

JAVA INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

PART - 1

1]. **List the features of Java Programming?**

- a) **Easy** :- Java is a language that is considered easy to learn.
- b). **Secured Feature** :- that helps develop a virus-free and tamper free system for the users.
- c). **OOP** :- OOP stands for Object - Oriented programming language.
- d). **Independent Platform** :- Java is not compiled into a platform-specific machine instead. It is compiled into platform independent bytecode.

2]. **What is a class loader?**

- A classloader in Java is subsystem of java virtual machine, dedicated to loading class file when program executed, classloader is executed; classloader is the first to load executable file.

Java has a bootstrap, Extension and Application class holder.

3]. **What are the memory allocation available in Java?**

- - ① Class memory
 - ② Heap memory
 - ③ Stack memory
 - ④ Program Counter memory
 - ⑤ Native method stack memory.

4]. **What are the diff. b/w heap and stack memory in Java?**

> **Stack:-** It is generally used to store the order of method execution and local variables, In contrast,

Heap:- Heap memory is used to store the objects. After storing, they use dynamic memory allocation and deallocation.

5]. **Will the program run if we write static public void main?**

> Yes, the program will successfully execute if written so, Because, in java, there is no specific rule for the order of specifiers.

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6]. **What is the default value stored in local variables?**

> Neither the local variables nor any primitive and object references have any default value stored in them.

7]. **What is an Association?**

> An association can be defined as a relationship that has no ownership over another for ex, a person can be associated with multiple banks, and a bank can be related to various people, but no one can own the other.

8]. **What do you mean by aggregation?**

> The term aggregation refers to the relationship between two classes best described as a "whole / part" and "has-a" relationship. The kind is the most specified version of an association relationship. It contains the reference to another class and is said to have ownership of that class.

9]. **Define copy constructor in Java?**

- A copy constructor in java is a constructor that initializes an object through another object of the same class.

10]. **What is a Marker Interface?**

- An empty interface in java is referred to as a marker interface. **Serializable** and **Cloneable** are some famous example of marker interface.

11]. **What is Object cloning?**

- An ability to recreate an object entirely similar to an existing object is known as object cloning in java. Java provides a `clone()` method to clone a current object offering the same functionality as the original object.

12]. **Why java is not completely Object-Oriented?**

- Java is not considered as 100% Object Oriented programming language because it still makes use of eight or more primitive data types like `int`, `float`, `double` etc.

13]. **Define Wrapper class in java.**

- In Java, when you declare primitive datatypes, then wrapper classes are responsible for converting them into objects.

14]. **What is Singleton classes in Java.**

- In Java when you make the constructor of a class private, then particular class can generate only one object. This type of class is popularity known as a singleton class.

15]. Define packages in java?

- > The Package is a collective bundle of classes and interfaces and the necessary libraries and jar files. The uses of packages helps in code reusability.

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16]. What is an Exception?

- > An exception in java is considered on unexpected event that can disrupt the program normal flow. These events can be fixed through the process of **Exception Handling**.