QA Ask

**@Adani**

1. Create App with TableView & bind data from local JSON

2. Can we override static method

3. We have Abstract class with 3 Abstract method and i want to implement only 1 method in child class

4. Parent P = new Child C();, Child C = new Child C(); , Parent P = new Parent P()

5. Activity life cycle

6. Life cycle state of=> ActivityA To ActivityB

7. Back Life cycle state of=> ActivityB To ActivityA

8. How to count number of Int in String

9. How to remove duplicate value from List

10. What singleton

11. what is MVVM

12. How to check, given number is odd or even

13. How to check given number is prime or not

14. what is coroutine

**@R Bharat on 17/09/21 at 12.00 PM**

1. What is PWA(Progressive Web App)

**@ArteriaTech on 20/09/21 at 6PM**

1. Tell Me About your self

2. Latest Architecture pattern

3. Latest architecture components

4. What is diff b/w MVVM & MVP

5. What is firebase

6. which ALC method will call on clicking on device Home Button

7. which ALC method will call on change of device orientation

8. what is Abstract & Interface

9. what is polymorphism

10. What is function overloading

11. what is final & static

12. what is build-Type, build-Flavour, build-Variant

**@PetroIT on 01/10/21 at 1PM**

1. Activity lice cycle

2. How you can save the data when app get terminated by system

3. CI/CD or CICD (continuous delivery or continuous deployment)

4. How you are sharing the testing build to tester

5. How you are performing Unit Testing

6. How push notification work

7. How may type of push notification

8. What is releam DB

9. How to check & status of notification is deliver or not

10. How to save Dynamic form data based on category

**@Aventior for IOS on 01/10/21 at 12PM**

1. IOS App is working on Single or Multi thread

2. Which catch policy have Session URL

3. What is the basic step for IOS Core Data

4. How to run code on background thread

5. How to update UI after run all n(5)

**@MyLoanCare for Android on at 1PM**

1. What is activity life cycle

2. what life cycle method will call on press on Home Button

3. what life cycle method will call on back press

4. what life cycle method will call on open app from bak stack

5. Fragment life cycle

6. what life cycle method will call when we add B fragment on top of A fragment

7. How we can handle camera/take picture and handle in Android 11

8. What is the broadcast receiver

9. What is changes in Android 8 in the broadcast receiver

10. what is WorkManager and how we can achieve it

11 what is the JobScheduler and how we can achieve it

12. which service is best for background job

13. what is corountine

14. what is difference b/w lifecycleScope & viewModelScope

15. What is MVVM and how we can achieve it

14 What is MVC & how we c an acheive it

14. what is difference b/w MVVM & MVC

15. what is RxJava

15. what is difference Rxjava and corountine

16. what is abstract class

17. what is open method

18.

**@CondecoSoftware for Android 11PM on 13 Sept 22**

1. **What is scope function and how may type?**

**Scope:** scope functions are used to execute a block of code within the scope of an object. Generally, you can use scope functions to wrap a variable or a set of logic and return an object literal as your result.

**Type:** let, apply, with, run, also

1. **What is diffrence between use of let & when**
2. **What is scope function and what is diffrance between let, apply, also, when**
3. **what is diffrance between varlable?.let & varible.let**
4. **What dirrance between lateinit & lazy**

**lateinit can only be used with a var property whereas lazy will always be used with val property**. A lateinit property can be reinitialised again and again as per the use whereas the lazy property can only be initialised once

1. **whay use by lazy keyword with lazy**

lazy() is **a function that takes a lambda and returns an instance of lazy which can serve as a delegate of lazy properties upon which it has been applied**. It has been designed to prevent unnecessary initialization of objects. Lazy can be used only with non-NULLable variables. Variable can only be val.

1. **what is RxJava and how many type of Obserbable**

**RxJava** => RxJava is a Java base implementation of ReactiveX. The ReactiveX (or Reactive Extensions) project aims to provide a reactive programming concept. It's a combination of the Observer pattern, the Iterator pattern, and functional programming. RxJava is **a reactive programming library** for composing asynchronous and event-based programs by using observable sequences

**Type of Observable : Observable** , **Flowable,**  **Single,**  **Maybe,**  **Completable**

**RxAndroid :** RxAndroid is **an extension of RxJava with few added classes related to Android**. To be specific there are schedulers introduced in RxAndroid which plays a major role in supporting multi-thread operations in android. Schedulers decide if the block of code should run on a worker thread or the main thread

1. **How to handle onTextChnage Listerser & call the API on every text changes**

**Ans:** There is 3 metho for listen the text change listner in edittext/serach text box

**.1 BeforeTextChnaged(), OnTextChnaged(), AfterTextChnage()**

**Cancel The Retofir APi Call:**

**val retrfitCall = Retrofi.getInstance.getSearchData(search\_texy)**

**retrfitCall.enque()…………{**

**………**

**……….  
 }**

**if(!retrfitCall.isCanceled){**

**isCanceled. cancel()**

**}**

1. **What is services & background services**

**Ans:** Background or worker thread can be created within the app to run long running tasks in background without blocking the UI thread.

1. **what is diffrance between UI & Main Thered**

And: The UI thread, that is responsible for handling the UI events like Draw, Listen and receive the UI events. UI-Thread in Android is **a Thread element responsible for updating the layout elements of the application implicitly or explicitly**. This means, to update an element or change its attributes in the application layout ie the front-end of the application, one can make use of the UI-Thread

**Main thread** is what which start the process/app. In Android UI thread is main thread.

1. **Activity life cycle**

**Ans=>** oncreate, onstrat, onresume, onpouse, onstop, onrestart, ondestroyed

1. **when OnRestart Method will Call**

**Ans=>** When user back from actvity, Switching back from others app, relaes device back luck button, reopen the app from backstack

(onrestart, start, resume)

1. **is Alert dialog is part/subclass of activity**

**Ans=>** NO, AlertDialog is a subclass of Dialog

There is no any activity life cycle method will call when you open AlertDialog on Actvity or fragmneet

**@GlobalLogic @12.30PM on 13 Spet**

1. **Activity LC**
   1. oncreate(), onStart(), onResume(), onPouses(), onStop(), onRestart(), onDestroyed()
2. **Android Configuraction Chage method**
3. **What is configuration**
4. **Which method will call after orination change** 
   1. onPouse(), onStop(), onSaveInstanceState(), onDistroyed(), onCreate(), onStart(), onRestoreInstanceState(), onResume()
5. **What is services, Give me a real example**
   1. Service is android application component which run in background to for indefinite period of time
6. **What is Abstraction, Give me real example**
   1. Abstraction is process of hiding hiding their implimantion and internal logic and show only essential feature to user.
   2. *Hiding internal details and showing functionality* is known as abstraction. For example phone call, we don't know the internal processing.
7. **what class & Object, Gice me real example**
   1. **OOPs=> Object-Oriented Programming(system)** is a methodology or paradigm to design a program using classes and objects.
   2. class is a blueprint for object. It is template or blueprint or prototype where every object can be created. It is logical Entity. A class is a group of objects which have common properties. It is a template or blueprint from which objects are created. It is a logical entity. It can't be physical.
   3. Object is an instance of class and every object having some identity & behaviour. Every entity is an object . Any entity that has state and behavior is known as an object. For example, a chair, pen, table, keyboard, bike, etc. It can be physical or logical.
8. **What is polymorphisum** 
   1. Polymorphism is way to perform a single task in different way.
9. **What is Inheritance**
   1. Inheritance is a mechanism by which once class(child) accrue the property & behaviour of others class(Parent)
   2. *When one object acquires all the properties and behaviors of a parent object*, it is known as inheritance. It provides code reusability. It is used to achieve runtime polymorphism.
10. **Reverse The String & remove all value from that string**

String str = “Abhishek”

char arr[] = new char[str.lenght]

for(int i= arr.length-1; i>=0; i—){

arr[arr.length - i - 1] = str.charAt(i)

}

String rev = String.valueOf(arr)

**@PWC @03.00PM on 14 Spet**

1. **What is singleton & Why we r using it**

Singleton is a design pattern that ensures that a class can only have one object. To create a singleton class. Using with like: Retrofitt, DB Class, Network call

**Java:** create constructor as private and Write a static method that has the return type object of this singleton class.

class Singleton {

//private static instance variables

private static Singleton singleInstance = null;

//Private constructor

private Singleton(){

}

//Static method to create instance of Singleton class

public static Singleton Singleton(){

//To ensure only one instance is created

if(singleInstance == null){

singleInstance = new Singleton();

}

return singleInstance

}

}

**Kotlin:** In kotlin we can create singleton class by using Object keyword. The object class can have functions, properties, and the init method. The constructor method is not allowed in an object so we can use the init method if some initialization is required and the object can be defined inside a class. when we declare the class by using object keyword then kotlin compiler create private constructor & static reference for that class.

object  NewsService {

     val newsInstance:NewsInterface

     init {

         newsInstance = NewsService();

     }

}

1. **What is DI & why we r using it**
2. **What is Dragger**
3. **List Android Archetecture component**
4. **What is lIve Data**
5. **What is MVVM**
6. **What is Diff b/w MVC & MVVM**
7. **What is retrofit & why we are using it**
8. **Type of mysql joining**
9. **What is Diff b/w inner & outer join**
10. **What is Primary key**
11. **what is foren key**
12. **what is relation b/w primary & foren key**

**@Incido @02.30PM on 15 Spet**

1. **How to get higjest/top second (2nd highest) salery by qal command**

fun getSecondHighestNo(){

val arrr :MutableList<Int> = mutableListOf(3,76,8,5,7,9,2)

val sizex = arrr.size -1

for (i in 0..sizex){

var lowstIndex = i;

for (j in i..sizex){

if(arrr[j] < arrr[lowstIndex]){

lowstIndex = j

}

}

val temp = arrr[i];

arrr[i] = arrr[lowstIndex]

arrr[lowstIndex] = temp

}

println("sortest list ${arrr}")

println("second highest ${arrr[1]}")

}

1. **what is get multple user by his id/name**

SELECT \* FROM audit\_log\_webservice\_16\_09\_22 WHERE id IN (1, 2, 4)

1. **What is ROOM DB**

Room is a persistent library that is part of the Android jetpack. It is built on top of SQLite. The room persistent library has many advantages over raw SQLite

1. **Main class in ROOM DB**

**@Entity:**  A Room entity includes fields for each column in the corresponding table in the database, including one or more columns that comprise the primary key

**@DAO:**  The DAO is an interface that defines all the database operations we want to do on our entity. For this we declare methods without a method body and annotate them with @Insert, @Update, @Delete or the generic @Query, where we can pass an SQLite query.

**@DataBase:** RoomDatabase class as Abstract to enable your class become flexible and skip implementing unnecessary methods of the RoomDatabase Base Class.

1. **Which are abstract/interface class in ROOM DB**

@DataBase class is abstract class, @DAO is interface class

1. **what is transient**

**transient** : It will ignore this field while saving into database, BUT it will also ignore this field while parsing data which comes from server. transient is a Java construct, indicating that this field should not be serialized in standard Java serialization. By default, all of object's variables get converted into a persistent state. In some cases, you may want to avoid persisting some variables because you don't have the need to persist those variables. So you can declare those variables as transient. If the variable is declared as transient, then it will not be persisted.

**private transient String fullName;**

1. **what is the use of @Ignore**

**@Ignore** is a Room-specific annotation, saying that Room should ignore that field or method. It will only ignore this field while inserting data into database, but this field will participate into json parsing. **android.arch.persistence.room.Ignore.** **Ignores** the marked element from Room's processing logic. This annotation can be used in multiple places where Room processor runs. For instance, you can add it to a field of an Entity and Room will not persist that field.

**@Ignore val picture: Bitmap?**

1. **what is the diff b/w int, Int, Integer**

int:

**Int:** Int is primitive data type and Int is a Kotlin Class derived from Number

**Integer:** Integer is wapper class. The Integer class wraps a value of the primitive type int in an object. An object of type Integer contains a single field whose type is int

1. **what is Int and IntArray**

An array of ints. When targeting the JVM, instances of this class are represented as int[]. Constructor: Creates a new array of the specified size, with all elements initialized to zero.

1. **What is Default ArrayList & LinkedList Size: 10**
2. **what is MVVM**

**Model: Model**

**View:**

**ViewModel:**

1. **How Model view internally work (instance are maange) (create & distored)**
2. **what is diff b/w ViewModel & AndroidView Model**
3. **what is mutableData & how it’s working**
4. **is mutableData is class or abstract class or interface?**
5. **How you can call multiple API and bind there data as per her response(bind order by responce not oredr by calling)**
6. **what is Diff b/w lateinit var and lazy**
7. **what is use the use of by with lazy and give example where you are using it**
8. **FCM feature**
9. **FCN notifiction class name & his manadatory method**
10. **whta is Application class**
11. **what is data class**
12. **what is object class**
13. **what is diff b/w const & val**
14. **how to check the nullability**
15. **how to check letinit var variable is null or not**
16. **what is lunch & aync**
17. **how to get out/result in aync coroutine**
18. **what is thread**
19. **what is Diff b/w wait() and await()**
20. **what is DI**
21. **what is Dragger & Hilt**
22. **can we layout on onstart() or onResume()**
23. **what services**
24. **Type of services**
25. **what is work manager**
26. **How to chedule task in work manager**
27. **can we schedule the task with alarm maneger**
28. **can work manager task resume/calss after reboot the device**
29. **can alarm manager work resume after reboot the device**
30. **what is init command**
31. **what is base and …**
32. **how to get update from other branch**
33. **What is JVM, JRE, JDK**