More Java Interview Q&A

Q: What is the difference between overloading and overriding in Java?

A: Overloading means defining multiple methods with the same name but different parameters; overriding means redefining a superclass method in a subclass.

Q: What is the use of the 'super' keyword in Java?

A: The 'super' keyword is used to refer to the immediate parent class's methods or constructors.

Q: What are checked and unchecked exceptions in Java?

A: Checked exceptions are checked at compile-time (e.g., IOException), while unchecked exceptions are checked at runtime (e.g., NullPointerException).

Q: What is a constructor in Java?

A: A constructor is a special method used to initialize objects. It has the same name as the class and no return type.

Q: What is the difference between an interface and an abstract class?

A: Interfaces contain only abstract methods (until Java 8); abstract classes can have both abstract and concrete methods.

Q: What is multithreading in Java?

A: Multithreading is a feature that allows concurrent execution of two or more threads to maximize CPU utilization.

Q: What are the different types of memory areas allocated by JVM?

A: Method Area, Heap, Stack, Program Counter Register, and Native Method Stack.

Q: What is the use of the `this` keyword in Java?

A: `this` is used to refer to the current instance of the class.

Q: What is the difference between a shallow copy and a deep copy?

A: Shallow copy copies object references, while deep copy creates independent copies of the objects.

Q: What are the access modifiers in Java?

A: private, default (no modifier), protected, and public - they define access levels for classes, methods, and variables.