**Java notes/questions /programs**

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| **Basic terminologies in java** |
| COMPUTER   * Computer is an electronic device which is composed of software and hardware components. Primarily used to store, process and retrive data * Examples of software components consist of 🡪Os,VM,device drivers,firmwares,programing softwares, middleware * Examples of hardware components consist of🡪Processing units, input device, output device |
| SOFTWARE   * Set of programs which works in co-ordination with each other to perform a specific task In order to solve real world problem is known a software * E.g:power point presentation,excel,Pubg etc |
| HARDWARE   * Set of electronic components on which applications runs are known as hardware. E.g::CPU,GPU,SSD,HDD |
| CONVENTIONS IN JAVA   * *<what is convention ?>* * *<pascalcase and camal case conventions for java members>* |
| PROGRAMING   * *<what is programing ? why we do programing>* * *<Difference between coding in interface>* |
| PROGRAMING LANGUAGE:   * Language :Language is medium of communication * Programing language: Programing language are the languages used to communicate with Computer * Technically we can say that,   The languages by using which we command or provide instructions to the computer in order to perform task from computer is known as Programing language   * <difference between coding and programing>. |
| TYPES OF PROGRAMING LANGUAGES:   * LLL:LLL are also known as machine level languages. The Programing languages which are directly understandable to computer are known as LLL * MLL:The Programing languages which consist of predefined code words which are understandable to computer   through intermediate software 'assembler' called as middle level language.  Assembler is an intermediate software used to covert assembly code native machine code.   * HLL:   The language close to human language and easily understandable and instructible by programmer to computer is known as High Level Language.  E.g: c++, Java, python, Perl, Scala, ruby, php, kotlin, c# |

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| **Code executing software’s** |
| What is compiler?  Compiler is a software which coverts human redable HLL source code into corresponding lower-level representation of code which will be understandiable by computer and enables computer program to run/execute on hardware or envirnoment |
| What is interpreter?  Interpreter is an compur=ter software which executes human readable HLL language code line by line enabling program to run of specific hardware or environment without creating intermediate file |
| Difference between compiler and interpreter?[work,error,code execution,use-case] |
| * JDK ARCHITECTURE CONSIST OF JDK ,JRE AND JVM * JDK: * JDk stands for 'Java Development Kit' is a package given oracle community. It is used to develop as well run java application. * it internally consist of JRE and JVM * Technically we can define it as -> JRE along with development tool is termed as JDK. * JRE: * JRE stands for Java Runtime Environment. It is used to run java applications . * It internally consist of JVM * Technically we can define it as ->JVM along with built in Libraries termed as JRE * JVM * JVM stand for Java Virtual Machine . * It is an interpreter of java language which converts byte code which can be generated by any platform into corresponding platforms machine code ,which will lead to achieve platform independency feature.   Summery  Jdk=JRE+Development tools(used to devlop an run java applications)  Jre=jvm+built in Libraries(used to run hava applications)  Jvm=java interpreter used to achieve platform independency  (used to convert byte code to corresponding platform's native machine code and execution of code line by line) |
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| **About java language** |
| About Java Language:   * Java is a high-level, object-oriented programming language. * It was developed by James Gosling and his team at Sun Microsystems in 1995. It was initially called 'oak' and later renamed Java. * The purpose of its creation was to develop a language suitable for embedded systems and to address the limitations   previous languages of C and C++ languages.   * Java is popular for its features like platform independence (thanks to the Java Virtual Machine) and built-in support for multithreading. * It is a statically typed and strongly coupled language. * Its standardized support for exception handling makes it a robust language. |
| Explain features of java |
| History of java:   * It was developed by James Gosling and his team at Sun Microsystems in 1995. It was initially called 'oak' and later renamed Java. * The purpose of its creation was to develop a language suitable for embedded systems and to address the limitations of C and C++ languages. * It's first version was released in 1996 * in 2010 Java was owned by oracle * stable version of java language is jdk 1.8 which was released in 2014 |
| Purpose of creating java language |
| Why java is not purely OOP language? |
| Which limitations of c and c++ are overcome by java language?[platform dependency|standerdixed exception handling no inbuilt support of multithreading] |

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| **Platform dependency** |
| Platform:   * The combination of s/w and h/w component on which computer software runs is known as platform * Platform dependent software: * The softwares which run on only that type of platform on which they made I.e native type of platform are known as platform dependent softwares * E.g: software made using cand c++ * Platform independent software: * The softwares which run on any type of platform irrespective of platform on which they made are known as platform independent softwares * E.g:software made using java |
| Platform dependency in java :   * Platform dependency in c and c++ * When we write code in c++,save with .cpp extension. After successfull compilation of code native code is generated. Native code is the language code which will execute only platform type on which they made. * Due to this s/w made using c and c++ are platform dependent * Platform independency in java * When we write code java save it with .java extension. After successful compilation of code will generates class file also known as byte code * This byte code is neither understandable to programmer as well as computer. * But this byte code can be converted into corresponding native machine code using JVM * JVM is Java Virtual Machine is a interpreter ,is a platform dependent s/w designed for each platform * Due to this java code can run on any platform irrespective of platform on which it is made * Eventually this results in achieving platform independency * So .software made using java are platform independent |

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| **Program execution** |
| Explain steps to execute java programs |
| *How to execute java program using cmd/terminal?*   |  | | --- | | Dynamic input using CLI | | // package dynamicInputsFromUser.usingCmd;  public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.println("multiplication of inputs from CLI :"+(Integer.parseInt(args[0])\*Integer.parseInt(args[1])));  }  } | | *javac Driver1.java*  *java Driver1 6 7*  *multiplication of inputs from CLI :42* | |
| *How to give input to java program through cmd?* |
| EXPLAIN STRUCTURE OF JAVA LANGUAGE   * Package name * import statements * class block * method blocks * each method consist of set of instruction   Execution of class starts from main method, all other methods are directly or indirectly called by main method, and execution ends at main method |
| PACKAGES IN JAVA:   * package in java is mechanism of grouping and organizing related classes and interfaces together so they will work as a single entity to achieve common goal or functionality. * package creation statement must be first statement of class * packages are of two types, * A]Built in:(def)e.gjava.lang/util/sql/math/io/awt   The packages created by creators of java language which can be directly used by programmer are known as built in packages   * B]user defined:(def)To build software entity programmer can creates it's own packages such packages can be termed as user defined packages * Advantages of package: * modularity of s/w increases * maintainability of s/w increases * security of s/w increases * code reusability can be achieved |
| Give me examples of builtin packages in java(math,lang,time,io,awt,net) |

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| **Tokens in java** |
| Tokens in java:   * Building blocks of programing language by using which we build instructions of language * We other way we can define it as smallest unit of programing language by using which we creat/write instructions in language * In java we have several types of tokens and they are * Literals * separators * operators * comments * keywords * identifiers  |  | | --- | | *Tokens in java* | | public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  //addition code  System.out.println("Addition :”+(4+6));  }  } | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Token in above program** |  | | **literals** | **“addition” | 4 |6** | | **separator** | **{} |()(?????) |** | | **Operator** | **[] | + |** | | **keyword** | **Public | class | void | main (built in?????) | String** | | **identifiers** | **Driver1 | args built in?????) |System |out|println** | | **comments** | **//addition code |** | | |
| LITERALS IN JAVA:   * Literals are nothing but kinds of data we are going to deal while programing in java. * In java Literals are of two types * A)primitive Literals * Primitive Literals are the single value data. This Literals are further classified into 2 types * a)numerical primitive Literals   This Literals deal with number format values. Again this Literals are classified in two types and they are   * a.1)integer literals: numerical Literals without point values * a.2)floating point literals: numerical Literals with point values * b)non numerical primitive literals * c)Character Literals: all characters on keyboard are comes under character literals. Again this Literals is divided into 3 types and that types are * c1)Alphabets: these literal consist of English alphabets from ‘a’ to ‘z'   They are aging divided in to three types and that types are   * c.11)uppercase character * c.12)lowercase character * c2) digits: there total 10 digits from 0 9 * c3) special characters: characters other than digits and alphabets * B)Non primitive literals   These are multiple valued a data.Different non primitive Literals are   * A)class * B)strings * C)array * D)interface * E) enum |
| KEYWORDS:   * One of the tokens of java language * keywords are reserve words. These are compiler aware words whose meaning already known to compiler used to build instruction. * Programmer can't alter keywords * Always in lowercase * We can't use them as identifier * java language has 51+ keywords (!!!)   Eg::static,public,private,int,long,short,byte,float,for ,continue,break |
| IDENTIFIERS:   * One of the token of java language. * Identifiers in java are nothing but names given to java members such as method,variable,interface and class * we have certain rules to for creating Identifiers and that are * 1)Identifiers should not start with digits * 2)Identifiers should not consist of special characters except \_ and $ * 3)it should not consist of blank spaces * 4)keywords can't be used as an identifier * we follow pascals case convention for class and interface Identifiers while for variable and method identifier we follow camalcase convention |
| Give rules of naming identifiers |
| Explain comments in java |
| COMMENTS:   * It is the information or note written by programmer related to program in order to understand program in better way. * Comments are ignored during execution * there are 3 types of comments * single line comment * multi line comments * official * unofficial????????? |
| SEPARATORS IN JAVA:   * Special characters used to define and organize and puncuate java program. * They are used to , * separate block of related statement * defines the scope of variable * separate multiple declared variable in same line * separate java members * E.g.: * {} * Will represent block of related statement * And the scope of variable declared inside block is limited to that block inly * E.g.: braces, parenthesis, round bracket, square bracket, comma, semicolon, |
| OPERATORS: [MAACCBIRL]   * These are special symbols which perform operations on operand (values) to get final result. * The final result is dependent on type of operand used * For example of arithmetic operators will result integer or float value * Use of logical and comparison operator will result in Boolean value * We have various type of operators in java * Operator types based on number of operands operator takes to perform operation * Unary * Binary * Ternary * Operation based operator(use of each operator mentioned in square bracket) * Arithmetic operator * Assignment operator * Compound assignment operator * Logical operator * relational operator * conditional operator * Bitwise operator * increment /decrement operator * miscellaneous operator |
| OPERAND BASED OPERATOR   * Unary : operator perform operation on single operand * Binary : operator perform operation on two operands * Ternary: operator perform operation 3 operands |
| ARITHMETIC OPERATOR:   * binary operator used to perform mathematical operations like * [+,-,\*,/,%] |
| When we get ArithmeticException (2 examples of arithmetic operations) |
| COMPOUND ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR: |
| ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR :   * binary operator used to assign/store value to a variable * LHS ,RHs must be variable and value respectively * value type and variable type must be same . * if types are not same either winding happens or will throw compile time error |
| Difference between = and == operator   * A]used for:= assignment operator used to assign value to variable while == is comparison operator used to compare two primitive type values * B]= is assignment operator while == is comparison operator * C]return type of = is respective numerical literal datatype and of == Boolean * D]not used for decision making while == used for design making |
| Difference between == operator and .equal() method   * A]used with :primitive and non-primitive data * B]do comparison of :primitive value and objects(ref/content)   C]WRT string do comparison: based on ref and based on content |
| Explain compound assignment operator and its return type |
| CONDITIONAL OPERATOR   * ternary operator used to for decision making * Syntax()?(operand 1):(Operand 2); (with explanation) * result type depends on operand 2 and operand 3 |
| Explain relational operators and its return type |
| Bitwise operator |
| Explain bitwise operator and its return type |
| Explain increment and decrement operator |
| Explain types of increment decrement operator |
| Miscillanious operator  dot operator,instanceOf(),new operator  instanceOf() :   * to check object reference belong to hierarchy of given object type[??????????] |
| RELATIONAL OPERATOR:   * binary operator used to compare primitive values(operands) * [== >= <= > < !=] * return type is 'Boolean' used for decision making * we can use relational operators other than (>,<,<=,>=) with Boolean values i.e:t(==,!=relational operators with Boolean value |
| LOGICAL OPERATOR:   * used for logical design making. * used for decision making based on multiple conditions * it may be unary and binary operator |
| Explain separator in java |
| Explain dot operator in java |
| UNARY OPERATOR:   * unary operator used to update variable value by one : * 4 types unary operator * pre increment operator : increases value after use * post increment operator: increases value before use * pre decrement operator :decreases value after use * post decrement operator: decreases value before use * miscellaneous operator |

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| **Bit Manipulation** |
| What is bit manipulation in java? |
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| **Datatypes and variables** |
| EXPLAIN DATATYPES IN JAVA:   * Datatypes are the keyword which are used to declare variable and it specifies which kind of literals it will be stored,   what will be its size and default value .   * E.g.: byte a ; * Here byte is keyword and datatype which specifies declaring variable datatype will of integer literal type and it will store value within range [128 to 127 ]and default value will be 0. * We have total 8 datatypes in java and they are * byte : This datatype is of primitive integral type, stores 1 byte data ,will store value from[ 2^7 to 2^7 ( 1) ] * short : This datatype is of primitive integral type, stores 2 byte data ,will store value from[ 2^15 to 2^15 ( 1)] * int : This datatype is of primitive integral type, stores 4 byte data ,will store value from[ 2^31to 2^31 ( 1) ] * long : This datatype is of primitive integral type, stores 8 byte data ,will store value from[ 2^63 to 2^63 ( 1)] * float : This datatype will store floating point integral type with less number of precisions and of size 4 bytes. * double : Float :this datatype will store floating point integral type with more number of precisions and of size 8 bytes * char : The char datatype stores character literal type value 0 to 2^16,and of size 2 byte * Boolean: Size can't determine as it depend on code. Stores boolean literal type of value. |
| VARIABLES IN JAVA:   * Variables are the container which stores value and is created with the help of datatypes. * As java is statically typed language without specifying dataypes of variable we can't declare variable. * Variable declaration is the process of declaring variable along with it's datatype * Syntax of variable declaration is , * <datype keword> <variable identifier>; * Variable initialization the process of assigning value to declared variable * When we declare and initialize variable simultaneously then we call it as variable declaration and initialization * We can reassign value to declared variable an this process is known as reinitialization * ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * We have certain rules to naming variables and that are ,(Rules of identifiers) * 1)variable name should not start with number * 2) it should not consist of special characters other than $ and \_ * 3)should not consist of blank spaces * 4)keyword can't be used as an identifier * ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * In java variables are mainly classified into two types and that are , * A]Local variables * B]Global variables * ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * A]local variables :   Variables declared in any method block are known as local variable of that block and can't be access out of that block .  I.e. local variable's scope is limited to block only in which they are declared.   * We have certain rules for declaring local variables and that are, * We can't have multiple variable of same in same block * But can have multiple variable of same name in different blocks * Scope of local variable is limited to block in which they are declared * We can't use local variable without initialization .I.e before use local variables in * They must be initialized with some value explicitly. * ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * B]Global variables : * Variables declared in class block not in method block are known as global variables. They can be accessed within class or other class anywhere. * Global variables are further classified into two sub types and that are, * a]static variables * b]non static variables * a]static variables :   The global variables which are prefixed with 'static' keyword (which work as non access modifier) are known as static variables.  Static variables are also known as class variables.   * b]non static variables :   The global variables which are not prefixed with 'static' keyword are known as non static variables.  Non static variables are also known as 'Instance variables'. |
| Difference between local and global variables   * A]DECLARATION: local variables are declared in method block while global variable declared in class block * B]ACCESSIBLITY OUT OF BLOCK: local variables can't be accessed out side block while global variables can be access outside block using class or object name as reference. * c]ACCESSIBLITY OUT OF CLASS: local variables can't be used in other class while global variable can be used in other class * D]DEFAULT VALUE: Before use, initialization of local variable is compulsory but in case of global variable   it is not compulsory as they are initialized with default values implicitly if programmer do not to initialize them. |
| Why we use static variables? In which memory they are stored? |
| Why we use non-static variables? In which memory they are stored? |
| Difference between static and non-static variables   * A]Named as: static variables are also known as class variable or class member while non-static variables are also known as instance variable * B]Access :we can access static variable using class name as reference while non-static variables can be accessed using object name as reference * c] Use: we use static global variables when we want do programing without using objectwhile non-static global variables are used to do programing using objects |
| Static vs non-static members in java |
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| **Typecasting in java** |
| TYPECASTING :   * A]primitive (I. widening II. Narrowing ) * B]non primitive (I. Upcasting II. downcasting)   TYPECASTING:   * process of converting one type of data into another type * Types of typecasting A]primitive typecasting | B] non-primitive typecasting * A]primitive Typecasting: process of converting one type of primitive data into another primitive type .To do primitive typecasting literal type should be in primitive data type only * Types of primitive typecasting * A]widening:   primitive typecasting in which datatype with less size converted into datatype with large size  as widening do not leads to data loss it is done implicitly by compile   * B]narrowing:   primitive typecasting in which datatype with larger size converted into datatype with smaller size  as narrowing do leads to data loss it is done explicitly by programmer.   * B]non primitive Typecasting:   process of converting one type of non primitive data into another type of non primitive  to do non primitive typecasting class should be in 'is a ' relation   * upcasting : * non primitive typecasting in which derived class type object is converted/upcasted to it's base class type * we do upcasting to achieve generalization * doing upcasting we can override methods of base class * after doing upcasting through derived class we can use members of base class only * downcasting * non primitive typecasting in which upcasted derived class type object converted back to it's original derived class type * we do downcasting to achieve specialization * downcasting is solution for problem occurred due to upcasting * after doing downcasting through derived class we can use it's own as well as base class members also |
| What are the types of types of typecasting? |
| What is narrowing? |
| What is widening? |
| Difference between narrowing and widning |
| What is upcasting?why we do upcasting? |
| What is downcasting why we do upcasting |
| Difference between upcasting and downcasting |
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| **Control flow statements** |
| CONTROL FLOW STATEMENTS :   * control flow statements types : A]conditional statements | B]loop statements * A]conditional statements * if else statements * 'if' statement * 'if else' statement * 'if elseif' ladder * 'if elseif' ladder followed by else statement * switch case statements * B]loop statements (each loop with flow and working) * LOOPS * while * do while * for * for each * Control flow statements :   The statement used control the execution flow of program are known as control flow statements   * control flow statements are of two types and they are , * A]conditional statements: * B]loop statements: * A]conditional statements:   The control flow statements which are used for decision making while execution of program are known as conditional statement.   * B]loop statements: The control flow statement which are used for to do repetitive task are known as looping |
| Explain decision control statement |
| Explain looping statements |
| Explain if-else statements and it’s variations with workflow |
| Explain switch-case statement and its workflow |
| Explain for loop and its workflow? When to use it? |
| Explain while loop and its workflow? When to use it? |
| Explain do while loop and its workflow? When to use it? |
| Explain for-each loop and its workflow? When to use it? |
| Give difference among all conditional statement |
| Do-while vs while |
| Why we use nested loops? |
| Difference between break and continue |
| **PROGRAMES**  **-try usin all loops**  **-try for each loop and for loop** |
| * Voter validation based on age * Using if-else statement * Using ternary operator * Using if statement * Program to check which kind of character is entered(uppercase alphabet, lowercase alphabet ,digit, special symbol) * Using character operands * Using ASCII value * program to demonstrate use of break and continue keyword * swapping programs * swapping of 2 variables using 3rd variable * swapping of 2 variables without using 3rd variable * using + and – operator * using \* and / operator * using bitwise operator * all above without using else statement * even/odd number * using modulus operator * without using modulus operator * all above without using else statement * divide/multiply all number within range by specific number and print result without using / and \* operator respectively * create variable which can store all kind of primitive literals * create variable which can store all kind of literals * give the sum/product of first natural number * using loop * without using loops * password application (strong, weak ,medium) * game application * password verification within limit * leap year program * extract digits from number(with and without using string format) * digit’s addition /multiplication in given number(with and without using string format) * even /odd digits count in given number(with and without using string format) * twisted even /odd number * count of digits in a given number(with and without using string format) * **palindrome number(within range | next)** * **palindromic even /odd** * **reverse number (with and without using string format)** * check duck number * **factorial of a number (using recursion| using loop)** * **digit’s factorial addition /multiplication** * **base race to index value(using inbuilt function | using loop)** * **factors of a number** * **factors addition /multiplication of digit of a number**   -perfect number   * Tech number * Check sum and product of digit is same or not * Check factoral’s/factors/ multiplication and addition n is same or not * Print fibonascii series * Check elemnt is fibonascii or not * Make element fibonacii * Print nth fibonascii element * Fimd sum and product check they ar eequal * LCM and HCF * Prime number(in range) * check all digits are prime or consonant or mix * find digits sum/product .check it Is prime or consonant * prime factor’s multiplication and addition n is same or not * co-prime number * check twisted prime number * twin prime in range * strong number(within range) * Armstrong number(within range)[Armstrong prime number] * Automorphic number(within range) * Pronic * Happy number in range * Buzz * Neon * Rotate number * Unique number in range * niven number in range * ramanuj number in range * smith number in range * ugly number in range * Adam number in range * bouncy number * Defficient abudent number in range * Facscinatin number in range * Good number in range * Kaith number * Strontio * Sunny number * Xylem phloem number * Catlon number * fermats number * goldbatch number * hailstone series * lucas number * lychral numberpell number series * spenic number * **ALL PATTEREN PROGRAMS** * pascal triangle |

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| **Methods in java** |
| METHOD BINDING PROCESS:   * Method binding is the process of linking method signature to it's method body. This method binding is done by compiler   so it is known as compile time binding or compile time polymorphism   * method binding using method signature follows several steps to bind method body to it's method call statement and they are, * first compiler search for method name(if not found) * if multiple names of same method are there it further checks total number of formal arguments * if doesn’t get any method matching number of arguments it throws compile time error   and if number of formal and actual number matches   * if datatypes of formal and actual argument matches that method body will binded to method call statement * if datatypes do not matches again we have two possibilities * widening happens: method body is binded to method call statement * widening is not possible: it will throw compile time error |
| Methods in java :   * what is method? * why we use ? * syntax explanation(m,am,nam,rt r,mn,ms,mb) * methods classification based on different 3 criteria's * method overloading * characteristics of methods   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~  Methods in java:   * method is a set of instruction which is used to perform specific task * Methods are reusable block of code which may or may not return value depending on it's return type . * Methods are used to achieve code modularity * code modularity is nothing but dividing larger task in to sub task and designing reusable methods for each sub module. * Code modularity has several benefits and they are, * code readability increases * code reusability is achieved * easy bug fixing * independent logic checking * Talking about structure/syntax of method, * method syntax consist of two components * method prototype followed by method body. * method prototype's syntax is <access modifier><non access modifier><return type><method name><formal arguments in parenthesis> * method name along with formal arguments in parenthesis is also known as method signature * return type of method specifies that method is return value or not ,If method is returning value what will be it's type. * modifiers: are the keyword used to alter the behavior of program * non access modifier will specifies customized behavior for method. * for example , * static non access modifier will specifies that declaring method is class member, * final non access modifier will specifies that method will be inherited by derived class but restricted to override * Access modifiers are the modifiers which alter the behavior of program as per visibility. * Access modifier defines the scope of java member within class & packages. * for example : java members which are prefixed with protected access modifier can be accessible by any class * and can be accessible by other package's sub class * talking about method body, * method body consist of set of instruction and a return statement. * return statement is has 3 functionality, * return value back to calling method if return type is other than void, * terminates frame execution of method from stack area of a memory * if return type is void method will not return any value and use of return statement is not compulsory * otherwise it will return value and use of return statement is compulsory * method call statement: method signature along with actual arguments is known as method call statement * Methods has several types depending on different categories, * method type based on creator of method are, * built in method * user defined method * method type based on arguments * no argument methods * parameterized methods * method type based on method body are , * abstract method * concrete methods * Method overloading: * a class having more than one method of which one of will executed during runtime is known as method overloading * certain rules for method overloading????????? * why it comes under compile tile poly morphism or compile time binding??? * we have certain characteristics of method and that are, * in class we can create any number of methods * we can call method using method call statement * methods get executed when they called * we can call method any number of time * local variables of method can't be used outside that method |
| Why we use methods in java? |
| What is code modularity ?what are i’s benefits? |
| Explain types of methods based on (creator, number of arguments, body) |
| Explain syntax of method |
| Explain return type of method |
| What are modifiers? |
| Access modifiers vs non-access modifier |
| Types of access and non-access modifiers |
| Method signature vs Method prototype |
| Explain binding process of method |
| Explain work of main method |
| What is recursion? Why we use recursion?  RECURSION :   * Method calling itself is called as recursion * Recursion is used to do repetitive task * Recursion is faster alternative for loops |
| Explain return statement in java  RETURN STATEMENT :   * it is control transfer statement in java. * it has 3 functionalities: * it terminates execution frame of called method from stack memory. * if called method's return type is other than void return statement will return value to calling method. * transfer control from called method to calling method * for methods having return type void use of 'return' statement is optional otherwise it is compulsory . * we can't write instruction after return statement .it we write we get compile time error |
| Difference between return and return type |
| Difference between actual vs formal arguments:  A]formal arguments: variable declared in method signature  B]actual arguments: are variable passed to method call statement  FORMAL AND ACTUAL ARGUMENTS:   * formal arguments/parameters :   Variable which are declared in method signature of method are known as formal arguments   * actual arguments:   Variables which are passed to calling statement of any method are known as actual arguments |
| Program |
| * Program for return type * Compile time polymorphism for methods * Main method overloading * Giving inputs through cmd and scanner * Factorial using recursion * . operator in java |

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| **Static vs non static** |
| What are static members?Use of static members  STATIC JAVA MEMBERS:   * Static is keyword and a non access modifier. * Static modifier can be prefixed with variable ,method ,block and inner class only. * It is non access modifier which specifies that declaring java member is static member/class member.   I.e. When we declare any java member which is prefixed with 'static' modifier then that member is called as static member.   * Static members are also called as class member as they can called anywhere in same class other class. * We can call class member in same class directly by calling it's name and in other class using class name as reference * Static members are loaded in memory and static initializers executed from top to bottom * Which will lead to completion of loading process of class. After that main method execution starts * Static members of class are used to do programing without using objects * Static variables: * The variable which are prefixed with static keyword/ or modifier is known as static variable. * As static variables are prefixed with 'static' keyword they becomes static members of class. * Static variables are also called as class variables * We can access class variable within same class anywhere using variable name directly and * If we can also access class variables in other class by calling name with class name as reference * Static variable which are not initialized will be implicitly initialized with default values during loading process of class * If static variable is declared as well as initialized it will become static initializer of class and will be executed * During loading process of class.(can be executed from top to bottom if class has multiple such static initializers) * Static methods: * The methods which are prefixed with static keyword/ or modifier is known as static methods. * As static methods are prefixed with 'static' keyword they becomes static members of class. * Static methods are also called as static context * We can access static within same class anywhere using name of method directly and * If we can also access static context in other class by calling name along with class name as reference * Static blocks: * The black which is prefixed with static modifier is known as static block. * Static blocks are static initializers which executes during loading processes of class * They don't have return type and identifier ,so programmer can't call anywhere explicitly. * They are generally used to perform task/execute task before start of main method . * For example: loading database drive ,for creating connection, setting up environment etc. * Static initializers: * These are the java members which are get executed during loading process of class * Static variable declaration with initialization and static blocks are called as static initializers * After loading all static member in memory ,static initializers get executed from top to bottom |
| Tell me about static keyword? |
| Explain accessibility of static java member within and out of class |
| In memory where static members are stored? |
| List members to which we ca prefix static keyword |
| Explain static variables in java |
| Explain scope of static variables in java |
| What are static initializers? why we use them? |
| Explain static blocks? |
|  |
| What are non static members?Use of static members  NON STATIC JAVA MEMBERS :   * The members which are declared in class block and do not prefixed with any * Non access modifier are termed as non static member of class * We can make variable ,method ,block and inner class as non static member. * Non static members are also called as instance member as they can called anywhere in same class * Other class using object reference. * Non static members of class are used to do programing using objects * non static variables: * The variable which are not prefixed with static keyword/ or modifier is known as non static variable. * Non static variables are also called as instance variables * We can use instance class in same class or other class using object reference. * Non static variable which are not initialized will be implicitly initialized with default values during * Loading process of object * If non static variable is declared as well as initialized it will become non static initializer and can be executed   During loading process of object.(can be executed from top to bottom if class has multiple such non static initializers)   * non static methods: * The methods which are not prefixed with static keyword/ or modifier is known as non static methods. * Non static methods are also called as nonstatic??????????? Context * We can use non static methods in same class or other class using object reference. * non static blocks: * The black which is not prefixed with any modifier and declared in class is known as non static block. * non static block is non static initializers which executes during loading processes of object * they don't have return type and identifier, modifier, so programmer can't call anywhere explicitly. * non static initializers: * These are the java members which are get executed during loading process of object * Non static verifiable declaration with initialization and non static blocks are non static initializers   After loading all non static member in heap memory ,non static initializers get executed from top t |
| Explain accessibility of non-static java member within and out of class |
| In memory where non-satatic members are stored? |
| List members to which we can be nonstatic member |
| Explain non-static variables in java |
| Explain scope of non-static variables in java |
| What are non- static initializers ?why we use them? |
| Explain non-static blocks?Why we use it? |
| Explain object loading process  LOADING PROCESS OF OBJECT:   * New keyword create block of memory in heap area and return unique reference for newly created object * Constructor is called. Constructor starts loading process of object * All non static members of class will get loaded in object * Non static variable with which are no initialized will be initialized with default values implicitly * All non static initializers will executed from top to bottom * All instructions in constructor will executed. * Complete execution of constructor lead to competition of loading process of object |

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| **OOPs** |
| What is oops? why we use Oops? |
| What are objects(simple and technical definition)?How objects are defined in programing? Why we use object? |
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| Difference between class and object  CLASS VS OBJECT:   * Class is blueprint/templet and object is real world entity * Object is real world entity which has existence in physical world while class is template or blueprint to real world object in programing |
| How to create object in java?  HOW WE CREATE OBJECT IN JAVA?   * we create object using new keyword along with constructor of class. * new keyword is unary operator which create block of memory at runtime .assigns unique reference to that memory * which will be assigned to object reference variable . * constructor loads all non static members of class to newly created object . * this will lead to creation of object in heap memory at runtime |
| New keyword and constructors impact in memory? |
| What is new? Why we use it?  NEW KEYWORD:   * new is a keyword and unary operator * it is used to for creation of object * to create object we use new keyword along with constructor of object representing class * it has two functionality * it will create block of memory in heap area at runtime * assign unique reference to block memory and returns this reference back to object reference variable |
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|  |
| Explain class  CLASS:   * To create object of real world first we have to create template/design of real world entity ,which we create using class. * Class in java is user defined non primitive datatype which consist of all specifications of object. * Non static variables of class represent attributes of object while non static methods of class represents behaviors of object   [ref:CWH]  How we model real word entity in OOP?   * [NOUN ]| Entity name |Class name | {employee} * [ADJECTIVE]| Entity properties/details |non static variable/instance variables | {name ,age,sal} * [VERB ]| Entity behavior/Actions |non static method | {getSalary,getname} |
| Explain types inner class and it’s type  WHAT IS INNER CLASS?   * A class inside another class is known as inner class. * scenarios where we use inner class, * if i want to create class which will use private member of other class(other class=outer class) * inner class is logically belongs to outer class * types of inner class * non static inner class * static inner class * local inner class * anonymous inner class |
| Explain class loading process  LOADING PROCESS OF CLASS:   * Memory is allocated for class * All methods are stored in method area * Static members are loaded in memory * Static variables which are not initialized will be initialized with default values * Static initializers will get executed from top to bottom leads to completion of loading process of class. |
| Explain multiple class file in java and rules associated with it? Explain public class in multiple class file  MULTIPLE CLASS AND IT'S RULES:   * We can create java file with multiple class * if file consist of a public class that class name must be given to java file * Otherwise we can give any name * multiple class allowed to have only one public class ,if there are more than one public class then it will lead to compile time error during execution. |
|  |
| What is constructor?  CONSTRUCTOR:   * what is constructor? * constructor is special kind of method whose name is same as class a. * It has no return type and never be prefixed with static modifier as it is non static member. * USE: * we use constructor in order to load non static members of object representing class in to newly created object * Also using constructor we can initialize object while creation of object * talking about instructions inside constructor body, we have several kinds of instructions and they are , * it may or may not consist of formal arguments depending on it's type. * constructor body consist of several types of instructions and they are, * instructions to load non static members * all non static initializers will be inserted in side constructor body during loading process * user defined instruction * There are two type of constructor , * A]no argument: do not contain any formal arguments and used to execute standard set of instruction or user defined instruction and   load all non static members of class into newly created object   * A]parameterized constructor: contains formal arguments and used to initialize attributes of an object during creation of object   and also to load all non static members of class into newly created object   * RULEs: * Having at least one constructor to each class is compulsory. * When programmer fails to add constructor in class ,compiler will implicitly add no argument constructor known as default constructor * It is compulsory to programmer to add no argument constructor in case when program declares any parameterized constructor * constructor chaining: * constructor calling other constructor for execution is known as constructor chaining. * we do constructor chaining in order to avoid duplication of code in multiple constructor * constructor overloading: * class can have multiple constructor from which one of will executed during object creation is known as constructor overloading. * we do constructor overloading in order to customize loading of attributes of object during creation of object. * (remember rules for constructor overloading...) |
| Can we call constructor anywhere explicitly? If no explain |
| Explain purpose of constructor |
| What is default constructor |
| Content of constructor body |
| Constructor’s type |
| Rules for creation of parameterized constructor |
| Is it compulsory to every class must have constructor? |
| What is default constructor? |
| Purpose of no-argument and default constructor |
| Constructor never be \*\*? |
| Explain constructor overloading |
| Rules of constructor overloading |
| Constructor overloading and overriding  Difference between method overloading and method overriding   * A]Polymorphism type: method overloading is compile time polymorphism while method overriding is run time polymorphism * B]member invocation decision: member invocation decision depends in compiler in method overloading while member invocation depends on type of object created. * C]member selection time: member selection done at compile time while member selection done at run time * D]binding type: method overloading comes under early binding while method overriding comes under lazy binding |
| Purpose of constructor overloading |
| Explain method chaining and it’s rules  METHOD CHAINING :   * The process in which one method call another method for execution using object reference in known as method chaining.we use when we want to call multiple methods one by one without using object reference. |
| Note for constructor |
| Oops pricipals  OOP PRINCIPAL:   * Oops helps programmer to design s/w entity effectively and efficiently. * There are 4 types of oops principal and that are, * A]encapsulation * B]inheritance * C]polymorphism * D]abstraction |
| Why we use OOPs principal  **OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMING:**   * what is object oriented programing ?   Writing or creating programs which are related to real world entity is known as object oriented programing   * why we use OOP? * We do object oriented programing to solve real world problem by modeling real world entities. * OOP follows DRY principal which makes programing easy and efficient * Object help us to model real problem and solve problem easily and efficiently. * What is Object? * Object is real world entity which has existence in real world. * Technically, we can define object as ,   it is block of memory which is created at runtime in heap area which is representation of real world entity.   * object= instance of a class * Object has two things , * A]Attributes/properties/details/features(represented by non static variables) * B]actions/behaviors(represented by non static methods) |
| What is encapsulation?  A] Encapsulation:   * Wrapping attributes and behavior of object together is known as 'Encapsulation'. * As a programmer should not give direct access to object's attribute to the user   But the able should be able to read or modify the attribute of object through behavior   * therefore, it is good practice programmer to design a class. Such that we have methods to read as well as update attributes * Advantages:   Since we provide an indirect access to attribute it is secure and we can have validation steps before reading or updating and attribute.   * Encapsulation is the process is used to achieve data hiding. * What is data hiding? * it is process of restricting direct access to the attributes of an object and providing secured indirect access to the attribute/properties of object is known as data hiding. * several steps to achieve data hiding * step01:makes the attributes private. * step02:Design getter and setter methods for reading and updating the attributes respectively * step03:This get flexibility to design the following, * we can make attribute readable but not modifiable * we can make attribute modifiable but not readable * we can make attribute both readable and modifiable * we can make attribute nether readable not modifiable |
| What is data hiding ?how to achieve using encapsulation |
| Realtions in oops  **RELATIONSHIP:**   * Association between two class is known as Relationship * relationship is categorized into two types and the types are, * A]'has a' relation * B]'is a' relation * A]'has a' relation: One object is dependent on another object * a)composition: Composition represents a "whole part" relationship where the part cannot exist independently of the whole.   If the whole object is destroyed, its parts are also destroyed.   * composition and aggregation using * Early binding/Early instantiation:(implicit sub object creation in main object) * lazy binding/Lazy instantiation :use initializers to create sub type object * b)aggregation: Aggregation represents a "has a" relationship where the parts can exist independently of the whole. * The objects are related but do not have a strict dependency. * B]'is a' relation: parent child relation between object. Child acquires properties of parents |
| Explain ‘has a’ relation |
| Explain ‘is a’ relation |
| Explain composition for relation |
| Explain aggregation for relation |
| How to achive realation |
| Explain early vs lazy binding |
|  |
| What is inheritance?  B] INHERITANCE:   * If classes has 'is a ' relation between them where one class acts as parent * while other acts as child and child can inherit properties of parent by default .Such relation between two classes is known as inheritance * To achieve inheritance between two classes and interface we use 'extends' keyword . * but achieve inheritance between interface and class where interface will be acts as parent class we use 'implements' keyword * **Q:INTERFACE NEVER INHERITS PROPERTIES OF CLASS EXCEPT OBJECT CLASS???????** * If two classes in inheritance then parent can use it's properties and behavior but child can use both it's own and parent's properties and behavior * Through relation we can achieve various characteristics few important among them are, * 1)by upcasting we can achieve generalization * 2) by downcasting achieve generalization * 3)we can achieve code reusability * [\*\*\*\*\*\*\*]private members ,static and non static initializers and constructor of class can't be inherited by derived class,   but still we can use them using derived class as constructor of base class is invoked during object creation of derived class through super call statement[?????????]  5 TYPES OF INHERITANCE   * A]Single level inheritance : If there is inheritance between class at single level then it is called as single level inheritance * B]multi level inheritance : If there is inheritance between class ,more than one level * C]Hierarchical inheritance : If base class ha multiple derived class then we can say there is hierarchical inheritance * D]multiple inheritance :If multiple base class having a same derived class then we can sat that there is multiple inheritance * E]Hybrid inheritance: combination of single, multilevel and hierarchical and multiple inheritance is known as hybrid inheritance * DIAMOND PROBLEM: when a derived class try to extends more than one base class then it will lead to ambiguity. The ambiguity is arises because of following two reason and that are * if multiple base classes have member with same identifier then it becomes ambiguity that which base class's member should be invoked. * super() call statement derived has ambiguity that which base class's constructor should be invoked   these ambiguities are termed as Diamond problem.   * Because of diamond problem classes in java allowed to inherit only single class. * so we can't achieve multiple inheritance in java using classes only but it can possible to achieve multiple inheritance using classes and interface   HOW ONE CLASS INHERIT ANOTHER CLASS ?   * Inheritance is achieved by using keywords 'extends' and 'implements', * if we want to achieve inheritance between two classes or two interface we use 'extends' keyword. * if we want to achieve inheritance between interface and class we use 'implements' keyword.   INTERFACE IN JAVA:   * 'interface' is a java member used to achieve pure abstraction and multiple inheritance * members that can be created in interface * by default all members are public[until 1.8] * by default all variables static final * by default methods are public non static abstract before 1.8 * public static concrete method[since 1.8] * default non static concrete methods[since 1.8] * until 1.8 interface can't have concrete non static method * functional interface <java 1.8> and marker interface * interface can't have constructor ,so that can't be instantiated * *<extend vs implement AND inheritance between class and interface various combination>* * *<explain how multiple inheritance possible with classes and interface>* |
| Effect of inheritance in number of java members |
| Which keywords are used to achieve inheritance? |
| Types of inheritance?levels of inheritance in java |
| Explain single level ,multi-level,hierarchical hybrid inheritance in java |
| Explain multiple inheritance in java? |
| Explain diamond problem in java |
| Which java members are not inerited by child class |
|  |
| super() call STATEMENT :   * It is a statement used to invoke base class constructor during object creation of derived class. * It invokes all non static member during derived class object creation * It is used for constructor chaining between two class but the only condition is the classes should be in inheritance   SUPER CALL STATEMENT:   * Use to invoke base class constructor to derived class object creation. Loads all non static members of base class to object of derived class * Pass data from base class to derived class * Used to constructor chaining more than one class * P(s&ns b)ic can't be inherited[3\*]private members ,static and non static initializers and constructor of class can't be inherited by derived class, * But still we can use them using derived class as constructor of base class is invoked during * Object creation of derived class through super call statement[?????????] * Explain how to pass value from derived class to base class using super call statement .[????????] * Super call statement implicitly added by compiler to the constructor of derived class in order to invoke * Non static members of base class during object creation of derived class * Non static member not inherited by inheritance[check is it correct???????????] |
| Why we use supercall statement and this() call statement and there difference |
| Why we use super statement and this statement and there difference |
| This vs this() |
| Super vs super() |
|  |
| What is polymorphism?  C] POLYMORPHISM :   * 'poly' many 'morphism' form * The ability of java members to have many form which represented by single identifier is known as Polymorphism. * out of these many forms one of the member get executed at a time * The polymorphism is mainly categorized in to two types , * A]compile time polymorphism * the polymorphism in which compiler makes decision at compile time which form of java member should be executed , * then that polymorphism termed as compile time polymorphism * the types of compile time polymorphism are , * method overloading * constructor overloading * method shadowing * variable shadowing * operator overloading * compile time polymorphism is known as compile time binding * It comes under lazy binding * B]run time polymorphism * the polymorphism which form of java member should executed at runtime based on object type invoked is known as run time polymorphism. * the types of run time polymorphism are , * A]derived typecasting:{mechanism...} * method overriding :mechanism of giving new implementation method body to non static method in base class through derived class present is known as method overriding * method overriding only applicable to non static method classes should be in 'is a' relationship * for successful method overriding we have to design same non static method as method present in base class with new implementation body and have to upcast derived class into base class(give detail explanation i.e how derived class method is given priority) |
| What are the types of polymorphism? |
| Explain is compile time polymorphism? |
| Explain runtime polymorphism |
| Explain types of compile time polymorphisms |
| Explain types of runtime polymorphism |
| Explain method ,operator overloading and method and variable shadowing |
| Explain derived typecasting  \*\*\*DERIVED TYPECASTING\*\*\*   * The typecasting in which we convert one type of non primitive data to another primitive data is known as derived typecasting. * to apply derived typecasting on classes ,the classes should be in is a relationship * i.e they should be in inheritance * There are two types of typecasting and they are ,   A]upcasting :   * The typecasting in which derived type of object is converted into it's base type is known as upcasting . * we do upcasting in order to achieve 'Generalization'[explain term generalization????????????] * when we do upcasting then through derived class object we are allowed to use members of base class only. * Upcasting done by compiler implicitly.   B]Downcasting :   * The typecasting in which upcasted object is converted back to it's original base type is known as downcasting. * downcasting is the solution for problem occurred due to upcasting . * we do downcasting in order to achieve 'specialization' * downcasting done by programmer explicitly. |
| Explain method overriding |
| Explain what is abstraction theoretically and technically  D] ABSTRACTION :   * process of hiding implementation body and just showing feature is known as 'Abstraction'.Process of showing features without implementation details=abstraction * we achieve abstraction using 'classes' and 'interface' * *<understand abstract and concrete method and class >* * *<when we prefix abstract to class and method>* |
| Which java members ar used to achive abstraction |
| Abstract method vs concrete methods |
| Abstract class and concrete class |
| Why we use abstract methods |
|  |
| What is object class ? why we use it?  OBJECT CLASS: what is 'object class ' why we use object class and non static methods in 'object class' with use   * *Methods used for multithreading purpose* * *Abstract method allowed to have for functional interface* |
| Explain all methods in object class? |
| Which method in object class can be implicitly added as abstract method in functional interface?Why others are not allowed |
|  |
| Explain is interface in java in detail? |
| Members allowed in interface |
| Explain how multiple inheritance is achived using interface |
| Difference between abstract class and interface |
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| Comparable vs comparator  comparable interface   * comparable interface is used for list type of collection for natural as well as customized sorting. * we can use this interface for sorting of customized object   compareTo() method   * this value compares attribute and returns value based on comparison * if the first element is smaller returns 1 * if the first element is smaller returns 1 * else return 0 |

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| **Exception handling** |
| What is exception? |
| What is exception handling?  EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING USING JAVA :   * *<what is exception?>* * *<types of exception and difference>* * *<exception handling with simple vs complex try catch block>* * *<proper syntax for they block with multiple catch block>* * *<exception flow and AND exception hierarchy>* * *<finally block>* * *<exception object propagation>* |
| What is exception hierarchy? |
| Exception flow in java language programing |
| Difference between exception and error |
| Difference between checked and checked exception |
| Explain try , catch and finally block |
| Explain proper arrangement for try-catch block |
| Explain difference between throw and throws keyword |
| Difference between final, finally and finalize |
| What is exception prapogation ? |
| When we will get NullPointerException ? |
| When we will get ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException ? |
| When we will get StringIndexOutOfBoundException ? |
| What is exceptionPropogation? |
| ClassCastException |
| NullPointerException |
| All exceptions in java   |  | | --- | | ClassCastException:  trying to access class member which does not exist  trying to doencast object which is not upcasted | | NullPointerException:pointing object which is initialized with null | | IllegalArgumentException:passing illegal value to java member(value i.e not supported by java member) | |  | |

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| **Wrapper class** |
| What are wrapper class ? why we use it ?  WRAPPER CLASSES IN JAVA :   * *<what are wrapper classes in java with .value()?>* * *<types of exception and difference>* * *< boxing and auto boxing difference and notes>* |
| Boxing vs unboixing |
| Wrapper classes overrides which 3 methods of object class |
| Value() method of each wrapper class |
| Autoboxing vs Autounboxing |
| Modifiers and it’s type  Modifiers and scope :   * *<modifiers and it's type and sub types with explanation>* * *<members can be prefixed with >* * *<final modifier with use>* * *<variable>* * *<method>* * *<class>* |
| Modifiers accesiblity |
| Members prefixed with modifier |
| Final modifier with all members variable,methods and class |
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| **Arrays** |
| What is array why we use it?featues an of array  Array :   * *<Note>* |
| Explain syntax of array |
| Tell me about array class |
| Arrays class in java  Arrays class |
| **Programs** |
| * Replace repeating number from array * Remove repeating number from array * Find 1st ,2ns,3rd max from array * Find sum of array ele * Find sub of array ele * Find mul of array ele * Find div of array ele |

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| **Strings,builder and buffer** |
| What is string ?  STRING IN JAVA :   * *string and how to create string>* * *string is sequence of character enclosed in double coat.* * *in java to create string we have three classes 'String','StringBuilder','StringBuffer'* * *<string class>* * *<constructor of string class>* * *<way of creating string in java>(impact in memory)* * *<immutability of string in java>* * *<string builder and string buffer class and difference>* * *(DIFF:{constructor for conversion to #,asynchronized/synchronized, faster/slower,consumes less/more memory})* |
| How we create string in java? |
| String class is present u=in which package? |
| String class is P\*,f\* and inherits object class |
| String class implemetns which 3 interface? [CCS] |
| Give me ezamples of string class constructors? |
| Using string class in how many way we can create string object? And what will be impact of each way on memory |
| Explain string constant pool area |
| Explain how strings immutability in java? |
| Explain Why strings are immutable in java? |
| How to create immutable strings in java? |
| Give examples of string inbuilt methods() |
|  |
| String builder and buffer |
| Why we use string builder and buffer |
| Which single method is overridden by string builder and buffer \*toString() |
| How many character string builder and buffer will accommodate |
|  |
| Give me difference between string builder and buffer  Difference between Buffer and builder   * A]synchronized/ Asynchronized * B]slower/faste * C]consumes memory-less/more |
|  |
|  |
| **Programs** |
| |  | | --- | | Program to check reference in string pool area vs reference in heap area | | // package javapgms.strings.stringConstantPoolArea;  public class Driver1 {      public static void main(String[] args) {          String inputString1 = "demo1";          String inputString2 = "demo1";          String inputString3 = new String("demo1");          System.out.println(inputString1 == inputString2);// true          System.out.println(inputString2 == inputString3);// false          System.out.println(inputString2.equals(inputString3));// true          System.out.println(inputString1.equals(inputString2));// true      }  } | | True  false  true  true | |

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| **Collections in java** |
| **What is collection in java?**  Explanation on collection in java  Collection interface in java\*\*\*  collection is an interface present in java.util package  It is root interface of collection hierarchy which is present in collection framework  provides mechanism to store group of objects together  primitive data is not allowed in collection interface |
| **Collection framework in java**  Collection framework in java:   * collection framework is set related classes interface which provides mechanism to to * store group of objects together * why we need framework: * To store multiple objects together. It is also possible to store multiple objects using array * but array has limitations which are resolved by collections framework. * limitations of array: * Array size is fixed * During run time we can't increases or decreases size of an array * Array stores only homogenous data * array manipulation such as * inserting element, removal element ,sorting of element requires complex logic * collection framework provides mechanism to perfoform operations such as, * create element,insert element,access element,remove element,replace elemnt,search element,update element,sort element * collection allows non prmitive values * has interfacces and implementing classes which provides us methods and constructor to perform on collection * collection framework consist of two main hierarches and that are, * collection hierarchy * map hierarchy |
| What is difference between array and arraylist? |
| What is difference between list and set? |
| What is difference between comparable and comparator? |
| What is difference between vector and arraylist? |
| What is difference between hashset , linkedhashset and treeset? |
| What is difference between collection and collections? |
| Java generics  Java generics   * Based on types of object stored in collection ,collection is categorized into two types * A] Generic collection: * Homogenous collection of object in which each object is stored into it's generic type. * Return type of object in generic collection is always generic type only. * B] non generic collation: * Heterogenous collection of object in which each object is upcasted to object type from its generic type. * Return type of object stored in Non generic collection is always 'Object' type. |
| What is difference between linkedlist and arraylist? |
| Queue interface in collection  Queue :   * About queue data structure: * 'queue' is a data structure which FIFO data structure * internally uses array * element inserted from tail and extracted from head * About queue interface in java collection: * It is an interface present in java,util package. * it is an sub interface of 'map interface' which is root interface of 'map hierarchy' * methods: * {add(),remove(),element()|offer(),poll(),peek()}  |  | | --- | |  | | CLASS:PriorityQueue  'PriorityQueue' is concrete implementing class of 'Queue' interface which is subInterface of root interface 'Collection' present in java .util package  orders element using min heap datastructure  elements must be comparable type  does not allows null values  it is asynchronized  for synchronized version we can use PriorityBlockingQueue' class  Constructors :  methods: | |
| Map interface in collection   |  | | --- | | Map interface in collection   * About map data structure: * 'map' is a data structure which stores value in key value pair * keys can't be duplicate but value can be duplicate * one key can be associate with at most one value * we can access value from using key easily * About map interface in java collection: * It is an interface present in java,util package. * it is an sub interface of 'map interface' which is root interface of 'map hierarchy' * for collection of object it uses 'map' data structure * we can create generic map by providing key and values * 'Map' interface provides us 3 views and that are, * collection of values * set of keys * set of key value mapping | | CLASS:hashmap  'HashMap' is concrete implementing class of 'NavigableMap' interface which is subInterface of root interface 'Map'  hash map synchronized  internal implementayion of 'HashMap' is 'HashTable'  constructors of hashmap:  ??  ??  ?? | |
| Set interface in collection   |  | | --- | | Set interface in collection   * present in java.??? * It is an sub interface of 'collection interface' which is root interface of collection hierarchy of collection framework in java * It uses 'set' data structure for storing object and also perform operation on it. * duplicates are not allowed * only single null value is allowed * does not supports indexing | | CLASS:TreeSet  TreeSet is concrete implementing class of 'hashSet' and 'navigable set ' interfaces which is present in java.util.package  collection in tree object will be stored in sorted order by default  the element added to tree set must be of comparable type.  a class must implement comparable interface  the element entering in treeSet must be homoginous .If it is not homogenous will lead to  treeset and hashset internally uses treemap and hashmap respectively  treeset | |
| List interface in collection   |  | | --- | | List interface in collection   * present in java.??? * It is an sub interface of 'collection interface' which is root interface of collection hierarchy of collection framework in java * It uses list data structure for storing object and also perform operation on it. * this | | ArrayList class:   * About * present in java.??? * concrete implementing class of list interface * uses list data structure * bydefault size is 10(after crossing load factor what happens) * allows duplicate elements ??? * allows multiple null values * supports indexing, indexing starts from zero * order of insertion is maintained * internally uses growable array * internal generalization of primitive data into non primitive type(explanation of working) * methods * `.add(object)`:used to add element in array list * [p]ways to iterate list * using for loop * using for each loop * iterator * list iterator * difference between iterator and list iterator | |
|  |
| What is difference between map and collection? |
|  |
| Iterator interface | list iterator interface   |  | | --- | | 'iterator' interface   * 'iterator' interface present in java.util * used to iterate over collection * Methods * iterator interface has abstract method which help us to perform iteration * 'hasNext()' method: it checks next element is present or not in collection(if present return true otherwise false) * 'next()' method :it acts like cursor .It access the current element and moves cursor to next element * return type of 'next()' method is generic type of element accessed * when we try to access element which is not exist in collection we get 'NoSuchElementException' * Limitations of iterator * we can iterate only once * we can't access element in reverse order * we can't do any modification in collection during iteration * if we try to do modification we get 'ConcurrentModificationExeption' | | sub interface 'ListIterator'   * sub interface of 'iterator ' interface present in java.util package. * limitations of 'iterator' interface are resolved in 'list iterator' interface * Methods * iterator interface has abstract method which help us to perform iteration * 'hasNext()' method: it checks next element is present or not in collection(if present return true otherwise false) * 'next()' method :it acts like cursor .It access the current element and moves cursor to next element * return type of 'next()' method is generic type of element accessed * 'hasPrevious()': * 'privious()': * remove(): * add(): * set(): | |
| Write code to check given number is palindrome or not? |
| Collections class in java   |  | | --- | | collections class   * Collections is class present in java.util package * in collections we have builtin utility methods which help us to perform utility actions such as searching,sorting , * shuffling,min,max,rotate,frequency,swapp,reverse,replace . * sort method of collections interface * sort is a static method derived in collections class which internally uses comparable interface for it's natural ordering of elements. * It performs sorting for built in objects(i.e for Inetger, Charcter, Bytes etc) * it sorts the list in ascending order by default * if we want to do sorting for customized object we have to override compareTo() method of comparable interface * comparable interface is functional interface * why to use comparable interface ? * for custom object we can't sort object in natural ordering ,if we try we get 'ClassCastException' * so for sorting of custom object we have to override capreTo() method of comparable interface | |

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| **Multithreading in java** |
| Runnable interface in java |
| Multitasking and its type and advantages of type(t) |
| Applications of multithreading(t) |
| What is thread ?Difference between thread and process(t) |
| Ways to create thread ? Which is best way and why?(t) |
| Methods of thread class and constructor with use explanation(t+p) |
| Difference between start() and run() method(t) |
| Uncertainty in o/p with explanation(t) |
| About ‘thread scheduler’(t) |
| Explain threads are independent .Write code to prove(t+p) |
| Why we prevent threads ? ways to prevent threads?(t+p) |
| Difference between yield () ,join and sleep() method(t+p) |
| Why we interrupt method? How to interrupt method?(t+p) |
| Explain what is ‘data inconsistency problem’ ? How it is resolved ?(t+p) |
| Explain what is Synchronization?(t+p) |
| Tell me about ‘Synchronized’ keyword(t+p) |
| Give difference between Synchronized block and method(t+p) |
| Explain lock concept?(t) |
| Give difference between object level lock and class level lock(t) |
| Tell me about ‘ interthread communication’(t+p) |
| Tell me about deadlock(t) |
| Tell me about daemon thread(t+p) |
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| **JAVA 1.8 FEATURES** |
| Why java 1.8 introduced  \*\*\*java 1.8 features\*\*\*:  introduced in March 18,2014 by 'oracle' company  the main advantage of java 1.8 is to reduce the number of lines of code  concepts introduced in java 1.8 are ,  A] lambda expression[completed]  B] functional interface[completed]  c] static and default methods  D]:: operator (method reference)  E] constructor reference  F] predefined functional interface  G] streams  H] date and time  I] Optional class and other...(these concepts are used frequently)  these concepts leads to conciseness of code  WHY WE ARE LEARNING JAVA 1.8?wHY IT IS INTRODUCED ?   * 1995 java 1.0 * 2012-2013 black period for java language .Started to migrate to other language leading to decrease value of java * Reasons are , * Lengthy boiler plate code (number of lines of code) * Requires more time for development * To overcome this problem they java language creators introduced java 1.8 (march 18,2014) * Version which reduce number of lines of code. Version incorporated several concept to achieve code conciseness * Due to this java survived and again people shifted back to java language because features or concepts introduced in java 1.8 * Answer: Most of the java project uses java 1.8 concept for code conciseness. without using java 1.8 code duplication percentage will be reduced.   FEATURES INTRODUCED IN JAVA 1.8:   * lambda expression * functional interface * predefined functional interface * static and default methods * :: operator (method reference) * <> diamond operator * constructor reference * streams * date and time * optional class ….*<other features>* |
| Functional interface in java  FUNCTIONAL INTERFACE:   * Interface having single an abstract method is called as functional interface * functional interface=SAM * Feature introduced in java 1.8 * To hold lambda expression we need functional interface reference variable * '@Functionalinterface' annotation is used to specify the functional interface * Inside functional interface we can have object class method as abstract method * We can have tostring(),equals() and hashcode() methods as abstract method * Why other are not abstract method * clone is native method * finalize() depreciated method * other are final , inside a functional interface we have object class method as abstract methods ,inside object class we have 11 methods, * 01) `public String toString()` * 02) `public boolean equals(Object obj)` * 03) `public int hashCode()` * ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * 04) `protected Object clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException` * ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * 05) `protected void finalize() throws Throwable` * ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- * 06) `public final Class<?> getClass()` * 07) `public final void notify()` * 08) `public final void notifyAll()` * 09) `public final void wait() throws InterruptedException` * 10) `public final void wait(long timeout) throws InterruptedException` * 11) `public final void wait(long timeout, int nanos) throws InterruptedException` |
| Lambda expression in java  CONCEPT 01:LAMBADA EXPRESSION:   * Anonymous function * It does not have modifiers * It does not have identifier/name * It does not have return type * To hold lambda expression we need a functional interface * The main objective of lambda of expression is enabling functional programing in java * Lisp is programing language where they used lambda expression for the first time * {functional programing is enabled with lambda expression released in java 1.8} * Functional interface=interface having single abstract method * '@FunctionalInterface' annotation is recommended to use * HOW CODE IS REDUCED? * While writing lambda expression writing datatypes are optional * Parenthesis and curly braces are optional in case of single arument and statement respectively otherwise it is compulsory * When there is single return statement ,should not write return statement otherwise will get error * Lambda expression is one of the way to implement functional interface * Number of argument in lambda expression and abstract method of functional interface must be equal  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | (optional:formal arguments)-->{  //stmt  }; | ()-->{  SYSO("THIS IS MSG")  }; | ()-->SYSO("THIS IS MSG"); | -->SYSO("THIS IS MSG"); | | (int a)-->{return a\*a} | ( a)-->{return a\*a} | a-->{return a\*a} | a--> a\*a | | ( a,b)-->{return a\*b} | ( a,b)-->SYSO(a\*b) |  |  |      |  | | --- | |  | | public class Driver {  public static void main(String[] args) {  // overiding method in functional interface usinf=g lambda expression  checkNumberEvenOdd var1 = (a) -> {  return (a % 2 == 0) ? true : false;  };  System.out.println(var1.checkNum(7));  // --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  // no compulsion to use parenthesis when there is single formal argument  // no compulsion to use curly braces when there is single statement  // implesit return type  checkNumberEvenOdd var2 = a -> (a % 2 == 0) ? true : false;  System.out.println(var2.checkNum(6));  }  }  interface checkNumberEvenOdd {  boolean checkNum(int n);  } | |  |      |  | | --- | |  | | public class Driver3 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Voter var1= a-> (a>18)?"is eligible for voating":"not eligible for voating";  System.out.println(var1.printVoterOrNot(19));  System.out.println(var1.printVoterOrNot(15));  Discount var2=a-> (a>60)?"Your are eligible for discount":"Your are not eligible for discount";  System.out.println(var2.printDiscountMsg(99));  System.out.println(var2.printDiscountMsg(15));  Authorization var3=a-> (a.toLowerCase().equals("admin"))?"You are Authorized..!":"You are not Authorized..!";  System.out.println(var3.printAuthorizationMsg("Admin"));  System.out.println(var3.printAuthorizationMsg("team lead"));  }  }  @FunctionalInterface  interface Voter {  String printVoterOrNot(int age);  }  @FunctionalInterface  interface Discount {  String printDiscountMsg(int age);  }  @FunctionalInterface  interface Authorization {  String printAuthorizationMsg(String roleName );  } | | is eligible for voating  not eligible for voating  Your are eligible for discount  Your are not eligible for discount  You are Authorized..!  You are not Authorized..! |   *AISSIGNMENT ON LAMBDA EXPRESSION: give implementation for comparable ,comparator and runnable interface using lambda expression*   |  | | --- | | ***assignment on static methods-TASK1/2*** | | import java.util.ArrayList;  import java.util.Collection;  import java.util.Collections;  import java.util.List;  public class Driver4AssignmentComparableComparator {  public static void main(String[] args) {  List<UserInfo> userInfoList=new ArrayList<>();  userInfoList.add(new UserInfo("AB-name1", 123));  userInfoList.add(new UserInfo("AA-name1", 456));  userInfoList.add(new UserInfo("C-name1", 789));  userInfoList.add(new UserInfo("D-name1", 126));  userInfoList.forEach(System.out::println);  System.out.println("------sorting using comparable-------------------------------------");    Collections.sort(userInfoList);  userInfoList.forEach(System.out::println);  System.out.println("----------sorting using comparator---------------------------------");  userInfoList.sort((o1,o2)->o2.name.compareTo(o1.name));  userInfoList.forEach(System.out::println);    }  }  class UserInfo implements Comparable<UserInfo>{  String name;  int id;  public UserInfo(String name, int id) {  this.name = name;  this.id = id;  }  public String getName() {  return name;  }  public void setName(String name) {  this.name = name;  }  public int getId() {  return id;  }  public void setId(int id) {  this.id = id;  }  //lambda expression to sort object in desending order..!  Comparable<UserInfo> comparableObject = o -> o.name.compareTo(this.name);  @Override  public int compareTo(UserInfo o) {  return comparableObject.compareTo(o);  }  @Override  public String toString() {  return "id :"+id+" name :"+name;  }  } | | id :123 name :AB-name1  id :456 name :AA-name1  id :789 name :C-name1  id :126 name :D-name1  ------sorting using comparable-------------------------------------  id :126 name :D-name1  id :789 name :C-name1  id :123 name :AB-name1  id :456 name :AA-name1  ----------sorting using comparator---------------------------------  id :126 name :D-name1  id :789 name :C-name1  id :123 name :AB-name1  id :456 name :AA-name1 |  |  | | --- | | ***assignment on lambda expression-TASK2/2*** | | public class Driver4Assignment1Task {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Runnable thread1= ()-> {  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  System.out.println("thread 1..!");  }  };  Thread t1=new Thread(thread1);  t1.start();  Runnable thread2=()-> {  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  System.out.println("thread 2..!");  }  };  Thread t2=new Thread(thread2);  t2.start();  }  } | | thread 1..!  thread 1..!  thread 2..!  thread 2..!  thread 2..!  thread 1..! |  |  | | --- | | ***Program for checking scenarios of functional interface*** | | // package javapgms.oops.functionalinterface;  public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {    }  }   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | @FunctionalInterface  interface Demo1{  void m1();  } | @FunctionalInterface  interface Demo2{  void m1();  boolean equals(Object o);  } | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo3{  // void m1();  // void m2();  // } | @FunctionalInterface  interface Demo4{  void m1();  String toString();  } | | @FunctionalInterface  interface Demo5{  void m1();  int hashCode();  } | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo6{  // void m1();  // void finalize();  // } | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo7{  // void m1();  // void notify();  // } | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo8{  // void m1();  // Object clone();//as this is prefixed with protected  // } | | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo9{  // void m1();  // Class getClass();  // } | // @FunctionalInterface  // interface Demo10{  // void m1();  // int hashCode();  // String toString();  // boolean equals();  // } |  |  | | |  |  |  | | --- | | ***print collection of treeset in descending order*** | | public TreeSet(Comparator c){  //statement  }  PQ:chang the default sorting (asending order) of treeset collection to descending order | | import java.util.Comparator;  import java.util.TreeSet;  public class Driver4 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Comparator<Integer> comparatorObject = (o1, o2) -> o2.compareTo(o1);  TreeSet<Integer> treesetlist = new TreeSet<>(comparatorObject);  treesetlist.add(77);  treesetlist.add(9);  treesetlist.add(67);  treesetlist.add(48);  treesetlist.add(57);  System.out  .println("changing default ordering of treeset collection(desending..!)-----------------------------");  System.out.println(treesetlist);  }  } | | [77, 67, 57, 48, 9] | |
| Static methods in java  STATIC METHODS IN INTERFACE :   * It is introduced in jdk 1.8 * The main purpose of introducing static methods in interface to reduce number of lines of code to * increase the code readability and remove the duplicate code also * we can call this method using method signature and interface name as reference * static methods can't be inherited the child class * the implementation which is common for all the Childs is written in static method in interface * we can have more than one static method inside interface * we can have main method inside a interface      |  | | --- | | ***assignment on static methods-TASK1/2*** | | // package javapgms.java8.practicals.StaticMethods\_02;  public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Car1 ob1 = new Car1();  Bicycal ob2 = new Bicycal();  ob1.fuel();  ob2.fuel();  Vehical.commonActivity();  }  }  interface Vehical {  void fuel();  static void commonActivity() {  start();  run();  stop();  }  static void start() {  System.out.print("START ");  }  static void run() {  System.out.print("RUN ");  }  static void stop() {  System.out.print("STOP ");  }  }  class Car1 implements Vehical {  @Override  public void fuel() {  System.out.println("fuel consumption:disel/petrol");  }  }  class Bicycal implements Vehical {  @Override  public void fuel() {  System.out.println("fuel consumption: No fuel");  }  } | | [COMMON FEATURES ] :calling | SMS | FM  [SMARTPHONES] : video call | play games |install and use apps | can run browser | camera  [TABLETS ] : can VIDEO games | can code |  |  | | --- | | ***assignment on static methods-TASK2/2*** | | // package javapgms.java8.practicals.StaticMethods\_02;  public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Car1 ob1 = new Car1();  Bicycal ob2 = new Bicycal();  ob1.fuel();  ob2.fuel();  Vehical.commonActivity();  }  }  interface Vehical {  void fuel();  static void commonActivity() {  start();  run();  stop();  }  static void start() {  System.out.print("START ");  }  static void run() {  System.out.print("RUN ");  }  static void stop() {  System.out.print("STOP ");  }  }  class Car1 implements Vehical {  @Override  public void fuel() {  System.out.println("fuel consumption:disel/petrol");  }  }  class Bicycal implements Vehical {  @Override  public void fuel() {  System.out.println("fuel consumption: No fuel");  }  } | | fuel consumption:disel/petrol  fuel consumption: No fuel  START RUN STOP | |
| Default methods in java  DEFAULT METHOD INSIDE A INTERFACE:   * we can have default method inside a interface from jdk 1.8 version onwards * a method which is default keyword is known as default keyword * default methods will get inherited to its child class * if you want to call /use default methods then object creation is compulsory * the implementation which is common for most of the classes but inside some class we have to override that method then we write implementation is default method  |  | | --- | | **Default methods in an interface(ClassExapmple1)** | | package defaultsMethod;  public class Driver1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  new Human().walk();  new Cat().walk();  new Goat().walk();  }  }  interface Animal {  default void walk() {  System.***out***.println("Walking on 4 legs..!");  }  void eat();  void sound();  }  class Human implements Animal {  public void walk() {  System.***out***.println("Walking on 2 legs..!");  }  *@Override*  public void eat() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  *@Override*  public void sound() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  }  class Cat implements Animal {  *@Override*  public void eat() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  *@Override*  public void sound() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  }  class Goat implements Animal {  *@Override*  public void eat() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  *@Override*  public void sound() {  System.***out***.println(" eat both..!");  }  } | | Walking on 2 legs..!  Walking on 4 legs..!  Walking on 4 legs..! |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Static methods | Default methods | | Methods prefixed with static modifier | Method which is prefixed with default modifier | | Static methods can’t be inherited to it’ child class | Default methods can be inherited to its child class | | We can use interface as a reference name | We can call default method by creating object of implementing child class | | Use to provide implementation which is common for al implementing child classes | Use to provide implementation which is common for most of implementing child classes ,but is different for very few classes that will be written in default classes | | Static methods can’t be overridden as not inherited by child class | default methods can be overridden as they can be inherited by child class |  |  | | --- | | **Default methods in an interface(ClassExapmple2)** | | package defaultsMethod;  public class Driver2 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  new Plant().mobility();  new Animals().mobility();  new Humans().mobility();  new MiccoOrganisms().mobility();  }  }  interface LivingThings {  default void mobility() {  System.***out***.println("can move anywhere..!");  }  }  class Plant implements LivingThings {  public void mobility() {  System.***out***.println("movement is not possible in plant..!");  }  }  class Animals implements LivingThings {  }  class MiccoOrganisms implements LivingThings {  }  class Humans implements LivingThings {  } | | movement is not possible in plant..!  can move anywhere..!  can move anywhere..!  can move anywhere..! | |
| Static and default method difference |
| Method reference /double colon operator in java:   |  | | --- | | Method refrence in java :  Features of method reference   * Concrete method and abstract methods * access modifiers can be anything * non-access modifier can be anything * method name can be anything * formal arguments same * if abstract method return type is void then concrete method ‘s return type can be anything * if abstract method return type is other than void then concrete method return type must be same as abstract method | | Static method refrence  Static method reference:   * syntax: class-name::method name ; * by using static method reference we are going to give implementation to abstract mrthod functional interface * Syntax : We can use static method reference for functional interface  |  | | --- | | **Method reference classExample1** | | public class Driver1{  public static void main(String[] args) {  Services s1=()->System.out.println("welcome");  s1.greetingService();  Services s2=Driver1::greetings;  s2.greetingService();  }  static void  greetings(){  System.out.println("welcome using static method refrence..!");  }  }  interface Services{  void greetingService();  } | | Welcome  welcome using static method reefrence |  |  | | --- | | **Method reference classExample2** | | public class Driver2{      public static void main(String[] args) {        User u1=Driver2::notification;      u1.placedOrderNotification();      }      static void  notification(){          System.out.println(" Your order placed successfully..!");      }  }  interface User{      void placedOrderNotification();  } | | Your order placed successfully..! |  |  | | --- | | **Method reference classExample3** | | public class Driver3{      public static void main(String[] args) {        User u1=Driver3::alertmsg;      u1.sendAlertMsg();      }      static void  alertmsg(){          System.out.println(" Your account is hacked..!");      }  }  interface User{      void sendAlertMsg();  } | | Your account is hacked..! | |  |  |  | | --- | | **Method reference classExample4** | | public class Driver4{      public static void main(String[] args) {        User u1=Driver4::welcomemsg;      u1.sendAlertMsg();      }      static void  welcomemsg(){          System.out.println(" Thank you for choosing Axis Bank..!..!");          System.out.println(" You will welcome kit soon..!");      }  }  @FunctionalInterface  interface User{      void sendAlertMsg();  } | | Thank you for choosing Axis Bank..!..!  You will welcome kit soon..! | | | Non-static method reference :  Non-static method reference:   * By using non-static method reference we are going to give the existing non-static method implementation to abstract method of functional interface * If number of argument in abstract method and method present in driver method are different we will get compile time error  |  | | --- | | **Method reference classExample5** | | public class Driver5Nonstatimethodrefrence{            public static void main(String[] args) {              Driver5Nonstatimethodrefrence ob1=new Driver5Nonstatimethodrefrence();            User u1=new Driver5Nonstatimethodrefrence()::otpMsg;        u1.generateandsendOtp();          }           void  otpMsg(){              System.out.println("  OTP sent to registered mobile number..!");          }      }        @FunctionalInterface      interface User{          void generateandsendOtp();      } | | OTP sent to registered mobile number..! | | |
| Features introduced in java 1.8 |
| Explain lambda expression |
| What is interface? Why we use functional interface |
|  |
| Why we use static methods in interface? |
| Why we use default methods in interface? |
| Explain Default methods/static methods in interface? |
| When we use default methods and static method? |
| Difference between default and static methods |
| How static and default methods are reducing code duplication |
|  |
| What is method refrence?How method reference reducing code duplication |
| What will happens when number arguments are different? |
| Difference static method and non-static mrthod refrence |

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| |  | | --- | | **Static and default methods in interface** | |  | |  | | When we use default methods and static method? | | Difference between default and static methods | | How static and default methods are reducing code duplication | |  | |
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| |  | | --- | | **UNCATEGORIZED** | | what are native methods | | comparable vs comparator | | ways to implement functional interface | | how to resolve problem/error occurred while creating implementation class of interface?{T} | | "in lambda expression no need to specify datatype of formal argument" why? | | what is difference between abstract class and interface? | | *SONARQUBE TOOL:TOOL IS USED TO CHEQUE CODE QUALITY*   * *duplicate code (10 to 70 % code is acceptable)* * *check rules and conventions* * *check test cases(min 80% acceptable)*   *while doing project it is mandatory to use/implement java 8 features to reduce code duplication.* | |  | | * Difference between early and lazy binding * Difference between equals() method and hashcode() method difference * Difference between Abstract class vs interface * Difference between hashmap and hashtable * Difference between arraylist and linked list | | Derived typecasting:  upcasting: downcasting:  def def  implicitly explicitly  class cast exception  super keyword  instanceOf() operator | | ☑️✅Basic terms  ☑️✅what is computer?  ☑️✅what is software ?  ☑️✅what is hardware?  ☑️✅explain programing language and it's type  ☑️✅history of java AND about java language  ☑️✅platform and platform based types of s/w(questions 2)  ☑️✅JDK architecture(DIFF:JDK vs JRE vs JVM)  ☑️✅structure of languages  ☑️✅tokens of java language  ☑️✅keywords  ☑️✅identifiers  ☑️✅operators[m aacbirl](def,return value , based type,explanation of all types)  (DIFF: = vs ==,operand based vs operation based)  ☑️✅seperators  ☑️✅literals[types and explanation]  ☑️✅comments(DIFF:singke vs multiline vs ???)  ☑️✅data type ,variable and it's type  datatypes(def,types,all info)  variables(def,vd,vi,vd&i,value assignment,rules,variable types with why we use each type,local variable declaration rules,alltype explanation)  (DIFF:local vs global|static vs non static)  ☑️✅Typecasting (def,types with explanation and diff)  ☑️✅control flow statement types(each type with explanation)  ☑️✅control transefer statements(continue and break)  ☑️✅methods in java, types, binding process(def,m and benifits,structure explanation,mcs,types,charecteristics,overiding and chaining)  ☑️✅formal and actual arguments  ☑️✅recursion ,return ,continue and break statements  ☑️✅static vs non static members  ☑️✅loading process of class  ☑️✅loading process of object  ☑️✅multiple class and it's rules, packages in java  ☑️✅OOP  ☑️✅introduction  ☑️✅class(DIFF:object vs class)  ☑️✅object(object)  ☑️✅object creation(explanation)  ☑️✅relationship(early vs lazy binding)(loose coupling vs tight coupling)  ☑️✅this ,this(),super,super(),instanceOf()  ☑️✅chaining  ☑️✅consructor chaining  ☑️✅single class (using...)  ☑️✅more than one class  ☑️✅method chaining  ☑️✅abstract class and method  ☑️✅derived typecasting  ☑️✅principles and use  ☑️✅encapsulation  ☑️✅inheritance  ☑️✅diamond problem  ☑️✅polymorphism  ☑️✅compile time (method overloading,constructor overloading,method shadowing,variable shadowing,operator overloading)  ☑️✅runtime(upcasting,method overriding)  ☑️✅abstraction  ☑️✅interface  ☑️✅multiple inheritance using interface  ☑️✅object class  ☑️✅defination and use  ☑️✅all methods with use  ☑️✅exception handling  ☑️✅wrapper class  ☑️✅modifiers and final modifier  ☑️✅array  ☑️✅string  String  String builder  String buffer  collection framework  Collection in java  collection framework in java  collection hierarchy in java  map hierarchy in java  java generics  Interfaces  collection  map  comparable  m1:compareTo()  iterator  list iterator  list  set  map  queue  classes:  collections  arrays class  String  StringBUilder  StringBuffer()    ArrayList  treeset  hashmap  treemap  priority queue | |
| \*\*\*Multiple inheritance using interface and classes\*\*\*  OOPs  instantiation of object  setting value  updating value  doing above two steps using getters and setters  do above using validation  BASICS OF JAVA :   * What is computer? * Computer is an electronic device which is composed of hardware and software components.   Basically used to store data, process data and retrieve data.   * Software components (operating system, firmware, virtual machine, driver softwares etc.) * Hardware components (input devices, output devices, processing units, memory, cooling fans etc.) * What is software? * Collection of computers which work in co ordination with each other to perform specific task which will lead to solve real world problem. * Calculator software, computer games etc. * What is hardware? * The set of electronic components on which application runs is known as hardware. * Examples: RAM, ROM,CPU,GPU,HDD,SSD, cooling fans, input devices ,output devices * What is software? * Collection of computer programs which work in co ordination with each other to perform specific task which will lead to solve real world problem. * Give me difference between language and programing language? * Language: Language is the medium of communication. * Programing language : Languages which are used to communicate with computer.   Technically ,we can say that the languages which are used to command computer or used to instruct computer to perform specific task are known as programing languages. |
| MULTITHREADING:  JAVA 8 FEATURES:  Why java 8 features are introduced?  Advantages of java 8 features?  Enlist features introduced in java 8?  What is functional interface?  Difference between inbuilt and predefined functional interface?[!]  Enlist examples of inbuilt functional interface?  Ways to implement functional interface  Tell me about lambda expression  explain what is lambda expression (definition features, various cases of compact code)  2 purpose of lambda expression  compact syntax for various scenarios |
| \*\*\* ]:Questions:[ \*\*\*  < BASICS >  *what is computer?*  *s/w ,h/w & h/w components*  *language and programming language*  ✅️✅️s/w ,h/w & h/w components  ✅️✅️  ✅️✅️levels of programing language  ✅️✅️history of java  ✅️✅️about java[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️platform and types of platform based on platform  ✅️✅️why s/w made using c,c++ are platform dependent?  ✅️✅️Why s/w made using java are platform independent?[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️JDK vs JRE vs JVM [jdk architecture][⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️structure of java program  ✅️✅️literals in java  ✅️✅️tokens in java  ✅️✅️conventions in java  ✅️✅️Ascii value of chars  ✅️✅️datatypes primitive datatypes in detail  ✅️✅️variable ,variable classification and rules of local variables  ✅️✅️refrence variable vs object refrence variable  ✅️✅️scope of vaiable in java  ✅️✅️operator and types of operators in java  ✅️✅️typecasting in java primitive typecasting  ✅️✅️conditional operator  ✅️✅️operator precedence  ✅️✅️reading data dynamically from user  ✅️✅️control flow statements  ✅️✅️when we use loop and nested loops  ✅️✅️continue vs break statement  ✅️✅️2 ways to break loop  ✅️✅️faster alternative for loop statement  ✅️✅️recursion vs loop  ✅️✅️explain methods(method,returntype,code modularity and advantages,syntax,charecteristics,3 types)  ✅️✅️rerurn statement  ✅️✅️ methods and recursion[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ❌❌ byte cycle  |  ✅️✅️methos binding process [⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️class loading process [⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐] (?)  |  ✅️✅️mis.s operators(. operator,new operator,instanceof())  ✅️✅️multiple class file creation and creation rules  ✅️✅️static and non static members  ✅️✅️object loading process[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️explain constructors in java  ✅️✅️explain constructor{overloading and chaining} AND method {overloading and chaining}  ✅️✅️packages in javaclass in java  ✅️✅️relationship and it's types  ✅️✅️oops and objects  ✅️✅️instance variables  ✅️✅️instanciation  ✅️✅️ How objects are created?  ✅️✅️explain encapsulation[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️generalisatoion vs sepcialiation  ✅️✅️types of inheritancediamond problem and ambiguties[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️super() statement  ✅️✅️super () vs this()|super vs this|super vs super()|this vs this()  ✅️✅️non primitive typecasting[upcasting and downcasting|method overiding with explaination]  ✅️✅️variable and method shadowing  ✅️✅️Abstraction[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️Abstraction[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️Abstraction vs inheritance [⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️Polymorphism [⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️abstarct methid,absratct class,concrete method ,concerete class  ✅️✅️object class and its 11 non static methods with use  ✅️✅️overriding toString (),equal() and hashcode() methods  ✅️✅️handshake property between equal() and hashcode() method  ✅️✅️explain interface  ✅️✅️explain multiple inheritance using interface[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  |  ✅️✅️explain exception concept in java(exception|exception handling|exception flow |exception hirarchy  |exception object propogation|finally block||||)[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  .... Different ways to handle exception  using try catch block  using Throws keyword  .... custom exceptions  what  Why we use it  |  ✅️✅️wrapper class(boxing,unboxing,auto boxing ,auto unboxing)  |  ✅️✅️modifiers (acess /member )[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  ✅️✅️final modifiers[⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐]  |  ✅️✅️array  ✅️✅️string string creation using String|Builder|Buffer class  ✅️✅️string mutability and how to make string mutable  ✅️✅️diiference between String buffer and builder  |  Collection theory ::  ✅️✅️Collection interface  ✅️✅️Collection framework  ✅️✅️hirarchies in Collection framework  ✅️✅️Collection hirarchy  ✅️✅️list interface  ✅️✅️array list  ✅️✅️Set,hasset,treeset  ✅️✅️queue,priority queue  ✅️✅️map hirarchy  ✅️✅️map,hash map,  ✅️✅️Collections class,Collection .sort  ✅️✅️Iterator vs list iterator  ✅️✅️Java generics  ❌❌comparable interface  ❌❌comparator interface  ❌❌comparable vs Comparator interface |
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| |  | | --- | | **Keywords ,excepton,packages,errors,modifiers** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
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| All predicted Questions and points |
| * COMPUTER * SOFTWARE * HARDWARE * what is convention why we use convention * what is compiler? * what is interpreter? * differce between compiler and interpreter (def|execute code...|error|usecase) * JDK|JRE|JVM * what is programing?what is the differnce between coding and programing * levels of programing languages * examples of HLL * why pweple shifted from lll to MLL to HLL? * tell me about java language * Purpose of creating java language * Why java is not purely OOP language? * Which limitations of c and c++ are overcome by java language?[platform dependency|standerdixed exception handling no inbuilt support of multithreading] * History of java language * What is platform? Types of s/w based on platform with example ?eExplain platform independency in java. [!examples] * Define packages in java.Advantags of package.Types of packages * ======================================================================================================================== * Explain steps to execute java programs * *How to execute java program using cmd/terminal?* * EXPLAIN STRUCTURE OF JAVA LANGUAGE * Explain tokens in java[p] |