**Interview Questions: Set 2**

1. What are different access specifiers in Java? Explain its significance.

in simple word

private ===> class level

default ===>package level

public ===>global level

protected==> withim current package we can access anywhere but from outeside package only in child class

(default)+child

1. What is tight encapsulation and how to achieve it?

If any class contain each data member as a private such type of class called tight encapsulation. We can achieve it by declaring data member as private and providing public getter and setter method.

1. What is cohesion and coupling?

Coupling is nothing but the dependency of one class on the other class.

1. Explain “Loose coupling and Tight encapsulation”

If one object in a code uses the other object in a program

1. Explain the terms association, composition and aggregation.
2. What is use of static keyword?
3. Can we declare a static class?

We can declare a class static by using the static keyword. A class can be declared static only if it is a nested class.

1. How to achieve inheritance in Java?

To inherit the parent class, a child class must include a keyword called "extends." The keyword "extends" enables the compiler to understand that the child class derives the functionalities and members of its parent class.

1. What is difference between is-a kind and has-a kind relationship?
2. What is abstract class?
3. Can abstract class contain only concrete method?
4. Can abstract class contain constructor?
5. What is interface? How it is different than the abstract class?
6. Can we declare abstract class as final?

NO, a class can be either final or abstract, not both

1. What is final keyword?
2. What is the use of @override?
3. What are the rules for method overriding?
4. Can the static methods be overridden?

NO

1. Can we override the private method?

NO

1. Can we override the final method?

No

1. Which is the cosmic super class?
2. What is polymorphic reference or dynamic-method-dispatch? What is the significance of the same?

Dynamic method dispatch is the mechanism by which a call to an overridden method is reseloved at run time, rather than compile time.

A obj =new B ();

Obj.show();

1. What is downcasting and upcasting?
2. What is enum ? and how to utilize it?

* If we want represent a group of named constants then we should go for enum
* Enum Month {

JAN, FEB, MAR... DEC;

}

* The main objective of enum is to define our own data type;

1. Why the constructors of the enum is private? Can we extend enum by some other class?

* Every enum in java is a direct child of java.lang.Enum class means it always extens the java.lang.Enum that’s why it not extends any other enum(because in java multiple inheritence is not allowed)
* Every enum is always final explicitly for that reason also we can;t extend another enum
* But enum can implement any no of interface