Android Interview Questions and Answers

**I) What are the components of Android?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Android Components** | |
| **Component** | **Description** |
| [***Activity***](http://edureka.in/blog/android-tutorials-for-beginners-activity-component/) | * Activity provides an interface for users to interact with the application and take an action. * An application generally has multiple activities. |
| [***Intent***](http://edureka.in/blog/android-tutorials-intent-component/) | * Using intent you allow the application to request action from the other application components. * For instance, VIEW, CALL, PLAY etc. |
| [***Service***](http://edureka.in/blog/android-tutorials-beginners-service-component/) | * Services are components that do not have a User Interface; they run in the background. * They would continue to run, even if you switch to another activity or application. |
| [***Broadcast Receiver***](http://edureka.in/blog/android-tutorials-broadcast-receivers/) | * Content provider is a data store that enables data sharing across different applications. * Content providers provide a uniform interface to access the data like Call logs. |
| [***Content Provider***](http://edureka.in/blog/beginner-android-tutorials-content-provider/) | * A Broadcast receiver comes into action only in specific situations. * Suppose an Intent for which a particular broadcast receiver has been registered occurs, then the broadcast receiver is triggered into action and the user gets a notification for the same. * For example, Battery low notification. |

You’ll get a walk-through of the entire process using examples, in Edureka’s Android for beginners training.

**II) Some C programming Question for you**

**1) How can you print “hello world” without using semicolon (;)?**

Think about it a little before looking at the solution.

**Solution**  
This question can be solved in more than one way:  
a)

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

if(printf("Hello World")) { }

}

b)

{

while(printf("Hello World")){}

}

c)

{ do{} while(printf("Hello World")){} }

Sometimes, multiple choice programming questions can be asked in Android for beginners interviews. Check this one out for instance:

**2) What will be output of following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int \*a1;

char \*\*a2;

float \*\*\*a3;

double \*\*\*\*a4;

printf("%d %d %d %d ",sizeof(a1),sizeof(a2),sizeof(a3),sizeof(a4));

return 0;

}

**Options**

a) 1 2 4 8

b) 2 4 4 8

c) 2 4 2 4

d) 2 2 2 2

Answer: d.

Size of pointer is same no matter what type it is (2 byte)

Note – This is assuming that we are on a 32 bit machine. On 64 bit it will be 4 bytes.

**III) Java Coding Question**

**1) Can you write a java code to swap two numbers?**

Solution

public class Swap {

public static void main(String[ ] args)  {

int x = 5;

int y = 6;

//store 'x' in a temp variable

int temp = x;

x  =  y;

y  =  temp;

System.out.println("x=" + x+ "y=" + y);

}

}

**2) Write Java code to swap two numbers without using a third variable i.e. temp in the above case.**  
Tough..??

Not really; in fact you know it already :)

**Solution**

public class Swap {

public static void main(String[ ] args)  {

int x = 5;

int y = 6;

//Add both the variables and store them in x  i.e x = 11 (x=5 + y=6).

x = x + y;

//Now subtract y from x and store in y i.e y = 5 (x=11 - y=8) . Hence initial value of x is assigned to y.

y = x - y;

//Now subtract y from x and store in x i.e x = 6 (x=11 - y=5) . Hence initial value of y is assigned to x.

x = x - y;

// Both the values are swapped successfully without using the third variable

System.out.println("x=" + x+ "y=" + y);

}

}