1. What is Input and output stream in java ?

The input stream class of the java .io package is an abstract superclass that represents an input stream of bytes.Its subclass can be used to read data from source.

The output stream class of the java .io package is an abstract superclass that represents an output stream of bytes.Its subclass can be used to write data from destinantion.

1. What are the method of outputstreams?

write() - writes the specified byte to the output stream. write(byte[] array) - writes the bytes from the specified array to the output stream.

flush() - forces to write all data present in output stream to the destination.

close() - closes the output stream.

1. What is the serialization in java ?

Serialization in Java allows us to convert an Object to stream that we can send over the network or save it as file or store in DB for later usage.

1. What is the Serializable interface in java ?

Serializable interface is a marker interface. The marker interface provides a hint to the Java runtime that the implementing class allows itself to be serialized. The runtime will take advantage of this interface to serialize the object.. This interface is declared in java.io package. Serializable interface has two methods, readResolve() and writeReplace() , which are used to read and write object in database.

1. What is meant by deserialization?

Deserialization is the process of reconstructing a data structure or object from a series of bytes or a string in order to instantiate the object for consumption.

1. How is serialization achieved in java?

For serializing the object, we call the writeObject() method of ObjectOutputStream class.

1. How is deserialization achieved in java?

For deserialization we call the readObject() method of ObjectInputStream class.

1. How can you avoid certain member variables of class from getting Serialized?

implementing the writeObject() and readObject() methods in the subclass and needs to throw NotSerializableException from these methods.

1. What classes are available in the Java Io File Classes aPI?

BufferedInputStream.

BufferedOutputStream.

BufferedReader.

BufferedWriter.

ByteArrayInputStream.

ByteArrayOutputStream.

CharArrayReader.

CharArrayWriter

1. What is difference between Serializable and externalizable interface?

Serializable interface passes the responsibility of serialization to JVM and the programmer has no control over serialization, and it is a default algorithm. The externalizable interface provides all serialization responsibilities to a programmer and hence JVM has no control over serialization.

Generics:-

1. WhAt Are GenerIcs In JAvA?

Generics means parameterized types. The idea is to allow type (Integer, String, … etc., and user-defined types) to be a parameter to methods, classes, and interfaces. Using Generics, it is possible to create classes that work with different data types.

2. WhAt Are the benefIts of usIng GenerIcs In JAVA?

1.to resolve typecasting problem.

2. to provide type safety

3. WhAt Is A GenerI clAss In JAvA?

Generic class simply means that the items or functions in that class can be generalized with the parameter(example T) to specify that we can add any type as a parameter in place of T like Integer, Character, String, Double or any other user-defined type.

4. WhAt Is A Type PArAmeter In JAvA GenerIcs?

Generics are implemented using type parameters, which are specified inside angle brackets <>.

5. WhAt Is A GenerIc Method In JAvA?

Generic methods are methods that introduce their own type parameters. This is similar to declaring a generic type, but the type parameter's scope is limited to the method where it is declared. Static and non-static generic methods are allowed, as well as generic class constructors.

6. WhAt Is the dIfference between ArrAyLIst And ArrAyLIst<T>?

ArrayList is not using Generics while ArrayList is a generic ArrayList but they look very similar