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**. Interfaces and Abstract Classes**

1. **Abstract Classes and Methods**

**Answer:** Only essential part should be display rest of the part will be hidden.

Using with Class: We can’t create object of that class.

Must be inherit into your child class .

Using with method: Do not specify of that class. And your class must be Abstract.

Must be override your abstract method in your child class.

1. **Interfaces: Multiple Inheritance in Java**

**Answer:** Multiple inheritance in Java is not directly supported like in some other objectoriented programming languages. However, Java does provide an alternative using interfaces. An interface in Java can extend multiple interfaces, but a class can implement only one interface at a time. This allows for multiple inheritance of behavior from interfaces, but not from classes. **3) Implementing Multiple Interfaces**

**Answer:**

Implementing Multiple Interfaces in Java:

In Java, a class can implement multiple interfaces. This allows a class to inherit behavior from multiple sources, enhancing its functionality. To implement multiple interfaces, you use the implements keyword followed by a comma-separated list of interface names in the class declaration. For example:

Public class Myclass implements interface1, interface2

{

// Statement….

}

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