

Java Interview Cheat Sheet

Cheatography

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by mrlaoba via [cheatography.com/18678/cs/1941/](https://cheatography.com/mrlaoba/)

GC

Garbage Collection

对于堆的对象，一定能追溯到其存活在堆栈或者静态存储区之中的引用

停止-复制 (Stop-and-copy)

确定状态时：标记-清除 (mark-and-sweep)

Controlling Access

modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	world
public	✓	✓	✓	✓
protected	✓	✓	✓	✗
no modifier	✓	✓	✗	✗
private	✓	✗	✗	✗

访问控制权限由大到小：
public > protect > default > private

Polymorphism

Exception

Thread

实现 Runnable 接口并实现 run() 方法
继承类 Thread 并实现 run() 方法

实现 Callable 接口并实现 call() 方法，call() 可以返回结果，但其必须通过 ExecutorService.submit() 方法的调用，返回值的类型是 Future<E>。

异常，使用 UncaughtExceptionHandler 去处理调用线程的函数抛出异常 Exception。

yield()：告诉线程调度器这个线程的核心部分已经完成，线程调度器可以让其他具有相同优先级的线程运行。

sleep()：让其他线程运行。

join()：让被调用的线程运行并等待其运行结束，然后继续运行当前线程。

four status (状态)：new (新建)、Runnable (就绪)、Blocked (阻塞)、Dead (死亡)

Thread (cont)

wait()：使线程进入 Blocked 状态。

notify(), notifyAll()：唤醒线程进入 Runnable 状态。

wait(), notify(), notifyAll() 是 Object 类的方法，sleep() 和 yield() 是 Thread 类的方法。

synchronization

每个访问临界共享资源的方法都必须被同步。

在要同步的方法上加上关键字 synchronized

还可以用 Lock 锁，更灵活

原子操作 volatile，多个人物间具有可见性，不安全。

Hash and hashCode

Serialization

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Dates

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Java interview cheat sheet is an essential resource for candidates preparing for job interviews in Java development. As Java continues to be one of the most widely used programming languages in the world, understanding its core concepts, libraries, and frameworks is crucial for any aspiring developer. This cheat sheet aims to provide a concise summary of important Java topics, concepts, and interview questions that are frequently asked during technical interviews.

Core Java Concepts

1. Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

Java is fundamentally an object-oriented programming language. Here are key OOP concepts:

- Encapsulation: Bundling of data (attributes) and methods (functions) that operate on the data into a single unit (class). Access modifiers (private, public, protected) control the visibility of classes and their members.
- Inheritance: Mechanism where one class acquires the properties and behaviors of another class. Java supports single inheritance through classes and multiple inheritance through interfaces.
- Polymorphism: Ability to present the same interface for different underlying forms (data types). It can be achieved through method overriding (runtime polymorphism) and method overloading (compile-time polymorphism).
- Abstraction: Hiding the complex implementation details and showing only the essential features of the object. This can be done through abstract classes and interfaces.

2. Java Basics

- Java Data Types:
 - Primitive types: byte, short, int, long, float, double, char, boolean.
 - Reference types: Objects, arrays, interfaces.
- Control Statements:
 - Conditional statements: if, switch.
 - Looping statements: for, while, do-while.
- Exception Handling:
 - Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions.
 - Use finally block for cleanup code.
 - Custom exceptions can be created by extending the Exception class.

Java Collections Framework

The Java Collections Framework provides architecture to store and manipulate a group of objects. Here's a quick overview:

1. Collection Interfaces

- Collection: Root interface in the collection hierarchy.

- List: An ordered collection that may contain duplicates (e.g., ArrayList, LinkedList).
- Set: A collection that cannot contain duplicates (e.g., HashSet, TreeSet).
- Map: A collection that maps keys to values (e.g., HashMap, TreeMap).

2. Commonly Used Classes

- ArrayList: Resizable array implementation of the List interface.
- LinkedList: Doubly-linked list implementation of the List interface.
- HashSet: Implementation of the Set interface that uses a hash table.
- HashMap: A collection that uses a hash table to store key-value pairs.

Java Concurrency

Concurrency is an essential aspect of Java programming, especially in multi-threaded applications.

1. Threads and Runnable

- Thread: A lightweight process. You can create a thread by extending the Thread class or implementing the Runnable interface.

2. Synchronization

- Synchronized Methods: Use the `synchronized` keyword to prevent thread interference.
- Synchronized Blocks: Fine-grained control over synchronization.

3. Executors Framework

- Provides a higher-level replacement for the traditional way of managing threads. Key classes include:
- ExecutorService: A higher-level replacement for managing threads.
- Callable: Similar to Runnable, but can return a result and throw checked exceptions.

Java 8 Features

Java 8 introduced several features that significantly enhanced the language:

1. Lambda Expressions

- A concise way to represent anonymous functions.
- Syntax: ``(parameters) -> expression``.

2. Stream API

- Enables functional-style operations on collections of objects.
- Common operations include ``filter()``, ``map()``, and ``reduce()``.

3. Optional Class

- A container object which may or may not contain a value. Helps to avoid ``NullPointerExceptions``.

Java Design Patterns

Design patterns are proven solutions to common software design problems. Some popular design patterns in Java include:

1. Creational Patterns

- Singleton: Ensures that a class has only one instance and provides a global point of access to it.
- Builder: Separates the construction of a complex object from its representation.

2. Structural Patterns

- Adapter: Allows incompatible interfaces to work together.
- Decorator: Adds additional responsibilities to an object dynamically.

3. Behavioral Patterns

- Observer: Defines a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified.
- Strategy: Defines a family of algorithms, encapsulates each one, and makes them interchangeable.

Common Java Interview Questions

Preparing for interviews involves knowing the types of questions that may be asked. Here's a list of common Java interview questions:

1. General Java Questions

- What is the difference between JDK, JRE, and JVM?
- How does Java achieve platform independence?
- What are the access modifiers in Java?

2. OOP Concepts

- Can you explain the concept of encapsulation with an example?
- What is the difference between method overloading and method overriding?
- How can we achieve multiple inheritance in Java?

3. Exception Handling

- What is the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions?
- How can you create a custom exception in Java?

4. Collections Framework

- What is the difference between ArrayList and LinkedList?
- How does HashMap work in Java?

5. Concurrency

- What is the difference between `Runnable` and `Callable`?
- Explain the concept of deadlock and how to avoid it.

Best Practices for Java Interviews

- Understand the Basics: Make sure you have a solid understanding of core Java concepts.
- Practice Coding: Use platforms like LeetCode, HackerRank, or CodeSignal to practice coding problems.

- Mock Interviews: Engage in mock interviews to build confidence and improve your communication skills.
- Stay Updated: Keep abreast of the latest Java features and updates, especially if you're preparing for a position that requires knowledge of recent versions.

In conclusion, the Java interview cheat sheet serves as a critical tool for candidates looking to strengthen their understanding of Java and its ecosystem. By familiarizing yourself with these topics, concepts, and common interview questions, you will be better prepared to tackle your next Java interview confidently. Remember that practical experience, along with theoretical knowledge, plays a significant role in successfully landing a Java development position.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Java interview cheat sheet?

A Java interview cheat sheet is a concise reference guide that summarizes key concepts, syntax, and important topics related to Java programming, often used by candidates to prepare for job interviews.

What topics should be included in a Java interview cheat sheet?

A Java interview cheat sheet should include topics like Java fundamentals, object-oriented programming concepts, exception handling, collections framework, multithreading, Java 8 features, and common design patterns.

How can I use a Java interview cheat sheet effectively?

To use a Java interview cheat sheet effectively, review it regularly, practice coding problems related to the topics listed, and use it as a quick reference during mock interviews or while studying.

What are some common Java interview questions that might be on a cheat sheet?

Common Java interview questions include: What is the difference between an interface and an abstract class? Explain the concept of Java inheritance. What are Java collections and their types?

Why is it important to know Java 8 features for interviews?

Knowing Java 8 features like lambdas, streams, and the new date/time API is important because many companies have adopted Java 8, and these features

often come up in technical interviews to assess modern programming practices.

What is the importance of understanding Java memory management in interviews?

Understanding Java memory management, including heap vs. stack memory, garbage collection, and memory leaks, is crucial because it demonstrates a candidate's ability to write efficient and resource-conscious applications.

How can I prepare for coding challenges in a Java interview?

To prepare for coding challenges, practice solving problems on platforms like LeetCode or HackerRank, focus on data structures and algorithms, and review common patterns such as recursion, dynamic programming, and searching/sorting techniques.

What is the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions in Java?

Checked exceptions are exceptions that need to be declared in a method's throws clause or caught in a try-catch block, while unchecked exceptions do not require such handling and typically represent programming errors.

What are the best practices for writing clean Java code that I should remember for interviews?

Best practices for writing clean Java code include using meaningful variable names, following naming conventions, keeping methods short and focused, avoiding duplicate code, and writing unit tests to ensure code reliability.

How do I approach behavioral questions in a Java interview?

To approach behavioral questions, use the STAR method (Situation, Task, Action, Result) to structure your answers, focus on your past experiences related to teamwork, problem-solving, and project management, and demonstrate your soft skills.

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