

# Java Backend Developer Complete Notes

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## 1. Java Basics

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What is Java?

- Java is a high-level, object-oriented, platform-independent programming language.
- Write once, run anywhere (WORA) because Java compiles to bytecode which runs on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

Key Points:

- Statically typed: You declare data types.
- Compiled & interpreted: Compiled to bytecode, interpreted by JVM.
- Strong standard library.

Example Hello World:

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");  
    }  
}
```

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## 2. OOPs in Java (Detailed)

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OOPs Principles:

- Encapsulation: Bundling data & methods that work on data in one unit.
- Inheritance: Acquiring properties from a parent class.
- Polymorphism: One interface, many implementations (overloading & overriding).
- Abstraction: Hiding implementation details & exposing only necessary parts.

Examples:

```
class Animal {  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("Animal makes a sound");  
    }  
}
```

```
class Dog extends Animal {  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("Dog barks");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Animal a = new Dog();  
        a.sound();  
    }  
}
```

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### 3. Collection Framework (Detailed with Visualization)

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Main interfaces:

- List (ArrayList, LinkedList)
- Set (HashSet, TreeSet)
- Queue (LinkedList, PriorityQueue)
- Map (HashMap, TreeMap)

Visualization:

List: [10] -> [20] -> [30]

Set: {10, 20, 30} (no duplicates, unordered)

Map: { "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }

Example:

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
list.add("apple");
```

```
list.add("banana");
```

```
Set<String> set = new HashSet<>();
```

```
set.add("apple");
```

```
Map<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
```

```
map.put("apple", 10);
```

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#### 4. Decorator Pattern (Detailed)

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- Structural design pattern to add responsibilities dynamically.

Example:

```
interface Coffee {  
    String makeCoffee();  
}
```

```
class SimpleCoffee implements Coffee {  
    public String makeCoffee() {  
        return "Simple Coffee";  
    }  
}
```

```
class MilkDecorator implements Coffee {  
    private Coffee coffee;  
    public MilkDecorator(Coffee c) {  
        this.coffee = c;  
    }  
    public String makeCoffee() {  
        return coffee.makeCoffee() + " + Milk";  
    }  
}
```

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## 5. Spring (Short)

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- Framework for enterprise Java applications.
- Handles dependency injection (DI), transaction management, AOP.

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## 6. Spring Boot (Detailed)

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- Built on Spring, simplifies microservices & REST API development.
- Embedded server (Tomcat), auto-configuration.

Main files:

- @SpringBootApplication: entry point.
- application.properties: configurations.

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## 7. REST API (GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE)

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@RestController

@RequestMapping("/api/items")

public class ItemController {

    @GetMapping public List<Item> getAll() { ... }

    @PostMapping public Item create(@RequestBody Item i) { ... }

    @PutMapping("/{id}") public Item update(@PathVariable Long id, @RequestBody Item i) { ... }

        @PatchMapping("/{id}") public Item partialUpdate(@PathVariable Long id, @RequestBody  
Map<String, Object> updates) { ... }

    @DeleteMapping("/{id}") public void delete(@PathVariable Long id) { ... }

}