TECH LEAD ACADEMY

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Java™

BOOSTING YOUR CAREER

Chapter 1

Soft Skills

1.1 Tell me about yourself

My name is ....

1.2 Why should I hire you?

As fresher, I don't have any experience. If you hire me, it is a great opportunity for me to learn something new and achieve my goals. This is only possible if you hire me and I assure you that I will give my best to this company.

1.3 What is your Strength and Weakness?

Strength: My strength is that I am a self-learner & have a positive mind.

Weakness: I don't take rest until my work finished.

1.4 Why do you want to work for our company?

It is a great honor for me to work in a reputed company likes yours because it is a great multinational company. It has many branches across the world. Employee satisfaction is good in your company. It's a good platform for me to improve my talent and enhance my skill and knowledge.

1.5 What is the difference between Confidence and Over-Confidence?

Confidence means I will win and Overconfidence means I will win at all the time.

1.6 What is the difference between Hard-work and Smart work?

Hard work is very necessary for your life because, without practice, you can't be able to do smart work.

1.7 How do you feel about working night and weekends?

If the company needs me then I am ready to work at any time.

1.8 Can you work under Pressure?

Yes, it is a Great Honor for me to work in a presumed organization like yours on the grounds that it is an incredible multinational organization. It has numerous branches over the world. Worker fulfillment is great in your organization. It's a decent stage for me to stand my ability and upgrade my expertise and knowledge.

1.9 What is your goals?

My short term goal is to be a part of your company and my long-term goal is to be successful in every parameter of this company.

1.10 How much salary do you expect?

I can expect something which I can meet my expenses.

1.11 Where do you see yourself five years now?

I can see myself growing with this company and reaching a position where I become a valuable asset to this organization.

Chapter 2

JAVA QUESTIONS

2.1 What if I write static public void instead of public static void?

The program compiles and runs correctly because the order of specifiers doesn't matter in Java.

2.2 What is the default value of the local variables?

The local variables are not initialized to any default value, neither primitives nor object references.

2.3 What are the various access specifiers in Java?

In Java, access specifiers are the keywords which are used to define the access scope of the method, class, or a variable. In Java, there are four access specifiers given below.

Public The classes, methods, or variables which are defined as public, can be accessed by any class or method.

Protected Protected can be accessed by the class of the same package, or by the sub-class of this class, or within the same class.

Default Default are accessible within the package only. By default, all the classes, methods, and variables are of default scope.

Private The private class, methods, or variables defined as private can be accessed within the class only.

2.4 What is the purpose of static methods and variables?

The methods or variables defined as static are shared among all the objects of the class. The static is the part of the class and not of the object. The static variables are stored in the class

area, and we do not need to create the object to access such variables. Therefore, static is used in the case, where we need to define variables or methods which are common to all the objects of the class.

For example, In the class simulating the collection of the students in a college, the name of the college is the common attribute to all the students. Therefore, the college name will be defined as static.

2.5 What are the advantages of Packages in Java?

There are various advantages of defining packages in Java.

Packages avoid the name clashes.
The Package provides easier access control.
We can also have the hidden classes that are not visible outside and used by the package.
It is easier to locate the related classes.

2.6 What is the output of the following Java program?

```
class Test
{
   public static void main (String args[])
   {
      System.out.println(10 + 20 + "Javatpoint");
      System.out.println("Javatpoint" + 10 + 20);
   }
}
```

The output of the above code will be

30Javatpoint
Javatpoint1020

Explanation

In the first case, 10 and 20 are treated as numbers and added to be 30. Now, their sum 30 is treated as the string and concatenated with the string Javatpoint. Therefore, the output will be 30Javatpoint.

In the second case, the string Javatpoint is concatenated with 10 to be the string Javatpoint10 which will then be concatenated with 20 to be Javatpoint1020.

2.7 What is the output of the following Java program?

```
class Test
{
   public static void main (String args[])
   {
      System.out.println(10 * 20 + "Javatpoint");
      System.out.println("Javatpoint" + 10 * 20);
   }
}
```

The output of the above code will be

200Javatpoint
Javatpoint200
Explanation

In the first case, The numbers 10 and 20 will be multiplied first and then the result 200 is treated as the string and concatenated with the string Javatpoint to produce the output 200Javatpoint.

In the second case, The numbers 10 and 20 will be multiplied first to be 200 because the precedence of the multiplication is higher than addition. The result 200 will be treated as the string and concatenated with the string Javatpointto produce the output as Javatpoint200.

2.8 What is the constructor?

The constructor can be defined as the special type of method that is used to initialize the state of an object. It is invoked when the class is instantiated, and the memory is allocated for the object. Every time, an object is created using the new keyword, the default constructor of the class is called. The name of the constructor must be similar to the class name. The constructor must not have an explicit return type.

2.9 How many types of constructors are used in Java?

Based on the parameters passed in the constructors, there are two types of constructors in Java.

Default Constructor: default constructor is the one which does not accept any value. The default constructor is mainly used to initialize the instance variable with the default values. It can also be used for performing some useful task on object creation. A default constructor is invoked implicitly by the compiler if there is no constructor defined in the class.

Parameterized Constructor: The parameterized constructor is the one which can initialize the instance variables with the given values. In other words, we can say that the constructors which can accept the arguments are called parameterized constructors.

2.10 What is the purpose of a default constructor?

The purpose of the default constructor is to assign the default value to the objects. The java compiler creates a default constructor implicitly if there is no constructor in the class.

2.11 Does constructor return any value?

Ans: yes, The constructor implicitly returns the current instance of the class (You can't use an explicit return type with the constructor)

2.12 Can you make a constructor final?

No, the constructor can't be final

2.13 Can we overload the constructors?

Yes, the constructors can be overloaded by changing the number of arguments accepted by the constructor or by changing the data type of the parameters.

2.14 What are the differences between the constructors and methods?

There are many differences between constructors and methods. They are given below.

Java Constructor	Java Method
A constructor is used to initialize the state of an object.	**A method is used to expose the behavior of an object.**
A constructor must not have a return type.	A method must have a return type.
The constructor is invoked implicitly.	**The method is invoked explicitly.**
The Java compiler provides a default constructor if you don't have any constructor in a class.	The method is not provided by the compiler in any case
The constructor name must be same as the class name.	**The method name may or may not bee same as class name.**

2.15 What is the static variable?

The static variable is used to refer to the common property of all objects (that is not unique for each object), e.g., The company name of employees, college name of students, etc. Static variable gets memory only once in the class area at the time of class loading. Using a static variable makes your program more memory efficient (it saves memory). Static variable belongs to the class rather than the object.

2.16 What is the static method?

A static method belongs to the class rather than the object.
There is no need to create the object to call the static methods.
A static method can access and change the value of the static variable.

2.17 Why is the main method static?

Because the object is not required to call the static method. If we make the main method non-static, JVM will have to create its object first and then call main() method which will lead to the extra memory allocation

2.18 Can we override the static methods?

No, we can't override static methods.

2.19 Can we execute a program without main() method?

Ans) Yes, one of the ways to execute the program without the main method is using static block

2.20 What if the static modifier is removed from the signature of the main method?

Program compiles. However, at runtime, It throws an error "NoSuchMethodError."

2.21 Can we make constructors static?

As we know that the static context (method, block, or variable) belongs to the class, not the object. Since Constructors are invoked only when the object is created, there is no sense to make the constructors static. However, if you try to do so, the compiler will show the compiler error.

2.22 Can we make the abstract methods static in Java?

In Java, if we make the abstract methods static, It will become the part of the class, and we can directly call it which is unnecessary. Calling an undefined method is completely useless therefore it is not allowed.

2.23 Can we declare the static variables and methods in an abstract class?

Yes, we can declare static variables and methods in an abstract method. As we know that there is no requirement to make the object to access the static context, therefore, we can access the static context declared inside the abstract class by using the name of the abstract class