# Java Programming 2-3: Java Class Design – Abstract Classes Practice Activities

## JavaBank.java Updates:

- a. AbstractBankAccount
- b. displayAccountDetails(AbstractBankAccount account)
- c. account.toString()
- d. Ensure method calls pass AbstractBankAccount objects.

(1 TO 3)

- 1.Reason for Abstract Class: Abstract classes can provide common behavior (methods) with some implementation, while interfaces cannot.
- 2. Update Bike Class: Make Bike abstract: public abstract class Bike.
- 3.Remove bike4 Code: Delete or comment out bike4 instantiation from the driver class.

```
public class Animal {
    public void makeNoise() {
        System.out.println("talk");
    }//end method makeNoise
}//end class Animal

public class Dog extends Animal {
    public void makeNoise() {
        System.out.println("Bark");
    }//end method makeNoise
}//end class Dog
```

4. Convert printDescription to toString: Change method name to toString() in all classes, then update console display code

```
Animal animal = new Animal();
animal.makeNoise();
Dog dog = new Dog();
dog.makeNoise();
Animal animaldog = new Dog();
animaldog.makeNoise();
```

### **Output:**

talk

Bark

Bark

# 6.The makeNoise method in Dog overrides the one in Animal, so Dog instances use Bark.B

### **Output:**

animal is Animal

dog is Animal

animaldog is Animal

animal and dog are instances of Animal and dog respectively, while animaldog is an instance of Dog, which is a subclass of Animal. animal is not a Dog.

#### 7. Casting Description:

Primitives: Convert between data types, e.g., int to double (automatic) or double to int (explicit).

Objects: Change object type reference, e.g., upcasting to a superclass or downcasting to a subclass.

### **8.**Casting Examples:

A:Upcast: Animal animal = new Dog();

Downcast: Dog dog = (Dog) animaldog; (after checking instanceof)