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24BCS247

CSE-A1 **ABSTRACT**

CLASSES

Aim:

To understand and implement inheritance concepts in Java.

PRE LAB EXERCISE

QUESTIONS

✓ What is an abstract class?

An **abstract class** is a class that **cannot be instantiated (no objects)** and is meant to be **inherited**.

It can contain:

- **Abstract methods** (methods without body)
- **Concrete methods** (methods with body)
- **Variables and constructors**

It acts as a **base/blueprint** for other classes.

✓ Why are abstract methods used?

Abstract methods are used to:

- **Force subclasses to implement specific methods**
- Ensure **common structure/behavior** across related classes
- Support **partial abstraction** (some logic in base class, some left to child)

✓ Difference between abstract class and interface.

Abstract Class	Interface
Can have abstract + concrete methods	Only abstract methods (Java 7)
Can have instance variables	Only public static final constants
Supports constructors	✗ No constructors
A class can extend only one abstract class	A class can implement multiple interfaces
Uses <code>extends</code> keyword	Uses <code>implements</code> keyword
Supports partial abstraction	Supports 100% abstraction

IN LAB EXERCISE

Objective:

To implement abstract class and demonstrate abstraction.

PROGRAMS:

1.University System

Scenario:

A university has different types of courses: Online, Offline, and Hybrid. Each course has a `getDetails()` method.

Question:

Create an abstract class `Course` with abstract method `getDetails()`. Implement `OnlineCourse`, `OfflineCourse`, and `HybridCourse` classes.

Code:

```
abstract class Course {
    abstract void getDetails();
}

class OnlineCourse extends Course {
    void getDetails() {
        System.out.println("Online Course: Attend via Internet");
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
class OfflineCourse extends Course {  
void getDetails() {  
    System.out.println("Offline Course: Attend in classroom");  
}  
}
```

```
class HybridCourse extends Course {  
void getDetails() {  
    System.out.println("Hybrid Course: Combination of online and offline");  
}  
}
```

```
public class Main {    public static void  
main(String[] args) {    Course c1 =  
new OnlineCourse();  
    Course c2 = new OfflineCourse();  
    Course c3 = new HybridCourse();  
  
    c1.getDetails();  
c2.getDetails();    c3.getDetails();  
    }  
}
```

Output:

Online Course: Attend via Internet

Offline Course: Attend in classroom

Hybrid Course: Combination of online and offline

Online Course: Attend via Internet
Offline Course: Attend in classroom
Hybrid Course: Combination of online and offline

=== Code Execution Successful ===

2. Employee Payroll System

Scenario:

A company has different types of employees — Regular and Contract. All employees have a salary, but the calculation differs for each type.

Question:

Design an abstract class Employee with an abstract method calculateSalary(). Implement subclasses RegularEmployee and ContractEmployee to calculate salary differently.

Code:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

abstract class Employee {
    String name;    double
    baseSalary;

    // Abstract method to calculate total salary
    abstract void calculateSalary();
}

class RegularEmployee extends Employee {
    double bonusRate = 0.1; // 10% bonus

    void calculateSalary() {        double totalSalary = baseSalary +
(baseSalary * bonusRate);

        System.out.println("Regular Employee: " + name);
        System.out.println("Base Salary: " + baseSalary);
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println("Total Salary (with 10% bonus): " + totalSalary);
    }
}
```

```
class ContractEmployee extends Employee {
    void calculateSalary() {
        System.out.println("Contract Employee: " + name);
        System.out.println("Total Salary: " + baseSalary);
    }
}
```

```
public class Main {    public static void
main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

    // Input for Regular Employee
    System.out.print("Enter Regular Employee Name: ");
    String regName = sc.nextLine();
    System.out.print("Enter Base Salary: ");    double
    regSalary = sc.nextDouble();    sc.nextLine(); //
    Consume newline

    // Input for Contract Employee
    System.out.print("Enter Contract Employee Name: ");
    String conName = sc.nextLine();
    System.out.print("Enter Base Salary: ");    double
    conSalary = sc.nextDouble();
```

```
// Create objects

Employee e1 = new RegularEmployee();
e1.name = regName;    e1.baseSalary =
regSalary;

Employee e2 = new ContractEmployee();
e2.name = conName;    e2.baseSalary =
conSalary;

System.out.println("\n--- Salary Details ---");
e1.calculateSalary();    System.out.println();
e2.calculateSalary();

    sc.close();
}
}
```

Output:

Enter Regular Employee Name: Ram

Enter Base Salary: 30000

Enter Contract Employee Name: Ravi

Enter Base Salary: 20000

--- Salary Details --- Regular

Employee: Anitha

Base Salary: 30000.0

Total Salary (with 10% bonus): 33000.0

Contract Employee: Ravi

Total Salary: 20000.0

```
Enter Regular Employee Name: Ram
Enter Base Salary: 30000
Enter Contract Employee Name: Ravi
Enter Base Salary: 20000

--- Salary Details ---
Regular Employee: Ram
Base Salary: 30000.0
Total Salary (with 10% bonus): 33000.0

Contract Employee: Ravi
Total Salary: 20000.0

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

3. Banking System

Scenario:

A bank has different types of accounts: Savings and Current. Both accounts need a method to calculate interest, but the calculation differs for each account type.

Question:

Use an abstract class BankAccount with an abstract method calculateInterest() and implement it in SavingsAccount and CurrentAccount classes. **Code**

```
abstract class BankAccount {    String accountHolder;    double balance;

    BankAccount(String name, double bal) {
accountHolder = name;        balance = bal;
    }

    abstract void calculateInterest(); // Abstract method
}
```

```
class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {  
    double interestRate = 0.04; // 4% interest  
  
    SavingsAccount(String name, double bal) {  
super(name, bal);  
    }  
  
    void calculateInterest() {        double  
interest = balance * interestRate;  
        System.out.println("Savings Account Interest for " + accountHolder + " = " + interest);  
    }  
}
```

```
class CurrentAccount extends BankAccount {  
    double interestRate = 0.02; // 2% interest  
  
    CurrentAccount(String name, double bal) {  
super(name, bal);  
    }  
  
    void calculateInterest() {        double  
interest = balance * interestRate;  
        System.out.println("Current Account Interest for " + accountHolder + " = " + interest);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {    public static void  
main(String[] args) {
```



```
BankAccount acc1 = new SavingsAccount("Ram", 50000);
BankAccount acc2 = new CurrentAccount("Ravi", 80000);

    acc1.calculateInterest();
acc2.calculateInterest();
}
}
```

Output

Savings Account Interest for Ram = 2000.0

Current Account Interest for Ravi = 1600.0

```
Savings Account Interest for Ram = 2000.0
Current Account Interest for Ravi = 1600.0
```

```
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

POST LAB EXERCISE

- ✓ How is an abstract class different from a regular class?

An abstract class can have abstract methods (without body) and cannot be instantiated, whereas a regular class has only concrete methods and can be instantiated.

- ✓ Can you create an object of an abstract class? Why or why not?

No.

An abstract class is **incomplete**, so Java does not allow creating its object.

- ✓ What happens if a subclass does not implement an abstract method?

The subclass **must be declared abstract**, otherwise a **compile-time error** occurs.

- ✓ Can an abstract class exist without any abstract methods?

Yes.

An abstract class can exist without abstract methods to **prevent object creation**.

- ✓ Can an abstract class extend another abstract class?

Yes.

An abstract class can extend another abstract class and may implement its abstract methods or leave them for subclasses.

Result:

Thus the abstract classes and methods were implemented and executed successfully.

ASSESSMENT

Description	Max Marks	Marks Awarded
Pre Lab Exercise	5	
In Lab Exercise	10	
Post Lab Exercise	5	
Viva	10	
Total	30	

Faculty Signature	
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