

1. What is an interface in Java?

Ans: An interface in Java is a mechanism that is used to achieve complete abstraction. It is basically a kind of class that contains only constants and abstract methods.

2. Which modifiers are allowed for methods in an Interface? Explain with an example

Ans: Only abstract and public modifiers are allowed for methods in interfaces.

3. What is the use of interface in Java?

Ans:

There are many reasons to use interfaces in java.

They are as follows:

- a. An interface is used to achieve full abstraction.
- b. Using interfaces is the best way to expose our project's API to some other project.
- c. Programmers use interfaces to customise features of software differently for different objects.
- d. By using interface, we can achieve the functionality of multiple inheritance.

4. What is the difference between abstract class and interface in Java?

ANS:

Abstract Class	Interface
Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods.	Interface can have only abstract methods. Since Java 8, it can have default and static methods also.
Abstract class doesn't support multiple inheritance.	Interface supports multiple inheritance.
3) Abstract class can have final, non-final, static and non-static variables.	Interface has only static and final variables.
Abstract class can provide the implementation of interface.	Interface can't provide the implementation of abstract class.
The abstract keyword is used to declare abstract class	The interface keyword is used to declare the interface.
An abstract class can be extended using the keyword "extends".	An interface can be implemented using the keyword "implements".

A Java abstract class can have class members like private, protected, etc.	Members of a Java interface are public by default.
Example: <pre>public abstract class Shape { public abstract void draw(); }</pre>	Example: <pre>public interface Drawable { void draw(); }</pre>

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