



L and T Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

For many engineering students, getting a call from Larsen & Toubro feels important. The company handles real projects across construction, engineering, and technology. Because of that, the interview rarely stays at surface level.

You may be asked about a subject you studied two years ago. The panel might pause and wait while you think. That silence can feel long. What they actually check is simple. Do you understand the concept. Can you connect theory with practical use. Can you stay calm while explaining.

Project discussions often turn into detailed conversations. If something failed during your project, they may ask why. Honest answers usually work better than polished ones.

This guide brings together commonly asked questions with clear explanations so you can prepare in a grounded and practical way before facing the interview panel.

L and T Interview Process for Freshers

When freshers attend a hiring drive at Larsen & Toubro, the process usually moves in clear stages. It is not rushed, and each round checks something specific.

- **Online Test:** The first step often includes aptitude and technical questions. Quantitative ability, reasoning, and core subject basics are common. For some roles, you may also face domain related questions from mechanical, civil, electrical, or IT streams.
- **Technical Interview:** This round goes deeper. The panel may pick one core subject and ask you to explain concepts in detail. They often discuss your academic project. You might be asked why you selected a method, what problems you faced, and how you solved them.
- **HR Interview:** The final discussion focuses on attitude and flexibility. Topics such as relocation, site work, teamwork, and long term goals are usually covered. Clear and direct answers create a good impression.

Each stage requires a different type of preparation. Strong fundamentals and steady communication help you move forward with confidence.

L and T Eligibility Criteria for Students and Freshers

Before applying to Larsen & Toubro, it is wise to check the basic requirements. Many students focus only on preparation and forget to confirm whether they meet the criteria mentioned in the drive notification.

- **Educational Qualification:** Most technical roles require a degree in Engineering such as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, ECE, or related branches. The accepted streams usually depend on the business division that is hiring.
- **Academic Record:** Campus drives often mention a minimum percentage in 10th, 12th, and graduation. Consistent academic performance is preferred. Large gaps in marks may lead to questions during interviews.
- **Backlogs:** Active backlogs are generally not accepted at the time of selection. Cleared backlogs within the course duration may be considered, based on company policy.
- **Year of Passing:** Only specific pass out batches are eligible for campus recruitment. Always verify the eligible graduation year before applying.
- **Skills and Project Knowledge:** Basic understanding of core subjects and clear knowledge of your final year project are important. Practical clarity matters more than memorised answers.

Eligibility details can vary by role and location, so always read the official job notification carefully before registering.

List of L and T Interview Questions for Freshers

1. Why is a super key required?

2. Define Aggregation.
3. What is software testing?
4. How do primary keys differ from foreign keys?
5. What is the value of the return type?
6. Which four access modifiers are there?
7. In Java, what are generic functions?
8. Define SQL queries.
9. What benefits does inheritance offer?
10. What is contained in the path variable?

L and T Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. Why is a super key required?

To put it simply, the super key's purpose is to identify the tuples that are present in the defined database table. The candidate key only appears as a part of the super key, which is referred to as the superset. The super keys for a table are therefore all of the attributes in the table that have the ability to clearly identify every other attribute in the table.

2. Define Aggregation.

A more complex version of the association data structure is called aggregation. In this version, each item has a lifespan of its own, but it also

has ownership and class offspring items that are only allowed to belong to one parent object.

3. What is software testing?

Software testing is the process of analyzing and verifying that a software product or application carries out the functions for which it was intended. Testing produces several benefits, including the removal of problems, a decrease in development costs, and an improvement in performance.

4. How do primary keys differ from foreign keys?

Each piece of information included within a certain column is guaranteed to be unique through the use of a primary key. A foreign key is a column, or set of columns, in a relational database table that creates a link between the data in two separate databases. This characteristic provides a unique way to identify a record in a relational database table.

5. What is the value of the return type?

A function sends a value known as a return to the script or another function that called it once it has completed completing its intended task.

A return value could be any of the following types of variables: integer, string, handle, or object. The task that your function is tasked with completing largely determines the result that it returns.

6. Which four access modifiers are there?

In short, there are four types of access modifiers: default (no keyword), private, protected, and public.

7. In Java, what are generic functions?

Java's generic functions take a parameter, do an action, and return a value; this is how they are comparable to methods in other programming languages.

Apart from the fact that a generic method has type parameters that are referred to as the actual type, it is exactly the same as a standard CPU function.

This makes it possible to apply the generic method in a more widespread way.

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8. Define SQL queries.

The instructions used to carry out actions, CPU operations, and data inquiries are called SQL queries. For these purposes, they serve as an interface between the user and a database.

SQL queries can be used for many different things, such as database searches, table creation, data addition, data modification, and table deletion. Single query functions are useful for certain activities.

9. What benefits does inheritance offer?

The greater possibility of code reusability is one of inheritance's most important benefits. This is so that subclasses can reuse their superclass's code thanks to inheritance. Another useful property that allows for the

addition of new functionality without adversely affecting previously derived classes is polymorphism, commonly referred to as extendibility.

10. What is contained in the path variable?

The operating system searches through a list of folders in the path variable before executing a command. You would be able to run any executables that are present in the directories listed in the path variable from any directory without needing to input the absolute file path if you updated the path variable.

List of L and T Interview Questions for Experienced

11. What distinguishes an error from an exception?
12. What roles do database management systems play?
13. What do the terms relative path and absolute path mean?
14. How do you calculate the Fibonacci series in Java using recursion?
15. Explain Java Bean.
16. What does a query optimizer accomplish?
17. Explain the steps you would take to put a thread pool in place.
18. Describe the “friend function.”
19. Explain function `Object() { [native code] }`.
20. What distinguishes method overriding from overloading a method?

L and T Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

11. What distinguishes an error from an exception?

An unrecoverable condition resulting from runtime events is called an error. An “OutOfMemory” problem is one instance of this. While these JVM issues are being evaluated, they cannot be fixed. The application will stop running even though faults in the catch block are noticed; nonetheless, there won't be a method to fix the issue.

12. What roles do database management systems play?

A software program that gives users the capacity to effectively manage databases is called a database management system, or DBMS.

Users are allowed to access and work with the data that is kept in the database below the surface.

These could be as simple as querying the data or as complex as creating database schemas that drastically alter the database's structure.

Logical database independence can also be applied to other projects. For the sake of project optimization, you can also create many alternative query processes.

In certain situations, query optimizations are required. Unoptimized queries can, however, lead to issues.

13. What do the terms relative path and absolute path mean?

Absolute Path: The use of an absolute path is defined as the process of referencing a file or directory with respect to the root directory (/).

Stated differently, such an absolute route can be described as a complete path starting at the directory / at the root of the actual file system.

Relative Path: The route that is directly relevant to the work being done at this time is referred to as the “relative path” (PWD).

It always starts at the directory you are presently in and never comes before the first directory with a /.

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14. How do you calculate the Fibonacci series in Java using recursion?

By adding the two numbers before it to the following number, one can derive the well-known mathematical sequence known as the Fibonacci numbers.

One can find the value of the Fibonacci series number that corresponds to a particular position in the sequence by applying a recursive method.

```
class FibonacciExample1{  
  
    public static void main(String args[])  
  
    {
```

```
int n1=0,n2=1,n3,i,count=10;
```

```
System.out.print(n1+" "+n2);//printing 0 and 1
```

```
for(i=2;i<count;++i)//loop starts from 2 because 0 and 1 are already printed
```

```
{
```

```
n3=n1+n2;
```

```
System.out.print(" "+n3);
```

```
n1=n2;
```

```
n2=n3;
```

```
}
```

```
}}
```

Output

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

15. Explain Java Bean.

If a Java class follows a set of basic guidelines, called "Introspection," it is referred to as "JavaBean." One of these guidelines consists of a set of standards for the names of certain methods used to get and set states.

A software package joining Beans at runtime can easily control it because it adheres to norms. This is because it follows well-established conventions.

Reusable software components made with the Java programming language are called “JavaBeans.”

16. What does a query optimizer accomplish?

The built-in SQL database component known as the query optimizer, or just the optimizer, determines the best method for a SQL statement to retrieve the desired data. The query optimizer is regarded as a crucial component of database administration.

17. Explain the steps you would take to put a thread pool in place.

A generic implementation of such a thread pool is what the `ThreadPool` class is. It takes two inputs, the size of the pool to be built and the name of a class that implements `Runnable` (that is, a class that has `Object()` { [native code] } as its visible default function).

Next, it generates a pool of active threads that are awaiting activation. The threads return to the pool where they were waiting after their processing is finished.

18. Describe the “friend function.”

A function prototype is allowed access to all secret and protected members of the class if it is declared outside of the class’s scope and preceded with the word “friend.”

Even if the class specification contains the prototype for the friend function, friends are not regarded as member functions of the class.

Proceeding to the second section of the topic, Java does not have the term “friend,” but it is possible to achieve the concept of a friend function in Java by carefully choosing the members of the class and their access specifiers.

19. Explain function `Object() { [native code] }`.

One particular type of method used to set an object's state to its default value is the function `Object() { [native code] }`. You may consider it the process that "builds" the item.

- It is triggered anytime the class is instantiated, which also happens to be the moment when memory is made available for the object to be executed.
- The default function `Object() { [native code] }` of the class is called when an object is generated using the `new` keyword.
- Each time an object is formed, this takes place. The name of the class and the function `Object() { [native code] }` must be connected in some way.
- The method `Object() { [native code] }` is not allowed to have an explicit return type.

20. What distinguishes method overriding from overloading a method?

Overloading is the mechanism by which methods inside a single class take precedence over one another. Since overriding methods have the same signature as the original method, they share the same name and method arguments.

Overloaded methods always have distinct parameters, even though their names are always the same. When overloading is employed, the procedure that ought to be called is decided upon during compilation.

Conclusion

We hope these L&T interview questions and answers will be helpful. Learn how to tackle interviews easily with the expected technical skills by enrolling in our **software placement training institute in Chennai.**