Stack is used for static memory allocation and Heap for dynamic memory allocation, both stored in the computer's RAM . Variables allocated on the stack are stored directly to the memory and access to this memory is very fast, and it's allocation is dealt with when the program is compiled.

Declaring a class as abstract means that it cannot be directly instantiated, which means that an object cannot be created from it. That protects the code from being used incorrectly. A concrete class has no abstracted methods and can be instantiated and used in code.

Polymorphism is the capability of a method to do different things based on the object that it is acting upon. In other words, polymorphism allows you define one interface and have multiple implementations.

**Abstract class Interface**

Have abstract and non-abstract only abstract , default and static methods

Doesn’t support multiple inheritancle supports multiple inheritance

Can have final,non-final,static and only static and final variables

non-static varibles

can provide the implementation can’t provide the implementation of

of interface abstract class

abstract keyword interface keyword

can extend another Java class and can extend another Java

implement multiple Java interface interface only

can be extended using Can be implemented using keyword

keyword “extends” implements

can have class members member of a Java interface are public by

like private, protected,… default