

# Interface vs. Abstract Class

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You saw that an abstract class requires its subclasses to implement its abstract methods.

An **interface** is similar to an abstract class, although it **isn't a class** at all.

It's a **special** type, that's more like a **contract** between the class and client code, that the compiler enforces.

By declaring it's using an interface, your class must implement all the abstract methods on the interface.

A class agrees to this because it wants to be **known by that type**, by the outside world or client code.

An **interface** lets **classes that might have little else in common** be recognized as a special reference type.

# Declaring an interface

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Declaring an interface is similar to declaring a class, using the keyword **interface**, where you would use the keyword **class**.

On this slide, I'm declaring a public interface named FlightEnabled.

```
public interface FlightEnabled {}
```

An interface is usually named according to the set of behaviors it describes.

Many interfaces will end in 'able', like Comparable, and Iterable. Meaning something is capable or can perform a given set of behaviors.

# Using an interface

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A class is associated to an interface by using the **implements** clause in the class declaration.

In this example, the class Bird implements the FlightEnabled interface.

```
public class Bird implements FlightEnabled {  
  
}
```

Because of this declaration, we can use FlightEnabled as the reference type and assign it an instance of bird.

In this code sample, I create a new Bird object but assign it to the FlightEnabled variable named flier.

```
FlightEnabled flier = new Bird();
```

# A class can use extends and implements in same declaration

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A class can only **extend** a **single class**, which is why Java supports only single inheritance.

However, a class can **implement many interfaces**, providing flexibility and modularity. This allows for the combination of different sets of behaviors, making interfaces a powerful feature.

A class can **both extend** another class and **implement** one or more interfaces.

```
package dev.lpa;
```

```
public class Bird extends Animal implements FlightEnabled, Trackable {  
}
```

In this example, the Bird class extends or inherits from Animal, but it's implementing both a FlightEnabled, and Trackable interface.

We can describe Bird by what it is and what it does.

# The abstract modifier is implied on an interface

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I don't have to declare the interface type abstract, because this modifier is implicitly declared for all interfaces.

```
abstract interface FlightEnabled {    // abstract modifier here is unnecessary  
                                     // and redundant
```

Likewise, I don't have to declare any method abstract.

In fact, any method declared without a body, is really **implicitly declared both public and abstract**.

The three declarations shown on this slide, result in the same thing, under the covers:

```
public abstract void fly();    // public and abstract modifiers are redundant,  
                               // meaning unnecessary to declare  
abstract void fly();          // abstract modifier is redundant, meaning  
                               // unnecessary to declare  
void fly();                   // This is PREFERRED declaration, public and  
                               // abstract are implied.
```

# All members on an interface are implicitly public

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If you omit an access modifier on a **class member**, it's **implicitly package private**.

If you omit an access modifier on an **interface member**, it's **implicitly public**.

This is an important difference, and one you need to remember.

Changing the access modifier of a method to **protected** on an interface, is **a compiler error**, whether the method is concrete or abstract.

Only a concrete method can have private access.