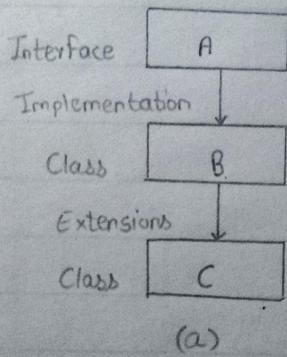


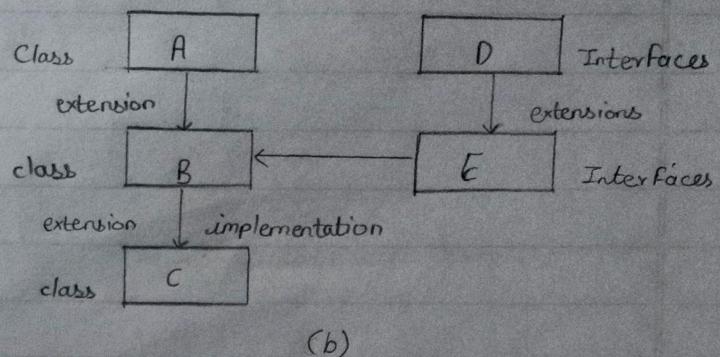
## Practical No. 09

Aim: Create, debug and run java programs based on interfaces.

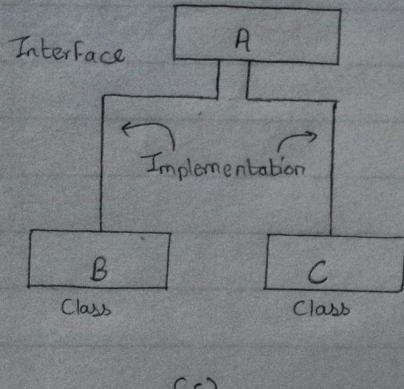
Diagram:



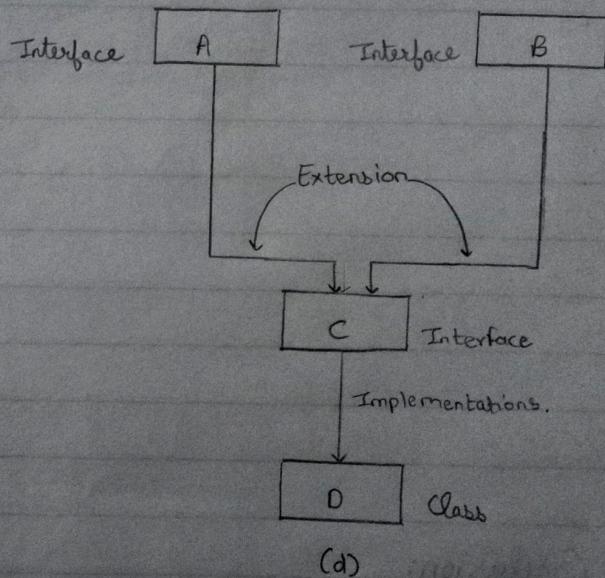
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

## Practical No. 3

Aim: Create, debug and run java programs based on interfaces.

## Theory:

What is an interface?

- An interface is almost like a class with a major difference being that interfaces define only abstract methods and final fields.

- Syntax:

interface

InterfaceName {

variable declaration

Method declaration,

}

here, 'interface' is the keyword, and InterfaceName is any valid Java variable (just like class names).

- Variables are declared as follows:

static final type VariableName = Value;

example:

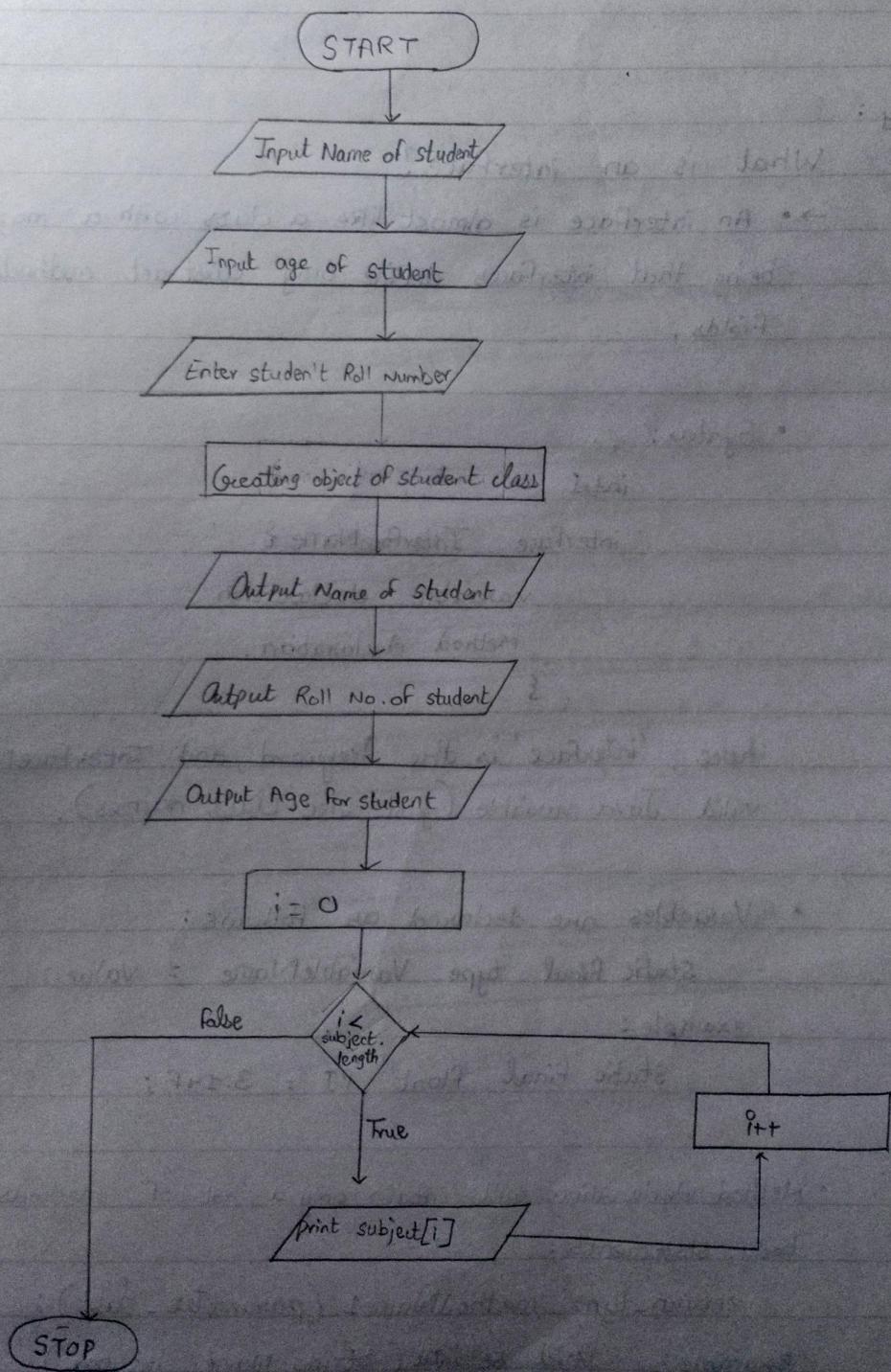
static final float PI = 3.14F;

- Method declaration will contain only a list of methods without any body statements:

return-type methodName1 (parameter-list);

example: void setData (String Name, int age);

Flowchart:



### Extending Interfaces:

- An interface can be sub-interfaced from other interfaces.
- The new subinterface will inherit all the members of the subinterface in the manner similar to subclasses.
- This is achieved using the keyword, 'extends'.
- Syntax :

```
interface name1 extends name2 {  
    // body of name1  
}
```

• We can also combine several interfaces together into a single interface. Syntax:

interface a { // body of a }	interface b { // body of b }
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

```
interface c extends a, b {  
    // body of c  
}
```

- Interfaces cannot extend classes as it would violate the rule of interfaces having only final variables and abstract methods.

### Conclusion :

Hence, by performing this practical, I learnt about the concept of interfaces and their implementation. I also created, developed, debugged and executed java programs on interfaces.

## Code :

```
import java.util.Scanner;

interface Student{
    final String subjects[] = {"English","Maths","Science"};
    void display();
    void showName();
    void showRollNo();
    void showAge();
}

class StudentInfo implements Student{
    String name;
    int rollNo;
    int age;

    StudentInfo(String name, int age, int rollNo){
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
        this.rollNo = rollNo;
    }

    public void showName() {
        System.out.println("Name : " + name);
    }

    public void display(){
        showName();
        showRollNo();
        showAge();
        System.out.print("Subjects : ");
        for(String a : subjects){
            System.out.print(a + " ");
        }
    }

    public void showRollNo(){
        System.out.println("Roll No. : " + rollNo);
    }

    public void showAge(){
        System.out.println("Age : " + age);
    }
}
```

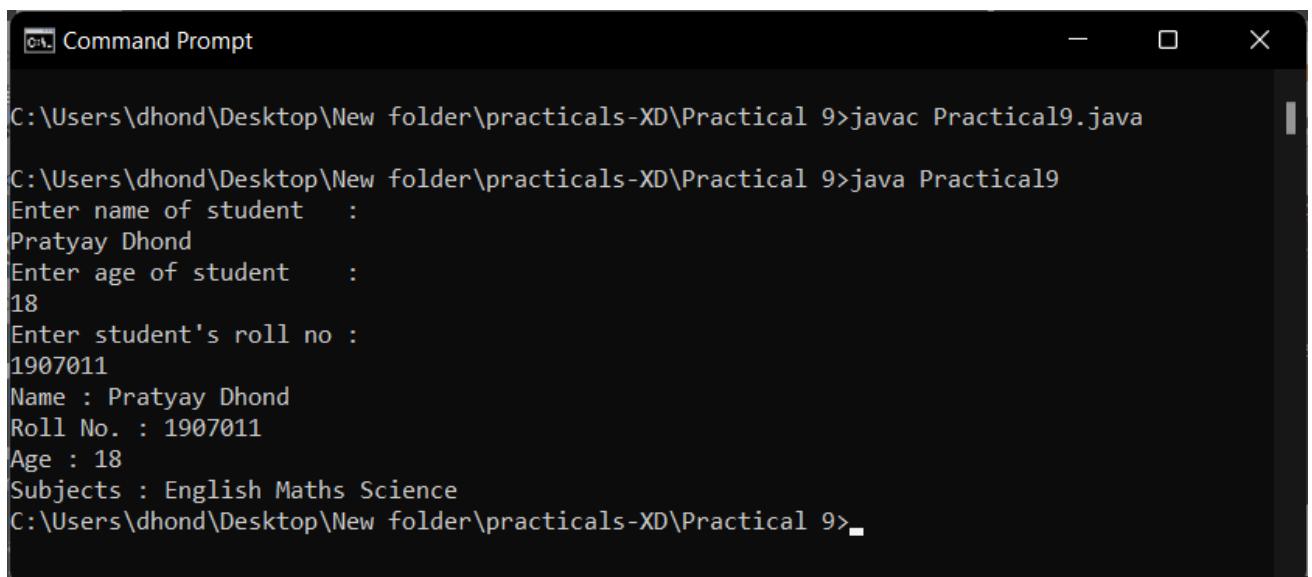
```
class Practical9{

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String name = " ";
        int age = 0;
        int rollNo = 0;
        System.out.println("Enter name of student : ");
        name = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Enter age of student : ");
        age = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Enter student's roll no : ");
        rollNo = sc.nextInt();

        StudentInfo student1 = new StudentInfo(name,age,rollNo);
        student1.display();
    }

}
```

### Output:



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled 'Command Prompt'. The window contains the following text output:

```
C:\Users\dhond\Desktop\New folder\practicals-XD\Practical 9>javac Practical9.java
C:\Users\dhond\Desktop\New folder\practicals-XD\Practical 9>java Practical9
Enter name of student :
Pratyay Dhond
Enter age of student :
18
Enter student's roll no :
1907011
Name : Pratyay Dhond
Roll No. : 1907011
Age : 18
Subjects : English Maths Science
C:\Users\dhond\Desktop\New folder\practicals-XD\Practical 9>
```

### Implementing interfaces :

- Interfaces are used as a "superclass" whose properties are inherited by classes.
- Syntax :

```
class className implements InterfaceName{  
    //body of className  
}
```

- A more general/in use form of 'implements' may look like :

```
class className implements Superclass  
    implements interface1,interface2 .... {  
    // body of className  
}
```

Thus, a class can extend at another class while implementing interface .

Code:

### Conclusion :

Hence, by performing this practical, I learnt about the concept of interfaces and their implementation. I also created, developed, debugged and executed java programs on interfaces.