
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** and may contain **abstract methods (methods without body)** as well as **concrete methods (with body)**.

It is used as a **base class** for other classes

- ✓ Why are abstract methods used?

Abstract methods are used to:

- Define a **method signature without implementation**
- Force child classes to **provide their own implementation**
- Achieve **method overriding**
- Ensure **uniform behavior** across subclasses

- ✓ Difference between abstract class and interface.

Abstract Class

Can have **abstract and non-abstract methods**

Supports **constructors**

Can have **instance variables**

Interface

Contains **only abstract methods** (Java 8+: default & static allowed)

No constructors

Variables are **public, static, final** by default

Abstract Class	Interface
Supports single inheritance	Supports multiple inheritance
Uses extends keyword	Uses implements keyword

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
```

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: Prashanth

Enter Base Salary: 30000

Enter Contract Employee Name: Prash

Enter Base Salary: 20000

--- Salary Details ---

Regular Employee: Prashanth

Base Salary: 30000.0

Total Salary (with 10% bonus): 33000.0

Contract Employee: Prash

Total Salary: 20000.0

```
Enter Regular Employee Name: Prashanth
Enter Base Salary: 30000
Enter Contract Employee Name: Prash
Enter Base Salary: 20000
```

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

Contract Employee: Prash
Total Salary: 20000.0
```

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("Prashanth", 50000);
BankAccount acc2 = new CurrentAccount("Prash", 80000);

acc1.calculateInterest();
acc2.calculateInterest();

}
```

Output

Savings Account Interest for Prashanth = 2000.0

Current Account Interest for Prash = 1600.0

```
Savings Account Interest for Prashanth = 2000.0
Current Account Interest for Prash = 1600.0
```

POST LAB EXERCISE

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

An **abstract class** may contain **abstract methods** and **cannot be instantiated**, whereas a **regular class** contains only concrete methods and **can be instantiated**.

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

No, you cannot create an object of an abstract class because it is **incomplete** and meant to be **inherited**, not used directly.

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

If a subclass does **not implement all abstract methods**, then:

- The subclass must be declared as **abstract**
- Otherwise, a **compile-time error** occurs

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

Yes, an abstract class can exist **without any abstract methods**.

It is used to prevent object creation and to provide **common functionality** to subclasses

- ✓ Can an abstract class extend another abstract class?

Yes, an abstract class **can extend another abstract class**.

The child abstract class may:

- Implement the parent's abstract methods, or
- Leave them unimplemented for further 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		