- Interface is a collection of abstract methods and possibly final variables.
- Used to declare methods where implementation is not available.

• An interface is declared using a keyword interface.

```
• E.g.
public interface MyInterface{
   int myVar = 100;
   void myMethod();
}
```

• Once an interface is created, it can be further used by creating an implementation class for that interface.

Why Interface

Why Interface

- An interface is used to expand the scope of polymorphism.
- Achieving multiple inheritance in the context of methods.
- Used for loose coupling.

Interface Rules

- Possible associations:
 - Class extends Class
 - Class implements Interface(s)
 - Interface extends Interface(s)

Interface Rules

- Methods of interface are by default public and abstract
- Variables of interface are by default public, static and final.
- A class that implements interface, must implement all the methods of that interface; otherwise must be declared abstract.

Interface Rules

- An object of a class is always compatible with the interface type.
- An interface type is always compatible with Object.

Abstract Class Vs. Interface

- A class can extend only A class can implement any one abstract class.
- polymorphism when polymorphism
- methods also.

- no of interfaces.
- Useful to achieve Useful to achieve when classes are co-related. classes are not co-related.
- Can contain concrete Generally contains only abstract methods.

New Features

New Features

- Since JDK 1.8, it is possible to define methods within an interface provided they are declared as either default or static.
- This feature enables to add a new functionality in the interfaces without breaking the existing contract of the implementing classes.

Default and Static Methods

• E.g. public interface MyInterface { default void m1(){ //Some Code static void m2(){