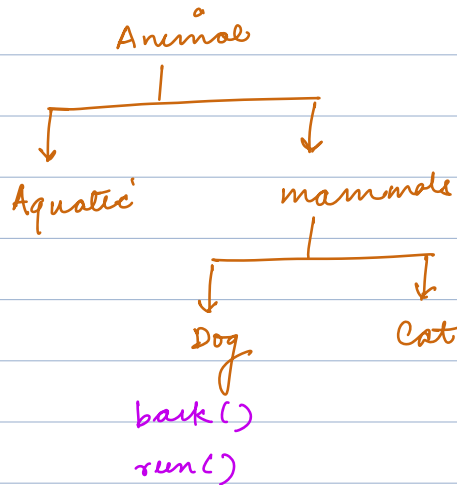


Interfaces & Abstract classes

Interfaces



→ categorize entities on the basis of logical / physical relationships.

Robotic Dog
↓
run

organise a race → run

List < ? > participants

Animal → X

Dog → X

amphibians

categorize on the basis of a behaviour

↙
Interface

interface Runner {

abstract

void run();

→ no defⁿ is required.

↑ }

class RoboticDog implements Runner {

void run() {

==

};

}

class implementing an interface has to ensure that it defines all the methods of the interface.

Stack — {
→ array
→ linkedlist
→ Queue.

push() : inserting element
pop() : remove last inserted ele.
top() : top-most.

interface Stack {

void push(elem);
void pop();
int top();

}

by default
public

Abstraction

class ArrayStack implements Stack {

push() {

=

}

⋮

}

default / static

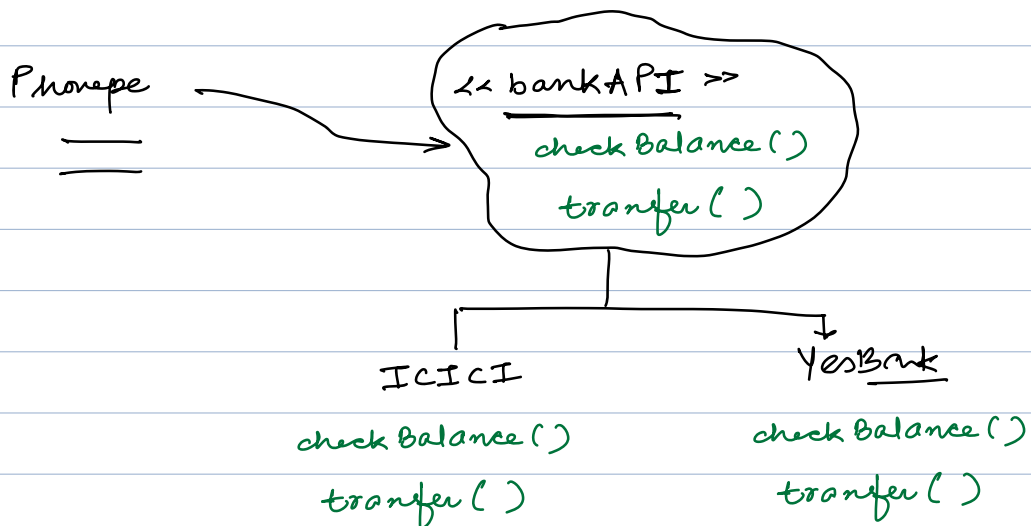
java 8 +

public static final
↓
constant

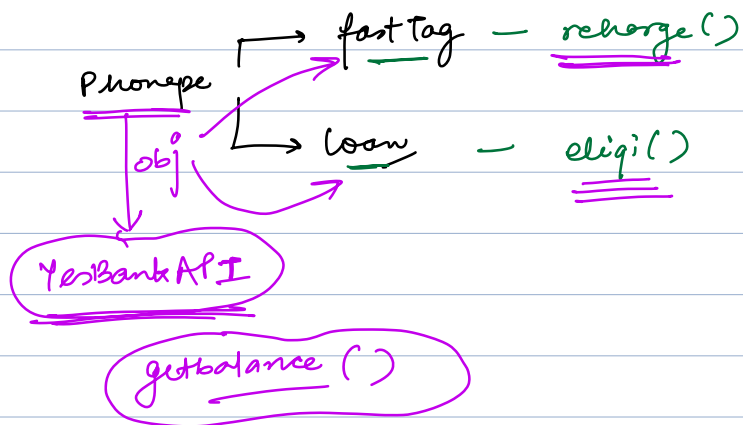
Phonepe ← YesBank
↓
get balance ()
transferMoney ()

ICICI
checkBalance ()
money transfer ()

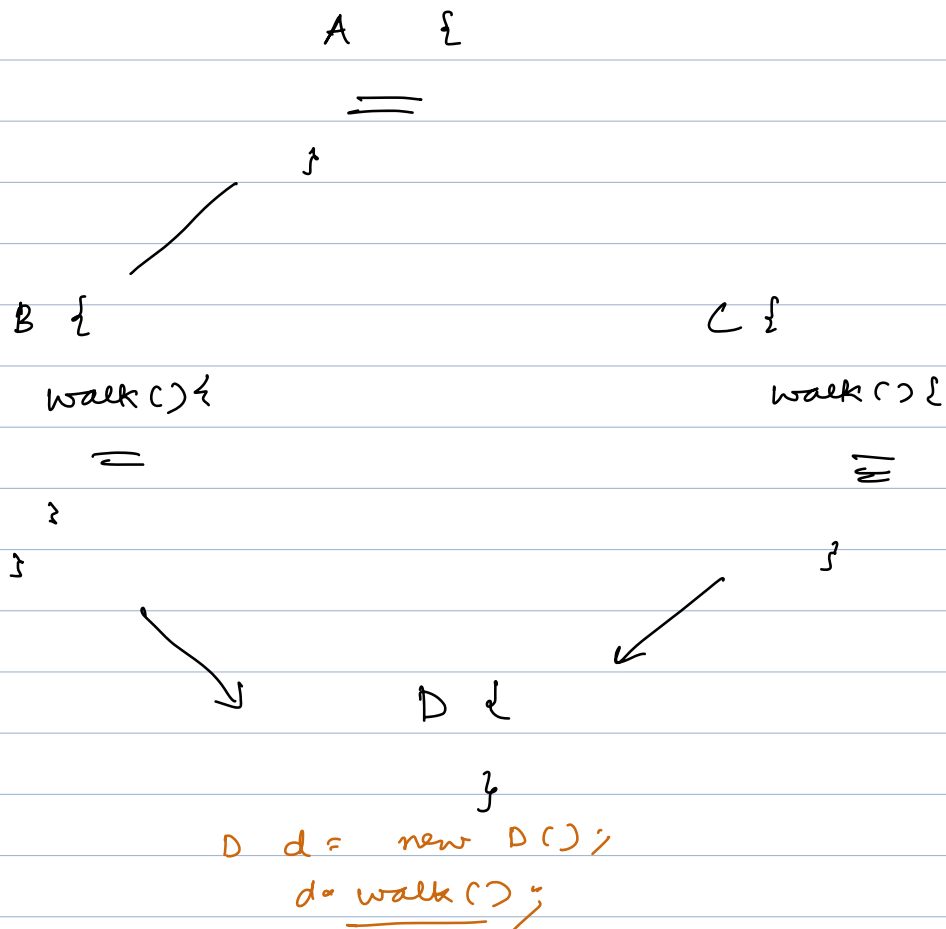
RBI
↳ UPI provider

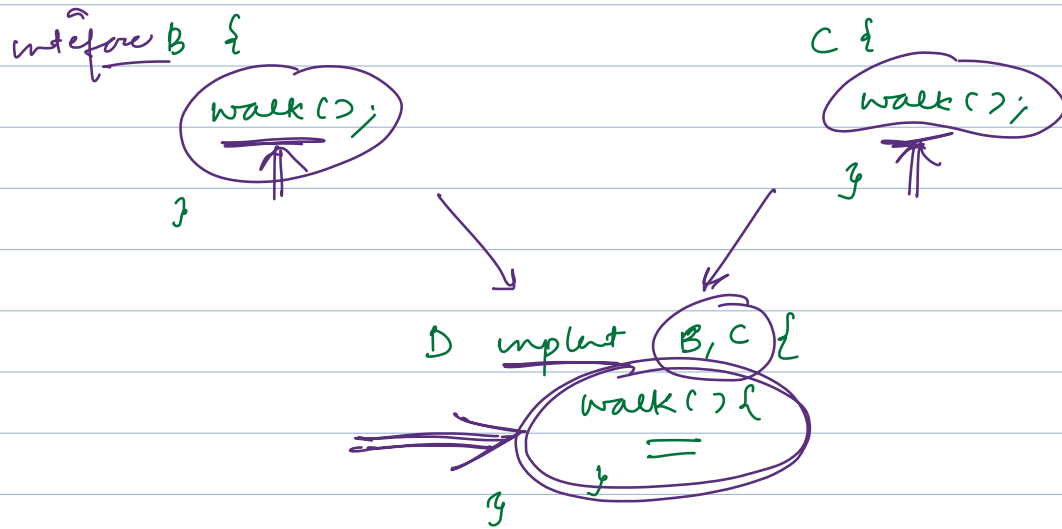


"code to interfaces not
implementation"



A class can implement multiple interfaces.

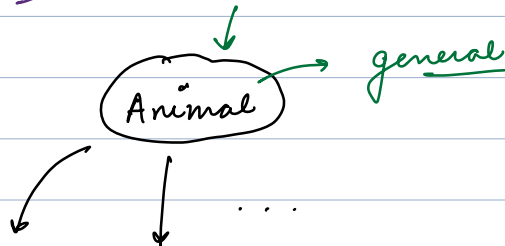




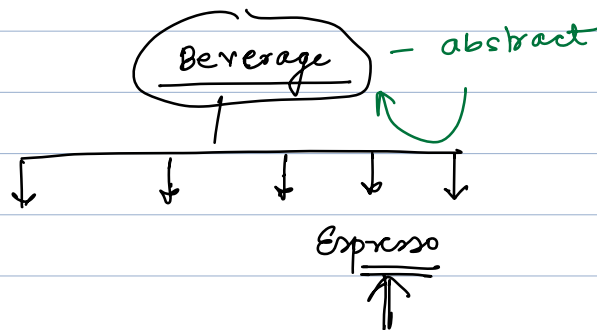
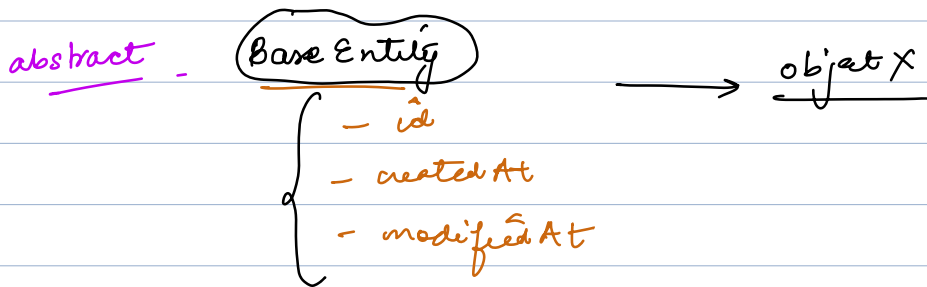
10:30 pm

Abstract classes

↓
vague
overview



① Restriction of creation of objects.



②

Abstract

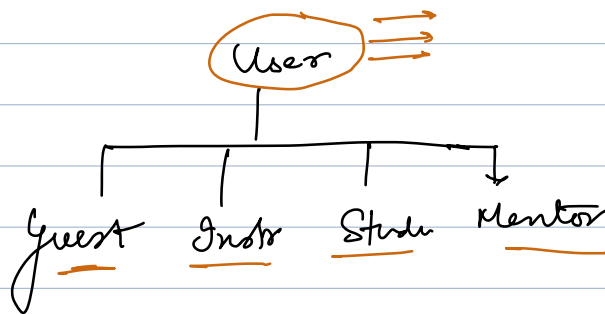
- normal methods/ fields.

- abstract methods

↓
no defⁿ, only declarations.

abstract class → X might not have
abstract method -

if there is abstract method, class has to
be abstract.



— abstract methods .

abstract Animal {
 abstract void makeSound();
}

X { Interfaces → fields X

Final

Final Variable
Can't Re-assign

Final Class
Can't Inherit
SCALER
Topics

Final Method
Can't Override

String — final

final class — {

final int x;

final void y() {
}

}

HW: (I) read the article
(II) OOPS (1, 2, 3, 4)

