

1) When to use Interface and when to abstract class.

Develop a story and write codes to explain

Am: Let's developing an online payment system that handles multiple payment methods such as credit card, paypal and upi.

\* All payment method must support pay (amount). this is common action. but how its implemented varies.

\* Some payment methods can optionally support refund. but not at all that's an optional behaviour.

Design approach:

(i) Use and interface Refundable for payment that can be refunded. its not application to all pay

(ii) we use an abstract application to all P

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```

code 1 Interface refundable {
    void refund (double amount)
}

```

```

3 abstract class creditpayment {

```

```

    String cardNumber;
    credit card payment (String cardNumber) {

```

```

        this.cardNumber = cardNumber;
    }

```

```

    void validate card () {

```

```

        System.out.println ("validating card " + cardNumber)
    }

```

```

3 abstract void pay (double amount) {

```

```

3 class virtualcard payment (String card number) {

```

```

    super (card number);

```

```

    public void pay (double amount) {

```

```

        validate card ();

```

```

        System.out.println ("paid + amount + " using ")
    }

```

```

3 class paypalpayment implements refundable {

```

```

    public void pay (double amount) {

```

```

        System.out.println ("paid $ + amount");
    }

```

```

} public void refund (double amount) {

```

```

    System.out.println ("Refunded $ + amount + " via
    paypal")
}

```

12) Is it true that involving method in an interface is slower than abstract class method?

Ans: No, it is no longer meaningfully true in modern java (post java 8). Interface method calls were slightly slower in early JVMs because of dynamic dispatch but in modern JVM this difference is negligible.

~~3) Make~~  
13) Make a table to summarize the difference between abstract class and interface.

Interface	Abstract class
1) Define a contract for behaviour	1) Provide class with sh code
2) Can implement multiple interface	2) Only one abstract class can be extended
3) Can not have constructor	3) can have constructor
4) Only public static final (constant)	4) can have instance variable