1. Has-a means an object contains another (composition). A car has an engine, a cat has a colour, etc. Is-a means an object comes from another (inheritance). A car is a vehicle, a cat is an animal, etc.
2. Both go() and stop(), as go() will be inherited.
3. An overridden method can be run automatically in all subclasses, without implementation, and can be changed when needed. It is optional to override it. An abstract method needs to be implemented in each subclass and it will remind you. There is no default code or implementation, and the code will make you implement it yourself in each and every class that inherits the class with the abstract method.
4. An interface cannot be inherited. An interface can be implemented, and force the implementation of abstract methods, but it cannot be directly inherited. A class can use an interface, but cannot be created from an interface. An abstract class however has the goal of being inherited. The entire point is to create a new class from the abstract class, not just implementing abstract methods.
5. N/A
6.
    a. Abstract
    b. An interface containing one abstract method
    c. It is previously abstract, and must be implemented in Roo as Roo implements the interface Wo
    d.
        i. doThis() - returns 10
        ii. doThat() - returns 20
        iii. doNow() - returns 15
        iv. Constructor obviously
    e. It overwrites it, and changes nothing in Bo
    f. Calls the constructor for the superclass (Bo) with a parameter (z) as 1
    g. super.doThis();
    h. public int doOther() {
       return (super.doThis());
       }