

1. GIT

- **What is Git, and how is it different from centralized version control systems like SVN?**
- **Explain the difference between a working directory, staging area, and repository in Git.**
- **What is a commit in Git? What best practices should be followed while writing commit messages?**
- **What does git status and git log show? How are they useful during development?**
- **What is a branch in Git, and why is branching important in collaborative development?**
- **Explain the difference between git merge and git rebase. When would you prefer one over the other?**
- **What is a merge conflict? In which situations do merge conflicts usually occur?**
- **How do you resolve a merge conflict in Git? Explain the steps.**
- What happens internally during a git rebase? How does it affect commit history?
- Why is rebasing a shared/public branch considered risky?
- Pull, Push & Remote Repositories
- What is the difference between git pull and git fetch?
- What happens when you run git push? What are common reasons for a push failure?
- How is Git used in code review processes (e.g., Pull Requests)? What are reviewers expected to check?
- How do you undo a commit that has already been pushed to a remote repository?

2. SDLC

- What is SDLC? Why is it important in software development?
- Explain the phases of SDLC: Requirements, Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance.
- What is requirements engineering? How do you differentiate between functional and non-functional requirements?
- Design & Implementation
- What activities are performed during the design phase of SDLC? How does design impact maintainability?
- What is the difference between verification and validation? Can you give examples for each?
- What types of maintenance exist in SDLC? Explain corrective, adaptive, perfective, and preventive maintenance.
- **Compare Waterfall, Agile, Spiral, and DevOps models. When would you choose each?**
- **How does SDLC change when developing a cloud-native or microservices-based application?**
- **What are entry and exit criteria for each SDLC phase? Why are they important?**
- **How do you handle ambiguous or frequently changing requirements?**
- **What techniques do you use for requirement elicitation (e.g., interviews, workshops, prototyping)?**

- What is a Software Requirements Specification (SRS)? What key sections does it contain?
- How do you ensure requirements are testable and traceable throughout the SDLC?
- What is the difference between High-Level Design (HLD) and Low-Level Design (LLD)?
- How do design patterns improve software quality and maintainability? Give an example.
- How do you address non-functional requirements (performance, security, scalability) during design?
- How do coding standards and code reviews fit into the SDLC?
- What role does version control play in implementation and maintenance phases?
- How does Continuous Integration (CI) support the SDLC?
- What testing levels exist in SDLC (unit, integration, system, UAT)?
- How do you decide what to automate vs test manually?
- What is regression testing and when is it required?
- What is release management, and how does it differ in Agile vs traditional SDLC?
- Explain blue-green deployment and canary releases. Where do they fit in SDLC?
- How do you handle production defects? Explain the lifecycle of a production bug.
- What KPIs or metrics do you track during maintenance (MTTR, defect density, SLA)?
- What are common risks in SDLC, and how do you mitigate them?
- How does documentation evolve across SDLC phases?
- Explain traceability matrix (RTM). Why is it important for audits and compliance?
- How does SDLC align with Agile ceremonies like sprint planning, review, and retrospectives?
- Explain “Shift Left” and “Shift Right” testing concepts in SDLC.
- A critical requirement was missed and discovered during UAT. How would you handle it?
- How do you manage SDLC in a project involving multiple vendors and distributed teams?

- How does IntelliJ simplify Git operations?
- Difference between commit from CLI vs IDE?
- How do you resolve conflicts using IntelliJ?

3. Core Java

- What is the difference between Primitive vs Reference types
- What is the default value of variables int and double
- Explain difference between Local vs instance vs static variables

- Difference between == and equals()
- What are Short-circuit operators
- What is the Operator precedence in Java
- When to use switch vs if-else
- What are Infinite loops and why does it happens
- Difference between while and do-while
- Why String is immutable?
- What is String vs StringBuilder

- Explain Array vs ArrayList with example
- What are Wrapper classes and why wrapper classes exist?
- What is Boxing and Unboxing
- Autoboxing performance impact
- What do we mean by `NullPointerException` risk in unboxing
- **What is the Java Collections Framework? What are its main components?**
- **Difference between Collection and Collections in Java?**
- **Explain the difference between List, Set, and Map.**
- **Why is Map not a subtype of Collection?**
- **How does Vector differ from ArrayList? Is vector still recommended?**
- **What is the difference between Iterator and ListIterator?**
- **Difference between HashSet, LinkedHashSet, and TreeSet.**
- **How does HashSet ensure uniqueness of elements?**
- **What happens if equals() and hashCode() are not overridden properly?**
- **Difference between HashMap, LinkedHashMap, and TreeMap.**
- **Difference between HashMap and Hashtable.**
- **Can a HashMap store null keys and values?**
- **What are fail-fast and fail-safe iterators?**
- **How does ConcurrentHashMap work internally?**
- **What is the difference between Comparable and Comparator?**
- **Which collection would you use for fast search and why?**
- **How would you remove duplicate elements from a list?**
- **How do you sort a list of custom objects?**
- **Difference between checked and unchecked exceptions?**
- **Explain the exception hierarchy in Java.**
- **Can we have multiple catch blocks? What is the order?**
- **Is finally always executed? When is it not?**
- **Can we write try without catch?**
- **Difference between throw and throws keyword?**
- **Can we throw multiple exceptions from a method? How?**
- **How do you create a custom exception? When should you use one?**
- **Should custom exceptions be checked or unchecked? Why?**
- **What is exception chaining?**
- **Difference between printStackTrace() and logging an exception?**
- **Why should exceptions not be used for normal program flow?**
- **How would you handle exceptions in a multi-layer application?**
- **What happens if an exception is thrown in the catch block itself?**
- **How do you handle resources to avoid memory leaks?**
- **What exception is thrown when modifying a collection while iterating?**
- **What is NullPointerException in collections and how can it be avoided?**
- **How does Optional help reduce exceptions?**

4. OOPS (OOPS, Collections, Exceptions, Framework features, Streaming and Threading)

- **What is a class and what is an object in Java?**

- **How does object creation work internally using the new keyword?**
- Can a class exist without objects? Give real-world examples.
- **Explain public, protected, default, and private access modifiers.**
- **Difference between protected and default access?**
- **Can a class be declared private or protected? Why or why not?**
- **What is the purpose of static variables and methods?**
- **Why can't a static method access non-static members directly?**
- **Explain static blocks and their use cases.**
- **What is inheritance and how is it implemented in Java?**
- **Why does Java not support multiple inheritance using classes?**
- **Explain method overriding rules in Java.**
- **What is the role of the super keyword?**
- **What is polymorphism? Difference between compile-time and runtime polymorphism.**
- **How does dynamic method dispatch work in Java?**
- **Can static methods be overridden? Why?**
- **What is abstraction? How is it achieved using abstract classes and interfaces?**
- **When would you choose an abstract class over an interface?**
- **Can an abstract class have constructors? Why?**
- **What is encapsulation and how is it implemented in Java?**
- **Why should instance variables be private?**
- **How does encapsulation improve maintainability and security?**
- **What is a constructor? How is it different from a method?**
- **Explain constructor overloading and chaining.**
- **Does Java have destructors? How does garbage collection work?**
- **Difference between composition and inheritance.**
- **Why is composition often preferred over inheritance?**
- **Give a real-world example where composition is better than inheritance.**
- **What is an interface? How is it different from an abstract class?**
- **What are default and static methods in interfaces?**
- **What are packages and why are they important?**
- **How does Java resolve naming conflicts using packages?**
- **What methods are defined in the Object class?**
- **Why must hashCode() and equals() be overridden together?**
- **How is toString() useful during debugging and logging?**
- **What happens if equals() is overridden but hashCode() is not?**
- **Design a system using interfaces for loose coupling.**
- **Explain a real scenario where polymorphism improved extensibility.**
- **How would you design an immutable class?**
- **Where would you use final keyword with classes, methods, and variables?**
- **What is a lambda expression? Why were lambdas introduced in Java 8?**
- **Explain the syntax of a lambda expression. What are its limitations?**
- **How do lambda expressions improve code readability and performance?**
- **Can lambda expressions access local variables? What is "effectively final"?**
- **What is a functional interface? What is the role of @FunctionalInterface?**

- Explain the commonly used functional interfaces:
 - Predicate<T>
 - Function<T, R>
 - Consumer<T>
 - Supplier<T>
- Difference between Function, BiFunction, and UnaryOperator.
- How does Predicate differ from Function? When would you use each?
- What is a method reference? How is it different from a lambda expression?
- Explain different types of method references with examples.
 - Static method reference
 - Instance method reference
 - Constructor reference
- When would you prefer a method reference over a lambda?
- What is function composition? Explain andThen() and compose().
- Difference between andThen() and compose() with execution order.
- Can Predicate be composed? How (and, or, negate)?
- What is a Stream in Java? How is it different from a Collection?
- Are streams reusable? Why or why not?
- Explain intermediate vs terminal operations in streams.
- What is lazy evaluation in Stream API?
- Explain map() vs flatMap() with real examples.
- How does filter() work internally?
- What is the purpose of sorted()? How do you sort custom objects?
- Difference between limit() and distinct() operations.
- What is the reduce() operation? Explain its use cases.
- Difference between reduce() and collect()?
- How does reduce() behave in parallel streams?
- Difference between forEach() and forEachOrdered()?
- Explain count(), anyMatch(), allMatch(), and noneMatch().
- What happens if a terminal operation is not called on a stream?
- Explain Collectors.toList() vs Collectors.toSet().
- How does Collectors.joining() work? Provide a use case.
- Explain groupingBy() with an example.
- Difference between groupingBy() and partitioningBy().
- How would you perform multi-level grouping using streams?
- What are parallel streams? When should they be avoided?
- How does Stream API handle immutability and thread safety?
- Common performance pitfalls while using streams.
- Convert a nested list into a flat list using streams.
- Group employees by department and count them using streams.
- Find the second highest number using Stream API.
- Explain a real project use case where Stream API simplified logic.
- Explain the complete thread lifecycle in Java (New → Runnable → Running → Blocked/Waiting → Terminated).
- What causes a thread to move from Runnable to Waiting or Blocked state?
- Can a thread be restarted once it reaches the Terminated state? Why?

- Difference between extending `Thread` and implementing `Runnable`. Which is preferred and why?
- Why does Java support only single inheritance but still allow multiple threads using `Runnable`?
- Explain different ways to create threads in Java.
- What happens internally when `start()` is called instead of `run()`?
- What problem does `ExecutorService` solve compared to manual thread management?
- Explain different types of thread pools provided by Executors.
- How does `Executors.newFixedThreadPool()` work internally?
- Difference between `execute()` and `submit()` methods.
- How do you retrieve results from a thread using `Future.get()`?
- What happens if `Future.get()` is called before task completion?
- Difference between `Runnable` and `Callable`.
- What is `FutureTask` and when would you use it?
- Can a `Callable` throw checked exceptions? How are they handled?
- What is synchronization and why is it required in multithreaded programs?
- Difference between synchronized method and synchronized block.
- What is intrinsic lock (monitor lock) in Java?
- Explain `wait()`, `notify()`, and `notifyAll()` methods.
- Why must `wait()` and `notify()` be called inside synchronized blocks?
- Difference between `sleep()` and `wait()`?
- What are thread-safe collections in Java? Give examples.
- Difference between `Collections.synchronizedList()` and `CopyOnWriteArrayList`.
- Why is `ConcurrentHashMap` preferred over `HashMap` in multithreaded environments?
- What issues arise when multiple threads modify a collection concurrently?
- What is a fail-fast iterator? Which exception is thrown?
- How do concurrent collections avoid `ConcurrentModificationException`?
- What is deadlock? Explain with an example.
- What are the four necessary conditions for deadlock?
- How can deadlocks be prevented or detected?
- Design a producer-consumer problem using `wait()` and `notify()`.
- How would you limit the number of concurrent API calls in an application?
- Explain a real project scenario where thread pool improved performance.
- How would you debug a deadlock in production?
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