Instructions: Research common Java interview questions online and create 20 flash cards from the information you find. Study your flash cards regularly to better prepare for interviews. Fill out the table below with the information you put on each of your flash cards.

Front of Card	Back of Card
difference between abstract class and interface	classes implementing an interface must override all of its methods, but those implementing an abstract class don't have to
encapsulation	grouping methods and properties into an object
inheritance	creating an object that borrows the methods and properties of an already-existing object
polymorphism	creating an object that inherits from multiple classes
Collection vs. Collections	Collection is an interface. Collections is a class with all static methods that are used with classes that implement the Collection interface
List<Object Class> must be declared as...	new ArrayList<Object Class>()
Map<Object Class, Object Classt> must be declared as...	new HashMap<Object Class, Object Class>()
Set<Object Class> must be declared as...	new HashSet<Object Class>()
finally block	used after a try block and a catch block, but its code executes before the error is handled in the catch block
class MyClass _____ MyInterface...	implements
class MyClass _____ MyAbstractClass...	extends
static methods	cannot be called on instances of a class, but on the class itself, i.e. MyClass.staticMethod() rather than InstanceOfMyClass.staticMethod()
instance methods	called on an instance of a class, not the class itself, i.e. InstanceOfMyClass.staticMethod() rather than MyClass.staticMethod()
void	used in the declaration of any method that doesn't return a value
difference between private and protected	only the class containing some private method/property can access that method/property; all of its subclasses / classes in the same package can access its protected methods/properties.
abstraction	encapsulating data and methods to enhance modularity of code and simplify its presentation, as well as enhance security.

When declaring a Collection, what goes between the <>?	the name of a class. You cannot put a primitive type here, it has to be its class counterpart, i.e. the "int" type would be represented by the "Integer" class.
package delaration	is at the top of every java file, and mirrors directory structure
constructor declaration	in a class declaration for MyClass, will look like this: public MyClass(){...}
this	keyword used in a class declaration when an instance has to access methods/properties it contains, but that could be different for different instances of the same class.