Interview Questions

1. What is the super class of any class?

Ans:

* Object is super class which is created internally. It won't be visible to us.

2. What is difference between “==” and equals to in String?

Ans:

* “== “used to compare/verify two address
* “Equals” used to compare/verify data.

3. In class first with block will be executed?.

Ans:

* Static block.
* Main method is entry block before main method static block executed.

4 .Difference between object oriented programming and object based programming?

Ans:

* In object based, objects will be there but there is no inherit.
* If one object properties can inherit into another object called object oriented.
* If one object properties can't inherit into another object called object based programming.
* E.g. java is object oriented programming language
* E.g. VB (visual basic programming language) is object based programming language.

5. Is java is 100% oops?

Ans:

* No, because in java they is a concept called primitive data types, static keywords we are not creating object. So java is not 100% oops.

6. Difference between class and interface?

Ans:

* In class we define and implement methods (how to do). But in interface we just define a method (what to do).

7. Difference between object oriented programming and object based programming?

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* If one object properties can't inherit into another object called object based programming.
* E.g. java is oops.

VB (visual basic programming language) is object based programming language.

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9. Best example for method overloading?

Ans:

* System.out.print is best example in java.

10. By using interface how much % we can achieve?

Ans:

* Before java 8 we can achieve 100% of abstraction.
* After java 8 100% abstraction may be may not be possible. It depend on user (who is design interface).

11. By using abstract how much % we can achieve?

Ans:

* We can't achieve 100% of abstraction.

12. Difference between abstraction and encapsulation?

Ans:

* In encapsulation we are just hiding the data. But in abstraction we are hiding implementation and giving functionality.

13. Difference between fully implementation and partial implementation?

Ans:

* In interface before java 8 we can provide fully implementation.
* In abstract class we are implementing some methods and we are defining some methods that is called partial implementation.

14. To store a data Array List internally what uses?

* Arrays

15. To store a data in linked list internally what uses?

* Nodes

16. to store a data in hash set internally what we uses?

* Hash set internally use Hash map--> Array of nodes (key, values).

17. Why we are not using arrays or nodes in hash set?

* Because already one implementation done in hash map that is elements should be unique. So we are implementing that class in hash set.