

2、具体内容

抽象类与接口是Java里面最为和兴的概念,也是所有设计模式的综合体现,包括在日后学习的过程之中也会接触到许多的系统提供的接口和抽象类。接口与抽象类在都可以使用的情况下一定要优先使用接口,因为接口可以避免单继承的局限。

■ 案例分析一

定义一个ClassName接口,接口中只有一个抽象方法getClassName();设计一个类Company,该类实现接口ClassName中的方法getClassName(),功能是获取该类的类名称;编写应用程序使用Company类。

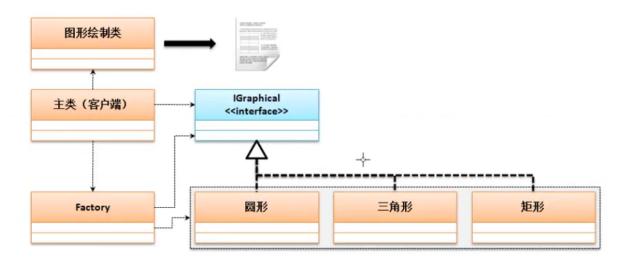
```
interface IClassName { // 按照要求定义接口 public String getClassName(); // 数据一定要返回 } class Company implements IClassName { public String getClassName() { return "Company"; } } } public class JavaDemo { public static void main(String args[]) { IClassName ica = new Company(); System.out.println(ica.getClassName()); } }
```

接口前追加一个字母I是一个良好的习惯,也是这几年一直强调的定义原则。

■案例分析二

考虑一个表示绘图的标准,并且可以根据不同的图形来进行绘制;

绘图



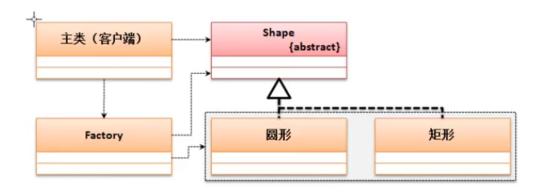
```
interface | Graphical {
                       // 定义绘图标准
     public void paint(); // 绘图
class Point {
    private double x;
    private double y;
    public Point(double x,double y) {
         this.x = x;
         this.y = y;
    public double getX() {
         return this.x;
    public double getY() {
         return this.y;
class Triangle implements IGraphical { // 绘制三角形
    private Point [] x; // 保存第一条边的坐标
    private Point [] y; // 保存第二条边的坐标
    private Point [] z; // 保存第三条边的坐标
    public Triangle(Point [] x,Point [] y , Point [] z) {
         this.x = x;
         this.y = y;
         this.z = z;
    }
    public void paint() {
         System.out.println("绘制第一条边, 开始坐标: [" + this.x[0].getX() + ", " +
this.x[0].getY() +"],结束坐标: [" + this.x[1].getX() + ", " + this.x[1].getY() +"]" );
         System.out.println("绘制第二条边, 开始坐标: [" + this.y[0].getX() + ", " +
this.y[0].getY() +"],结束坐标: [" + this.y[1].getX() + ", " + this.y[1].getY() +"]");
         System.out.println("绘制第三条边,开始坐标: [" + this.z[0].getX() + ", " +
this.z[0].getY() +"],结束坐标: [" + this.z[1].getX() + ", " + this.z[1].getY() +"]" );
```

```
class Circular implements IGraphical {
     private double radius;
     public Circular(double radius) {
          this.radius = radius;
     public void paint() {
          System.out.println("以半径为 ""+this.radius+"" 绘制圆形。");
class Factory {
     public static IGraphical getInstance(String className,double ... args) {
          if("triangle".equalsIgnoreCase(className)) {
               return new Triangle(
                    new Point[] {
                         new Point(args[0],args[1]) , new Point(args[2],args[3])} ,
                    new Point[] {
                         new Point(args[4],args[5]),new Point(args[6],args[7])},
                    new Point[] {
                         new Point(args[8],args[9]),new Point(args[10],args[11])}
                    );
          } else if("circular".equalsIgnoreCase(className)) {
               return new Circular(args[0]);
         } else {
               return null;
          }
     }
public class JavaDemo {
     public static void main(String args[]) {
          IGraphical iga =
Factory.getInstance("triangle",1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4,11.11,22.22,33.33,44.44,111.111,222.222,333.33
3,444.444);
          iga.paint();
          IGraphical igb = Factory.getInstance("circular",88.11);
          igb.paint();
     }
```

■案例分析三

定义类Shape,用来表示一般二维图形。Shape具有抽象方法area和perimeter,分别用来计算形状的面积和周长。试定义一些二维形状类(如矩形、三角形、圆形、椭圆形等),这些类均为Shape类的子类。

图形设计



```
abstract class AbstractShape {
     public abstract double area();
     public abstract double perimeter();
class Circular extends AbstractShape {
     private double radius;
     public Circular(double radius) {
          this.radius = radius;
     public double area() {
          return 3.1415926 * this.radius * this.radius;
     public double perimeter() {
          return 2 * 3.1415926 * this.radius;
     }
class Rectangle extends AbstractShape {
     private double length;
     private double width;
     public Rectangle(double length,double width) {
          this.length = length;
          this.width = width;
     public double area() {
          return this.length * this.width;
     public double perimeter() {
          return 2 * (this.length + this.width);
     }
class Factory {
     public static AbstractShape getInstance(String className,double ... args) {
          if ("Circular".equalsIgnoreCase(className)) {
               return new Circular(args[0]);
          } else if ("Rectangle".equalsIgnoreCase(className)) {
               return new Rectangle(args[0],args[1]);
          } else {
```

```
return null;
}

public class JavaDemo {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
    AbstractShape asa = Factory.getInstance("Circular",1.1);
    AbstractShape asb = Factory.getInstance("Rectangle",1.5,10.2);
    System.out.println("圆形面积: " + asa.area() + "、圆形周长: " + asa.perimeter());
    System.out.println("矩形面积: " + asb.area() + "、矩形周长: " + asb.perimeter());
}
```

使用工厂设计模式完全隐藏了实现的子类。