ABSTRACT CLASS

1.Write a java program for the following:

Base class : MyTest

Sub-classes: 1.Addition

2.Subtraction

3.Multiplication

NOTE: Use an abstract method called calculate()

PROGRAM:

```
abstract class MyTest{
    public abstract void calculate(int a, int b);
}
class addition extends MyTest{
     public void calculate(int a, int b){
        System.out.println(a+b);
    }
}
class Subtraction extends MyTest{
    public void calculate(int a, int b){
        System.out.println(a-b);
    }
}
 class Multiplication extends MyTest{
    public  void calculate(int a, int b){
        System.out.println(a*b);
    }
}
public class Calculation{
    public static void main(String args[]){
       addition a=new addition();
        Subtraction s=new Subtraction();
        Multiplication m=new Multiplication();
```

```
        a.calculate(10,3);
        s.calculate(10,3);
        m.calculate(10,3);

    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

13

7

30

2.Create an abstract class ‘Bank’ with an abstract method getbalance().

Create subclasses: 1. BankA:$100

2. BankB:$150

3. BankC:$200

Call the same method by creating the object to display their balance amount.

PROGRAM:

```
abstract class Bank{
   public abstract void getbalance();
}
class BankA extends Bank{
    public void getbalance(){
        System.out.println("$100");
    }
}
class BankB extends Bank{
    public void getbalance(){
            System.out.println("$150");
```

```
    }
}
class BankC extends Bank{
    public void getbalance(){
              System.out.println("$200");
    }
}
public class banking{
    public static void main(String args[]){
      BankA a=new BankA();
      BankB b=new BankB();
      BankC c=new BankC();
      a.getbalance();
        b.getbalance();
          c.getbalance();
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

$100

$150

$200