**Difference Between Finally and Finalize**

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| **Finally** | **Finalise** |
| finally is the block in Java Exception Handling  Finally block is always related to the try and catch block in exception handling.  finally block runs the important code even if exception occurs or not. (2) finally block cleans up all the resources used in try block  Finally block is executed as soon as the try-catch block is executed. | finalize is the method in Java which is used to perform clean up processing just before object is garbage collected.  finalize() method is used with the objects.  finalize method performs the cleaning activities with respect to the object before its destruction.  finalize method is executed just before the object is destroyed. |

**OutOfMemoryError(ref.oracle docs)**

* this error is thrown when there is insufficient space to allocate an object in the Java heap. In this case, The garbage collector cannot make space available to accommodate a new object, and the heap cannot be expanded further.
* Also, this error may be thrown when there is insufficient native memory to support the loading of a Java class

**Super class throws un-checked and sub class throwing checked**

* No because checked exceptions are not child classes of Runtime Exception

**Difference between Abstraction and Encapsulation**

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| **Encapsulation** | **Abstraction** |
| Encapsulation is also a feature of OOPs. It hides the code and data into a single entity or unit so that the data can be protected from the outside world  In abstraction, we use abstract classes and interfaces to hide the code complexities**.** | Abstraction is a feature of OOPs that hides the unnecessary detail but shows the essential information.  We use the getters and setters methods to hide the data |

**Intern()**

* When the intern method is invoked, if the pool already contains a string equal to this String object as determined by the equals(Object) method, then the string from the pool is returned. Otherwise, this String object is added to the pool and a reference to this String object is returned.
* It follows that for any two strings s and t, s.intern() == t.intern() is true if and only if s.equals(t) is true.

**String Immutable Advantages**

* Thread safety
* No duplicates
* Data can not be changed