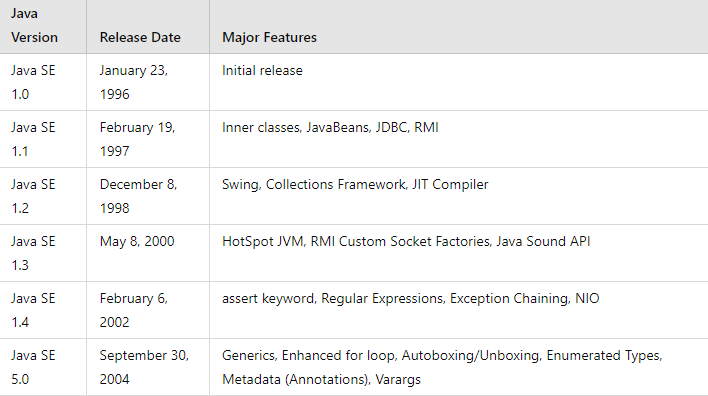
Java

* Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems in the year 1995.
* Java is not a fully object-oriented programming language as it supports primitive datatypes like int, float, etc., which are not objects.
* Java is based on the Write Once, and Run Anywhere (WORA) principle, meaning that the compiled Java code can run on all machines that support Java without the need for recompilation.
* Java is owned by Oracle and is used for:

1. Mobile applications (Especially Android apps)
2. Web applications
3. Games
4. Database Connections
5. And much, much more!

**History of Java**

* Java is a programming language created in 1991 by **James Gosling, Mike Sheridon and Patrick Naughton**, a team of Sun engineers known as the **Green Team**.
* First public implementation of Java was released in1996 as **Java 1.0**



A screenshot of a computer program

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The first version of Java is Java 1.0 which was released in 1996 and the latest version is Java 22 which is released in 2024.

**Why Java is named as Java**

* James Gosling and his team initiated a project to develop a language for digital devices such as set-top boxes, television, etc., and called this project **Greentalk** and its file extension was .**gt** and later become to known as **OAK**.
* The name OAK was used by Gosling after an OAK tree that remained outside his office and OAK was also a national tree of so many nations like USA, France, Germany, etc. But later they had to rename it as it was already a trademark of **OAK Technologies**.
* Gosling and his team did a brainstorm session after which they came up several names out of which **JAVA** was decided after much discussion.
* **Java** is the name of island in Indonesia where the **first coffee** (named as Java) was produced, and this name was chosen by Gosling while having coffee near his office.

**Key Terminology**

Before learning Java, one must be familiar with the following terms of Java:

* **JVM (Java Virtual Machine)**
* **Bytecode**
* **JDK(Java Development Kit)**
* **JRE (Java Runtime Environment) or Java RTE**
* **Garbage Collector**
* **Classpath**

***JVM (Java Virtual Machine):***

* JVM acts as a **run-time** engine to run Java applications. JVM is the one that calls the **main** method present in Java code. JVM is a part of **JRE**.
* The compilation phase of a Java program is done by **JAVAC** compiler which is a primary Java compiler included in the Java Development Kit (JDK). It takes the program as input and generates bytecode as output.
* In the running phase of a program, JVM executes the bytecode generated by compiler.
* The main purpose of JVM is to execute the bytecode produced by the JAVAC compiler. Every Operating System has a different JVM but the output they produce after the execution of byte is same across all the systems. This is why Java is also known as a **platform-independent language.**

***Bytecode:***

* The JAVAC compiler of JDK compiles source code to bytecode so that it can be executed by JVM.
* This bytecode is saved as .**class** file by the compiler. To view the bytecode, a disassembler like **javap** is required.

***JDK (Java Development Kit):***

* It is a **complete kit** that includes everything including **compiler, JRE, Java debugger, Java docs, etc.**
* For a program to execute in Java, we need to **install JDK** on our computer to **create, run and compile the Java program**.

***JRE (Java Runtime Environment):***

* JRE is a part of JDK which allows a Java program to run soon after the installation.
* JRE works as a translator and a facilitator between a Java program and an operating system. It is made up of multiple elements which are:
  + **JVM**
  + **Java class libraries**
  + **Java class loaders**

***Garbage Collector:***

* **Garbage collection** in Java is a process by which Java programs perform **automatic memory management**.
* When Java programs run on the JVM objects are created on the heap, which is a portion of memory dedicated to the program. Eventually some objects will no longer be needed. The **garbage collector** finds these **unused objects** and **deletes** them to **free up memory**.
* **Java garbage collection** is an **automatic process** of looking at heap memory, identifying which objects are in use and which are not, and **deleting** the **unused** **objects**.
* An in-use object, or a referenced object, means that some part of your program still maintains a pointer to that object. An unused or unreferenced object is no longer referenced by any part of your program.

***Classpath:***

The classpath is the **file path** where the **Java runtime** and **Java compiler** look for **.class files** to **load**. By default, JDK provides many libraries. If you want to include external libraries, they should be added to the classpath.

**Features of Java**

1. Java is **platform-independent**, which means that code written in Java can run on any platform that has a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) installed.
2. Java is known for its “**write once, run anywhere**” philosophy, which makes it a popular choice for cross-platform development.
3. Java provides **automatic memory management** through garbage collection, which makes it easier to write and maintain code.
4. Java is a **strongly typed language**, which means that every variable and expression has a specific type that must be declared before use.
5. Java supports **multithreading**, which makes it possible to write programs that can perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

**Execution of a Java program**



This diagram illustrates the process of executing a Java program. Here's a summary and explanation of each component:

* **Source Code (A.java):** The Java source code written by the programmer.
* **Java Compiler (Javac):** Compiles the source code into bytecode.
* **Bytecode (.class):** The compiled intermediate code that is platform independent.
* **Class Loader:** Loads the .class files into the Java Virtual Machine (JVM).
* **Bytecode Verifier:** Checks the bytecode for security and correctness.
* **JIT Compiler:** Just-In-Time compiler converts bytecode into native machine code during runtime.
* **Native Machine Code (001101):** The platform-specific machine code executed by the CPU.
* **Java Virtual Machine (JVM):** The environment that loads, verifies, and executes Java bytecode.

**Useful Links**

[**How to Download and Install Java for 64-bit machine?**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-download-and-install-java-for-64-bit-machine/?ref=lbp)

[**Setting up the environment in Java**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/setting-environment-java/?ref=lbp)

[**How to Download and Install Eclipse on Windows?**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-download-and-install-eclipse-on-windows/?ref=lbp)

**Primitive and Non-Primitive Data types in Java**

Every variable in Java has a data type. Data types specify the size and type of values that can be stored in an identifier.

In Java Data types are classified into two categories:

* **Primitive data type or intrinsic or built-in data type**
* **Non-Primitive data type or derived or reference data type**

***Primitive Data Types:***

* In Java, the **Primitive Data Types** are the **predefined data types**. They specify the size and type of any standard value.
* Java has 8 primitive data types:

1. **byte (1 byte – 8 bits) (-128 to 127) (default value: 0)**
2. **short (2 bytes – 16 bits) (-32768 to 32767) (default value: 0)**
3. **int (4 bytes – 32 bits) (-2 ^ 31 to + 2 ^ 31- 1) (default value: 0)**
4. **long (8 bytes – 64 bits) (-2 ^ 63 to 2 ^ 63 - 1) (default value: 0)**
5. **float (4 bytes – 32 bits) (default value: 0.0f)**
6. **double (8 bytes - 64 bits) (default value: 0.0d)**
7. **char (2 bytes – 16 bits) (0 to 65,535 unicode characters)**
8. **Boolean (1 bit) (true or false) (default value: false)**

**Note  
Use float** for **memory efficiency** when **precision** (around 6-7 decimal places) is sufficient. **Use double** for **high precision** (around 15-16 decimal places) when **memory is not a major concern**.

***Non-Primitive Data Types:***

* These are also called **Object Data Types** or **Referenced Data Types** because **they refer to any object**.
* Unlike the Primitive Data Types, the Non-Primitive Data Types are created by the users in Java.
* Java has 5 Non-Primitive Data Types:

1. **Arrays**
2. **Classes**
3. **Strings**
4. **Interfaces**
5. **Enums**

**Note**

* The **JVM initializes default values** to **class-level variables** when we forget to initialize them, but coming to **local variables** the **default values will not be initialized by JVM**, if we don’t initialize local variables we will get compilation errors.
* **Primitive values** are **stored** on the **stack**. Copying a primitive variable creates a separate copy; changes to the copy do not affect the original.
* **Reference variables** are **stored** on the **stack**, but **original objects** are **stored** on the **heap**. Copying a reference variable creates another reference to the same object; changes to the object are reflected across all references.

**Java Identifiers & Rules**

* In Java, **Identifiers** are used for **Identification purpose,** and they can be **class names, variable names, method names.**
* Identifiers define the way we should name variables, classes, methods, etc, in our program.
* **Allowed Characters:** Identifiers can use alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9), $ (dollar sign), and \_ (underscore). Special characters like @ are not allowed.
* **Starting Character:** Identifiers should not start with digits (0-9).
* **Case Sensitivity:** Identifiers are case-sensitive**.**
* **Length:** No limit on identifier length, but 4 -15 characters is recommended.
* **Reserved Words:** Reserved words cannot be used as identifiers.

**Reserved Words in Java**

* In Java a keyword is a reserved word that have a predefined meaning
* There are 68 reserved words in Java as of 2024 and they are as follows:

**abstract, assert, boolean, break, byte, case, catch, char, class, const (reserved but not used), continue, default, do, double, else, enum, exports, extends, final, finally, float, for, goto (reserved but not used), if, implements, import, instanceof, int, interface, long, module, native, new, null, opens, package, private, protected, provides, public, requires, return, short, static, strictfp, super, switch, synchronized, this, throw, throws, to, transient, try, uses, void, volatile, while, with, yield, var, record, sealed, permits, and non-sealed.**

* Refer this link for all keywords: [Keywords in Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Java_keywords#:~:text=In%20the%20Java%20programming%20language,predefined%20meaning%20in%20the%20language.)

**Java Variables & Variable Scope**

* In Java, Variables are the data containers that store data values during Java program execution.
* Every Variable in Java is assigned a data type that designates the type and quantity of value it can hold. A variable is a memory location name for the data.
* Variables are classified into 3 categories:

1. **Local Variables**
2. **Instance Variables**
3. **Static Variables**

* **Scope of a variable** is the part of the program where the variable is accessible.
* Variables have the following scopes:

1. **Member Variables (Class Level Scope)**
2. **Local Variables (Method Level Scope)**
3. **Loop Variables (Block Scope)**

**Wrapper Classes**

* A Wrapper class in Java is a class whose object wraps or contains primitive data types. When we create an object to a wrapper class, it contains a field and, in this field, we can store primitive data types.
* Wrapper Classes convert primitive data types into Objects. Objects are needed to modify the arguments passed into a method because primitive data types are **passed by value**.
* **Data structures** in the **Collection framework** such as **ArrayList**, **HashSet** store only objects (reference types) and not primitive data types.
* The process of converting primitive types to objects of their corresponding wrapper classes is called **autoboxing**.
* **Example**: *char c = ‘a’; Character d = c;*
* The process of converting an object of a wrapper class to its corresponding primitive data type is called as**unboxing***.*
* **Example:** *Character c = ‘a’; char d = c;*

**BufferedReader Class**

* It is a simple class that is used to read a sequence of characters. It has a simple function read that reads a character, another read which reads an array of characters, and a **readLine**() function which reads a line.
* **InputStreamReader**() is a function that converts the input stream of bytes into a stream of characters so that it can be read as BufferedReader which expects a stream of characters. BufferedReader can throw checked Exceptions.

***Example:***

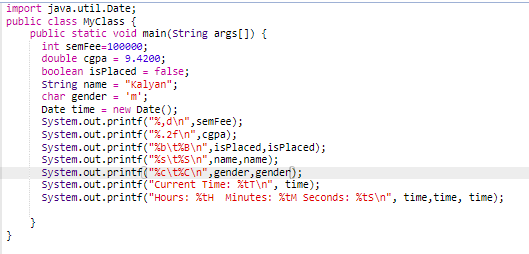
A screen shot of a computer code

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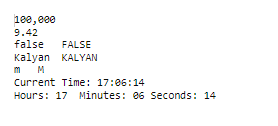
**Output Formatting using printf**

In programming it is essential to print the output in a given **format**.  
Most of us are familiar with **prinntf**( ) in C to **format output** but we can do the same using **printf**( ) in Java.

***Example:***

******

***Output:***

******

**StringBuffer Class**

* **StringBuffer** is a class in Java that represents a **mutable** **sequence** of characters. It provides an **alternative** to **immutable** **String** **class**, allowing us to modify the contents of a string class without creating new objects.
* **StringBuffer** may have characters and substrings inserted in the middle or appended to the end. It will automatically grow to make room for such additions and often has more characters pre allocated than needed, to allow room for growth.
* The **default capacity** of **StringBuffer** is **16 characters**, we can specify size when creating a StringBuffer.
* Some Important methods of StringBuffer:

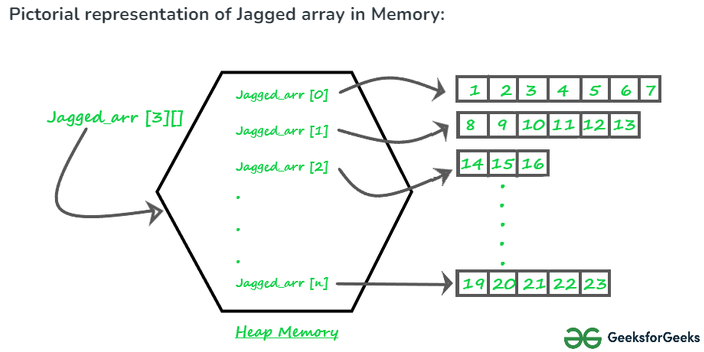
1. The initial capacity of a StringBuffer can be specified when it is created, or it can be set later with the **ensureCapacity**() method.
2. The **append**() method is used to add characters, strings, or other objects to the end of the buffer.
3. The **insert**() method is used to insert characters, strings, or other objects at a specified position in the buffer.
4. The **delete**() method is used to remove characters from the buffer.
5. The **reverse**() method is used to reverse the order of the characters in the buffer.

**StringBuilder Class**

* The function of **StringBuilder** is very similar to the **StringBuffer** class, as both provide an alternative to String Class by making a mutable sequence of characters.
* The only difference between **StringBuffer** and **StringBuilder** is that StringBuffers are **Thread safe**, but StringBuilders **are not Thread Safe**.
* The **StringBuilder** class provides **no guarantee of synchronization** whereas the **StringBuffer** class does.

**Jagged Arrays**

* A **jagged array** is an **array of arrays** such that member arrays can be of different sizes i.e. we can create a 2-D array with **variable number pf columns** in each row.
* A **2D array** in Java has a **uniform structure** where all rows have the same number of columns, while a **jagged array** has a non-uniform structure consisting of rows that can have **varying lengths**.



***Example:***

A screenshot of a computer program

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**OOPs**

* [**Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1uv9EdLaG9TK7iNcMneLeEaChzvmXU9Xu_Uv5iZwswFk/edit) is a methodology or paradigm to design a program using **Classes** and **Objects**.
* **OOP** organizes code into **classes** which acts as **blueprints** to create **objects**. These **objects** are defined by their attributes and properties in a class and contain **encapsulated** **data**.
* **OOP** is mainly based on the following **four pillars**:
  1. **Encapsulation**
  2. **Inheritance**
  3. **Polymorphism**
  4. **Abstraction**

***Advantages of OOPs:***

1. Code Reusability
2. Reduced Redundancy
3. Modularity

***Disadvantages of OOPs:***

1. Lengthy Programs leading to slow execution.
2. Challenges in Debugging and Testing.

**Key Terminology of OOPs**

1. **Classes**
2. **Objects**
3. **Constructors**
4. **Constructor Chaining**
5. **This keyword**
6. **Interfaces**
7. **Access Modifiers**

***Classes:***

* A **class** is a user-defined blueprint or prototype from which objects are created.
* A class can also be defined as collection of data members and member functions.
* Classes do not occupy any memory until an object is instantiated.
* Whenever an object is created using a new keyword, the actual object is stored in the heap and the pointing address is stored in the stack.

***Objects:***

* An object is a basic unit of OOP that represents real-life entities.
* It is an instance of a class.

***Constructors:***

* In Java, **constructor** is a **special method** which is invoked automatically at the time of **object creation**. It is used to initialize the data members of new objects.
* **Constructors** have the **same name** as class name, and they do not have any **return type** (not even void).
* Constructors can be **overloaded** based on the number of arguments and the type of arguments passed during object creation.
* Constructors are only called once, during object creation and if we do not create any constructor Java creates a default constructor by itself where we cannot initialize values as it is default one.
* Constructors are of three types:

1. **Non - Parameterized Default Constructors**
2. **Parameterized Constructors**
3. **Copy Constructors**

*Non - Parameterized or Default Constructors***:**

* A constructor that is created by the programmer and has no parameters is called **Non – Parameterized Constructor**.
* When do not create a constructor a constructor without any parameters will be automatically created by Java which is called **Default Constructor.**

*Parameterized Constructors***:**

A constructor that has parameters is known as parameterized constructor. If we want to initialize fields of the class with our own values, then use a **parameterized constructor**.

*Copy Constructors***:**

Unlike other constructors, the **copy constructor** is passed with another object which copies the data available from the passed object to the newly created object.

***Constructor Chaining:***

* Constructor chaining is the process of calling one constructor from another constructor with respect to the current object.
* Constructor chaining in the same class can be done using **this( )** keyword for constructors in the same class.
* Constructor chaining from the base class can be done using **super( )** keyword to call the constructor from the base class.
* Constructor chaining occurs through inheritance. A sub-class constructor’s task is to call super class’s constructor first. This ensures that the creation of sub class’s object starts with the initialization of the data members of the superclass.
* There could be any number of classes in the inheritance chain. Every constructor calls up the chain till the class at the top is reached.

***This Keyword:***

* In Java **this** keyword is used to refer to the current instance of the class.
* It is used to pass the current objects as a parameter to another object.
* It is also used to refer to the current class instance variable.

***Interfaces:***

* An **Interface** in Java programming language is defined as an abstract type used to specify the behavior of a class.
* The interface in Java is a mechanism to achieve **abstraction** which also represents **IS-A** relationship.
* There can be **only abstract methods** which means all the methods in an interface are declared with an **empty body** and are public and all fields are **public, static, and final by default**. It is used to achieve abstraction and multiple inheritances in Java using Interface.
* To declare an interface, use the **interface keyword.**
* To implement the interface for class, use the **implements keyword**.
* In an interface, you **can’t instantiate variables** and create an object.

***Access Modifiers:***

Access Modifiers defines the access type of the method, class, variable, i.e. from where it can be accessed in your application. In Java, there are 4 types of access specifiers:

* **public**: Accessible in all classes in your application.
* **protected**: Accessible within the package in which it is defined and, in its subclass, (including subclasses declared outside the package).
* **private**: Accessible only within the class in which it is defined.
* **default** (declared/defined without using any modifier): Accessible within the same class and package within which its class is defined.

**Encapsulation**

* Encapsulation is one of the core pillars of OOP where the internal details of an object are hidden, only specific functions are provided to interact with that object’s data.
* In Java, encapsulation is achieved by declaring the instance variables of a class as private, which means they can only be accessed within the class. To allow outside access to the instance variables, public methods called getters and setters are defined, which are used to retrieve and modify the values of the instance variables, respectively.
* Another way to think about encapsulation is that it is a protective shield that prevents the data from being accessed by the code outside this shield.

*Example:*

* Imagine a **capsule** you take as **medicine**. The capsule contains medicine inside it, but you don't see or touch the medicine directly. The capsule ensures that the medicine reaches your stomach safely without being tampered with by your hands, air, or anything else.
* This is like encapsulation in programming:

1. **The Capsule**: Represents the class in OOP.
2. **The Medicine Inside**: Represents the data and methods in the class.
3. **The Shell of the Capsule**: Represents the protective barrier that hides the inner workings (data and methods) from the outside world.

* Just like the capsule hides and protects the medicine, encapsulation in programming hides the internal state and functionality of an object, exposing only what is necessary for other parts of the program to use.
* **Advantages**: Data Hiding.
* **Disadvantages**: Increased Complexity.

**Inheritance**

* Inheritance in OOP is the mechanism by which one class is allowed to **inherit (acquire)** the **features (fields and methods)** of another class.
* A class that inherits (acquires) from another class can reuse the methods and fields of that class with or without adding new fields and methods.
* The class whose features are inherited using **extends keyword** is known as **super class** or **parent class** or **base class**.
* The class which **inherits (acquires**) the fields or methods is called **sub class** or **child class** or **derived class**.
* **Advantages**: Code reusability, abstraction.
* **Disadvantages**: We cannot restrict to required properties acquisition; Changes made in the super class will be affecting the sub class.

***Note*:**

1. **Constructors** and **private data members without getters and setters** cannot be inherited using inheritance.
2. A super class can have **any number of sub classes**, but a sub class can have only **one super class**.
3. Java doesn’t support **multiple inheritance** for which we can use **Interfaces**.

**Types of Inheritance**

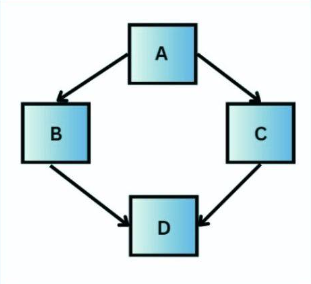
**Single Inheritance:** When one sub class inherits from one super class, we call this inheritance as Single Inheritance.

**Hierarchical Inheritance:** When more than one sub class is inherited from same super class, we call this type of inheritance as Hierarchical Inheritance.

**Multilevel Inheritance:** When a derived class will be inheriting a base class, and as well as the same derived class also acts as the base class for other classes, we call this type of inheritance as Multilevel inheritance.

[**Hybrid Inheritance**](https://www.shiksha.com/online-courses/articles/hybrid-inheritance-in-java-blogId-155103)**:**

* Hybrid Inheritance is a combination of two or more types of Inheritance.
* It refers to the ability of a class to inherit properties and behaviors from multiple sources, combining different types of inheritance.
* Since Java does not support multiple inheritance, hybrid inheritance is implemented using a combination of class inheritance and interface implementation.

 Common combinations of inheritance that can be considered as hybrid inheritance in Java:

* Single Inheritance with

Interfaces.

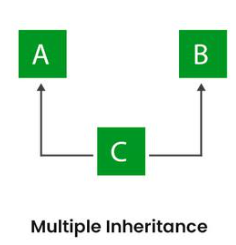
* Multilevel Inheritance with Hierarchical Structure.
* Hierarchical Inheritance Along a Single Inheritance Path.
* Combining Interfaces with Multilevel Inheritance.

In the diagram above,

* A could be a superclass or an interface that B and C are either extending or implementing.
* B and C are subclasses or interfaces. If A is a class, B and C are subclasses extending A. If A is an interface, B and C could be interfaces extending A or classes implementing A.
* D is a subclass that is extending class B and extending or implementing C. If B and C are both interfaces, D can implement both (multiple inheritance of interfaces is allowed). If B is a class and C is an interface, D is extending B and implementing C (a combination of class inheritance and interface implementation).
* The diagram could represent D as a class that inherits from class B and implements the interface C, while both B and C extend or implement A. This creates a hybrid structure by combining interface implementation with class inheritance.

**Multiple Inheritance:**

* When one class can have **more than one super class** and can inherit features from all super classes, we call this type of inheritance as **Multiple inheritance**.
* Java **doesn’t support** Multiple Inheritance with **classes**. In Java we can achieve multiple inheritance only through **interfaces**.

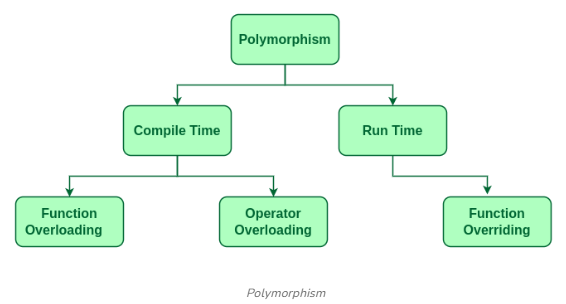
In the Image class C is derived from interface A and interface B

**Polymorphism**

Polymorphism is the ability of any data to be processed in more than one form. The word itself indicates the meaning as **poly means many** and **morphism means types**.

Polymorphism allows us to perform a single action in different ways.

**Real-life Illustration of Polymorphism in Java**: A person at the same time can have different characteristics. Like a man at the same time is a father, a husband, and an employee.



***Compile Time Polymorphism:***

* It is also known as **static polymorphism**, and it takes during compile time of a program.
* This type of polymorphism is achieved by **function overloading** or **operator overloading**. **Java doesn’t support** **operator overloading**.
* **Function overloading** is a technique which allows you to have more than one function with the same function name but with different functionality.
* **Function overloading** can be possible on the following basis:

1. Same Function name with different number of parameters.
2. Same Function name with different types of parameters.

***Run Time Polymorphism:***

* It is also known as **dynamic polymorphism**, and it takes place during the run time of a program.
* This type of polymorphism is achieved by **function overriding**.
* **Function overriding** is a process where the child class or sub class contain the same methods as declared in the parent or super class.
* In this process, the call to an **overridden method** is resolved **dynamically** at **runtime** rather than at compile-time.

**Abstraction**

* **Abstraction** in Java is the concept of **hiding** the complex implementation details and showing only the essential features of the object.
* In Java abstraction is achieved by **interfaces** and **abstract classes**. We can achieve 100% abstraction using interfaces.
* **Consider a real-life example of a man driving a car**: The man only knows that pressing the **accelerators** will increase the **speed** of a car or applying **brakes** will **stop** the car, but he does not know how on pressing the accelerator the speed is increasing, he does not know about the **inner mechanism** of the car or the implementation of the accelerator, brakes, etc in the car. This is what abstraction is.

**Encapsulation vs Abstraction**

**Encapsulation** is focused on how data is protected and accessed within an object, while **abstraction** is focused on simplifying the interaction with the object by exposing only the necessary parts.

**Abstract Class & Methods**

* Any class declared using **abstract keyword** is called as **abstract class** and it can consist of both **abstract methods** and **concrete methods**.
* Any class that contains one or more **abstract methods** should be defined as **abstract class** and a method defined as abstract must be **redefined** in its **subclass** making **overriding** compulsory.
* An abstract method is a method declared without any implementation.
* There can be **no object** for abstract class which means that an abstract class cannot be instantiated using new keyword.
* An abstract class can have **parameterized constructors** and the **default** **constructor** is always present in an abstract class.

**Interfaces vs Abstract Classes**

* **Abstract classes** can have both **abstract** (without implementation) and **concrete** (with implementation) methods whereas **Interfaces** can only have abstract methods (until Java 8, which introduced default and static methods).
* **Abstract classes** support **single inheritance** (a class can inherit only one abstract class) but **Interfaces** support **multiple inheritance** (a class can implement multiple interfaces).
* **Abstract** **classes** can have **member variables** whereas **Interfaces** cannot have member variables (except static final constants).

**Lambda Expressions**

* **Lambda Expressions, Functional Interfaces, Method Reference, Streams, Comparable & Comparator, Date/Time API** are added in **Java 8**.
* A **lambda expression** is a short block of code which takes in parameters and returns a value. Lambda expressions are like methods, but they do not need a name and they can be implemented right in the body of a method.
* Lambda expressions provide a way to represent **instances of functional interfaces** (interfaces with a single abstract method) in a more concise way.
* A Lambda expression consists of three parts:



* Lambda expressions can be stored in variables if the variable's type is an interface which has only one method. The lambda expression should have the same number of parameters and the same return type as that method. Java has many of these kinds of interfaces built in, such as the Consumer interface (found in the java.util package) used by lists.
* **Functional Interfaces** are the interfaces that contain only **one abstract method** and there is no restriction for **default** and **static methods**.
* **Method Reference** is a shorthand notation of a lambda expression to call a function. It is of the following three types:

1. **Reference to a static method**

**Syntax**: (ContainingClass::staticMethodName)

1. **Reference to a instance method**

**Syntax**: (containingObject::instanceMethodName)

1. **Reference to a constructor**

**Syntax**: (ClassName::new)

* **Stream** is an API which is used to **process group of Objects**. A stream is a sequence of objects that supports various methods which can be pipelined to produce the desired result.
* **Collections** Framework is a unified architecture for representing and manipulating collections, enabling collections to be manipulated independently of the details of their representation. It includes interfaces, implementations, and algorithms for storing and manipulating collections of objects.
* **Collection** is the **root interface** for so many **Interfaces** like (Set, List, Queue, Dequeue) and **Classes** like (ArrayList, LinkedList, HashSet).