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CS 159 REVIEW, JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT CLASSES AND INTERFACES

Consider this class...

```
public class LoudToy
    private int volume;
    public LoudToy(int volume)
        this.volume = volume;
    public void makeNoise()
        System.out.println("Generic noise");
    public int getVolume ()
        return volume;
```

Consider this class...

```
public abstract class LoudToy
    private int volume;
                                    How does adding
    public LoudToy(int volume)
                                      this keyword
                                    change our class?
        this.volume = volume;
    public void makeNoise()
        System.out.println("Generic noise");
    public int getVolume()
                                       Log on to Socrative.com
        return volume;
                                       and join room JMUAdkins
```

WHAT IS AN ABSTRACT CLASS?

A class that is not instantiated, but is extended by other classes.

AccessSpecifier abstract class ClassName

WHAT IS AN ABSTRACT METHOD?

A method that has no body and must be overridden in subclasses. AccessSpecifier abstract ReturnType MethodName(ParameterList);

Consider this class...

```
public abstract class LoudToy
    private int volume;
    public LoudToy(int volume)
        this.volume = volume;
    public void makeNoise()
        System.out.println("Generic noise");
    public int getVolume()
```

return volume;

This is a generic method that needs to be overridden by subclasses.

Turn this method into an abstract method.

Solution

```
public abstract class LoudToy
   private int volume;
    public LoudToy(int volume)
        this.volume = volume;
    public abstract void makeNoise();
    public int getVolume()
        return volume;
```

```
Abstract Class Example (Continued)

public class ToyRobot extends LoudToy
```

```
public class ToyRobot extends LoudToy
    private int chargeLevel;
    public ToyRobot()
        super (10);
        chargeLevel = 5;
    @Override
    public void makeNoise()
        System.out.println("Beep Beep!");
    public int recharge()
        chargeLevel = 10;
        System.out.println("Charged Up")!
```

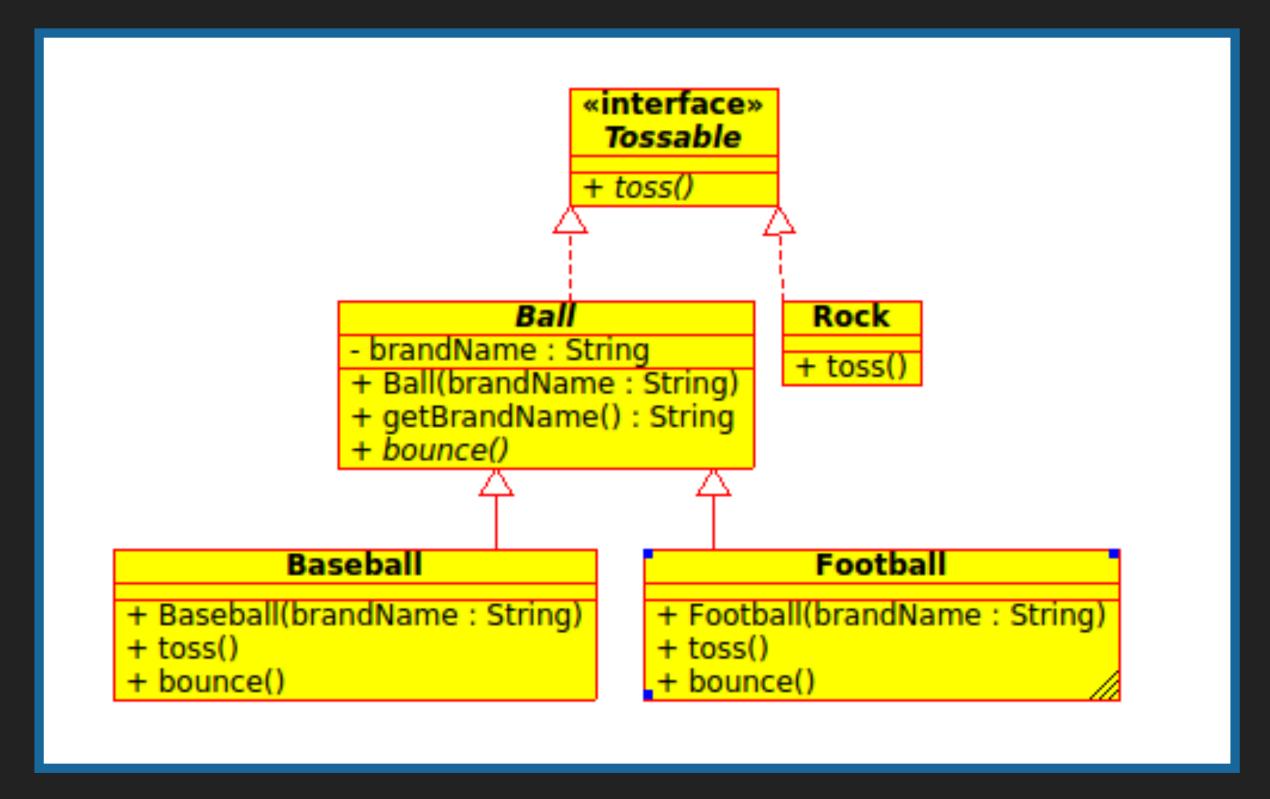
```
public class ToySheep extends LoudToy
   public ToySheep()
        super(3);
    @Override
    public void makeNoise()
        System.out.println("Baaa.");
```

WHAT IS AN INTERFACE?

- Specifies the behavior of a class.
- Looks similar to a class, except the keyword interface is used instead of the keyword class.
- public interface InterfaceName {
 (Method headers...)

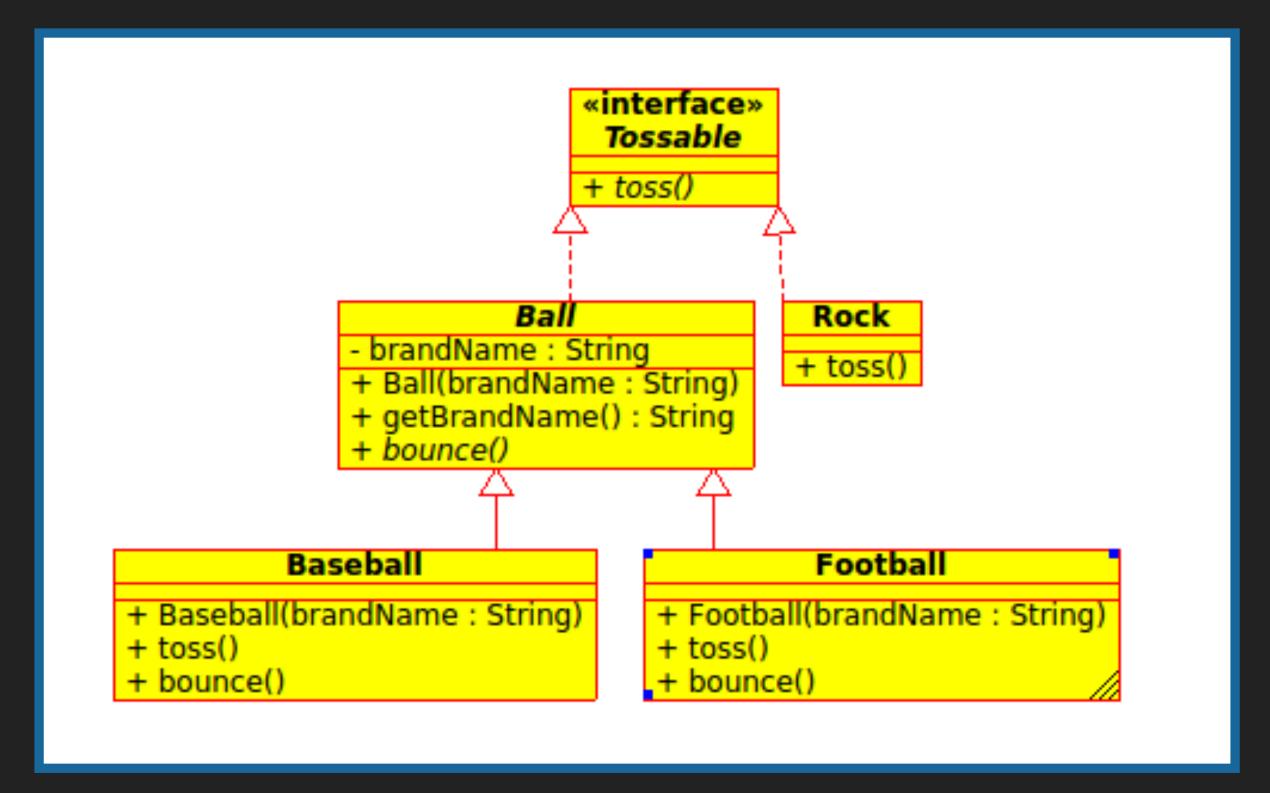
Consider this interface...

```
/ * *
   Any class that has an adjustable volume
   may implement this interface.
* /
public interface Audible
    int MAX VOLUME = 10;
    int getVolume();
    void setVolume(int volume);
```



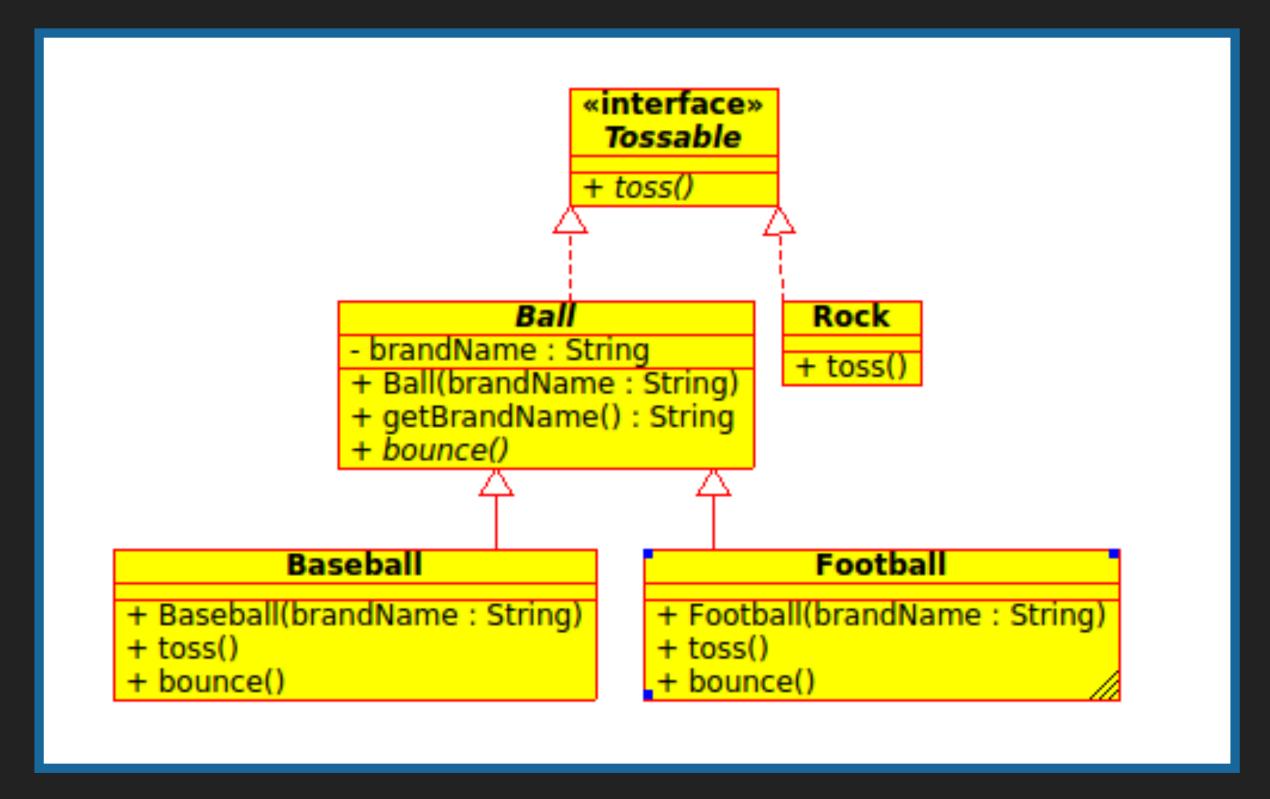
Indicate if the following line of code will compile or execute.

```
Ball ball = new Football("spalding");
```



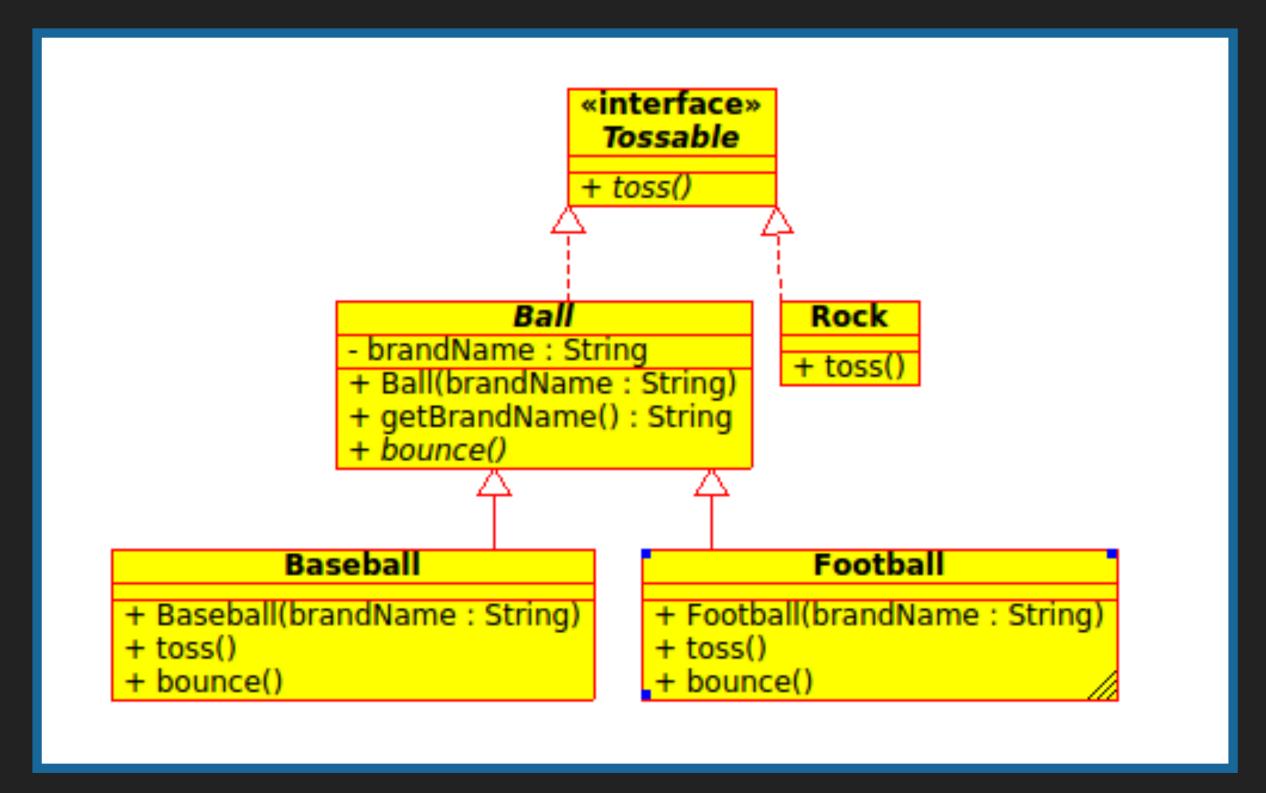
Indicate if the following line of code will compile or execute.

```
Ball ball = new Football("Spalding");
Baseball baseball = (Baseball)ball;
```



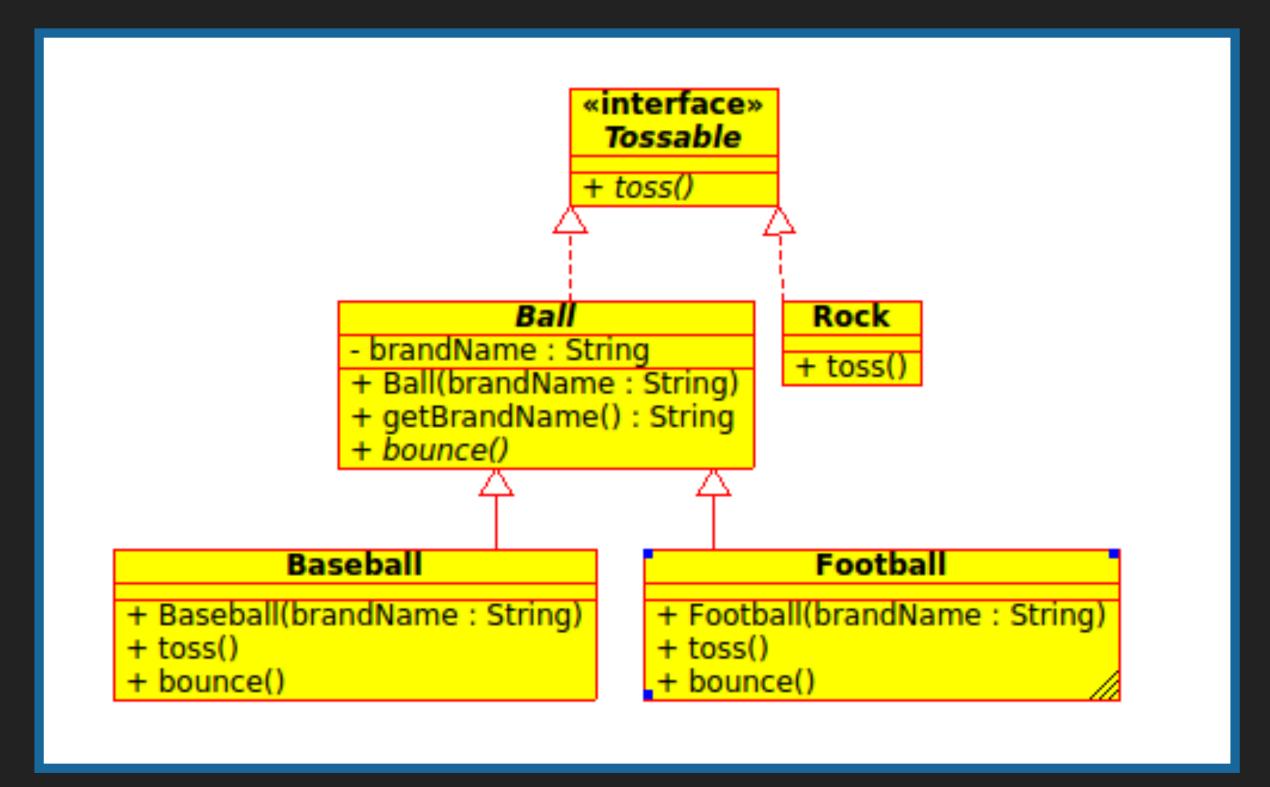
Indicate if the following line of code will compile or execute.

```
Object obj = new Baseball("spalding");
```



Indicate if the following line of code will compile or execute.

```
Object obj = new Baseball("spalding");
Tossable tossable = obj;
```



Indicate if the following line of code will compile or execute.

```
Tossable tossable = new Baseball("spalding")
Object obj = tossable;
```