from Synergisticit Synergisticit to everyone:

What is method overriding?

from Synergisticit Synergisticit to everyone:

Method overriding happens across a superclass and a sub class. For an example we have an instance method in superclass(overridden method) and within the sub class we can create the same method(overriding method) with the a different implementation, but there are few rules to follow● The method name and the parameter list should be same.● Access modifier should be same or less restrictive.● Return type should be same or covariant.● If the overridden method throws a checked exception, the overriding methods should not throw new or broader exceptions.● Overriding method can throw new unchecked exceptions.

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What is method overloading?

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Method overloading happens within a class. Within the same class we can have two or more methods with the same name and different parameter list. The only rule for method overloading is to have same method name and different parameter list- number of parameters, types of parameters, order of parameters must be different for overriding to take place. You could use different access modifiers, you could use different returns types, or you could throw any checked/unchecked exception.

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What is private constructor

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When we use private access modifier for a constructor it becomes a private constructor. When we make a constructor private we cannot create instances of that class outside the class. Also we cannot extend that class.

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What are the access modifiers available?

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● Private - only the code within the same class can access private members. Code outside the class cannot access private modifiers of that class.● Protected - Classes within the same package as the class which containing the protected member and classes which extend that class containing the protected member can access a protected member even they are not in the same package. When we are accessing the protected member from a subclass, it will only allow it through inheritance. ● Public - Any classes can access public members of another class.

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Use of encapsulation?

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We use encapsulation to protect data members from outside users. Using encapsulation we restrict the direct access to the data members usually using private access modifier, and providing accessors to access them, so the developer has the control over the types of changes outside users can perform on a data member. Within the accessors the developer can implement a logic which restrict unwanted changes to the data members.

What is JIT compiler?

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JIT Just In Time compiler resides within the JVM, it acts as an interpreter. JIT inspects the byte code and marks frequently called methods and it will translate those methods to machine code and cache them, so whenever the JVM interpreter finds those frequently called methods, it will not interpret them again and again instead it will used cached interpreted code.

this keyword?

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representing current object,constructor chaining,to resolve the ambiguity between instance variable and local variable

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super() and this?

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super() and this()?

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What is subString() method?

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Method substring() is used for getting a substring of a particular String. There are two variants of this method:String substring(int beginIndex): Returns the substring starting from the specified index(beginIndex) till the end of the string. For e.g. “cat”.substring(1) would return "at". This method throws IndexOutOfBoundsException If the beginIndex is less than zero or greater than the length of String (beginIndex<0||> length of String).String substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex): Returns the substring starting from the given index(beginIndex) till the specified index(endIndex). For e.g. “horse”.substring(1,4) would return "orse". It throws IndexOutOfBoundsException If the beginIndex is less than zero OR beginIndex > endIndex OR endIndex is greater than the length of String. Start index is inclusive, end index is exclusive.

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What is split() method?We use split() when we want to split a string based on delimiter. Return type is array of String.

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How to make a class immutable?

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● Class should be final● Attributes should be final or private● Shouldn’t provide setter, provide getters● Initialization should be done only through constructorfrom Synergisticit Synergisticit to everyone:

What is the difference between concat() and + operator?

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● concat() method if called on null String reference variable, will throw NullPointerException; while this is not the case with + operator. While concatenating strings with + operator, a null reference variable changes to “null” (i.e. a String containing null as its contents.). That’s why str becomes “null” and output is nullabc.

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● concat() takes only one argument while + can take any number of arguments.

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● Concat() only takes String type as argument. If any other type of argument is passed to concat() it will give compile time error.

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● Concat() is considered better than + operator because concat() returns a new String object only when length of its arguments is > 0.

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What is compareTo() method?

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If you want to compare strings it will compare ascii values of each letter and based on that it will decide one string is greater than the other. Compare two strings lexicographically. If string object lexicographically precedes argument String, it will return positive.

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hash code contracts?

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fail fast and fail safe?

Iterator new

Fail Fast

Throw ConcurrentModificationException

Enumarator old

Fail Safe

Copy data structure

ArrayList default size(10) increase its capacity by 50%

HashSet default capacity (16)

HashTable default capacity(11) does not allow null key and null value design wise

HashMap – allows 1 null key and many null values cannot contain duplicate

Vector capacity by 100%