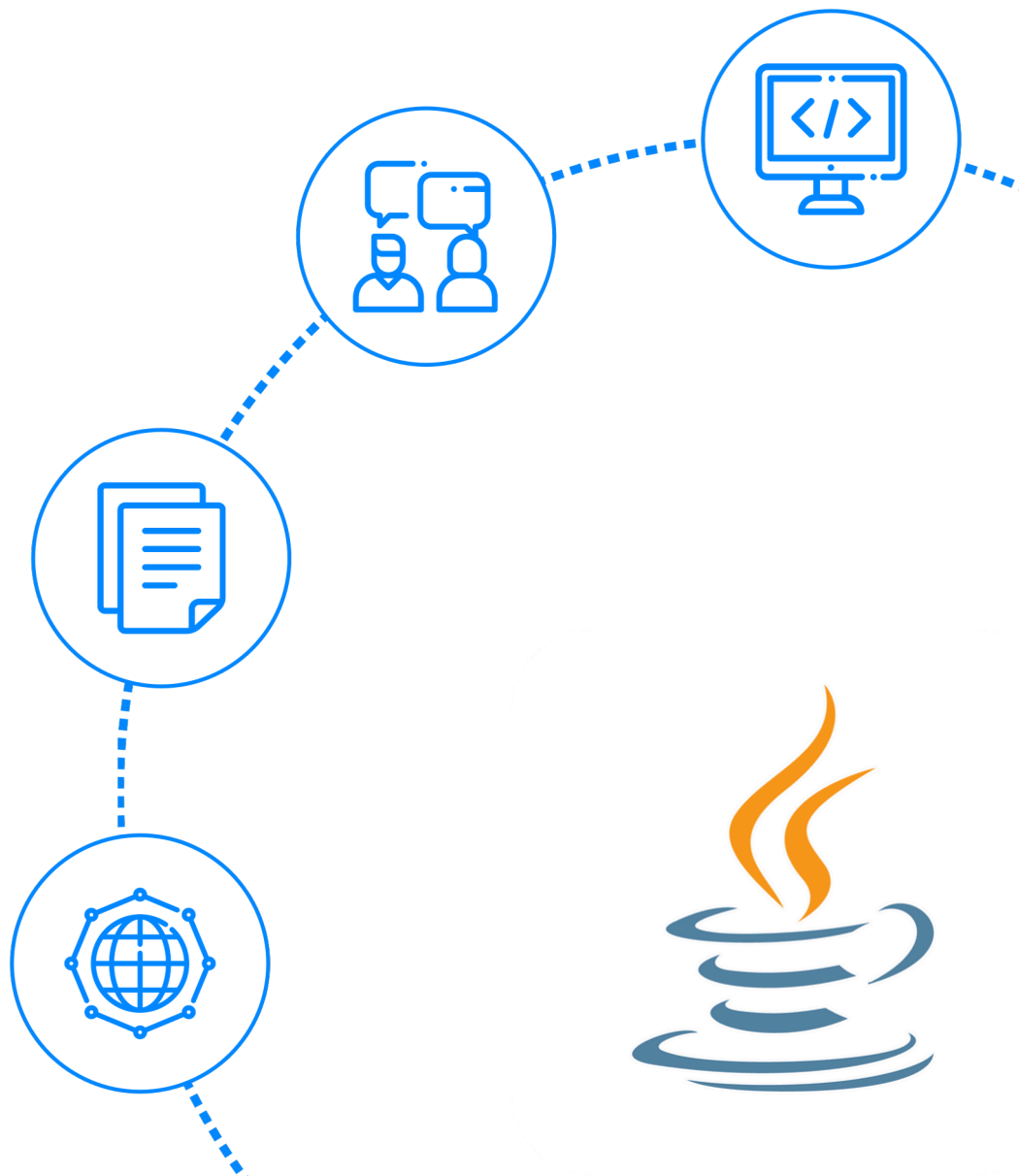


Java Interview Questions



Let's get Started

Do you have what it takes to ace a Java Interview? We are here to help you in consolidating your knowledge and concepts in [Java](#). Before we begin, let's understand what Java is all about.

What is Java?

Java is the high-level programming language that was developed by James Gosling in the year 1982. It is based on the principles of object-oriented programming and can be used to develop large-scale applications. [Learn More](#).

The following article will cover all the popular Core Java interview questions, String Handling interview questions, java 8 interview questions, java multithreading interview questions, java OOPs interview questions, java exception handling interview questions, collections interview questions, and some frequently asked java coding interview questions.

Java and Java Projects Complete (A-Z) Tutorial | Learn Java



Go through all the questions to enhance your chances of performing well in the interviews. The questions will revolve around the basic, core & advanced fundamentals of Java.

So, let's dive deep into the plethora of useful **Java Interview questions and answers for freshers and experienced** candidates in depth.

Java Basic Interview Questions

1. Why is Java a platform independent language?

Java language was developed in such a way that it does not depend on any hardware or software due to the fact that the **compiler** compiles the code and then converts it to platform-independent byte code which can be run on multiple systems.

- The only condition to run that byte code is for the machine to have a runtime environment (JRE) installed in it

2. Why is Java not a pure object oriented language?

Java supports primitive data types - byte, boolean, char, short, int, float, long, and double and hence it is not a pure **object oriented language**.

3. Difference between Heap and Stack Memory in java. And how java utilizes this.

Stack memory is the portion of memory that was assigned to every individual program. And it was fixed. On the other hand, Heap memory is the portion that was not allocated to the java program but it will be available for use by the java program when it is required, mostly during the runtime of the program.

Java Utilizes this memory as -

- When we write a java program then all the variables, methods, etc are stored in the stack memory.
- And when we create any object in the java program then that object was created in the heap memory. And it was referenced from the stack memory.

Example- **Consider the below java program:**