1. What is the difference between Abstract Class and Interface in Java? When do you prefer abstract class over Interface?

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| **Features** | **Interface** | **Abstract Class** |
| **Meaning** | Abstract declarations are like rules to be followed and concrete implementations are like guidelines (You can use that as it is or you can ignore it by overriding and giving your own choice implementation to it). | Abstract declarations are like rules to be followed and concrete implementations are like guidelines (You can use that as it is or you can ignore it by overriding and giving your own choice implementation to it). |
| **Relationship** | Implement several interfaces. | extend only one abstract class |
| **instance variables** | Cannot have | Can have |
| **Constructor** | Cannot have | Can have |
| **Speed** | slower in relative | faster |

If an abstract class contains only abstract method declarations, it should be declared as an interface instead. Multiple interfaces can be implemented by classes anywhere in the class hierarchy, whether or not they are related to one another in any way.

2. Can We Create Object For Interface?

No We Can't Create An Object For Interface, Because Interface Has Only Method Declaration(abstract method), No Body Implementation For The Method

3. What will happen if we are not implementing the methods of an Interface in class which implements the interface?

It throws An Error Message the Class Must Implement the Inherited Abstract Method. And to fix it, We Should Add Unimplemented Method Or Make Subclass As Abstract.