**\*\* Difference \*\***

* **Difference between method and constructor?**

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| **Constructor** | **Method** |
| 1. There is no need to call in constructor. If constructor is not called then there will be default constructor. | 1. Method is need to call. If we not called then it will not execute. |
| 1. Constructor is used to initialize an object. | 1. Method is used to exhibits functionality of an object |
| 1. Constructor does not return any value not even void. | 1. Method has return type. |
| 1. Name of the constructor must be same as the class name | 1. In methods no such requirement means method name can be anything |
| 1. We cannot override constructor | 1. Method overriding is possible. |

1. **Difference between Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC)?**

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| **Quality Assurance (QA)** | **Quality Control (QC)** |
| .1. QA comes under the category of verification. | .1. QC comes under the category of validation. |
| .2. QA done before the Quality Control. | .2. QC done only after the Quality Assurance. |
| .3.QA helps build processes. | .3.QC helps implement the existing processes. |
| .4.QA is a process oriented exercise. | .4.QC is a product oriented exercise. |
| .5.QA is a Preventive technic. | .5. QC is a Corrective technic. |
| .6.QA aims to prevent defects. | .6. Qc aims to identify defects. |
| It is also called static testing. | It is also called dynamic testing. |

* **Difference between Method overloading and Method overriding?**

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| **Method Overloading (Static Binding)** | **Method Overriding (Dynamic Binding)** |
| 1). Method overloading is a compile time polymorphism means it happens at compile time | 1). Method overriding is a run-time polymorphism means it happens at run-time. |
| 2). The binding of overloaded method is static | 2). The binding of overridden method is Dynamic |
| 3). Method overloading perform only in single class or same class. | 3). While method overriding performed in two classes with inheritance relationship. |
| 4). In method overloading, return type can be same or cannot be same, but we must have change the parameter. | 4). In method overriding, return type must be same or covariant. |

* **Difference between Abstract class and Interface?**

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| **Abstract class** | **Interface** |
| 1). Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods. | 1). Interface can have only abstract methods. |
| 2). Abstract class does not support multiple inheritance. | 2). Interface supports multiple inheritance |
| 3). The abstract keyword is used to declare abstract class | 3). The interface keyword used to declare interface. |
| 4). Abstract class can be extended by using keyword “extends” | 4). Interface can be implemented by using keyword “implements” |
| 5). In abstract class we achieve 0 to 100% abstraction | 5). In interface we achieve 100% abstraction |
| 6). Abstract class can have class members like private, protected | 6). Members of java interface are public by default. |