort the merged array  
        return mergedArray;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to remove a specific element from an array.

array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	3	6

Number of occurrences of element(3)



New empty array

0	1	2	3	4

Array with element removed

0	1	2	3	4
1	2	4	5	6

```
public class RemoveElementFromArray {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 6 };  
        int elementToRemove = 3;  
        int[] newArray = removeElement(array, elementToRemove);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(newArray));  
    } // Output: [1, 2, 4, 5, 6]  
  
    public static int[] removeElement(int[] array, int element) {  
        int count = 0;  
  
        // Count occurrences of the element to be removed  
        for (int item : array) {  
            if (item == element) { count++; }  
        }  
  
        // Create a new array of the appropriate size  
        int[] newArray = new int[array.length - count];  
  
        int index = 0;  
        // Copy elements except the one to be removed  
        for (int item : array) {  
            if (item != element) { newArray[index++] = item; }  
        }  
        return newArray;  
    }  
}
```

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String Coding Problems



Q. Write a function that counts the number of characters in a string?

Q. How to iterate a string?

Q. Write a function that returns the reverse of a string? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function that checks whether a given string is a palindrome or not? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function that counts the number of characters in a string?



1. Read and understand the problem

2. Set the input & imagine the output.

3. Define variable to receive the output from a function.

4. Print the output.

5. Write function logic and return
(First comments and then code).

6. Test the code for success result.

7. Check edge cases and constraints.

```
public class CharacterCounter {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Set input  
        String str = "Interview Happy";  
  
        // Set result received by the function  
        int characterCount = countCharacters(str);  
  
        // Print result: Output: 15  
        System.out.println(characterCount);  
    }  
  
    // Function  
    public static int countCharacters(String input) {  
        // Edge case  
        if (input == null) {  
            return 0; // Handle null input by returning 0  
        }  
  
        // Logic  
        return input.length();  
    }  
}
```

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Q. How to iterate a string?



- ❖ To iterate a string in Java, use a for loop(0 to string's length), and use charAt(i) method to access each character.

```
public class IterateString {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = "Interview Happy";  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
            char ch = str.charAt(i);  
            System.out.print(ch + " ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. Write a function that returns the reverse of a string? **V. IMP.**



string

Interview Happy

reverse
string

yppaH weivretnl

❖ Tip: Handle the edge cases after successfully running the program.

❖ Tip: Set the initial values blank rings and replace them with result later.

❖ Tip: Knowing basic and important string functions are very important.

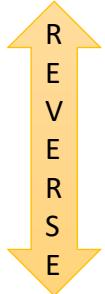
```
public class ReverseString {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String inputStr = "Interview Happy"; // Set input  
  
        String reversedString = reverseString(inputStr); // Get result  
  
        System.out.println(reversedString); // Print result  
    }  
  
    public static String reverseString(String input) { // Function  
        if (input == null) { // Edge case  
            return null;  
        }  
  
        // Logic  
        StringBuilder reversed = new StringBuilder(); // Empty string  
        // Iterate all elements in reverse order  
        for (int i = input.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
            reversed.append(input.charAt(i)); // yppa...  
        }  
        return reversed.toString();  
    }  
} // Output: yppaH weivretnI
```

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Q. Write a function that checks whether a given string is a **palindrome** or not?



level



level

❖ Tip: Break down the big problem into smaller problems and then solve them.

```
public class PalindromeChecker {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String testString = "abba"; // Set input  
        boolean result = isPalindrome(testString); // Set result  
  
        System.out.println(result); // Print result (Output: true)  
    }  
  
    public static boolean isPalindrome(String input) {  
        if (input == null) { // Edge case  
            return false;  
        }  
        StringBuilder reversed = new StringBuilder(); // Empty string  
        for (int i = input.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) { // Reverse the string  
            reversed.append(input.charAt(i));  
        }  
  
        // Compare strings and return true or false  
        if (input.equals(reversed.toString())) {  
            return true;  
        } else { return false; }  
    }  
}
```

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String Coding Problems Using Functions



Q. What are the important methods of String class?

Q. What are some more important methods of String class? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function that returns the longest word in the sentence.

Q. Write a function to remove all whitespace characters from a string.

Q. Write a function that counts the number of vowels in a string?

Q. Write a function that checks whether two strings are anagrams or not? **V. IMP.**

Q. What are the important methods of String class?



```
public class StringExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Interview";  
        String str2 = "Happy";  
  
        // 1.Length of the string  
        int length = str1.length();  
        System.out.println(length); // Output: 9  
  
        // 2.Concatenation - joining two strings  
        String result = str1.concat(", " + str2);  
        System.out.println(result);  
        // Output: Interview, Happy
```

```
// 3. Substring - Retrieves substring from index 5  
to 9  
String substring = result.substring(5, 9);  
System.out.println(substring); // Output: view  
  
// 4. Index of - // Finds index of character 'H'  
int index = result.indexOf('H');  
System.out.println(index); // Output: 11  
  
// 5. Equality - Checks if strings are equal  
boolean isEqual = str1.equals(str2);  
System.out.println(isEqual); // Output: false  
}
```

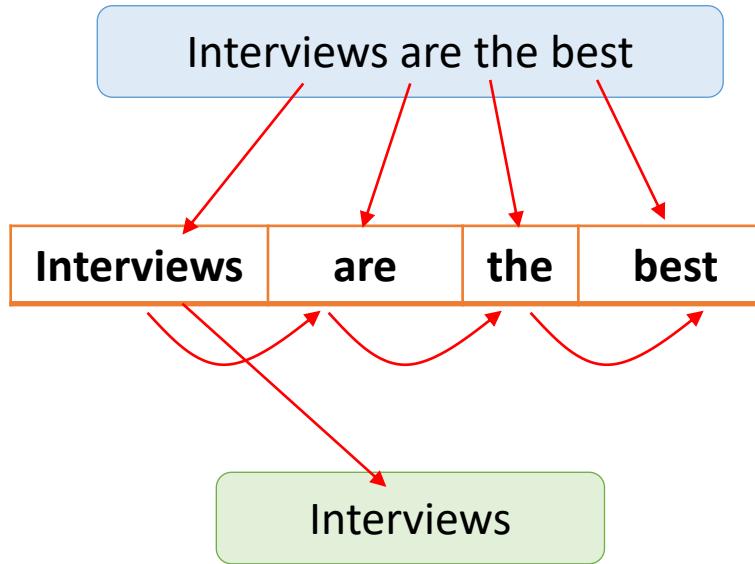
Q. What are some more important methods of String class?



```
public class StringMethodsExample {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Example string  
        String str = " Interview Happy ";  
  
        // Returns the char value at the specified index  
        char ch = str.charAt(7);  
        System.out.println(ch); // Output: r  
  
        // Removes leading and trailing whitespaces  
        String trimmedStr = str.trim();  
        System.out.println(trimmedStr);  
        // Output: Interview Happy  
  
        // Replaces occurrences of the specified target  
        // sequence with the specified replacement sequence  
        String replacedStr = str.replace("Happy", "Crack");  
        System.out.println(replacedStr);  
        // Output: Interview Crack
```

```
// Splits the string into an array of substrings  
String[] parts = str.trim().split(" ");  
  
for (String part : parts) {  
    System.out.println(part.trim());  
    // Output: Interview Happy  
}  
  
// Converts the string to a character array  
char[] charArray = str.toCharArray();  
for (char c : charArray) {  
    System.out.print(c);  
    // Output: Interview Happy  
}  
}
```

Q. Write a function that returns the **longest word** in the sentence.



❖ Tip: Knowing how to convert string to array and vice versa is important.

```
public class LongestWordFinder {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String testSentence = "Interviews are the best"; // input  
        String longestWord = findLongestWord(testSentence); // result  
        System.out.println(longestWord); //Output: Interviews  
    }  
  
    public static String findLongestWord(String sentence) {  
        if (sentence == null || sentence.isEmpty()) { // edge case  
            return "";  
        }  
  
        String longestWord = ""; // set the empty word  
        String[] words = sentence.split(" "); // break to array of words  
  
        for (String word : words) { // iterate all the words  
            if (word.length() > longestWord.length()) {  
                longestWord = word;  
            }  
        }  
        return longestWord;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to remove all whitespace characters from a string.



- ❖ Tip: Use Meaningful Names for variables and functions.

```
public class RemoveWhitespace {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = " Interview Happy ! ";  
        String result = removeWhitespace(str);  
        System.out.println(result);  
    }  
  
    public static String removeWhitespace(String str) {  
        return str.replaceAll("\\s", "");  
    }  
}
```

Q. Write a function that counts the number of vowels in a string?



Interview Happy

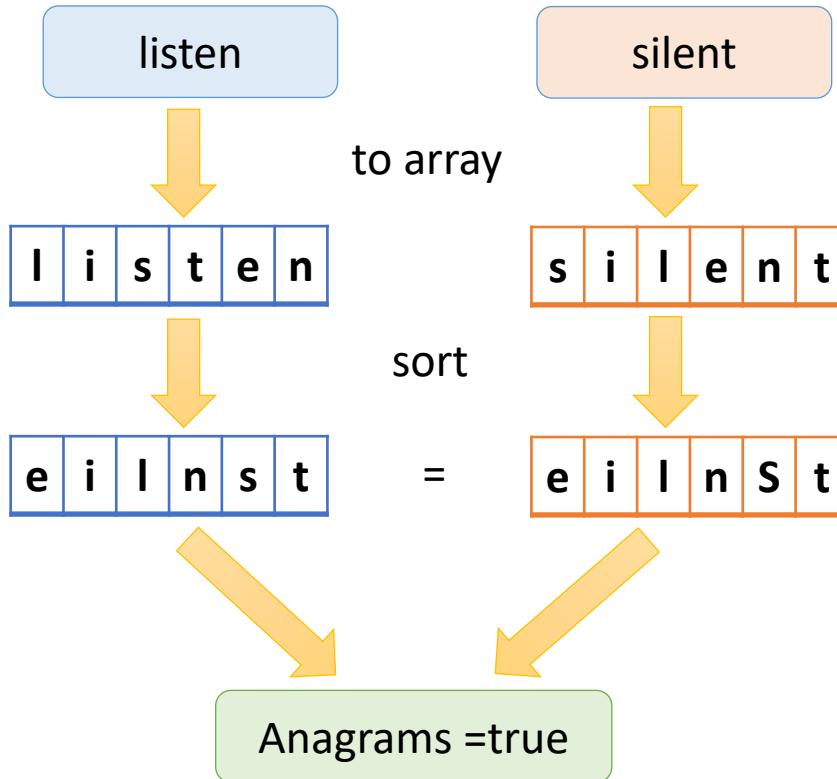
aeiouAEIOU

Count = 5

```
public class VowelCounter {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String inputString = "Interview Happy"; // Input  
        int numVowels = countVowels(inputString); // Result  
        System.out.println(numVowels); // Output: 5  
    }  
  
    public static int countVowels(String str) {  
        String vowels = "aeiouAEIOU";  
        // Initialize a variable to count the number of vowels  
        int vowelCount = 0;  
  
        // Iterate through each character of the string  
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
            char ch = str.charAt(i);  
  
            // Check if the character is a vowel  
            if (vowels.indexOf(ch) != -1) {  
                // Increment the vowel count if the character is a vowel  
                vowelCount++;  
            }  
        }  
        return vowelCount;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function that checks whether two strings are anagrams or not? **V. IMP.**



```
import java.util.Arrays;
public class AnagramChecker {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s1 = "listen"; // Input 1
        String s2 = "silent"; // Input 2

        System.out.println(areAnagrams(s1, s2)); // Output: true
    }

    public static boolean areAnagrams(String str1, String str2) {
        // Convert strings to character arrays and sort them
        char[] charArray1 = str1.toCharArray();
        char[] charArray2 = str2.toCharArray();

        Arrays.sort(charArray1); // eilnst
        Arrays.sort(charArray2); // eilnst

        // Compare sorted character arrays
        return Arrays.equals(charArray1, charArray2);
    }
}
```

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Number Coding Problems



Q. Write a function to calculate the factorial of a number. **V. IMP.**

Q. What is the difference between ++i and i++? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function that checks whether a number is prime or not?

Q. How to swap two numbers in Java?

Q. Write a function to calculate the GCD for two numbers.

Q. Write a function to sum the digits of a number.

Q. Write a function to calculate the Fibonacci sequence up to a given number. **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to calculate the factorial of a number. **V. IMP.**



5!



1*2*3*4*5



120

❖ Tip: Edge cases are handled before the normal logic of the program, because for edge cases normal logic is not applicable.

```
public class Factorial {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int number = 5; // Input  
  
        long factorial = calculateFactorial(number); // Result  
  
        System.out.println(factorial); // output: 120  
    }  
  
    public static long calculateFactorial(int num) {  
  
        if (num == 0) { // Edge case  
            return 1;  
        }  
  
        long result = 1; // Set initial value  
  
        for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++) {  
            result = result * i;  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What is the difference between ***++i*** and ***i++***? **V. IMP.**



❖ ***++i*** (Pre-increment): it increments *i* first and then uses the incremented value.

```
int i = 5;
int result = ++i; // result = 6, i = 6
```

❖ ***i++*** (Post-increment): it uses the current value of *i* first and then increments *i* afterward.

```
int i = 5;
int result = i++; // result = 5, i = 6
```

Q. Write a function that checks whether a number is prime or not?



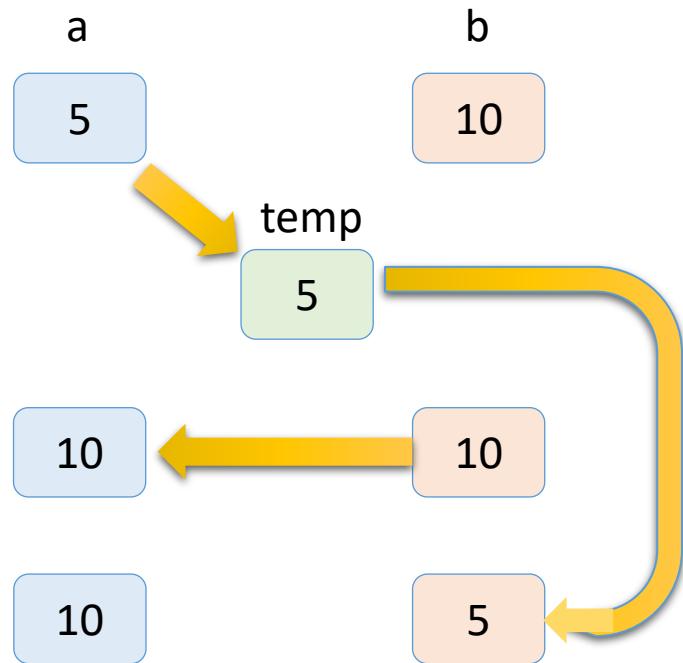
17

17 % (2 to 16) != 0

True (prime)

```
public class PrimeChecker {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num = 17; // input  
  
        System.out.println(isPrime(num)); // print output  
    }  
  
    public static boolean isPrime(int number) {  
        // Edge case: Check if the number is less than or equal to 1  
        if (number <= 1) {  
            return false; // 1 and numbers <= 1 are not prime  
        }  
  
        // Check for divisibility from 2 to square root of the number  
        for (int i = 2; i <= number / 2; i++) {  
            if (number % i == 0) {  
                return false; // Found a divisor other than 1 and itself  
            }  
        }  
        return true;  
    }  
} // Output: true
```

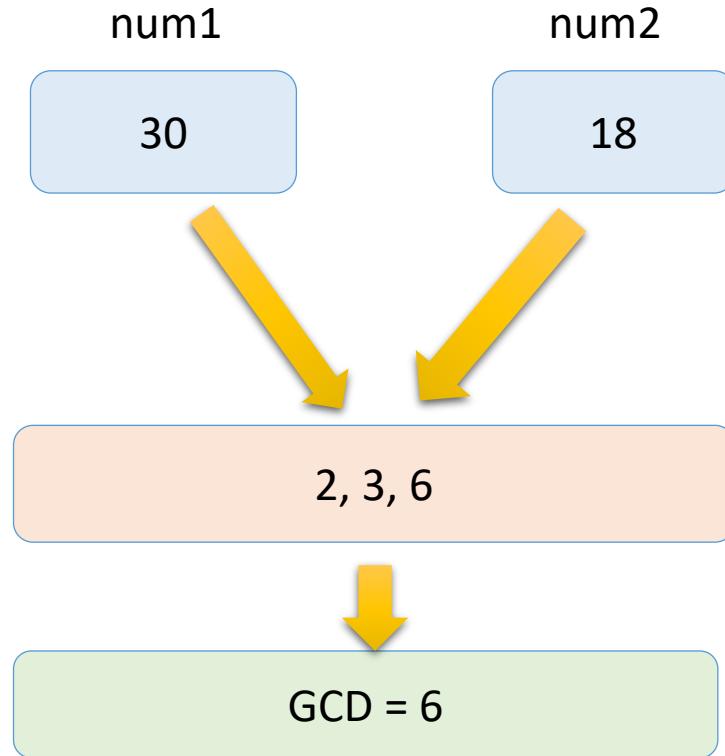
Q. How to swap two numbers in Java? **V. IMP.**



- ❖ Tip: swapping will be used in many other coding problems.

```
public class SwapNumbers {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int a = 5;  
        int b = 10;  
  
        // Swap using a temporary variable  
        int temp = a;  
        a = b;  
        b = temp;  
  
        System.out.println("a = " + a + ", b = " + b);  
    } // Output: a = 10, b = 5  
}
```

Q. Write a function to calculate the GCD for two numbers.



```
// Greatest Common Divisor
public class GCD {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num1 = 30, num2 = 18; // Multiple inputs
        int result = findGCD(num1, num2); //Result
        System.out.println(result); // Print
    }

    public static int findGCD(int num1, int num2) {

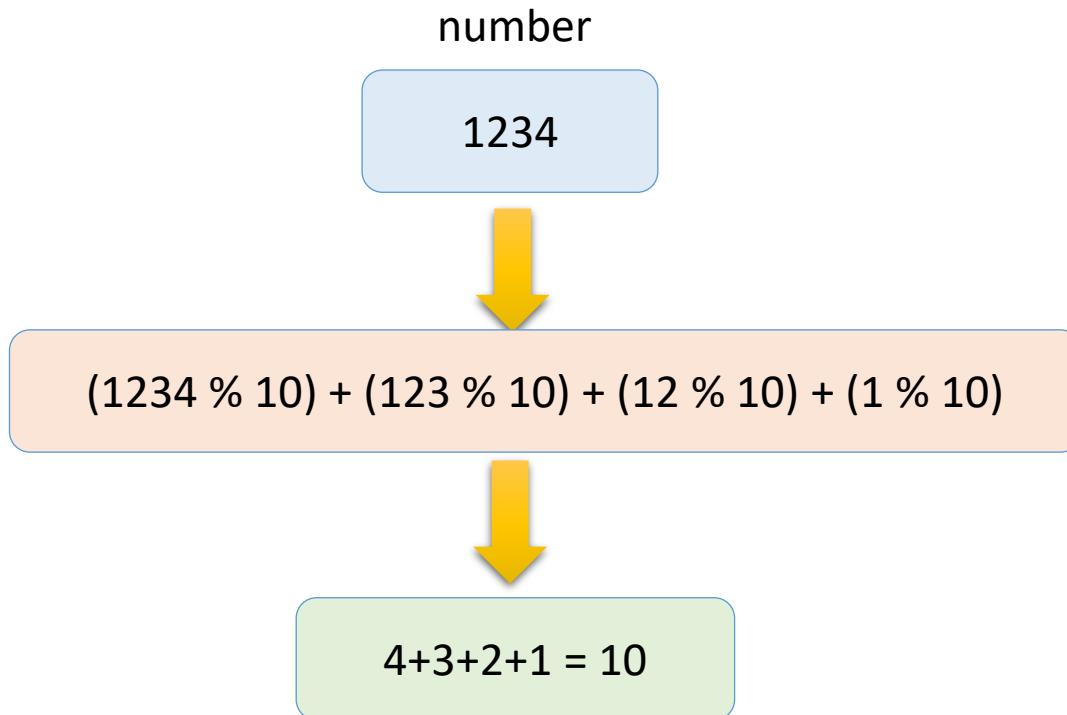
        for (int i = num2; i >= 1; i--) {

            if (num2 % i == 0 && num1 % i == 0) {
                return i; // Return the GCD
            }
        }
        return 1;
    }
}
```

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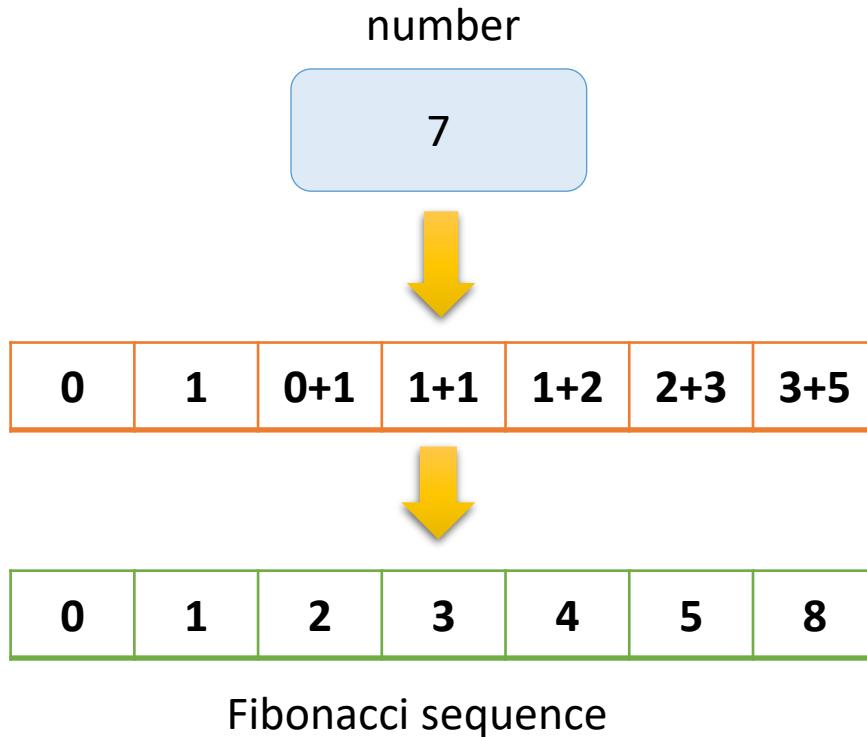
Q. Write a function to sum the digits of a number.



```
public class SumOfDigits {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int number = 1234;  
        int sum = sumOfDigits(number);  
        System.out.println(sum); // Output: 10  
    }  
  
    public static int sumOfDigits(int num) {  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        while (num != 0) {  
            int remainder = num % 10; // 4, 3, 2, 1  
            sum = sum + remainder; // 4, 7, 9, 10  
            num = num / 10; // 123, 12, 1  
        }  
        return sum;  
    }  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to calculate the Fibonacci sequence up to a given number. **V. IMP.**



```
public class Fibonacci {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int n = 7; // input  
        generateFibonacci(n);  
    }  
  
    public static void generateFibonacci(int n) {  
  
        int a = 0, b = 1;  
        System.out.print(+ a + ", " + b);  
  
        for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {  
            int next = a + b;  
            System.out.print(", " + next);  
            a = b;  
            b = next;  
        }  
    } // Output: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8  
}
```

Coding Algorithms



Q. Write a function to sort an array of numbers in ascending order(Bubble Sort). **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to search an element in any array(Binary Search)? **V. IMP.**

Q. Write a function to sort an array of numbers in ascending order(Bubble Sort). V. IMP.



- In bubble sort, compare and swap adjacent elements if they are not ordered.
Repeat these steps to move the largest to the end until the array is sorted.

Outer for
($i = 0$ to 3)

Inner for
($j = 0$ to 3)

First Pass



swap

Outer for
($i = 1$ to 3)

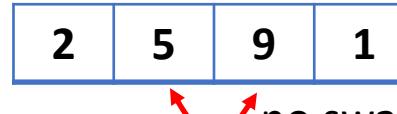
Inner for
($j = 0$ to 2)

Second Pass



no swap

Inner for
($j = 1$ to 3)



no swap

Inner for
($j = 2$ to 3)



swap

Result



Inner for
($j = 1$ to 2)



swap

Result



Outer for
($i = 2$ to 3)

Inner for
($j = 0$ to 1)

Third Pass



swap



Result

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Q. Write a function to sort an array of numbers in ascending order(Bubble Sort). **V. IMP.**

```
public class SortArray {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] numbers = { 5, 2, 9, 1 };  
  
        // Arrays.sort(numbers);  
  
        bubbleSortArray(numbers);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(numbers));  
        // Output: [1, 2, 5, 9]  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void bubbleSortArray(int[] array) {  
    int n = array.length;  
    boolean swapped;  
  
    // outer for loop  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {  
        swapped = false;  
        // inner for loop  
        for (int j = 0; j < n - 1 - i; j++) {  
            if (array[j] > array[j + 1]) {  
                // Swap array[j] and array[j + 1]  
                int temp = array[j];  
                array[j] = array[j + 1];  
                array[j + 1] = temp;  
                swapped = true;  
            }  
        }  
        // If no two elements were swapped by inner  
        // loop, then break  
        if (!swapped) break;  
    }  
}
```

Q. Write a function to search an element in any array(Binary Search)? V. IMP.



sorted array

2	3	4	10	20
---	---	---	----	----

left(0) target right(array.length - 1 = 4)

while loop

`mid(left + (right - left) / 2)`

array[mid] > target

array[mid] < target

left array

2

3

right array

10

20

left (mid(2) + 1 = 3) right (4)

`mid (left + (right - left) / 2 = 3.5)`

`array[mid](10) == target(10)`

result

Index(3)

Q. Write a function to search an element in any array(Binary Search)? **V. IMP.**



```
public class BinarySearch {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] numbers = { 2, 3, 4, 10, 40 };  
        int target = 10;  
        int result = binarySearch(numbers, target);  
  
        if (result == -1) {  
            System.out.println("Element not present  
                in the array");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Element found at  
                index " + result);  
        } // Element found at index 3  
    }  
}
```

```
// Binary search function  
public static int binarySearch(int[] array, int target) {  
    int left = 0;  
    int right = array.length - 1; // 4  
  
    while (left <= right) { // 0 <= 4, 3 <= 4  
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2; // 2, 3  
  
        // Check if target is present at mid  
        if (array[mid] == target) { // 4 == 10, 10 == 10  
            return mid; // Target found at index mid  
        }  
  
        // If target is greater, ignore the left half  
        if (array[mid] < target) { // 4 < 10  
            left = mid + 1; // 3  
        }  
        else { // If target is smaller, ignore the right half  
            right = mid - 1;  
        }  
    }  
    return -1; // Target not found in array  
}
```

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Q. Write a function to search an element in any array(Binary Search)? **V. IMP.**



❖ Binary search steps:

1.

- Repeatedly divide the sorted array in half.

2.

- Compare the target to the middle element.

3.

- Narrow the search until the target element is found.

Mock Interviews



1. Java-Basics, Variables & Data types, Operators, Control statements

2. OOPS - Classes, Objects, Access Specifiers, Getter-Setter & this keyword

3. OOPS - Inheritance, Polymorphism, Encapsulation & Abstraction

4. Abstract class & Interface, Constructors

5. Exception Handling

6. Collections

7. Multithreading

8. Generics

9. Types of Classes



Mock Interview

Java-Basics, Variables & Data types, Operators, Control statements

Q. What happens if a break statement is not used with case of a switch statement?

Q. What is the use of the default case in a switch statement?

Q. Can the body of an if statement be empty in Java?

Q. Can you nest if statements within switch statements and vice versa in Java?

Q. Can you have an else statement without an if statement in Java?

Q. Can a Java program run without JDK or JRE or JVM installed on the system?

Q. What data type would you use to store a single character?

Q. What is the default value of a local variable in Java?

Q. What is the default value of instance variables in Java?

Q. What keyword is used to declare a constant variable?

Q. What happens if a break statement is not used with case of a switch statement?



- If a break is missing in a switch case, the code runs into the **next cases until a break or the switch ends**. This is called "fall-through."

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int day = 3;  
  
    switch (day) {  
        case 1:  
            System.out.println("Monday");  
        case 2:  
            System.out.println("Tuesday");  
        case 3:  
            System.out.println("Wednesday");  
        case 4:  
            System.out.println("Thursday");  
        case 5:  
            System.out.println("Friday");  
        default:  
            System.out.println("Weekend");  
    }  
}  
// Output: Wednesday Thursday Friday Weekend
```

Q. What is the use of the default case in a switch statement?



- ❖ The default case runs when **none of the other cases match**, ensuring something happens for unmatched values.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int day = 3;  
  
    switch (day) {  
        case 1:  
            System.out.println("Monday");  
        case 2:  
            System.out.println("Tuesday");  
        case 3:  
            System.out.println("Wednesday");  
        case 4:  
            System.out.println("Thursday");  
        case 5:  
            System.out.println("Friday");  
        default:  
            System.out.println("Weekend");  
    }  
}
```



Q. Can the body of an if statement be empty in Java?



- ❖ Yes, an if statement can have an empty body. It will simply do nothing if the condition is true.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int value = 10;  
  
    if (value > 5) {  
        // Empty if body  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
    }  
}
```



Q. Can you nest if statements within switch statements and vice versa in Java?



- Yes, we can nest if statements within switch statements and vice versa.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int value = 10;  
    String category = "A";  
  
    switch (category) {  
        case "A":  
            if (value > 5) {  
                System.out.println("Category A: >5");  
            } else {  
                System.out.println("Category A: <=5>");  
            }  
            break;  
        case "B":  
            System.out.println("Category B");  
            break;  
        default:  
            System.out.println("Unknown category");  
            break;  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can you have an else statement without an if statement in Java?



- ❖ **No**, you cannot have an else statement without a preceding if statement in Java.



Q. Can a Java program run without JDK or JRE or JVM installed on the system?



- ❖ No, a Java program cannot run without the JDK or JRE or JVM installed on the system.

```
// FirstCode.java  
public static void main() {  
    System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
}
```

Java code (.java)

JDK (contains javac)

JRE (contains class libraries, javaw etc)

bytecode (.class)

JVM (contains JIT Compiler)

Native code(machine code) (01011001 11001010)

[back to chapter index](#)

Q. What data type would you use to store a single character?



- ❖ **char** data type is used to store a single character.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main() {  
        char letter = 'A';  
        System.out.println(letter);  
        // Output: A  
    }  
}
```



Q. What is the default value of a local variable in Java?



- Local variables in Java do not have a default value.
They must be explicitly initialized before use;
otherwise, the compiler will throw an error.

```
public class VariableExample {  
  
    // Instance variable  
    private int instanceVar = 5;  
  
    public void display() {  
  
        // Local variable  
        int localVar = 10;  
        System.out.println(instanceVar);  
        System.out.println(localVar);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the default value of instance variables in Java?



- ❖ Instance variables in Java have a default value.
- ✓ int => 0
- ✓ double => 0.0
- ✓ char => blank
- ✓ boolean => false
- ✓ String => null

```
public class DefaultValues {  
  
    // Instance variables  
    int intVar;  
    double doubleVar;  
    char charVar;  
    boolean boolVar;  
    String strVar;  
  
    public void printDefaultValues() {  
        System.out.println(intVar); // Output: 0  
        System.out.println(doubleVar); // Output: 0.0  
        System.out.println(charVar); // Output:  
        System.out.println(boolVar); // Output: false  
        System.out.println(strVar); // Output: null  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        DefaultValues dv = new DefaultValues();  
        dv.printDefaultValues();  
    }  
}
```

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Q. What keyword is used to declare a constant variable?



- ❖ **final keyword** is used to declare a constant variable, meaning that once it has been assigned a value, it cannot be changed.

```
public static void main() {  
    final String name = "Happy";  
    name = "Anurag";  
}
```



Mock Interview



OOPS - Classes, Objects, Access Specifiers, Getter-Setter & this keyword



Q. How can private methods in a superclass be accessed in a subclass?

Q. Can you explain a scenario where this keyword is required?

Q. What would happen if you don't explicitly define a package in a Java class?

Q. How to make a class private in Java?

Q. What happens if you define a setter method but not a getter for a class field?

Q. What is the difference between a field and a property in Java?

Q. How can private methods in a superclass be accessed in a subclass?



- ❖ Private methods in a superclass cannot be directly accessed or overridden by a subclass.
- ❖ Alternative approach: You can define a new method in the subclass with the same name as the superclass's private method. This new method is independent of the superclass's method.

```
class Superclass {  
  
    private void privateMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Private method in Superclass");  
    }  
}  
  
class Subclass extends Superclass {  
  
    private void privateMethod() { // Redefine in Subclass  
        System.out.println("Private method in Subclass");  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can you explain a scenario where this keyword is required?



- ❖ this keyword is required when there is a naming conflict between instance variables and parameters, such as in setters or constructors.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp;  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) {  
        this.exp = exp; // this.name is class field  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 10; // not recommended  
        emp.setExp(10);  
        System.out.println(emp.exp);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What would happen if you don't explicitly define a package in a Java class?



- ❖ If you don't explicitly define a package in a Java class, the class is placed in the **default package**.
- ❖ Classes in the default package have **package-private access**, which means they can only be accessed by other classes in the same default package.

```
package JavaFolder;  
  
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main() {  
  
        System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
    }  
}
```

Q. How to make a class private in Java?



- ❖ A top-level class cannot be private.
- ❖ Only nested (inner) classes can be made private.

```
private class OuterClass {  
    // Private nested class  
    private class InnerClass {  
  
        public void display() {  
            System.out.println("Interview Happy");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. What happens if you define a setter method but not a getter for a class field?



- ❖ If you define a setter method but not a getter for a class field in Java, the field can be modified but **not directly accessed** from outside the class.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp; // Field  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
  
        // Compilation error  
        // System.out.println(emp.getExp());  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the difference between a field and a property in Java?



- Fields are variable declared inside a class.
- Properties(getter and setter methods) are abstraction of the fields.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    private int exp; // Field  
  
    public int getExp() { // Getter method(Property)  
        return exp;  
    }  
  
    public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method(Property)  
        this.exp = exp;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        //emp.exp = 5; // Not recommended  
        emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
  
        System.out.println(emp.getExp());  
        // Output: 5  
    }  
}
```



Mock Interview



OOPS – Inheritance, Polymorphism, Encapsulation & Abstraction

Q. How can encapsulation be violated?

Q. What is the difference between extends and implements keywords in Java?

Q. Which is the most important and crucial OOPS principle in Java?

Q. Is protected field is accessible by any class within the same package?

Q. Which type of polymorphism needs inheritance?

Q. Explain the difference between static binding and dynamic binding in Java.

Q. What is the benefit of using polymorphism in Java applications?

Q. What happens if you don't use @override annotation in method overriding?

Q. How can encapsulation be violated?



- ❖ Encapsulation can be violated by making **class fields public**, which allows any external code(main method/ other classes/ client code) to access and modify them directly.

```
public class Employee {  
  
    public int exp; // Field  
    // private int exp; // Field  
  
    // public int getExp() { // Getter method  
    //     return exp;  
    // }  
  
    // public void setExp(int exp) { // Setter method  
    //     this.exp = exp;  
    // }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee emp = new Employee();  
  
        emp.exp = 5; // Directly setting data(Not recommended)  
  
        // emp.setExp(5); // Set exp using setter method  
        // System.out.println(emp.getExp());  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the difference between extends and implements keywords in Java?



- ❖ **extends** is used to inherit from a superclass (class to class inheritance).

```
class ParentClass {  
    // class body  
}  
  
class ChildClass extends ParentClass {  
    // class body  
}
```

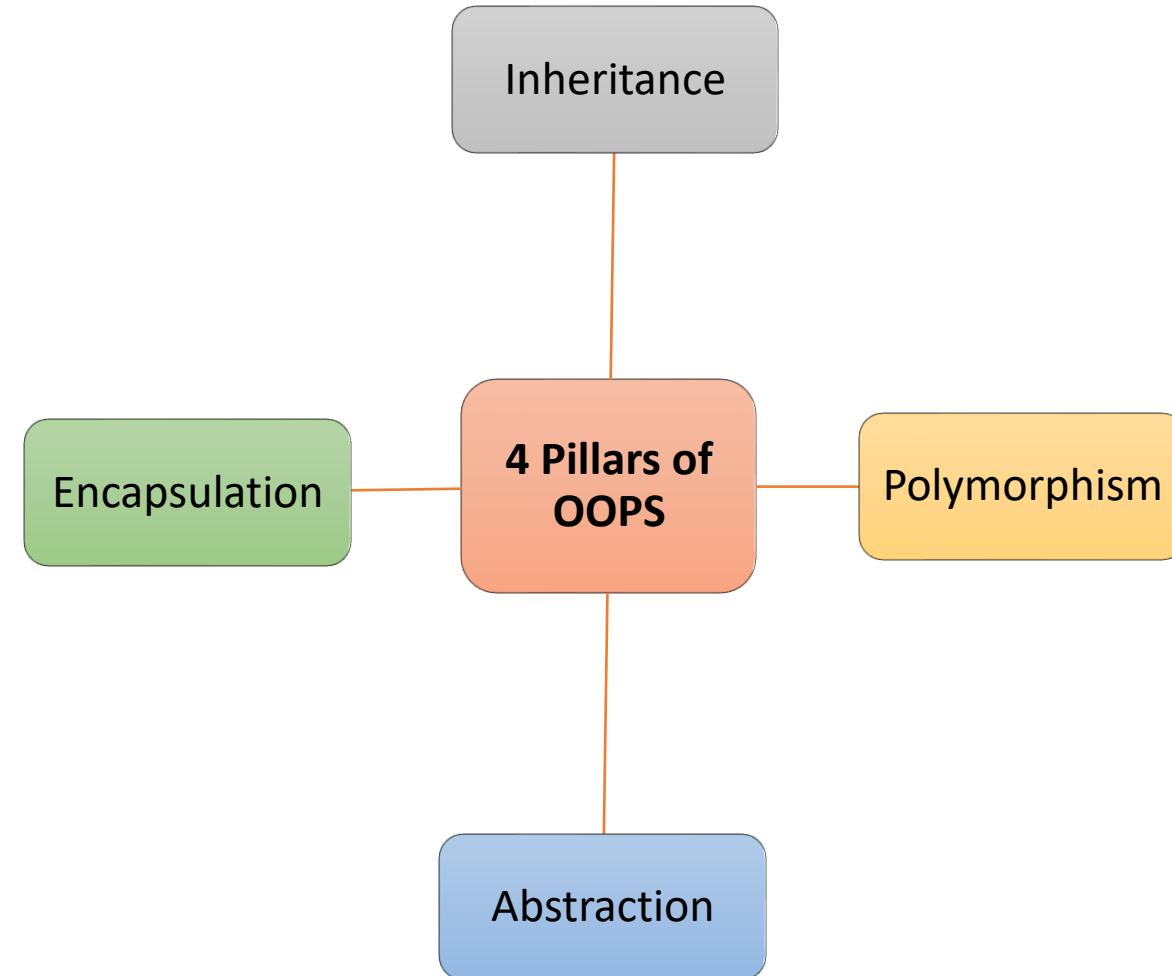
- ❖ **implements** is used to implement an interface (class to interface inheritance).

```
interface InterfaceName {  
    // interface body  
}  
  
class ClassName implements InterfaceName {  
    // class body  
}
```

Q. Which is the most important and crucial OOPS principle in Java?



- ❖ **Encapsulation** because it allows you to hide the data which is very important from security perspective.



Q. Is protected field is accessible by any class within the same package?



- The protected access specifier class members (fields, methods, constructors) are accessible within the class itself, its subclasses, and other classes in the same package.

Access Specifier	Within Class	Within Package	Subclass (Same Package)	Subclass (Different Package)	Outside Package
public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
protected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Default (no specifier)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
private	Yes	No	No	No	No

Q. Which type of polymorphism needs inheritance?



- ❖ Runtime polymorphism, also known as dynamic polymorphism or method overriding, requires inheritance.

```
// Parent Class  
public class Employee {  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
  
}
```



```
// Child Class  
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
  
    @Override //annotation  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```

Q. Explain the difference between static binding and dynamic binding in Java.



- In Static binding (Early binding /method overloading / compile time polymorphism) method calls are resolved at compile-time.

```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public double add(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
}
```

- In Dynamic binding (Late binding /method overriding / run time polymorphism) method calls are resolved at run-time.

```
// Parent Class  
public class Employee {  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
}
```



```
// Child Class  
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
    @Override //annotation  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the benefit of using polymorphism in Java applications?



- ❖ Method overloading allows you to use the same method name with different parameters to perform various actions, which is good for **readability** and **flexibility**.

```
public class Calculator {  
  
    public double add(double a, double b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
}
```

- ❖ Method overriding allows you to reuse the parent class method when needed and override it, when necessary, which is good for **reusability** and **flexibility**.

```
// Parent Class  
public class Employee {  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
}
```

```
// Child Class  
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
    @Override //annotation  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```



Q. What happens if you don't use @override annotation in method overriding?



- If you don't use the @Override annotation, the code will still **compile and run correctly**.

Benefits of Using @Override Annotation:

The compiler ensures that there's no signature mismatch, like a typo or wrong parameters, it generates an error.

```
// Parent Class  
public class Employee {  
  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(100000);  
    }  
}
```



```
// Child Class  
public class TemporaryEmp extends Employee {  
    // @Override //annotation  
    public void calculateSalary() {  
        System.out.println(75000);  
    }  
}
```



Mock Interview



Abstract class & Interface, Constructors

Q. How can an interface inherit methods from another interface?

Q. How can you provide default behavior for methods in an interface?

Q. What is the impact of adding a new method to an existing interface?

Q. Can you use the final keyword with an abstract class? Why or why not?

Q. What is a no-argument constructor?

Q. Can you store different data types in a single array? How?

Q. How can an interface inherit methods from another interface?



- an interface can inherit methods from another interface by using the **extends keyword**.

```
interface Animal {  
    void makeSound();  
}  
  
interface Pet extends Animal {  
    void play();  
}
```



Q. How can you provide default behavior for methods in an interface?



- You can provide default behavior for methods in an interface by using the **default method**.

```
public interface Vehicle {  
    // Abstract method  
    void start();  
  
    // Default method  
    default void stop() {  
        System.out.println("Stop...");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Car implements Vehicle {  
  
    public void start() {  
        System.out.println("Start...");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Car myCar = new Car();  
        myCar.start(); // Output: Start...  
        myCar.stop(); // Output: Stop...  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the impact of adding a new method to an existing interface?



- ❖ All existing classes that implement the interface will break unless you provide an implementation for the new method.



Q. Can you use the final keyword with an abstract class? Why or why not?



- ❖ No, you cannot use the final keyword with an abstract class in Java.
- ❖ Abstract classes are used as super class, but the final keyword prevents a class from being superclass. Therefore, these two concepts are contradictory.

```
public final abstract class Superclass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        }  
}
```

Q. What is a no-argument constructor?



- ❖ A no-argument constructor in Java is a constructor that does not take any parameters.

```
public class Car {  
  
    public Car() {  
        System.out.println("my car");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Car car = new Car();  
  
    }  
    // output: my car  
}
```



Q. Can you store different data types in a single array? How?



- ❖ Standard arrays can only hold elements of the same type.
- ❖ However, you can achieve this by using an array of objects

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    Object[] mixedArray = new Object[5];  
  
    mixedArray[0] = "Hello";          // String  
    mixedArray[1] = 123;             // Integer  
    mixedArray[2] = 45.67;           // Double  
    mixedArray[3] = 'A';             // Character  
    mixedArray[4] = true;            // Boolean  
  
    for (Object obj : mixedArray) {  
        System.out.println(obj);  
    }  
}
```



Mock Interview



Exception Handling

Q. What happens if a return statement is used inside try block of a try-catch-finally?

Q. What happens if an exception is thrown in the finally block?

Q. Can you explain how custom exceptions are created and used in Java?

Q. How do you handle multiple exceptions in a single catch block?

Q. What happens if an exception is not handled in Java?

Q. How can you suppress exceptions in Java?

Q. What happens if a return statement is used inside try block of a try-catch-finally?



- When a return statement is used inside the try block of a try-catch-finally, the finally block will still be executed before the method returns a value.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(testMethod());  
    }  
  
    public static int testMethod() {  
        try {  
            System.out.println("In try block");  
            return 1;  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            System.out.println("In catch block");  
            return 2;  
        } finally {  
            System.out.println("In finally block");  
        }  
        // Output: In try block  In finally block  1  
    }  
}
```

Q. What happens if an exception is thrown in the finally block?



- If an exception is thrown in the finally block in Java, it can override any previous exception thrown in the try or catch block.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        testMethod();  
    }  
  
    public static void testMethod() {  
        try {  
            throw new RuntimeException("Exception in try block");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            throw new RuntimeException("Exception in catch block");  
        } finally {  
            throw new RuntimeException("Exception in finally block");  
        } // Output: Exception in finally block  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can you explain how custom exceptions are created and used in Java?



- Custom exceptions are user-defined exceptions that can be created by extending the **Exception class** (for checked exceptions) or the **RuntimeException class** (for unchecked exceptions).

```
class CustomCheckedException extends Exception {  
  
    public CustomCheckedException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            validateAge(15);  
        } catch (CustomCheckedException e) {  
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. How do you handle multiple exceptions in a single catch block?



- ❖ You can handle multiple exceptions in a single catch block using **multi-catch syntax** (separating the exception types with a vertical bar (|)).

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        // Code that may throw multiple exceptions  
        int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3};  
        System.out.println(numbers[5]); // ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException  
  
        String str = null;  
        System.out.println(str.length()); // NullPointerException  
    } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException | NullPointerException e) {  
        System.out.println("Caught exception: " + e.getMessage());  
    }  
}
```

Q. What happens if an exception is not handled in Java?



- ❖ Handling exceptions properly ensures that your program can gracefully manage error conditions and continue to operate or shut down cleanly.



Q. How can you suppress exceptions in Java?



- ❖ You can suppress exceptions by catching exceptions and choose not to take any action.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            int result = 10 / 0;  
        } catch (ArithmetcException e) {  
            // Exception is caught and suppressed  
            method1(); // not recommended  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() {  
        System.out.println("from catch");  
    } // from catch  
}
```

Mock Interview



Collections

Q. Can you convert a List to a Set and vice versa? How?

Q. How do you remove duplicates from an ArrayList?

Q. How do you decide between using a List, Set, or Map?

Q. What is the purpose of the Collections utility class?

Q. What is the difference between Vector and ArrayList?

Q. Explain the difference between Deque and Queue?

Q. Can you convert a List to a Set and vice versa? How?



- ❖ Use new HashSet<>(list) for List to Set, and new ArrayList<>(set) for Set to List.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
    list.add("A");  
    list.add("B");  
    list.add("A"); // Duplicate element  
  
    Set<String> set = new HashSet<>(list);  
  
    System.out.println("List: " + list); // List: [A, B, A]  
    System.out.println("Set: " + set); // Set: [A, B]  
}
```

Q. How do you remove duplicates from an ArrayList?



- ❖ By converting the ArrayList to a Set and back to ArrayList then.



Q. How do you decide between using a List, Set, or Map?



- ❖ Use List for ordered collections with duplicates, Set for unique elements, and Map for key-value pairs.



Q. What is the purpose of the Collections utility class?



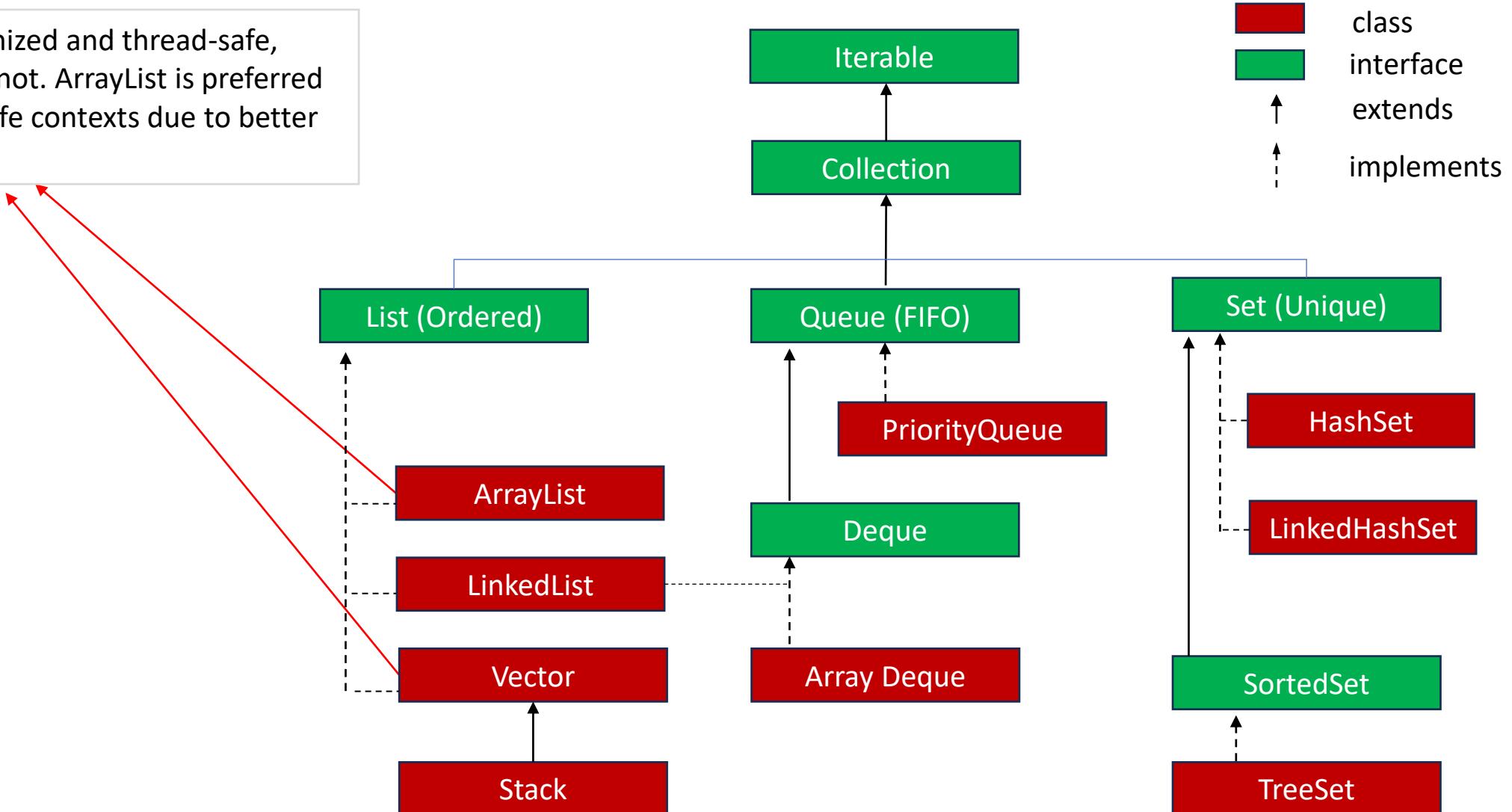
- ❖ The Collections class provides static methods for common operations like sorting, searching, and synchronizing collections.



Q. What is the difference between Vector and ArrayList?



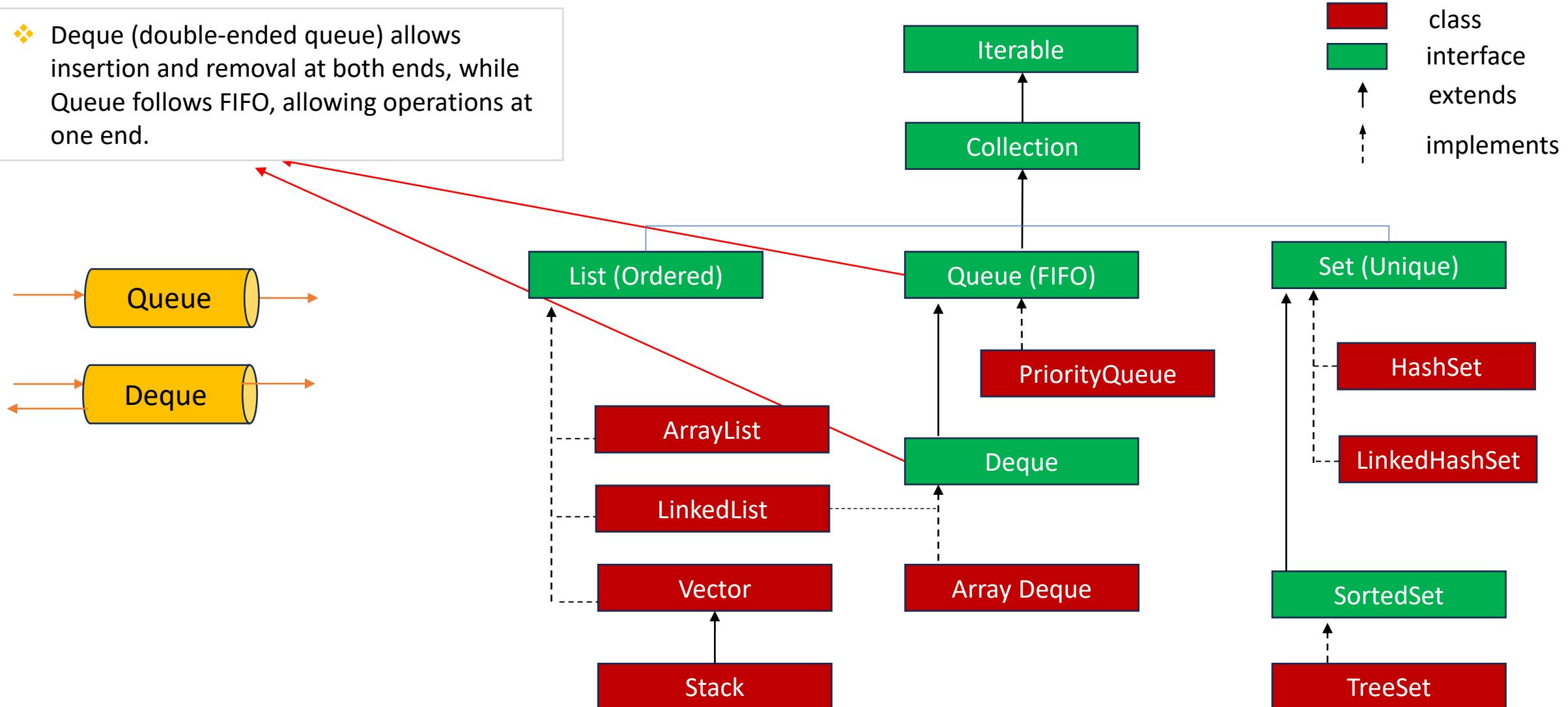
- Vector is synchronized and thread-safe, while ArrayList is not. ArrayList is preferred for non-thread-safe contexts due to better performance.



Q. Explain the difference between Deque and Queue?



- ❖ Deque (double-ended queue) allows insertion and removal at both ends, while Queue follows FIFO, allowing operations at one end.





Mock Interview



Multithreading

Q. What is the difference between start() and run() method?

Q. What is the meaning of Thread safe?

Q. What is thread pool?

Q. What is a synchronized block in Java?

Q. What is the difference between Runnable and Callable interface?

Q. What is the difference between start() and run() method?



- ❖ start() method creates new threads and call run method

- ❖ run() method will directly call the run method without creating a new thread.

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread is running");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        MyThread thread1 = new MyThread();  
  
        thread1.start();  
  
        thread1.run();  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the meaning of Thread safe?



- ❖ Thread-safe means that a piece of code or a class or a function can be safely invoked and used by **multiple threads simultaneously without causing any errors** (race conditions, data corruption, or unexpected behavior).

Q. What is thread pool?



- ❖ A thread pool maintains a pool of threads that are ready to execute tasks.

Q. What is a synchronized block in Java?



- ❖ synchronized (lock) ensures that only one thread at a time can execute the block of code



```
public class SynchronizedBlockExample {  
  
    private int count = 0;  
    private final Object lock = new Object();  
  
    public void increment() {  
        synchronized (lock) {  
            count++;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. What is the difference between Runnable and Callable interface?



❖ Runnable does not return a result and cannot throw checked exceptions.

```
@FunctionalInterface  
public interface Runnable {  
    void run();  
}
```

❖ Callable return a result and can throw checked exceptions.

```
@FunctionalInterface  
public interface Callable<Integer> {  
    Integer call() throws Exception;  
}
```





Mock Interview



Generics

Q. How do you define a generic method in Java?

Q. Can you create generic interfaces?

Q. Can you create generic constructor?

Q. What is the difference between List<Object> and List<?>?

Q. How do you define a generic method in Java?



- ❖ A generic method is defined with type parameters, which appear before the return type.

```
public class GenericMethodEx {  
  
    // Generic method to compare two values of type T  
    public <T> boolean areEqual(T value1, T value2) {  
        return value1 == value2;  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can you create generic interfaces?



- ❖ Yes, we can create generic interfaces.

```
public interface Comparable<T> {  
    int compareTo(T o);  
}
```



Q. Can you create generic constructor?



❖ Yes, we can create generic constructor..

```
public class GenericConstructor {  
    private <T> GenericConstructor(T item) {  
        System.out.println(item);  
    }  
}
```



Q. What is the difference between List<Object> and List<?>?



- ❖ List<Object> can hold any type of object and adding elements is allowed in it.
- ❖ Use List<Object> for manipulating list.

- ❖ List<?> is a wildcard that represents an unknown type and adding elements is not allowed in it.
- ❖ Use List<?> to perform read-only operations type safely.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    // List<Object> example  
    List<Object> objectList = new ArrayList<>();  
    // Adding elements to List<Object> is allowed  
    objectList.add("String");  
    objectList.add(123);  
  
    // List<?> example  
    List<?> wildcardList = new ArrayList<String>();  
    // Adding elements to List<?> is not allowed (except null)  
    // wildcardList.add("String"); // Compile-time error  
    wildcardList.add(null); // This is allowed  
}
```



Mock Interview



Types of Classes

Q. How can an inner class access the members of its outer class?

Q. Can a final class have final methods?

Q. Can a static nested class access instance variables of the outer class?

Q. Can enums have methods in Java?

Q. How can you iterate over all values of an enum in Java?

Q. When to use enums?

Q. What is the difference between a static and a non-static method in Java?

Q. How do static variables differ from instance variables in terms of memory allocation?

Q. Can a static method be overridden in Java?

Q. How can static methods and variables be accessed within the same class?

Q. How can an inner class access the members of its outer class?



- An inner class can access all members (including private) of its outer class directly.

```
// Outer Class
public class OuterInnerClassEx {

    private int outerField = 10;

    // Member inner class
    public class InnerClass {

        public void displayOuterField() {
            // Accessing outer class field
            System.out.println(outerField);
        }
    }
}
```

Q. Can a final class have final methods?



- ❖ Yes, a final class can have final methods.
- ❖ However, declaring methods as final within a final class is unnecessary because a final class cannot be subclassed, so its methods cannot be overridden.

```
public final class FinalClass {  
    public final void finalMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Final method");  
    }  
  
    public void regularMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Regular method");  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can a static nested class access instance variables of the outer class?



- ❖ No, a static nested class cannot directly access instance variables or methods of the outer class, it can only access the **static members**.

```
public class OuterClass {  
  
    private int instanceVar = 10;  
    private static int staticVar = 20;  
  
    static class StaticNestedClass {  
  
        void display() {  
            // Can access static variable directly  
            System.out.println(staticVar);  
  
            // Cannot access instance variable directly  
            // This will cause a compile-time error  
            // System.out.println(instanceVar);  
  
            // To access instance variable,  
            // create an instance of the outer class  
            OuterClass outer = new OuterClass();  
            System.out.println(outer.instanceVar);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Q. Can enums have methods in Java?



- ❖ Yes, enums can have methods.

```
public enum Color {  
    RED, GREEN, BLUE;  
  
    public String getColorName() {  
        return name();  
    }  
}
```

Q. How can you iterate over all values of an enum in Java?



- ❖ You can iterate over all values of an enum in Java using the **values() method**, which returns an array of all the enum constants.

```
public enum Day {  
    MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY;  
}  
  
public class EnumIterationExample {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Using a for-each loop to iterate over the enum values  
        for (Day day : Day.values()) {  
            System.out.println(day);  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
// Output: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,  
SUNDAY
```

Q. When to use enums?



- ❖ Instead of constants, use enums.

```
// Instead of constants
public static final int MONDAY = 1;
public static final int TUESDAY = 2;

// Use Enums
public enum Day {
    MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
    SATURDAY, SUNDAY;
}
```

Q. What is the difference between a **static** and a **non-static** method in Java?



- ❖ Static methods are invoked directly by the class name rather than by the instances of the class.

```
public class MathUtils {  
    public static int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
    public static int subtract(int a, int b) {  
        return a - b;  
    }  
}
```

Q. How do static variables differ from instance variables in terms of memory allocation?



- ❖ Static variables once initialized then exist for the entire duration of the program, from class loading until the program terminates.

Q. Can a static method be overridden in Java?



- ❖ No, a static method cannot be overridden in Java.



Q. How can static methods and variables be accessed within the same class?



- ❖ Static methods and variables can be accessed within the same class directly by their names.

```
public class StaticExample {  
  
    // Static variable  
    static int staticVariable = 10;  
  
    // Static method  
    static void staticMethod() {  
        System.out.println("Static method called.");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // Accessing static variable directly  
        System.out.println(staticVariable);  
  
        // Accessing static method directly  
        staticMethod();  
    }  
}
```



All the best for your interviews

Never ever give up

