

Java, Spring Boot, Microservices, and Angular Interview Preparation Guide

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Introduction

This document provides answers and examples for Java, Spring Boot, Microservices, and Angular interview questions, organized by topic. Each question includes a beginner-friendly explanation and a practical example, suitable for interview preparation. Additional common questions are included at the end.

1 Core Java & OOPs

1.1 Difference between String, StringBuilder, and StringBuffer

Answer: String is immutable, creating new objects for modifications. StringBuilder is mutable, non-thread-safe, and fast. StringBuffer is mutable, thread-safe, but slower due to synchronization.

```

1 public class StringExample {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         String str = "Hello";
4         str += " World"; // New object
5         System.out.println(str); // Hello World
6         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");
7         sb.append(" World");
8         System.out.println(sb); // Hello World
9         StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer("Hello");
10        sbf.append(" World");
11        System.out.println(sbf); // Hello World
12    }
13 }

```

1.2 Difference between .equals() method and == operator

Answer: == compares object references or primitive values. .equals() compares object content, customizable for classes.

```
1 public class EqualsExample {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         String s1 = new String("Hello");
4         String s2 = new String("Hello");
5         System.out.println(s1 == s2); // false
6         System.out.println(s1.equals(s2)); // true
7         String s3 = "Hello";
8         String s4 = "Hello";
9         System.out.println(s3 == s4); // true
10    }
11 }
```

1.3 Difference between method overloading and method overriding

Answer: Overloading uses different parameters in the same class (compile-time). Overriding redefines a method in a subclass (runtime).

```
1 class Animal {
2     void sound() { System.out.println("Animal sound"); }
3 }
4 class Dog extends Animal {
5     void sound() { System.out.println("Dog barks"); } // Override
6     void sound(String type) { System.out.println("Dog " + type); } //
    Overload
7 }
8 public class PolymorphismExample {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         Dog dog = new Dog();
11         dog.sound(); // Dog barks
12         dog.sound("growls"); // Dog growls
13     }
14 }
```

1.4 What is Singleton class?

Answer: Ensures one instance with global access, used for shared resources.

1.5 Create Singleton class

Answer: Uses private constructor, static instance, and static access method.

```
1 public class Singleton {
2     private static Singleton instance;
3     private Singleton() {}
4     public static synchronized Singleton getInstance() {
5         if (instance == null) instance = new Singleton();
6         return instance;
7     }
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9         Singleton s1 = Singleton.getInstance();
10        Singleton s2 = Singleton.getInstance();
11        System.out.println(s1 == s2); // true
12    }
```

13 }

1.6 What is thread safety and how do you ensure thread-safe classes?

Answer: Thread safety prevents data corruption in multi-threaded environments using synchronization, immutability, or thread-safe classes.

```
1 public class ThreadSafeCounter {
2     private int count = 0;
3     public synchronized void increment() { count++; }
4     public synchronized int getCount() { return count; }
5     public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
6         ThreadSafeCounter counter = new ThreadSafeCounter();
7         Runnable task = () -> { for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) counter.
            increment(); };
8         Thread t1 = new Thread(task); Thread t2 = new Thread(task);
9         t1.start(); t2.start(); t1.join(); t2.join();
10        System.out.println(counter.getCount()); // 2000
11    }
12 }
```

1.7 How does HashMap work internally?

Answer: Uses a hash table with buckets. Keys' hashCode() determines bucket index; collisions use linked lists or trees (Java 8+).

```
1 import java.util.HashMap;
2 public class HashMapExample {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
5         map.put("A", 1);
6         map.put("B", 2);
7         System.out.println(map.get("A")); // 1
8     }
9 }
```

1.8 Difference: HashMap vs Hashtable vs ConcurrentHashMap

Answer: HashMap: non-thread-safe, allows nulls. Hashtable: thread-safe, no nulls. ConcurrentHashMap: thread-safe, concurrent access, no nulls.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class MapComparison {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         HashMap<String, Integer> hm = new HashMap<>();
5         hm.put(null, 1);
6         System.out.println(hm); // {null=1}
7         Hashtable<String, Integer> ht = new Hashtable<>();
8         ConcurrentHashMap<String, Integer> chm = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();
9     }
10 }
```

1.9 How does HashMap work with Employee object as key?

Answer: Uses Employee's hashCode() and equals() for bucket placement and collision resolution.

```

1 import java.util.HashMap;
2 class Employee {
3     int id; String name;
4     Employee(int id, String name) { this.id = id; this.name = name; }
5     @Override public int hashCode() { return id * 31 + name.hashCode(); }
6     @Override public boolean equals(Object obj) {
7         if (!(obj instanceof Employee)) return false;
8         Employee other = (Employee) obj;
9         return id == other.id && name.equals(other.name);
10    }
11 }
12 public class HashMapEmployee {
13     public static void main(String[] args) {
14         HashMap<Employee, String> map = new HashMap<>();
15         Employee e1 = new Employee(1, "Alice");
16         map.put(e1, "Developer");
17         System.out.println(map.get(new Employee(1, "Alice"))); // Developer
18     }
19 }

```

1.10 What is immutability and how does it help in concurrency?

Answer: Immutability prevents state changes, ensuring thread safety without synchronization.

```

1 public final class ImmutableClass {
2     private final int value;
3     public ImmutableClass(int value) { this.value = value; }
4     public int getValue() { return value; }
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         ImmutableClass obj = new ImmutableClass(42);
7         System.out.println(obj.getValue()); // 42
8     }
9 }

```

1.11 What is volatile and synchronized?

Answer: volatile ensures variable visibility; synchronized ensures mutual exclusion.

```

1 public class VolatileSynchronized {
2     private volatile boolean running = true;
3     public synchronized void update() { running = false; }
4     public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
5         VolatileSynchronized vs = new VolatileSynchronized();
6         new Thread(() -> { while (vs.running) {} System.out.println("Stopped");
7             }).start();
8         Thread.sleep(1000);
9         vs.update();
10    }

```

1.12 How many ways can an object be created in Java?

Answer: Using new, Class.forName(), clone(), deserialization, factory methods.

```

1 public class ObjectCreation {
2     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
3         ObjectCreation obj1 = new ObjectCreation();
4         ObjectCreation obj2 = (ObjectCreation) Class.forName("ObjectCreation").
            newInstance();
5     }
6 }

```

1.13 What is the use of ResponseEntity?

Answer: Represents HTTP response with status, headers, and body.

```

1 import org.springframework.http.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @RestController
4 public class ResponseEntityExample {
5     @GetMapping("/user")
6     public ResponseEntity<String> getUser() {
7         return new ResponseEntity<>("User found", HttpStatus.OK);
8     }
9 }

```

1.14 What is meant by functional interfaces?

Answer: Interfaces with one abstract method, used with lambdas.

```

1 @FunctionalInterface
2 interface MyFunction { void apply(String s); }
3 public class FunctionalInterfaceExample {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         MyFunction func = s -> System.out.println(s);
6         func.apply("Hello"); // Hello
7     }
8 }

```

1.15 How do functional interfaces work?

Answer: Enable functional programming via lambda expressions.

```

1 import java.util.function.Consumer;
2 public class FunctionalInterfaceWork {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Consumer<String> consumer = s -> System.out.println(s);
5         consumer.accept("Hello Consumer"); // Hello Consumer
6     }
7 }

```

1.16 What is dependency injection and its types?

Answer: Provides dependencies externally. Types: constructor, setter, field injection.

```

1 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
2 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
3 @Component
4 class Service { public void serve() { System.out.println("Serving"); } }
5 @Component

```



```

6 class Client {
7     private final Service service;
8     @Autowired
9     public Client(Service service) { this.service = service; }
10    public void doWork() { service.serve(); }
11 }

```

1.17 Difference between IOC and Dependency Injection

Answer: IoC inverts control to a framework; DI is a way to achieve IoC.

```

1 // See above (Question 16)

```

1.18 How many ways to achieve dependency injection and which is best?

Answer: Constructor, setter, field injection. Constructor is best for explicit dependencies.

```

1 // See Question 16

```

1.19 @Primary vs @Qualifier — which takes priority?

Answer: @Primary sets default bean; @Qualifier overrides it.

```

1 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
2 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.*;
3 interface Service {}
4 @Component @Primary
5 class DefaultService implements Service {}
6 @Component @Qualifier("special")
7 class SpecialService implements Service {}
8 @Component
9 class Client {
10     @Autowired @Qualifier("special") Service service;
11 }

```

1.20 How to create beans manually?

Answer: Use @Bean in a @Configuration class.

```

1 import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
2 @Configuration
3 public class AppConfig {
4     @Bean
5     public Service myService() { return new Service(); }
6 }

```

1.21 What is the difference between @RestController and @Controller?

Answer: @Controller returns view names; @RestController returns data (e.g., JSON).

```

1 import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @Controller
4 public class MyController {
5     @GetMapping("/view")

```

```

6   public String getView() { return "view"; }
7   }
8   @RestController
9   public class MyRestController {
10      @GetMapping("/api")
11      public String getData() { return "Data"; }
12   }

```

1.22 What is @SpringBootApplication annotation?

Answer: Combines @EnableAutoConfiguration, @ComponentScan, @Configuration.

```

1   import org.springframework.boot.*;
2   import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.*;
3   @SpringBootApplication
4   public class Application {
5       public static void main(String[] args) {
6           SpringApplication.run(Application.class, args);
7       }
8   }

```

1.23 What are stereotype annotations in Spring Boot?

Answer: @Component, @Service, @Repository, @Controller mark classes for scanning.

```

1   import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2   @Service
3   public class MyService {
4       public void serve() { System.out.println("Service"); }
5   }

```

1.24 What is path variable?

Answer: @PathVariable extracts URL path values.

```

1   import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
2   @RestController
3   public class PathVariableExample {
4       @GetMapping("/user/{id}")
5       public String getUser(@PathVariable int id) {
6           return "User ID: " + id;
7       }
8   }

```

1.25 What is the default server in Spring Boot?

Answer: Tomcat.

```

1   // Run Application.java to start Tomcat

```

1.26 What is the default port in Spring Boot?

Answer: 8080.

```

1   // Access http://localhost:8080

```

2 Java 8 Features

2.1 Java 8 features used in your project

Answer: Lambda expressions, Stream API, Optional, default/static methods, forEach.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class Java8Features {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         List<String> list = Arrays.asList("A", "B");
5         list.forEach(s -> System.out.println(s)); // A, B
6     }
7 }
```

2.2 What is a lambda expression?

Answer: Concise function representation: (params) -> expression.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class LambdaExample {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         List<String> list = Arrays.asList("A", "B");
5         list.forEach(s -> System.out.println(s)); // A, B
6     }
7 }
```

2.3 Write code using lambda expression

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class LambdaCode {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);
5         numbers.forEach(n -> System.out.println(n * 2)); // 2, 4, 6
6     }
7 }
```

2.4 What is Stream API?

Answer: Processes collections functionally with operations like filter, map, collect.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class StreamExample {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4);
6         List<Integer> evens = numbers.stream()
7             .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)
8             .collect(Collectors.toList());
9         System.out.println(evens); // [2, 4]
10    }
11 }
```

2.5 Intermediate vs terminal operations in streams

Answer: Intermediate (lazy, e.g., filter, map); terminal (triggers, e.g., collect, forEach).

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class StreamOperations {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);
5         numbers.stream().filter(n -> n > 1).forEach(System.out::println); // 2,
6         3
7     }
8 }
```

2.6 List of intermediate and terminal methods

Answer: Intermediate: filter, map, sorted, distinct. Terminal: collect, forEach, reduce, count.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class StreamMethods {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 2, 3);
6         long count = numbers.stream().distinct().count(); // 3
7         System.out.println(count);
8     }
9 }
```

2.7 Why Java introduced default and static methods in interfaces

Answer: Default: Add methods without breaking implementations. Static: Utility methods.

```
1 interface MyInterface {
2     default void defaultMethod() { System.out.println("Default"); }
3     static void staticMethod() { System.out.println("Static"); }
4 }
5 class MyClass implements MyInterface {}
6 public class InterfaceExample {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         new MyClass().defaultMethod(); // Default
9         MyInterface.staticMethod(); // Static
10    }
11 }
```

2.8 How to create an immutable class in Java

Answer: Use final class, final fields, no setters, deep copy for mutable objects.

```
1 public final class ImmutableClass {
2     private final int value;
3     public ImmutableClass(int value) { this.value = value; }
4     public int getValue() { return value; }
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         ImmutableClass obj = new ImmutableClass(42);
7         System.out.println(obj.getValue()); // 42
8     }
9 }
```

2.9 How to use groupingBy() in streams

Answer: Groups elements by a classifier.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class GroupingByExample {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob", "Adam");
6         Map<Character, List<String>> grouped = names.stream()
7             .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(s -> s.charAt(0)));
8         System.out.println(grouped); // {A=[Alice, Adam], B=[Bob]}
9     }
10 }
```

2.10 How to create an Optional of an employee object

Answer: Wraps object to handle null cases.

```
1 import java.util.Optional;
2 class Employee {
3     String name;
4     Employee(String name) { this.name = name; }
5 }
6 public class OptionalExample {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Optional<Employee> emp = Optional.of(new Employee("Alice"));
9         System.out.println(emp.get().name); // Alice
10     }
11 }
```

2.11 Use Java 8 streams to remove duplicates from a list

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class RemoveDuplicates {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 2, 3);
6         List<Integer> unique = numbers.stream().distinct().collect(Collectors.
7             toList());
8         System.out.println(unique); // [1, 2, 3]
9     }
10 }
```

2.12 Find 3rd highest salary using Java 8 streams

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 class Employee {
4     double salary;
5     Employee(double salary) { this.salary = salary; }
6     double getSalary() { return salary; }
7 }
8 public class ThirdHighestSalary {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         List<Employee> employees = Arrays.asList(
```

```

11     new Employee(50000), new Employee(70000), new Employee(60000)
12 );
13 double thirdHighest = employees.stream()
14     .map(Employee::getSalary)
15     .distinct()
16     .sorted(Comparator.reverseOrder())
17     .skip(2)
18     .findFirst()
19     .orElse(0.0);
20 System.out.println(thirdHighest); // 0.0 (if <3 salaries)
21 }
22 }

```

3 Spring Boot & Microservices

3.1 How do you configure different environments in Spring Boot?

Answer: Use application-{profile}.properties and spring.profiles.active.

```

1 # application-dev.properties
2 server.port=8081

```

```

1 import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
2 @Profile("dev")
3 @Component
4 public class DevConfig {}

```

3.2 What is a Spring Boot profile and how did you use it?

Answer: Profiles activate environment-specific configurations.

```

1 # application.properties
2 spring.profiles.active=dev

```

3.3 What is exception handling and what is an advisor?

Answer: Exception handling manages errors; advisor combines AOP advice and point-cut.

```

1 import org.springframework.http.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @RestController
4 public class ExceptionController {
5     @ExceptionHandler({NullPointerException.class})
6     public ResponseEntity<String> handleNPE() {
7         return new ResponseEntity<>("Error", HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST);
8     }
9 }

```

3.4 How does @Transactional annotation work?

Answer: Manages transactions, ensuring atomicity.

```

1 import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2 import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.*;
3 @Service
4 public class UserService {
5     @Transactional
6     public void saveUser() {}
7 }

```

3.5 What are the design patterns used in microservices?

Answer: Circuit Breaker, API Gateway, Service Discovery, Event-Driven, CQRS.

3.6 Explain each design pattern and when to use them

Answer: Circuit Breaker: Prevents failures. API Gateway: Routing/security. Service Discovery: Dynamic location. Event-Driven: Loose coupling. CQRS: Complex domains.

```

1 import io.github.resilience4j.circuitbreaker.annotation.*;
2 @Service
3 public class MyService {
4     @CircuitBreaker(name = "myService")
5     public String callApi() { return "Success"; }
6 }

```

3.7 What is microservices architecture?

Answer: Small, independent services communicating via APIs.

```

1 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
2 @RestController
3 public class UserController {
4     @GetMapping("/users")
5     public String getUsers() { return "User List"; }
6 }

```

3.8 Why microservices?

Answer: Scalability, independent deployment, fault isolation.

3.9 How do microservices communicate with each other?

Answer: Via REST, message queues, or gRPC.

```

1 import org.springframework.web.client.RestTemplate;
2 public class Communication {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         RestTemplate restTemplate = new RestTemplate();
5         String response = restTemplate.getForObject("http://other-service/users", String.class);
6     }
7 }

```

3.10 Difference between synchronous and asynchronous communication

Answer: Synchronous: Blocking (REST). Asynchronous: Non-blocking (Kafka).

3.11 When to use synchronous vs asynchronous communication

Answer: Synchronous for immediate responses; asynchronous for decoupled systems.

```
1 import org.springframework.kafka.annotation.*;
2 @Service
3 public class KafkaConsumer {
4     @KafkaListener(topics = "myTopic")
5     public void consume(String message) {
6         System.out.println(message);
7     }
8 }
```

3.12 What is Kafka and how have you implemented it?

Answer: Distributed messaging system for event-driven architectures.

```
1 import org.springframework.kafka.core.*;
2 import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
3 @Service
4 public class KafkaProducer {
5     @Autowired
6     private KafkaTemplate<String, String> kafkaTemplate;
7     public void sendMessage(String msg) {
8         kafkaTemplate.send("myTopic", msg);
9     }
10 }
```

3.13 How have you used Spring Security in your project?

Answer: Secures applications via authentication/authorization.

```
1 import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
2 import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.web.builders.*;
3 @Configuration
4 @EnableWebSecurity
5 public class SecurityConfig {
6     @Bean
7     public SecurityFilterChain securityFilterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws
8         Exception {
9         http.authorizeRequests().anyRequest().authenticated().and().httpBasic()
10         ;
11         return http.build();
12     }
13 }
```

3.14 What is JWT security and how have you used it?

Answer: Token-based authentication using JSON Web Tokens.

```
1 import io.jsonwebtoken.*;
2 public class JwtExample {
3     public String generateToken(String username) {
4         return Jwts.builder()
5             .setSubject(username)
6             .signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS512, "secret")
7             .compact();
8     }
9 }
```



```
9 }
```

3.15 What are the things to consider while developing REST APIs?

Answer: RESTful principles, versioning, error handling, security, documentation.

```
1 import org.springframework.http.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @RestController
4 @RequestMapping("/api/v1")
5 public class ApiController {
6     @GetMapping("/users")
7     public ResponseEntity<List<String>> getUsers() {
8         return ResponseEntity.ok(Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob"));
9     }
10 }
```

3.16 Difference between PUT, POST, and PATCH

Answer: POST creates, PUT updates entire resource, PATCH updates partially.

```
1 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
2 @RestController
3 public class UserController {
4     @PostMapping("/users") public String createUser() { return "Created"; }
5     @PutMapping("/users/{id}") public String updateUser(@PathVariable int id)
6         { return "Updated"; }
7     @PatchMapping("/users/{id}") public String patchUser(@PathVariable int id
8         ) { return "Patched"; }
9 }
```

3.17 API versioning strategies

Answer: URI versioning, query parameters, headers, media types.

```
1 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
2 @RestController
3 @RequestMapping("/api/v1")
4 public class VersionedController {
5     @GetMapping("/users")
6     public String getUsers() { return "Version 1"; }
7 }
```

3.18 What is idempotency and why is it critical?

Answer: Ensures multiple identical requests have the same effect, critical for reliability.

```
1 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
2 @RestController
3 public class IdempotentController {
4     @PutMapping("/users/{id}")
5     public ResponseEntity<String> updateUser(@PathVariable int id) {
6         return ResponseEntity.ok("Updated");
7     }
8 }
```

3.19 How do you achieve idempotency in microservices?

Answer: Use unique request IDs or design idempotent operations.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 @Service
3 public class IdempotentService {
4     private Set<String> processedIds = new HashSet<>();
5     public String process(String requestId) {
6         if (processedIds.contains(requestId)) return "Already processed";
7         processedIds.add(requestId);
8         return "Processed";
9     }
10 }
```

3.20 Securing APIs using JWT and OAuth2

Answer: JWT for authentication, OAuth2 for authorization.

```
1 // See JWT example (Question 14)
```

3.21 Validating incoming payloads with annotations

Answer: Use @Valid and Bean Validation annotations.

```
1 import javax.validation.constraints.*;
2 public class User {
3     @NotNull private String name;
4 }
5 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
6 import javax.validation.*;
7 @RestController
8 public class UserController {
9     @PostMapping("/users")
10    public ResponseEntity<String> createUser(@Valid @RequestBody User user) {
11        return ResponseEntity.ok("Valid");
12    }
13 }
```

3.22 What are the steps to test Spring Boot microservices applications?

Answer: Unit tests, integration tests, mock external services, test REST APIs.

```
1 import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;
2 import org.springframework.boot.test.context.*;
3 import org.springframework.boot.test.web.client.*;
4 @SpringBootTest
5 public class UserControllerTest {
6     @Autowired private TestRestTemplate restTemplate;
7     @Test
8     public void testGetUsers() {
9         ResponseEntity<String> response = restTemplate.getForEntity("/users",
10             String.class);
11         Assertions.assertEquals(HttpStatus.OK, response.getStatusCode());
12     }
13 }
```

3.23 How to handle exceptions in Spring Boot

Answer: Use `@ExceptionHandler` or `@ControllerAdvice`.

```
1 import org.springframework.http.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @ControllerAdvice
4 public class GlobalExceptionHandler {
5     @ExceptionHandler(Exception.class)
6     public ResponseEntity<String> handleException(Exception e) {
7         return new ResponseEntity<>("Error: " + e.getMessage(), HttpStatus.
8             INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR);
9     }
10 }
```

3.24 How to create global exceptions and what annotations are used

Answer: Use `@ControllerAdvice` and `@ExceptionHandler`.

```
1 // See above
```

3.25 How to exclude classes from component scan

Answer: Use `exclude` or `excludeFilters` in `@ComponentScan`.

```
1 import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
2 @ComponentScan(basePackages = "com.example", excludeFilters = @Filter(type
3     = FilterType.ASSIGNABLE_TYPE, classes = MyClass.class))
4 @Configuration
5 public class AppConfig {}
```

3.26 How does component scan work?

Answer: Scans packages for stereotype-annotated classes, registering them as beans.

```
1 import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2 @Component
3 public class MyComponent {}
```

3.27 What is the most challenging task you've done?

Answer: Optimizing a microservice for high load with caching.

```
1 import org.springframework.cache.annotation.*;
2 @Service
3 public class OptimizedService {
4     @Cacheable("data")
5     public String getData() { return "Data"; }
6 }
```

3.28 What are the top 3 performance bottlenecks in microservices?

Answer: Network latency, database queries, resource management.

```

1 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.*;
2 public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
3     @Query("SELECT u FROM User u WHERE u.active = true")
4     List<User> findActiveUsers();
5 }

```

3.29 How do you monitor microservices?

Answer: Use Prometheus, Grafana, or Spring Actuator.

```

1 # application.properties
2 management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=*

```

3.30 How do you ensure system resiliency under high load?

Answer: Use circuit breakers, retries, load balancing, caching.

```

1 // See Circuit Breaker (Question 6)

```

3.31 What is centralized configuration and secrets management?

Answer: Centralized configuration (Spring Cloud Config); secrets (Vault).

```

1 # application.properties
2 spring.config.import=configserver:http://config-server

```

3.32 What is service discovery (Eureka/Consul)?

Answer: Dynamically locates services.

```

1 import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.eureka.*;
2 @SpringBootApplication
3 @EnableEurekaClient
4 public class Application {}

```

3.33 Inter-service communication: Feign vs RestTemplate vs WebClient

Answer: RestTemplate (synchronous), WebClient (reactive), Feign (declarative).

```

1 import feign.*;
2 @FeignClient(name = "user-service")
3 interface UserClient {
4     @GetMapping("/users")
5     List<String> getUsers();
6 }

```

3.34 Circuit Breaker and Retry: Resilience4j

Answer: Circuit Breaker prevents failures; Retry attempts failed operations.

```

1 import io.github.resilience4j.circuitbreaker.annotation.*;
2 import io.github.resilience4j.retry.annotation.*;
3 @Service
4 public class ResilientService {
5     @CircuitBreaker(name = "myService")

```

```

6  @Retry(name = "myService")
7  public String call() { return "Success"; }
8  }

```

3.35 Blue-green vs canary deployments

Answer: Blue-Green: Two environments, switch traffic. Canary: Gradual rollout.

3.36 Handling version mismatch between services

Answer: Use API versioning or backward compatibility.

```

1  // See API versioning (Question 17)

```

3.37 What are Maven commands you use daily?

Answer: mvn clean install, mvn test, mvn package.

```

1  mvn clean install

```

3.38 Have you used Docker? Benefits and challenges?

Answer: Benefits: consistency, portability. Challenges: resource overhead.

```

1  FROM openjdk:11
2  COPY target/myapp.jar /app.jar
3  ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "/app.jar"]

```

4 Spring & Bean Lifecycle

4.1 Bean lifecycle and Spring container

Answer: Creation, dependency injection, initialization, use, destruction.

```

1  import javax.annotation.*;
2  @Component
3  public class MyBean {
4      @PostConstruct
5      public void init() { System.out.println("Initialized"); }
6  }

```

4.2 Use of @Component, @Service, @Repository

Answer: @Component: generic, @Service: business logic, @Repository: data access.

```

1  import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2  @Repository
3  public class UserRepository {}

```

4.3 Role of @ComponentScan, @Configuration, @Bean

Answer: @ComponentScan scans beans, @Configuration defines config, @Bean creates beans.

```
1 import org.springframework.context.annotation.*;
2 @Configuration
3 @ComponentScan("com.example")
4 public class AppConfig {
5     @Bean
6     public MyBean myBean() { return new MyBean(); }
7 }
```

4.4 What is Spring Boot auto-configuration?

Answer: Automatically configures beans based on dependencies.

```
1 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.*;
2 @SpringBootApplication
3 public class Application {}
```

5 JPA & Database

5.1 What is Fetch Type (Lazy vs Eager Loading)?

Answer: Lazy loads data on demand; Eager loads immediately.

```
1 import javax.persistence.*;
2 @Entity
3 public class User {
4     @OneToMany(fetch = FetchType.LAZY)
5     private List<Order> orders;
6 }
```

5.2 Lazy vs Eager loading — real-time use cases

Answer: Lazy for large datasets; Eager for small, frequent data.

5.3 Complex entity relationship experience

Answer: Managed @OneToMany, @ManyToMany with cascading.

```
1 import javax.persistence.*;
2 @Entity
3 public class Department {
4     @OneToMany(mappedBy = "department")
5     private List<Employee> employees;
6 }
```

5.4 What is the N+1 query problem?

Answer: Multiple queries for related data due to lazy loading.

```
1 List<User> users = repository.findAll();
2 for (User u : users) { u.getOrders().size(); }
```

5.5 How to optimize N+1 using Spring Data JPA

Answer: Use @EntityGraph or JOIN FETCH.

```
1 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.*;
2 public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
3     @EntityGraph(attributePaths = {"orders"})
4     List<User> findAll();
5 }
```

5.6 Difference between get() and load() in Hibernate

Answer: get() loads immediately, returns null if not found; load() uses proxy, throws exception if not found.

```
1 import org.hibernate.*;
2 public class HibernateExample {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         Session session = sessionFactory.getCurrentSession();
5         User user = session.get(User.class, 1L);
6         User proxy = session.load(User.class, 1L);
7     }
8 }
```

5.7 Writing optimized JPQL and Criteria queries

```
1 import org.springframework.data.jpa.repository.*;
2 public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {
3     @Query("SELECT u FROM User u WHERE u.age > ?1")
4     List<User> findByAgeGreaterThan(int age);
5 }
```

5.8 Transaction management: @Transactional deep dive

Answer: Controls transaction boundaries, rolls back on exceptions.

```
1 import org.springframework.transaction.annotation.*;
2 @Transactional(rollbackOn = Exception.class)
3 public void saveUser(User user) {}
```

6 Testing & Mocking

6.1 Differences between stubbing and mocking

Answer: Stubbing provides canned responses; mocking verifies interactions.

```
1 import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;
2 import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
3 public class MockTest {
4     @Test
5     public void testMock() {
6         List<String> mockedList = mock(List.class);
7         when(mockedList.get(0)).thenReturn("Stubbed");
8         verify(mockedList).get(0);
9     }
10 }
```

6.2 Why do we need both approaches?

Answer: Stubbing for outputs, mocking for behavior verification.

6.3 What is Spy in Mockito and when to use it?

Answer: Wraps real object, allows real calls unless overridden.

```
1 import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;
2 import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
3 public class SpyTest {
4     @Test
5     public void testSpy() {
6         List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
7         List<String> spy = spy(list);
8         spy.add("test");
9         verify(spy).add("test");
10    }
11 }
```

6.4 How to write JUnit test cases for static methods

Answer: Use PowerMock or refactor to instance methods.

```
1 public class StaticUtil {
2     public static String getName() { return "Test"; }
3 }
4 import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;
5 public class StaticTest {
6     @Test
7     public void testStatic() {
8         Assertions.assertEquals("Test", StaticUtil.getName());
9     }
10 }
```

6.5 What is the use of Mockito framework?

Answer: Creates mocks/spies for dependency-free testing.

```
1 import org.junit.jupiter.api.*;
2 import static org.mockito.Mockito.*;
3 public class MockitoTest {
4     @Test
5     public void testMockito() {
6         Service service = mock(Service.class);
7         when(service.getData()).thenReturn("Mocked");
8         Assertions.assertEquals("Mocked", service.getData());
9     }
10 }
```

7 Coding & Problem Solving

7.1 Reverse a string by preserving word position


```

1 public class StringReverse {
2     public static String reverseWords(String s) {
3         String[] words = s.split(" ");
4         StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
5         for (String word : words) {
6             result.append(new StringBuilder(word).reverse()).append(" ");
7         }
8         return result.toString().trim();
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        System.out.println(reverseWords("Hello World")); // olleH dlroW
12    }
13 }

```

7.2 Remove duplicates from string/array/list

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class RemoveDuplicates {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 2, 3);
6         List<Integer> unique = numbers.stream().distinct().collect(Collectors.toList());
7         System.out.println(unique); // [1, 2, 3]
8     }
9 }

```

7.3 Longest substring without repeating characters

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 public class LongestSubstring {
3     public static int lengthOfLongestSubstring(String s) {
4         Set<Character> set = new HashSet<>();
5         int max = 0, i = 0, j = 0;
6         while (j < s.length()) {
7             if (!set.contains(s.charAt(j))) {
8                 set.add(s.charAt(j++));
9                 max = Math.max(max, set.size());
10            } else {
11                set.remove(s.charAt(i++));
12            }
13        }
14        return max;
15    }
16    public static void main(String[] args) {
17        System.out.println(lengthOfLongestSubstring("abcabcbb")); // 3
18    }
19 }

```

7.4 Check if two strings/numbers are palindrome

```

1 public class Palindrome {
2     public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {

```

```

3      s = s.toLowerCase().replaceAll("[^a-z0-9]", "");
4      int i = 0, j = s.length() - 1;
5      while (i < j) {
6          if (s.charAt(i++) != s.charAt(j--)) return false;
7      }
8      return true;
9  }
10 public static void main(String[] args) {
11     System.out.println(isPalindrome("A man, a plan, a canal: Panama")); //
        true
12 }
13 }

```

7.5 Check if two strings/numbers are anagram

```

1 public class Anagram {
2     public static boolean isAnagram(String s1, String s2) {
3         if (s1.length() != s2.length()) return false;
4         int[] count = new int[26];
5         for (char c : s1.toCharArray()) count[c - 'a']++;
6         for (char c : s2.toCharArray()) count[c - 'a']--;
7         for (int c : count) if (c != 0) return false;
8         return true;
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        System.out.println(isAnagram("listen", "silent")); // true
12    }
13 }

```

7.6 Sort an array/list/string

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 public class SortExample {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(3, 1, 2);
5         Collections.sort(list);
6         System.out.println(list); // [1, 2, 3]
7     }
8 }

```

7.7 Count occurrence of characters in a string

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class CharCount {
4     public static Map<Character, Integer> countChars(String s) {
5         return s.chars()
6             .mapToObj(c -> (char) c)
7             .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(c -> c, Collectors.counting()))
8             .entrySet().stream()
9             .collect(Collectors.toMap(Map.Entry::getKey, e -> e.getValue().
                intValue()));
10    }
11    public static void main(String[] args) {

```

```

12     System.out.println(countChars("hello")); // {h=1, e=1, l=2, o=1}
13 }
14 }

```

7.8 Print duplicate characters in a string

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class DuplicateChars {
4     public static void printDuplicates(String s) {
5         Map<Character, Long> map = s.chars()
6             .mapToObj(c -> (char) c)
7             .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(c -> c, Collectors.counting()));
8         map.entrySet().stream()
9             .filter(e -> e.getValue() > 1)
10            .forEach(e -> System.out.println(e.getKey()));
11     }
12     public static void main(String[] args) {
13         printDuplicates("hello"); // l
14     }
15 }

```

7.9 Print only special characters in a string

```

1 public class SpecialChars {
2     public static void printSpecial(String s) {
3         s.chars()
4             .mapToObj(c -> (char) c)
5             .filter(c -> !Character.isLetterOrDigit(c))
6             .forEach(System.out::println);
7     }
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9         printSpecial("Hello!@#"); // !, @, #
10    }
11 }

```

7.10 Reverse the given string

```

1 public class ReverseString {
2     public static String reverse(String s) {
3         return new StringBuilder(s).reverse().toString();
4     }
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println(reverse("Hello")); // olleH
7     }
8 }

```

7.11 Print difference between two strings

```

1 public class StringDiff {
2     public static void printDiff(String s1, String s2) {
3         for (int i = 0; i < Math.min(s1.length(), s2.length()); i++) {
4             if (s1.charAt(i) != s2.charAt(i)) {

```

```

5         System.out.println("Diff at " + i + ": " + s1.charAt(i) + " vs " +
6             s2.charAt(i));
7     }
8 }
9 public static void main(String[] args) {
10     printDiff("hello", "heelo"); // Diff at 2: l vs e
11 }
12 }

```

7.12 Count words in a string

```

1 public class WordCount {
2     public static int countWords(String s) {
3         return s.trim().split("\\s+").length;
4     }
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         System.out.println(countWords("Hello World")); // 2
7     }
8 }

```

7.13 Find second highest element in an array

```

1 public class SecondHighest {
2     public static int findSecondHighest(int[] arr) {
3         int max = Integer.MIN_VALUE, second = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
4         for (int num : arr) {
5             if (num > max) {
6                 second = max; max = num;
7             } else if (num > second && num != max) {
8                 second = num;
9             }
10        }
11        return second;
12    }
13    public static void main(String[] args) {
14        System.out.println(findSecondHighest(new int[]{5, 3, 8, 1})); // 5
15    }
16 }

```

7.14 Find common elements of two arrays

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class CommonElements {
4     public static List<Integer> findCommon(int[] arr1, int[] arr2) {
5         Set<Integer> set = Arrays.stream(arr1).boxed().collect(Collectors.toSet
6             ());
7         return Arrays.stream(arr2).filter(set::contains).boxed().collect(
8             Collectors.toList());
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        System.out.println(findCommon(new int[]{1, 2, 3}, new int[]{2, 3, 4}));
12        // [2, 3]
13    }
14 }

```

```
10 }  
11 }
```

7.15 Decode string like a2b3c1 to aabbbc

```
1 public class DecodeString {  
2     public static String decode(String s) {  
3         StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();  
4         for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i += 2) {  
5             char c = s.charAt(i);  
6             int count = Character.getNumericValue(s.charAt(i + 1));  
7             result.append(String.valueOf(c).repeat(count));  
8         }  
9         return result.toString();  
10    }  
11    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12        System.out.println(decode("a2b3c1")); // aabbbc  
13    }  
14 }
```

7.16 Check if a number is prime

```
1 public class PrimeCheck {  
2     public static boolean isPrime(int n) {  
3         if (n <= 1) return false;  
4         for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(n); i++) {  
5             if (n % i == 0) return false;  
6         }  
7         return true;  
8     }  
9     public static void main(String[] args) {  
10        System.out.println(isPrime(7)); // true  
11    }  
12 }
```

7.17 Generate Fibonacci series

```
1 public class Fibonacci {  
2     public static void printFibonacci(int n) {  
3         int a = 0, b = 1;  
4         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
5             System.out.print(a + " ");  
6             int next = a + b;  
7             a = b; b = next;  
8         }  
9     }  
10    public static void main(String[] args) {  
11        printFibonacci(5); // 0 1 1 2 3  
12    }  
13 }
```

7.18 Find factorial of a number

```
1 public class Factorial {
2     public static long factorial(int n) {
3         if (n == 0) return 1;
4         return n * factorial(n - 1);
5     }
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         System.out.println(factorial(5)); // 120
8     }
9 }
```

7.19 Find min and max element in an array

```
1 public class MinMax {
2     public static int[] findMinMax(int[] arr) {
3         int min = arr[0], max = arr[0];
4         for (int num : arr) {
5             min = Math.min(min, num);
6             max = Math.max(max, num);
7         }
8         return new int[]{min, max};
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        int[] result = findMinMax(new int[]{3, 1, 4, 2});
12        System.out.println("Min: " + result[0] + ", Max: " + result[1]); // Min
13                                : 1, Max: 4
14    }
15 }
```

7.20 Find max repeated word in a sentence

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.util.stream.*;
3 public class MaxRepeatedWord {
4     public static String findMaxRepeated(String s) {
5         Map<String, Long> map = Arrays.stream(s.split("\\s+"))
6             .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(w -> w, Collectors.counting()));
7         return map.entrySet().stream()
8             .max(Map.Entry.comparingByValue())
9             .map(Map.Entry::getKey)
10            .orElse("");
11    }
12    public static void main(String[] args) {
13        System.out.println(findMaxRepeated("hello world hello")); // hello
14    }
15 }
```

7.21 Rotate array from k=2

```
1 public class RotateArray {
2     public static void rotate(int[] arr, int k) {
3         k = k % arr.length;
4         reverse(arr, 0, arr.length - 1);
5     }
6 }
```

```

5     reverse(arr, 0, k - 1);
6     reverse(arr, k, arr.length - 1);
7 }
8 private static void reverse(int[] arr, int start, int end) {
9     while (start < end) {
10         int temp = arr[start];
11         arr[start++] = arr[end];
12         arr[end--] = temp;
13     }
14 }
15 public static void main(String[] args) {
16     int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
17     rotate(arr, 2);
18     System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arr)); // [4, 5, 1, 2, 3]
19 }
20 }

```

7.22 Merge characters from two strings alternately

```

1 public class MergeStrings {
2     public static String mergeAlternately(String s1, String s2) {
3         StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
4         int i = 0;
5         while (i < s1.length() || i < s2.length()) {
6             if (i < s1.length()) result.append(s1.charAt(i));
7             if (i < s2.length()) result.append(s2.charAt(i));
8             i++;
9         }
10        return result.toString();
11    }
12    public static void main(String[] args) {
13        System.out.println(mergeAlternately("abc", "pqr")); // apbqcr
14    }
15 }

```

7.23 Find max repeated word in a sentence

```

1 // See Question 20

```

7.24 Modify and improve given code

Answer: Refactor for readability, efficiency, error handling.

```

1 public class BadCode {
2     public void print(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
3 }
4 public class ImprovedCode {
5     public void print(String s) {
6         if (s == null) throw new IllegalArgumentException("Input cannot be null");
7         System.out.println(s.trim());
8     }
9 }

```

7.25 Find a file in a subdirectory

```
1 import java.nio.file.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 public class FileSearch {
4     public static void findFile(Path dir, String fileName) throws IOException
5     {
6         Files.walk(dir)
7             .filter(p -> p.getFileName().toString().equals(fileName))
8             .forEach(System.out::println);
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
11        findFile(Paths.get("."), "test.txt");
12    }
13 }
```

7.26 Write a method to fetch employee details

```
1 import org.springframework.http.*;
2 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;
3 @RestController
4 public class EmployeeController {
5     @GetMapping("/employees/{id}")
6     public ResponseEntity<Employee> getEmployee(@PathVariable Long id) {
7         Employee emp = new Employee(id, "Alice");
8         return ResponseEntity.ok(emp);
9     }
10 }
11 class Employee {
12     Long id; String name;
13     Employee(Long id, String name) { this.id = id; this.name = name; }
14 }
```

8 Angular & Frontend

8.1 What is ng-content and how does content projection work?

Answer: ng-content projects content from parent to child components.

```
1 <!-- child.component.html -->
2 <ng-content></ng-content>
3 <!-- parent.component.html -->
4 <app-child><h1>Projected Content</h1></app-child>
```

8.2 Difference between @ViewChild and @ContentChild

Answer: @ViewChild accesses template elements; @ContentChild accesses projected content.

```
1 import { Component, ContentChild, ViewChild, ElementRef } from '@angular/
2   core';
3 @Component({
4     selector: 'app-child',
5     template: '<ng-content></ng-content>'
6 })
```



```

6 export class ChildComponent {
7   @ContentChild('content') content: ElementRef;
8 }
9 @Component({
10  selector: 'app-parent',
11  template: '<app-child><div #content>Content</div></app-child>'
12 })
13 export class ParentComponent {
14   @ViewChild('view') view: ElementRef;
15 }

```

8.3 Explain Dependency Injection in Angular

Answer: Provides dependencies via constructor injection.

```

1 import { Injectable, Component } from '@angular/core';
2 @Injectable()
3 class MyService {}
4 @Component({})
5 export class MyComponent {
6   constructor(private service: MyService) {}
7 }

```

8.4 How does Angular load dynamic components?

Answer: Uses ComponentFactoryResolver and ViewContainerRef.

```

1 import { Component, ViewChild, ViewContainerRef, ComponentFactoryResolver }
   from '@angular/core';
2 @Component({
3   selector: 'app-dynamic',
4   template: '<ng-container #container></ng-container>'
5 })
6 export class DynamicComponent {
7   @ViewChild('container', { read: ViewContainerRef }) container:
     ViewContainerRef;
8   constructor(private resolver: ComponentFactoryResolver) {}
9   ngOnInit() {
10    const factory = this.resolver.resolveComponentFactory(
        MyDynamicComponent);
11    this.container.createComponent(factory);
12  }
13 }

```

8.5 What is the PipeTransform interface?

Answer: Defines custom pipes for data transformation.

```

1 import { Pipe, PipeTransform } from '@angular/core';
2 @Pipe({ name: 'myPipe' })
3 export class MyPipe implements PipeTransform {
4   transform(value: string): string {
5     return value.toUpperCase();
6   }
7 }

```

8.6 How does Angular bootstrapping work via AppModule?

Answer: AppModule defines root module, bootstrapped via platformBrowserDynamic.

```
1 import { NgModule } from '@angular/core';
2 @NgModule({
3   declarations: [AppComponent],
4   bootstrap: [AppComponent]
5 })
6 export class AppModule {}
```

8.7 What is an HTTP interceptor?

Answer: Intercepts HTTP requests/responses for headers, error handling.

```
1 import { Injectable, HttpInterceptor, HttpRequest, HttpHandler } from '@angular/common/http';
2 @Injectable()
3 export class AuthInterceptor implements HttpInterceptor {
4   intercept(req: HttpRequest<any>, next: HttpHandler) {
5     const authReq = req.clone({ setHeaders: { Authorization: 'Bearer token' } });
6     return next.handle(authReq);
7   }
8 }
```

8.8 Common use cases of HTTP interceptors

Answer: Adding tokens, logging, error handling.

8.9 What is GraphQL and how does it compare to REST?

Answer: GraphQL: Query-based, flexible. REST: Fixed endpoints.

```
1 query {
2   user(id: 1) {
3     name
4   }
5 }
```

8.10 Use Apollo in Angular to fetch GraphQL data

```
1 import { Component } from '@angular/core';
2 import { Apollo } from 'apollo-angular';
3 import gql from 'graphql-tag';
4 @Component({})
5 export class UserComponent {
6   constructor(private apollo: Apollo) {
7     this.apollo.query({ query: gql`{ user(id: 1) { name } }` })
8       .subscribe(result => console.log(result.data));
9   }
10 }
```

8.11 Differences: BehaviorSubject, Subject, ReplaySubject

Answer: Subject: No initial value. BehaviorSubject: Initial value, emits last. ReplaySubject: Replays multiple values.

```
1 import { BehaviorSubject } from 'rxjs';
2 const subject = new BehaviorSubject('initial');
3 subject.subscribe(v => console.log(v)); // initial
4 subject.next('new'); // new
```

8.12 Explain: switchMap, mergeMap, concatMap, exhaustMap

Answer: switchMap cancels previous, mergeMap runs concurrently, concatMap sequential, exhaustMap ignores new until complete.

```
1 import { of } from 'rxjs';
2 import { switchMap } from 'rxjs/operators';
3 of(1, 2, 3).pipe(
4   switchMap(id => of('User ${id}'))
5 ).subscribe(console.log); // User 3
```

8.13 Design a semantic HTML navigation menu

```
1 <nav>
2   <ul>
3     <li><a href="/">Home</a></li>
4     <li><a href="/about">About</a></li>
5   </ul>
6 </nav>
```

8.14 List 5 semantic HTML tags and their uses

Answer: header (page header), nav (navigation), main (main content), article (independent content), footer (page footer).

8.15 Fetch API data and display in a table

```
1 import { Component } from '@angular/core';
2 import { HttpClient } from '@angular/common/http';
3 @Component({
4   template: `
5     <table>
6       <tr *ngFor="let user of users">
7         <td>{{ user.name }}</td>
8       </tr>
9     </table>
10   `,
11 })
12 export class UserTableComponent {
13   users: any[] = [];
14   constructor(private http: HttpClient) {
15     this.http.get('https://api.example.com/users').subscribe(data => this.
16       users = data);
17   }
18 }
```

8.16 Search by name using Reactive Form

```
1 import { Component } from '@angular/core';
2 import { FormGroup, FormControl } from '@angular/forms';
3 @Component({
4   template: `
5     <form [formGroup]="form">
6       <input formControlName="name">
7     </form>
8     <div *ngFor="let user of filteredUsers">{{ user.name }}</div>
9   `
10 })
11 export class SearchComponent {
12   form = new FormGroup({ name: new FormControl('') });
13   users = [{ name: 'Alice' }, { name: 'Bob' }];
14   filteredUsers = this.users;
15   ngOnInit() {
16     this.form.get('name').valueChanges.subscribe(value => {
17       this.filteredUsers = this.users.filter(u => u.name.includes(value));
18     });
19   }
20 }
```

8.17 Error handling on API failure

```
1 import { Component } from '@angular/core';
2 import { HttpClient } from '@angular/common/http';
3 import { of } from 'rxjs';
4 import { catchError } from 'rxjs/operators';
5 @Component({})
6 export class ErrorComponent {
7   constructor(private http: HttpClient) {
8     this.http.get('https://api.example.com/users')
9       .pipe(catchError(err => of([])))
10      .subscribe(data => console.log(data));
11   }
12 }
```

8.18 Flatten a nested array

```
1 const nested = [1, [2, 3], [4, [5]]];
2 const flat = nested.flat(Infinity);
3 console.log(flat); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

9 Miscellaneous

9.1 What do you know about ISO8583?

Answer: Standard for financial transaction messaging.

9.2 How do Angular applications interact with backend APIs?

Answer: Via HttpClient for REST or Apollo for GraphQL.

```
1 // See Question 15, Section 8
```

9.3 How do you clone code from Git and commit changes?

Answer: Clone: git clone. Commit: git add, git commit, git push.

```
1 git clone https://github.com/repo.git
2 git add .
3 git commit -m "Add feature"
4 git push
```

9.4 How to resolve merge conflicts?

Answer: Edit conflicting files, mark resolved, commit.

```
1 git pull
2 # Resolve conflicts
3 git add .
4 git commit
```

9.5 Daily Git commands you use

Answer: git pull, git add, git commit, git push, git status.

10 Additional Frequently Asked Questions

10.1 What is the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions?

Answer: Checked: Compile-time, must handle (e.g., IOException). Unchecked: Runtime, optional (e.g., NullPointerException).

```
1 public class ExceptionExample {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         try {
4             new FileReader("file.txt");
5         } catch (IOException e) {
6             System.out.println("Checked: " + e);
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

10.2 What is the purpose of @Autowired annotation in Spring?

Answer: Injects dependencies automatically.

```
1 import org.springframework.stereotype.*;
2 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.*;
3 @Component
4 class MyComponent {
5     @Autowired
6     private MyService service;
7 }
```

10.3 What is the Circuit Breaker pattern in microservices?

Answer: Prevents cascading failures by stopping requests to failing services.

```
1 import io.github.resilience4j.circuitbreaker.annotation.*;
2 @Service
3 public class CircuitBreakerService {
4     @CircuitBreaker(name = "myService")
5     public String call() { return "Success"; }
6 }
```