1. **Difference between creating string as new() and literal in java ?**

When we create a String object using the new() operator, it always creates a new object in heap memory. On the other hand, if we create an object using Stringliteral syntax e.g. “Voila”, it may return an existing object from the String pool, if it already exists

1. **If method in base class is private and if method in derived class is public, can we override ?**

No, You cannot override a method from base class which is private because it will not be visible in the derived class. A private method cannot be overridden.

1. **Can we make constructor as private ?**

The use of private constructor is to serve singleton classes. A singleton class is one which limits the number of objects creation to one. Using private constructor we can ensure that no more than one object can be created at a time.

1. **Can we make constructor as final ?**

No Constructorscan never be declared as final. Your compiler will always give an error of the type "modifier final not allowed" Final, when applied to methods, means that the method cannot be overridden in a subclass.

1. **Purpose of overriding equals method ?**

If you want a class that you write to be able to perform logical equality you must override the equal method. The equal method of object class check the reference hence to make that method to check logical equality you must override it.

1. **What is the purpose of subsequence method in java ?**

subSequence() is a built-in functionin Java that returns a CharSequence. ... The subsequence starts with the char value at the specified index and ends with the char value at (end-1). The length (in chars) of the returned sequence is (end-start, so if start == end then an empty sequence is returned.