1. What is the difference between List, Set and Map ?
   1. List- Members are stored in sequence in memory and can be accessed through index. Set- there is no relevance of sequence and index. Sets wont contain duplicates. Maps-contain key and value pairs.
2. Difference between Public, Private?
   1. Public- Accessible from anywhere
   2. Private- Not accessible outside the object scope.
3. Difference between Stringbuilder and Stringbuffer
   1. String builder has synchronization, Stringbuffer does not.
4. What is the difference between encapsulation and abstraction?
   1. Abstraction- solves the problem at design level while encapsulation solves the problem at the implementation level. Abstraction can be used for hiding the unwanted data and giving relevant data. Encapsulation hides the code and data into a single unit to protect the data from the outside world.

4. Difference between inner join and outer join.

1. An inner join is used to return results by combining rows from two or more tables. Outer join is used to return results by coming rows from two or more tables.

5. What is database normalization

1. Is the process of organizing the columns and tables of a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity.

6. How to implement multithreading in java

1. Extend the threading class or by implementing a runnable interface.

7. Difference between final, finally and finalize.

1. Final- final is used to apply restrictions on class, method and variable. Final class can’t be inherited, final method can’t be overridden and final variable cant be changed. **Final is a keyword.**
2. Finally- finally is used to place important code, it will be executed whether exception is handled or not. **Finally is a block.**
3. Finalize- finalize is used to perform clean up processing just before object is garbage collected. **Finalize is a method.**

8. Can we implement finally without catch statement.

1. It is possible to use finally without a catch statement, but then it must be used with a try statement. It is used after the first class is running, but once the class is running, the future classes will be loaded by the class loader.

9. How does ClassLoader work in Java

1. A class loader creates a flat name space of class bodies that are referenced by string name.

10. Spring MVC

11. Explain MVC design pattern

1. Model-View-Controller, it separates the UI logic from the rest of the project. It divides it specifically into three parts, the UI logic, the model, which is the central component of the patters and is in charge of the problem domain which manages the data, logic and rules. The controller, accepts input and converts it to commands for the model and view. (compiler?)

12. Concurrency in Java

1. Is the ability to run several programs or several parts of a program in parallel.

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