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# Java Tricky Interview Questi

APRIL 2, 2018 BY [PANKAJ](#) — [28 COMMENTS](#)

Sometime back I wrote an article with 5 [java tricky programming](#) .  
 Today we will look into some java tricky interview questions.

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## Java Tricky Interview Questions

Recently I got two java questions that I will be explaining here.



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## Java Tricky Interview Question 1

What is the output of the below program?

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        method(null);  
    }  
    public static void method(Object o) {  
        System.out.println("Object impl");  
    }  
    public static void method(String s) {  
        System.out.println("String impl");  
    }  
}
```

## Java Tricky Programming Question 2

What will below statements print?

```
long longWithL = 1000*60*60*24*365L;  
long longWithoutL = 1000*60*60*24*365;  
System.out.println(longWithL);  
System.out.println(longWithoutL);
```

\*\*\*\*\*

## Java Tricky Interview Question 1 Answer with Explanation

As we know that we can assign null to any object, so doesn't compiler complains about this program? According to java specs, in case of overloading, compiler picks the *most specific function*. Obviously String class is more specific than Object class, hence it will print "String impl". What if we have another method in the class like below:

```
public static void method(StringBuffer i){  
    System.out.println("StringBuffer impl");  
}
```

In this case, java compiler will throw error as "The method method(String) is ambiguous for the type Test" because String and StringBuffer, none of them are more specific to others. A method is more specific than another if any invocation handled by the first method could be passed on to the other one without a compile-time type error. We can pass String as parameter to Object argument and String argument but not to StringBuffer argument method.

## Java Tricky Programming Question 2 Answer with Explanation

The output of the code snippet will be:

```
31536000000  
1471228928
```

In case of first variable, we are explicitly making it a long by placing a "L" at the end, so compiler will treat this as long and assign it to first variable.

In second case, compiler will do the calculation and treat it as a 32-bit integer, since the output is outside the range of integer max value (2147483647), compiler will truncate the most significant bits and then assign it to the variable.

Binary equivalent of 1000\*60\*60\*24\*365L = 011101010111101100010010110000000000 (36 bits)

Removing 4 most significant bits to accommodate in 32-bit int, value = 01010111101100010010110000000000 (32 bits)

Which is equal to 1471228928 and hence the output.

Recently I have created YouTube videos for java tricky programs, you should check them out. Also subscribe to my [YouTube Channel](#) to get notified when I add new videos.

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### About Pankaj

If you have come this far, it means that you liked what you are reading. Why not reach little more and connect with me directly on [Google Plus](#), [Facebook](#) or [Twitter](#). I would love to hear your thoughts and opinions on my articles directly.

Recently I started creating video tutorials too, so do check out my videos on [Youtube](#).

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## Comments

### Rajesh pawar says

MARCH 2, 2017 AT 1:04 AM

```
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        nullCheck(null);
    }
    public static void nullCheck(String s)
    {
        System.out.println("string");
    }
    public static void nullCheck(Object s)
    {
        System.out.println("object");
    }
}

//output
String
can anyone explain to me why out is String?
```

[Reply](#)

**om says**

SEPTEMBER 25, 2017 AT 6:00 AM

String is "More specfic" than object.Please read the above blog, this scenario is very beautifully explained.

[Reply](#)**reddy says**

JULY 13, 2018 AT 9:17 PM

string is more specific than object that's y it will be print the 'string'

[Reply](#)**Logan says**

APRIL 14, 2015 AT 12:44 AM

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    method(null);  
}  
public static void method(Object o) {  
    System.out.println("Object impl");  
}  
public static void method(int s) {  
    System.out.println("Integer impl");  
}  
public static void method(String s) {  
    System.out.println("String impl");  
}
```

could you explain to my Why the System print "String impl". I couldn't no understand it. I am sorry ab this silly question. bcoz im noob on java.

Many thank.

[Reply](#)**Sabeer Abdul Khadir Kutty says**

APRIL 14, 2015 AT 9:07 AM

The method with String argument is taking precedence over the method with int argument is because of the primitive nature of int. If you decalre a method with the wrapper class pointed, then it will show you the same error with ambiguity.

[Reply](#)

**krishna says**

JANUARY 31, 2018 AT 12:22 PM

you should put value in

```
method(null);
```

```
method(0);
```

```
method(" ");
```

i think u clearly know about opp's Rule

[Reply](#)**Harsh Rasogi says**

MARCH 30, 2015 AT 5:31 AM

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        boolean a = false;  
        if(a=true){  
            System.out.println("a is true");  
        }else{  
            System.out.println("a is false");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

No one can prove this is an incorrect question. In the if part you are first assigning a is to true & then the if condition will be examined & it is found true.

[Reply](#)**Suraj Vishwakarma says**

JUNE 9, 2017 AT 12:29 PM

ye the output of this program is true

```
public class conditionalstate  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        boolean a = false; //without any change  
        if(a=true)  
        {  
            System.out.println("a is true");  
        }  
        else
```

```
{  
    System.out.println("a is false");  
}  
}  
}
```

o/p

a is true

[Reply](#)

**Bishnu says**

MARCH 16, 2018 AT 12:43 AM

"a=true" is an assignment operation and not a relational operator. "a=true", would return the value as true. Hence, you are getting a is true.

[Reply](#)

**suresh says**

OCTOBER 31, 2014 AT 11:09 AM

2 problem, compile time error..if(a==true), but u made it only =

[Reply](#)

**Karam says**

OCTOBER 1, 2014 AT 4:36 AM

In my interview with Chetu India, there was one simple question which made me think twice:

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        boolean a = false;  
        if(a=true){  
            System.out.println("a is true");  
        }else{  
            System.out.println("a is false");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

So, i hope this would help someone.

[Reply](#)



**Nagendra Varma Mudunuri says**

OCTOBER 29, 2014 AT 11:57 PM

you can't assign a null object to boolean first of all. You used if(a=null) supposed to be if(a==null)

[Reply](#)**Ajit sharma says**

MAY 14, 2018 AT 5:07 AM

It will print "a is true" because while jvm comes to if condition it will return true value so when if condition is true go to inside if block and print.

[Reply](#)**Narayan Choudhary says**

FEBRUARY 27, 2015 AT 12:45 AM

if(a=true) is wrong statement ,so it will give error ,

if(a==true) should be there..

[Reply](#)**Ponsuyambu says**

JUNE 22, 2015 AT 3:42 AM

if(a=true) ==>> a = true; if(a)

So a is true will be printed

[Reply](#)**Sudhansu says**

OCTOBER 17, 2015 AT 9:49 AM

Thats no a "wrong statement". true gets assigned, and the if block will get executed!!

[Reply](#)**Avani says**

MARCH 1, 2016 AT 8:33 PM

it will not through any error it will simply run and print true.

[Reply](#)

**abc says**

MARCH 24, 2015 AT 11:51 PM

good

[Reply](#)**farman says**

MAY 7, 2018 AT 4:41 AM

a=true

a assign value =true in variable a

answer is a is true

[Reply](#)**Karam says**

OCTOBER 1, 2014 AT 4:30 AM

Answer to question 1 is wrong. Kindly correct.

```
public class NullArgumentTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        method(null);  
    }  
    public static void method(Object o){  
        System.out.println("Object imple"+o);  
        System.out.println("test");  
    }  
    public static void method(String s){  
        System.out.println("object impl"+ s);  
    }  
}
```

/\*\*\*\*Output\*\*\*\*\*/

object implnull

So, Kindly reply.

[Reply](#)**Pankaj says**

OCTOBER 1, 2014 AT 5:23 AM

What's wrong there, your output is same as mine.

[Reply](#)**Robin says**

NOVEMBER 12, 2014 AT 12:43 AM

Your method is wrong as you are printing Object impl in case of string also.

```
public static void method(String s){  
    System.out.println("object impl"+ s);  
}
```

[Reply](#)**Anshul says**

NOVEMBER 13, 2014 AT 6:08 AM

lol ☐

that guy a noob ☐

[Reply](#)**Ankit says**

FEBRUARY 8, 2017 AT 3:48 AM

hi is printing

("object impl"+ s) and ("object imple"+ s)

in case of object he is printing 2 statements

[Reply](#)**Shiva says**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 AT 10:27 AM

Crystal Clear Explanation! but in the second case you converted the value to boolean, how can we achieve it in a min, any shortcuts?

[Reply](#)**Manjunath says**

JUNE 29, 2014 AT 5:32 AM

Nice explanation ☐

[Reply](#)**Rishi Raj says**

JANUARY 23, 2013 AT 10:05 AM

Great share. Thanks a lot!

My score: 1/2. I could not answer Long prob right.

[Reply](#)

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