

Problem Set

1. Create an interface `Animal` with a method `sound()`. Create two classes `Dog` and `Cat` that implement the `Animal` interface and provide specific implementations for the `sound()` method. In the `main()` method, create objects of `Dog` and `Cat` and call their `sound()` methods.
2. Define an interface `Shape` with a method `draw()`. Create two classes `Circle` and `Rectangle` that implement `Shape` and provide their own versions of the `draw()` method. In the `main()` method, create objects of both `Circle` and `Rectangle` and call `draw()`.
3. Create an interface `MathConstants` with a constant `PI` (3.14). Create a class `Circle` that implements `MathConstants` and calculates the area of a circle using the `PI` constant. Demonstrate its usage in the `main()` method.
4. Define an interface `Printer` with a default method `connect()` that prints "Printer connected". Create a class `LaserPrinter` that implements `Printer` and provides an implementation for `print()`. Demonstrate the use of the default method in the `main()` method.
5. Create an interface `Vehicle` with an abstract method `start()` and a default method `service()` that prints "Service required". Implement this interface in the `Car` class, where `start()` is implemented. In the `main()` method, call both `start()` and `service()`.
6. Create two interfaces `Playable` and `Recordable`, each with a method `play()` and `record()`. Create a class `MediaPlayer` that implements both interfaces and provides specific implementations for both methods. Demonstrate how one class can implement multiple interfaces in Java.
7. Create an interface `Animal` with a method `eat()`. Then, create another interface `Pet` that extends `Animal` and adds a method `play()`. Create a class `Dog` that implements `Pet` and provides implementations for both `eat()` and `play()`. Demonstrate interface inheritance in the `main()` method.
8. Create an interface `Calculator` with a static method `add(int a, int b)` that returns the sum of two integers. In the `main()` method, call the static method directly from the interface without creating an object.
9. Define an interface `Payment` with a method `processPayment()`. Create two classes `CreditCardPayment` and `PayPalPayment` that implement `Payment` and provide specific implementations of `processPayment()`. Demonstrate polymorphism by creating a `Payment` reference that can point to both `CreditCardPayment` and `PayPalPayment` objects.
10. Create two interfaces `Printer` and `Scanner`, both with a method `connect()`. Create a class `AllInOnePrinter` that implements both `Printer` and `Scanner` and resolves the method name conflict by providing a single implementation of `connect()`. Demonstrate the method resolution in the `main()` method.

11. Create two interfaces InterfaceA and InterfaceB, both with default methods show(). Create a class ClassC that implements both interfaces and overrides the show() method to resolve the conflict. Demonstrate this in the main() method.
12. Create an interface Appliance with a method start(). Create two classes WashingMachine and AirConditioner that implement Appliance. Write an operateAppliance() method that takes an Appliance object and calls its start() method. Use polymorphism to pass either WashingMachine or AirConditioner objects to operateAppliance().