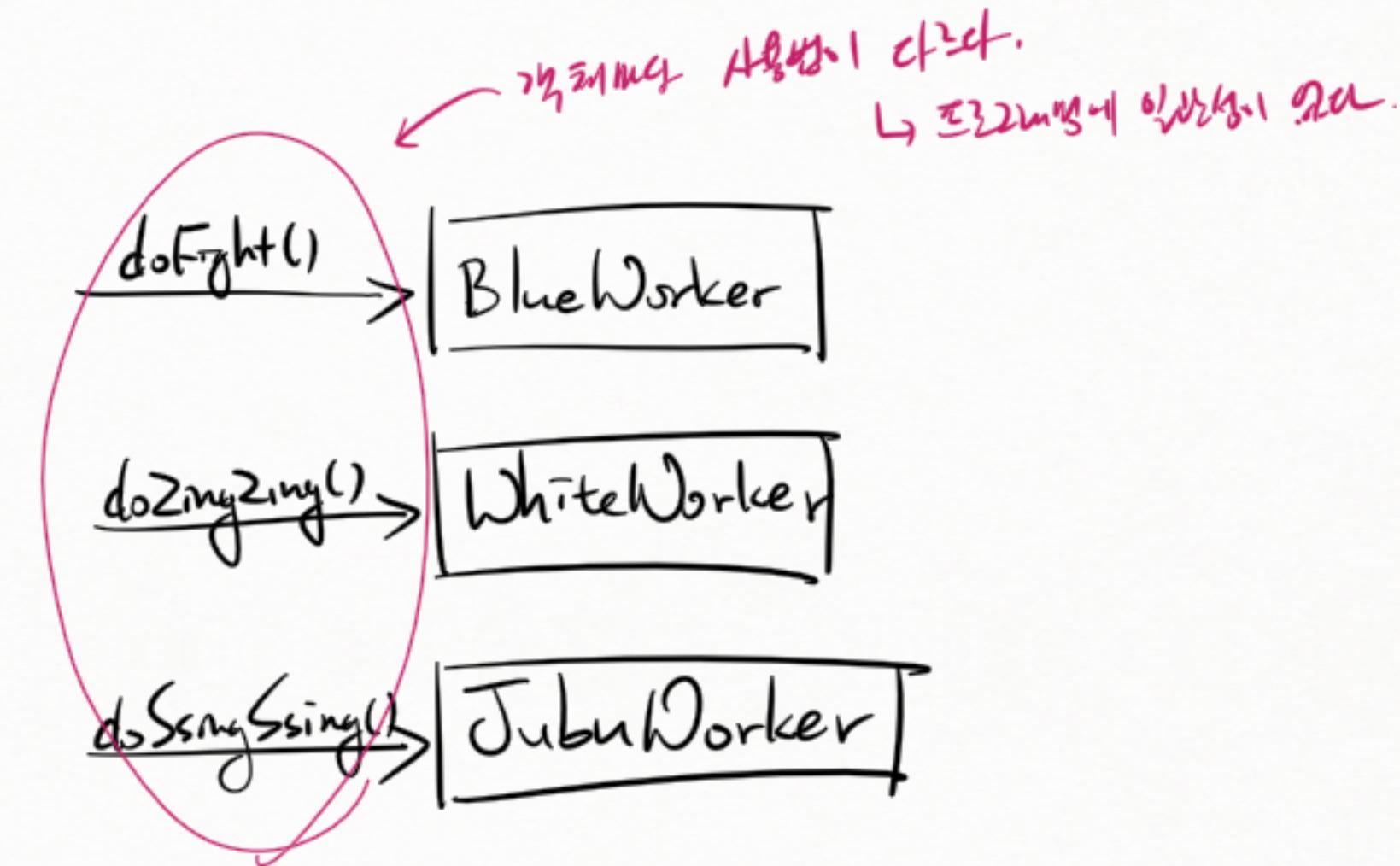
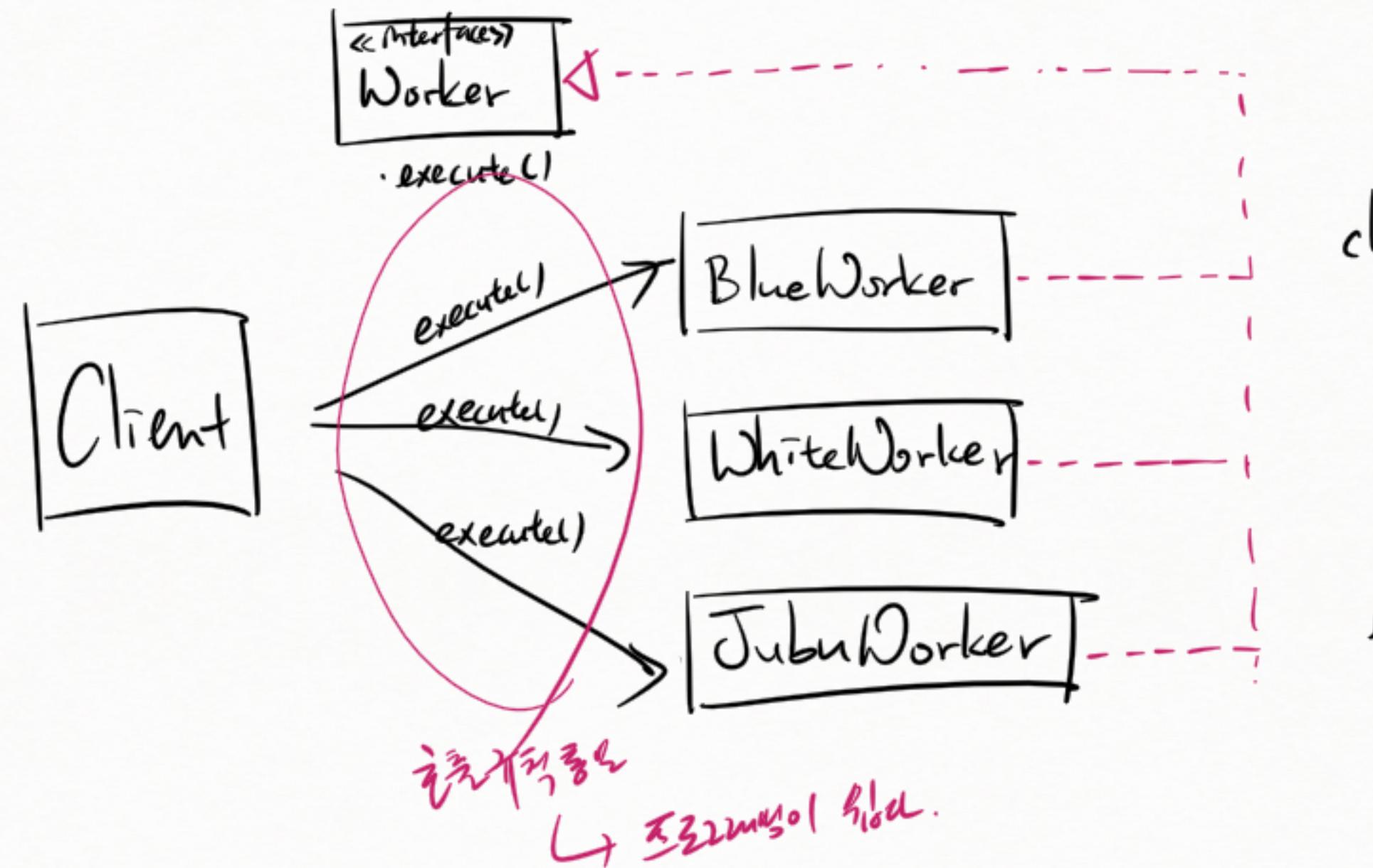


인터페이스 (Interface)

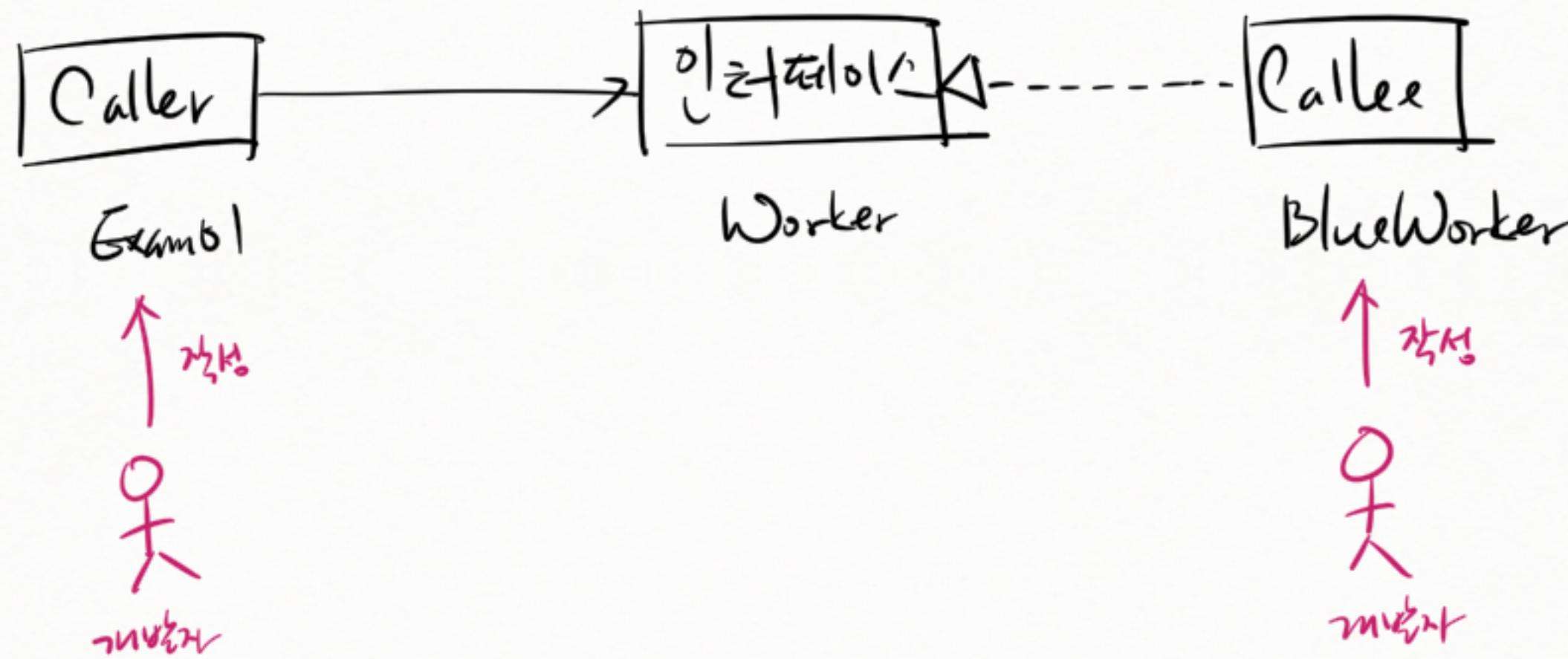
* 인터페이스 사용 전



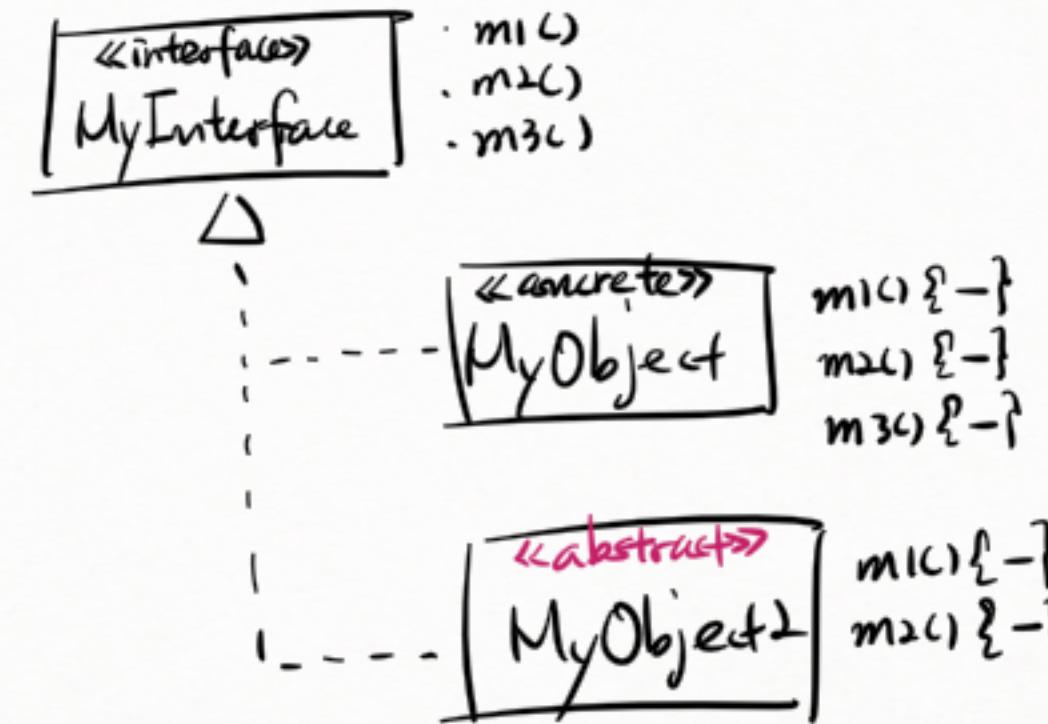
* 인터페이스 사용 흐름



* 인터페이스 와 caller / callee



* 인터페이스의 구현



MyInterface ref;

ref = new MyObject();

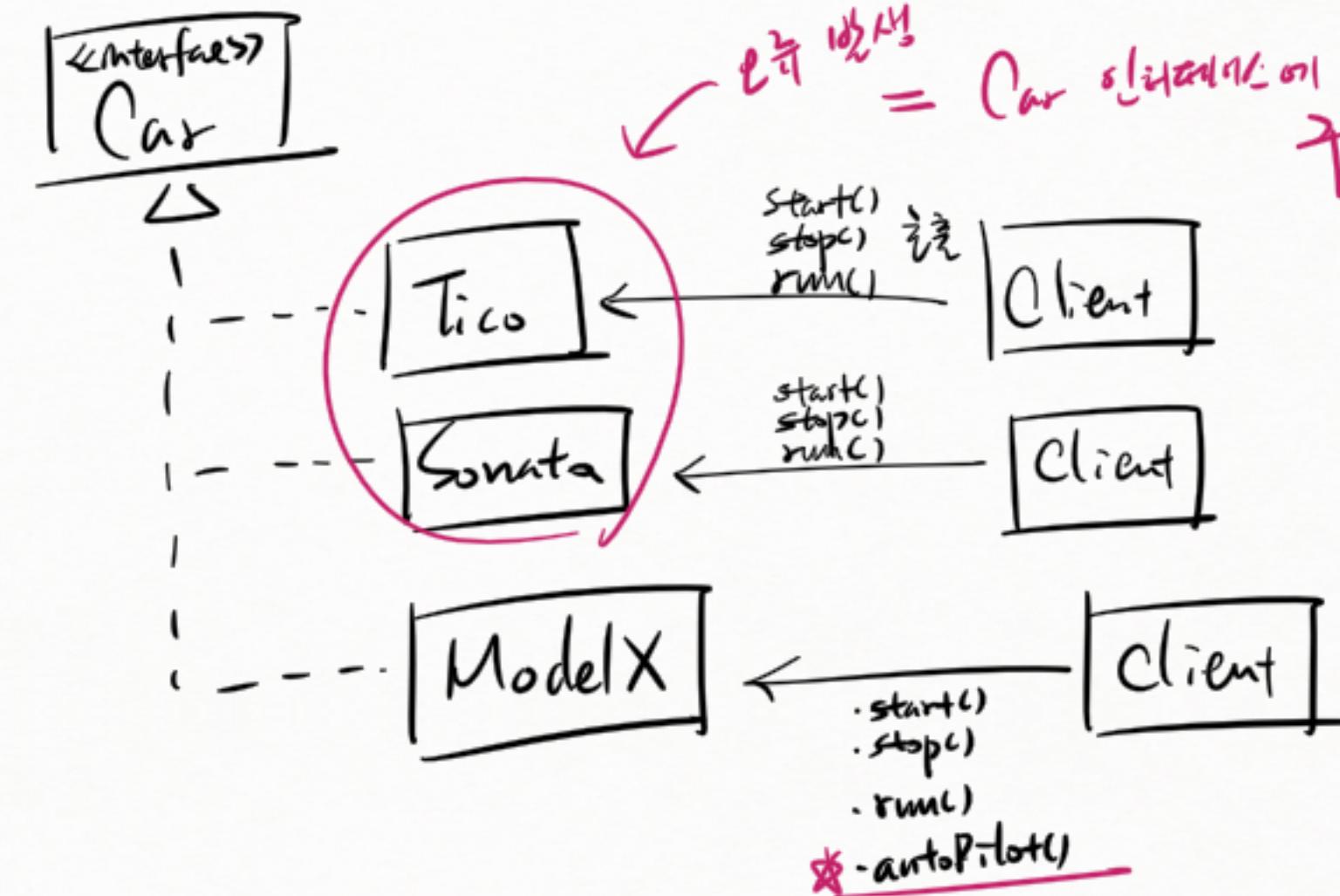


인터페이스를 구현한 클래스의
인스턴스화

* default 메서드 사용

```
interface Car {  
    - start();  
    - stop();  
    - run();  
}
```

↑
구직 추가
+ autopilot();

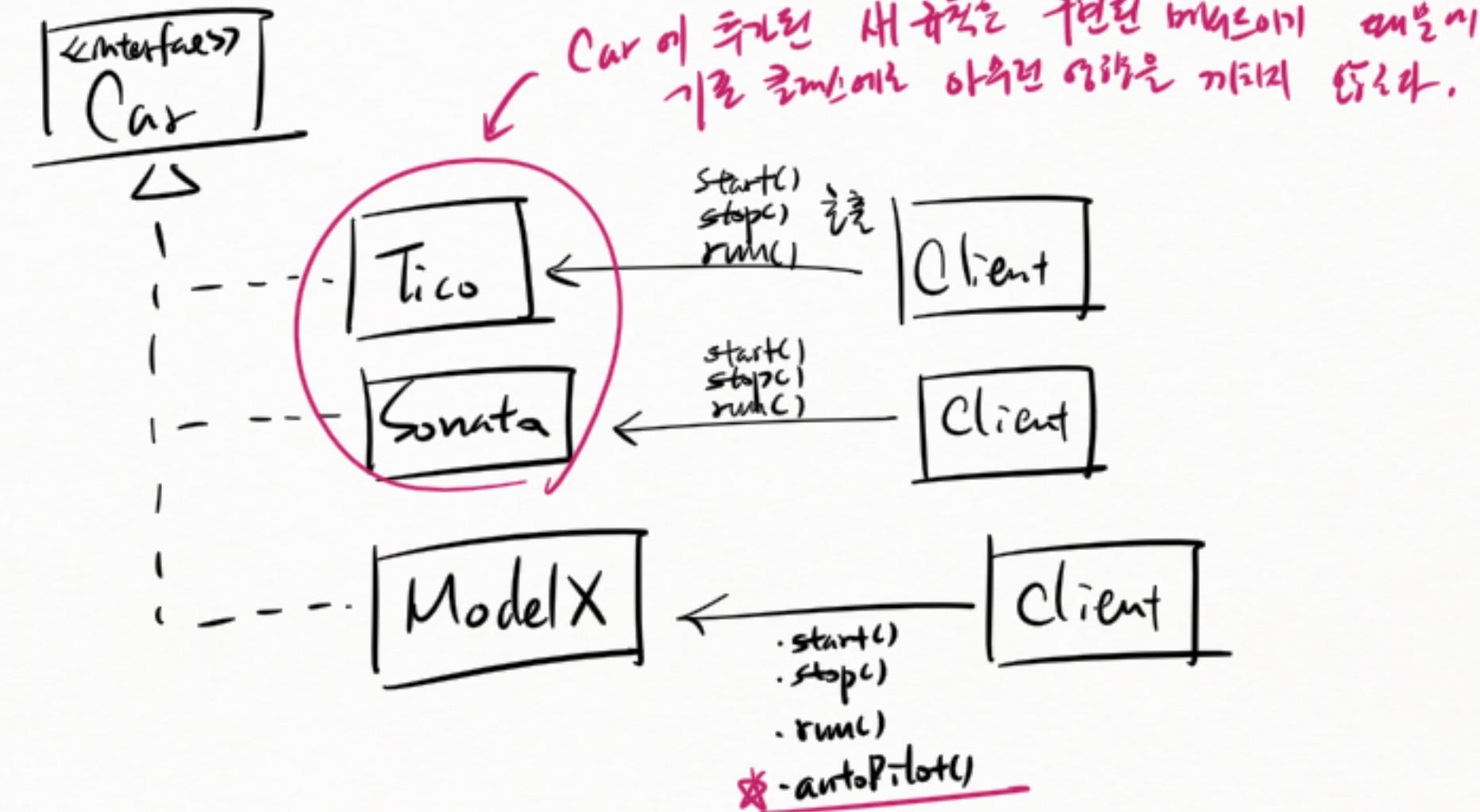


이제 티코 = Car 인터페이스에 추가된 새 기능은 구현(정의)되어 있겠지
증명이다.

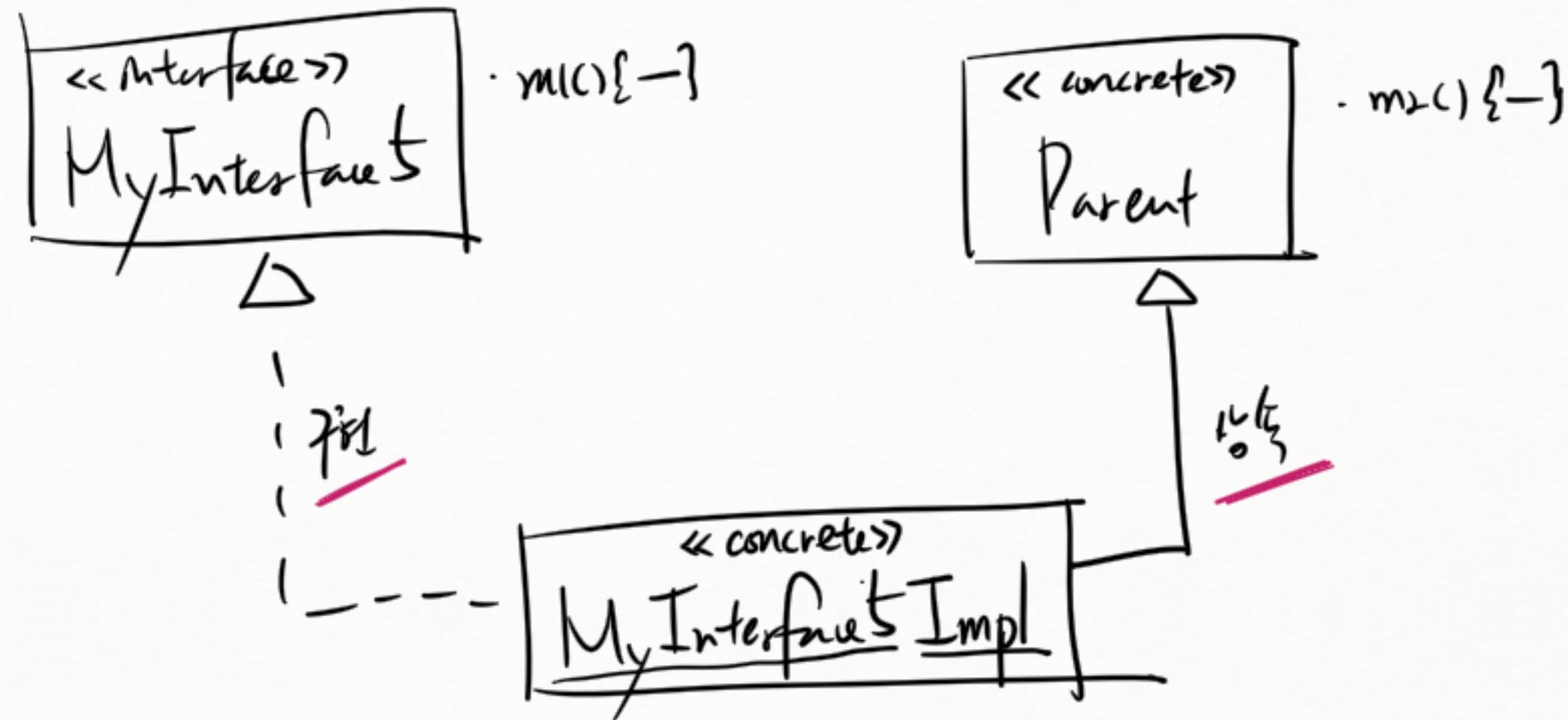
* - autopilot()

* default interface 헬퍼

```
interface Car {  
    - start();  
    - stop();  
    - run();  
}  
  
default autopilot() {}
```

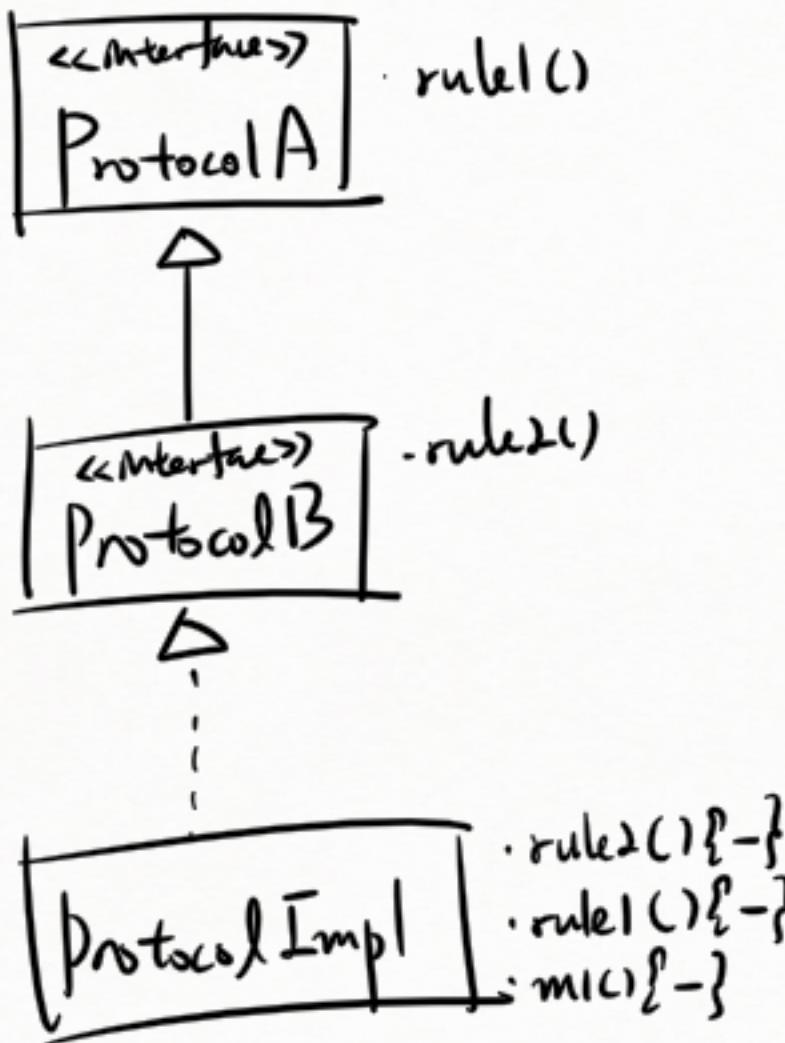


* static b1/b2



* 인터페이스 상속 구현

↳ 인터페이스를 통한 메서드 호출 방식



ProtocolImpl obj = new ProtocolImpl();

obj. m1();
obj. rule1();
obj. rule2();

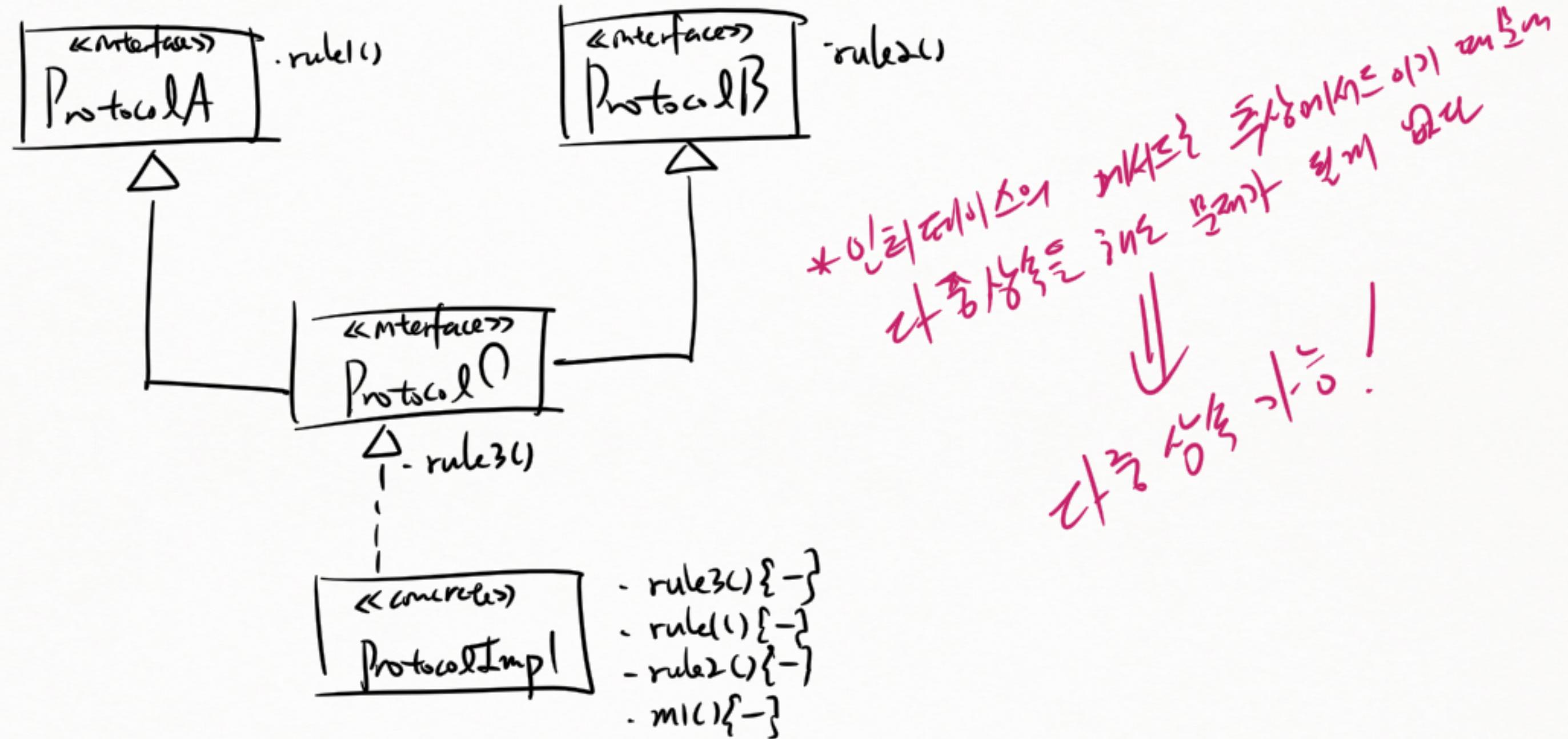
ProtocolB obj2 = obj;

~~obj2. m1();~~
~~obj2. rule2();~~
~~obj2. rule1();~~

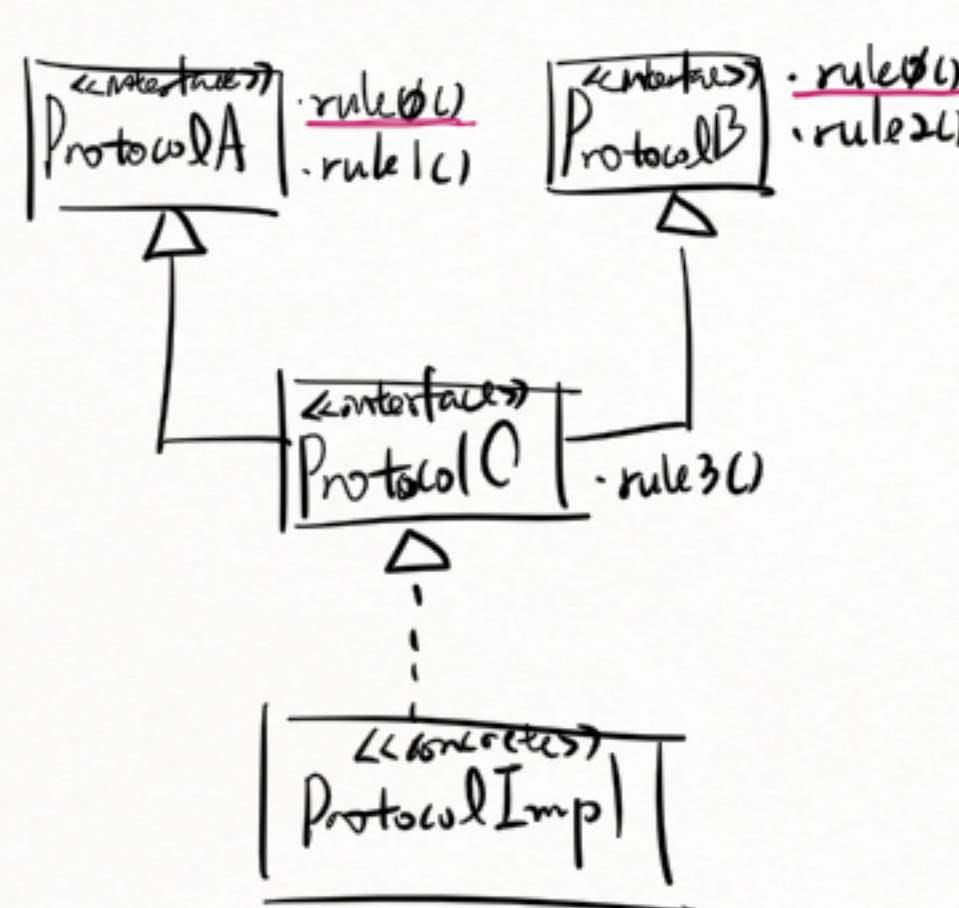
~~obj3. m1();~~
~~obj3. rule2();~~
~~obj3. rule1();~~

ProtocolA obj3 = obj;

* 인터페이스 다중 상속



* 이전에는 다음과 같은
가능한 경우

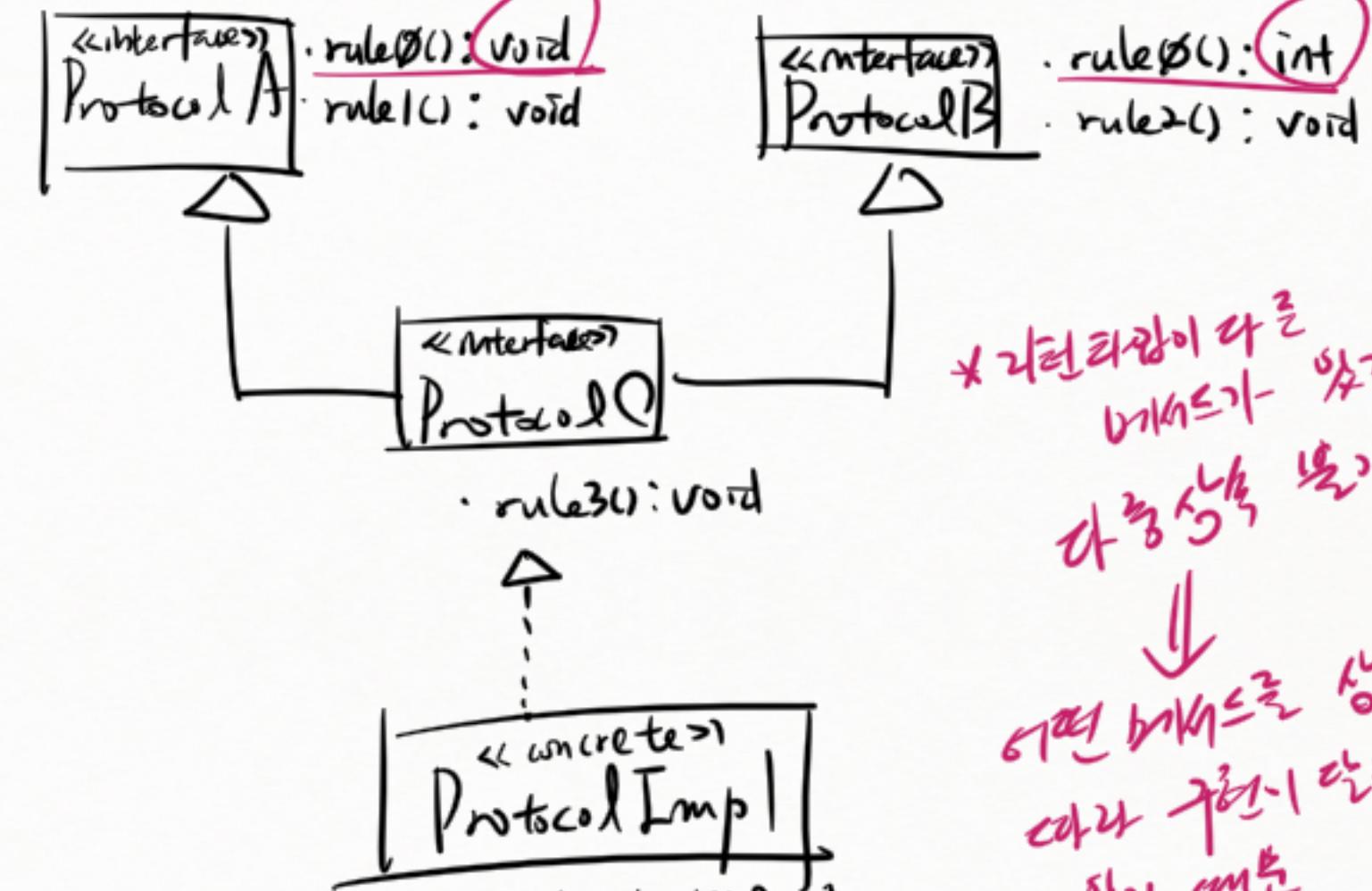


ProtocolA
rule0()
rule1()

ProtocolB
rule0()
rule2()

ProtocolC
rule3()

불가능한 경우



이전처럼 다를 수
없는 H2에 대한
부모가 다른 두
자식을 갖다.

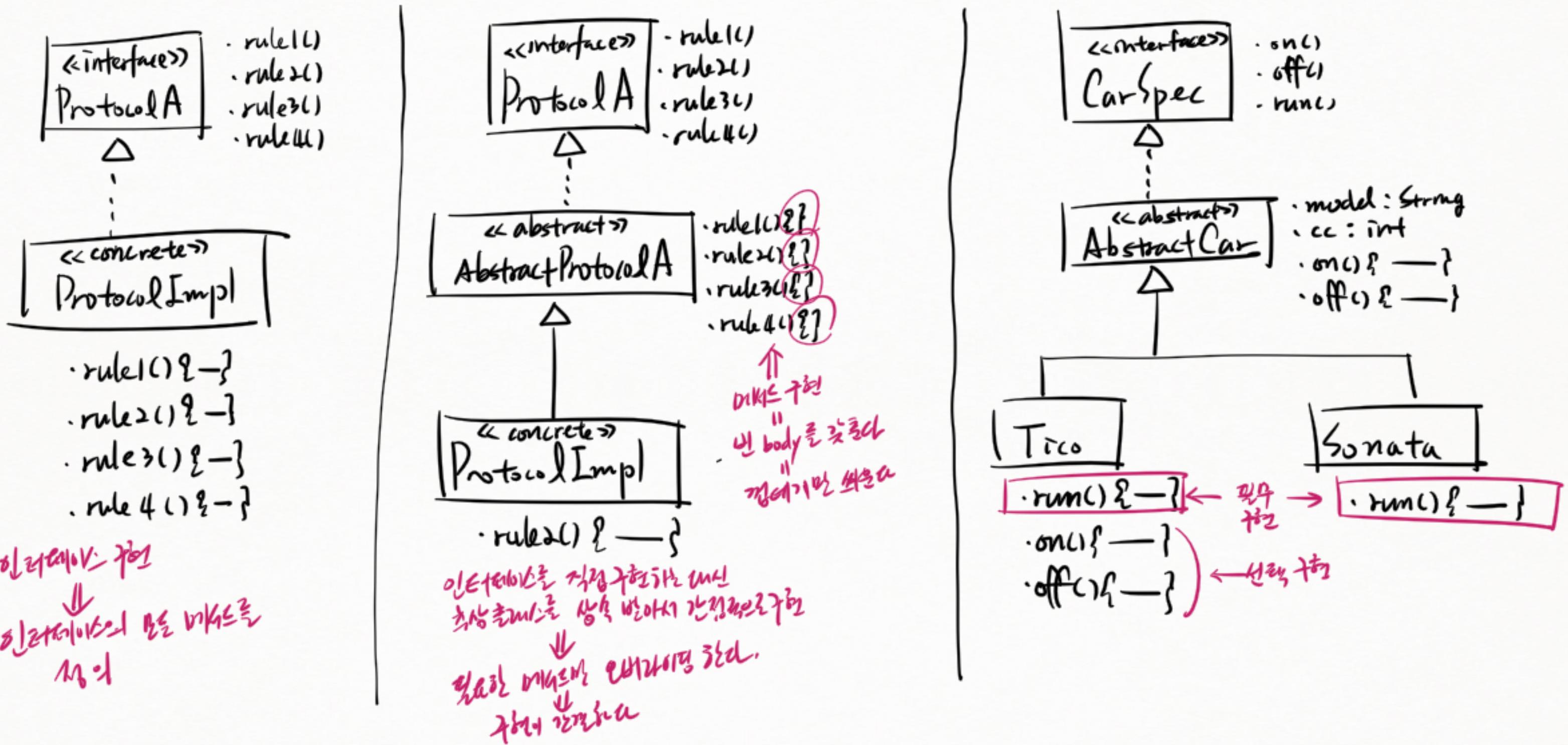
• void rule0()
• int rule0()

* 이런 이유로 다를 수
없는 부모가 있기 때문에
다른 자식을 두고
있지 않아!

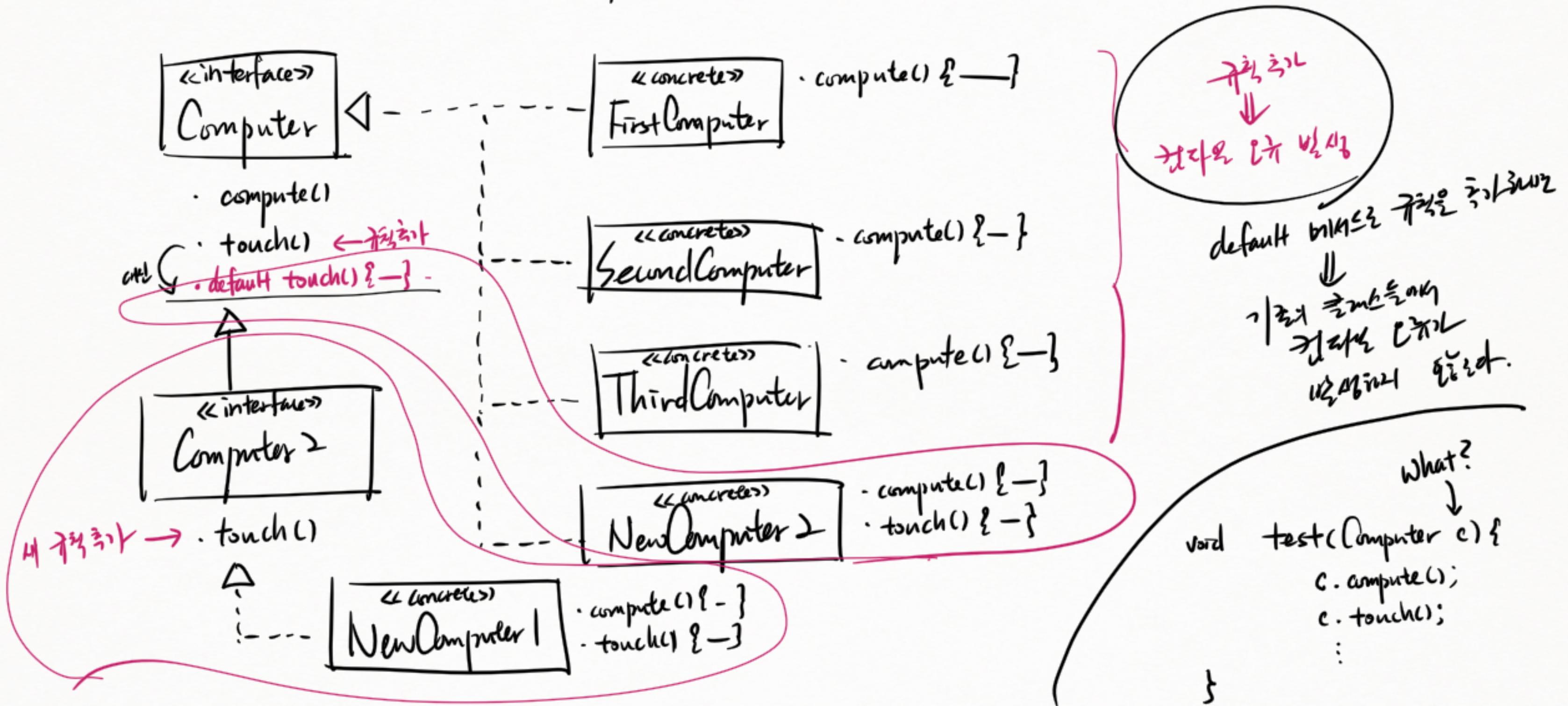
↓

여전히 부모는 상속 받는 부모
보다 자식이 더 많지
않기 때문

* 인터페이스와 추상 클래스



* 인터페이스의 default 메소드

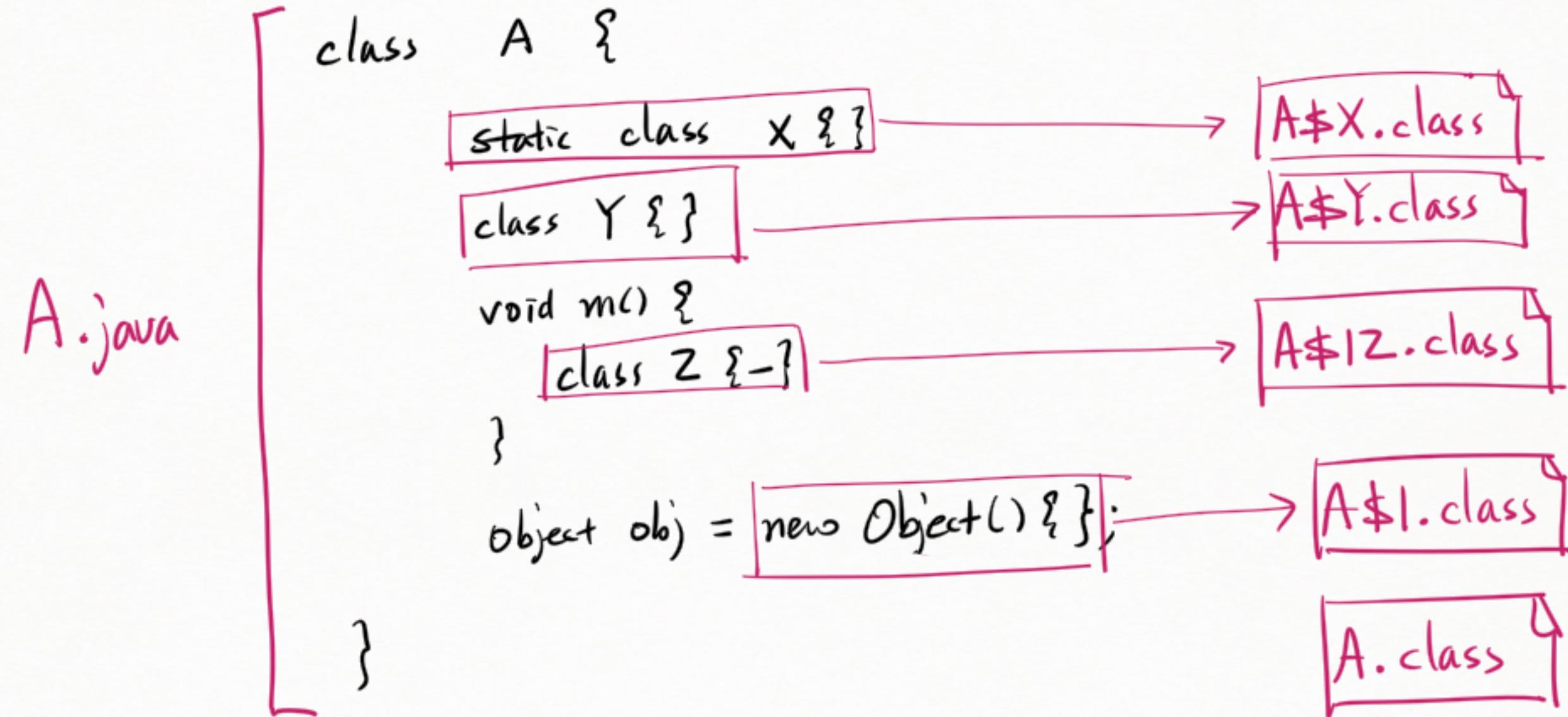


깊은
정적
클래스
(nested class)

* 중첩 클래스의 종류
nested

```
class A {  
    static class X {} } ← static nested class  
    class Y {} } ← non-static nested class  
    void m() {  
        class Z {} } ← local class  
    }  
    Object obj = new Object() {}; ← anonymous class  
}
```

* 중첩 클래스의 .class 파일



* static nested class 와 non-static nested class의 차이

class A {

 static class X { }

 class Y { }

}

Y obj = new Y();

 ↓
 new Y(this);

 ↳ Initialization
 ↳ 바깥 클래스의 객체 주소
 ↳ 초기화 코드로 사용된다

static class X {
 X() { }
}

class Y {

 A this\$0;

 Y(A arg) {

 this\$0 = arg;

 }

 ↳ 컨структор가 기본 생성자 추가

 ↳ 컨структор,

 ↳ 바깥 클래스의
 ↳ 객체 주소를 받을
 ↳ 레퍼런스를 추가.

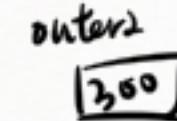
 ↳ 생성자에서
 ↳ 바깥 클래스의 인스턴스를
 ↳ 받을 수 있도록
 ↳ 파라미터를 추가

B3 outer = new B3();

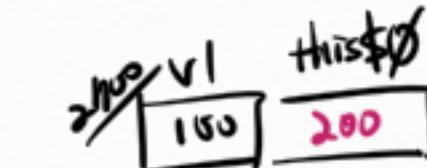
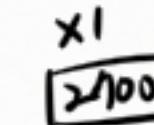


outer.v1 = 11;

B3 outer2 = new B3();



B3.X x1 = ~~outer~~.new X();



x1.test();
↑ this

B3.X x2 =

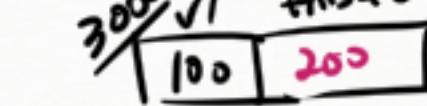


x2.test();
↑ this

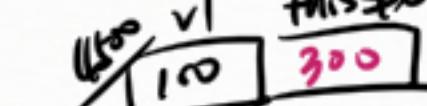
B3.X x3 =



~~outer~~.new X();



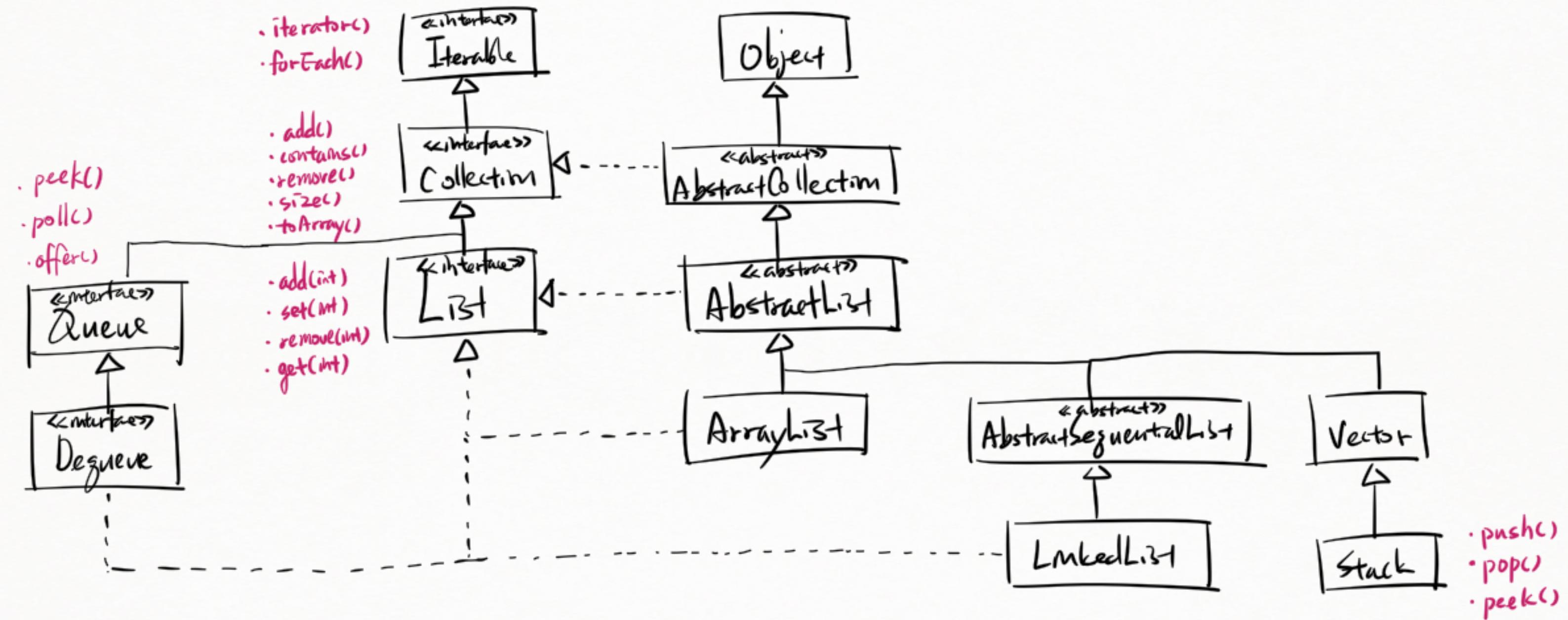
~~outer2~~.new X();



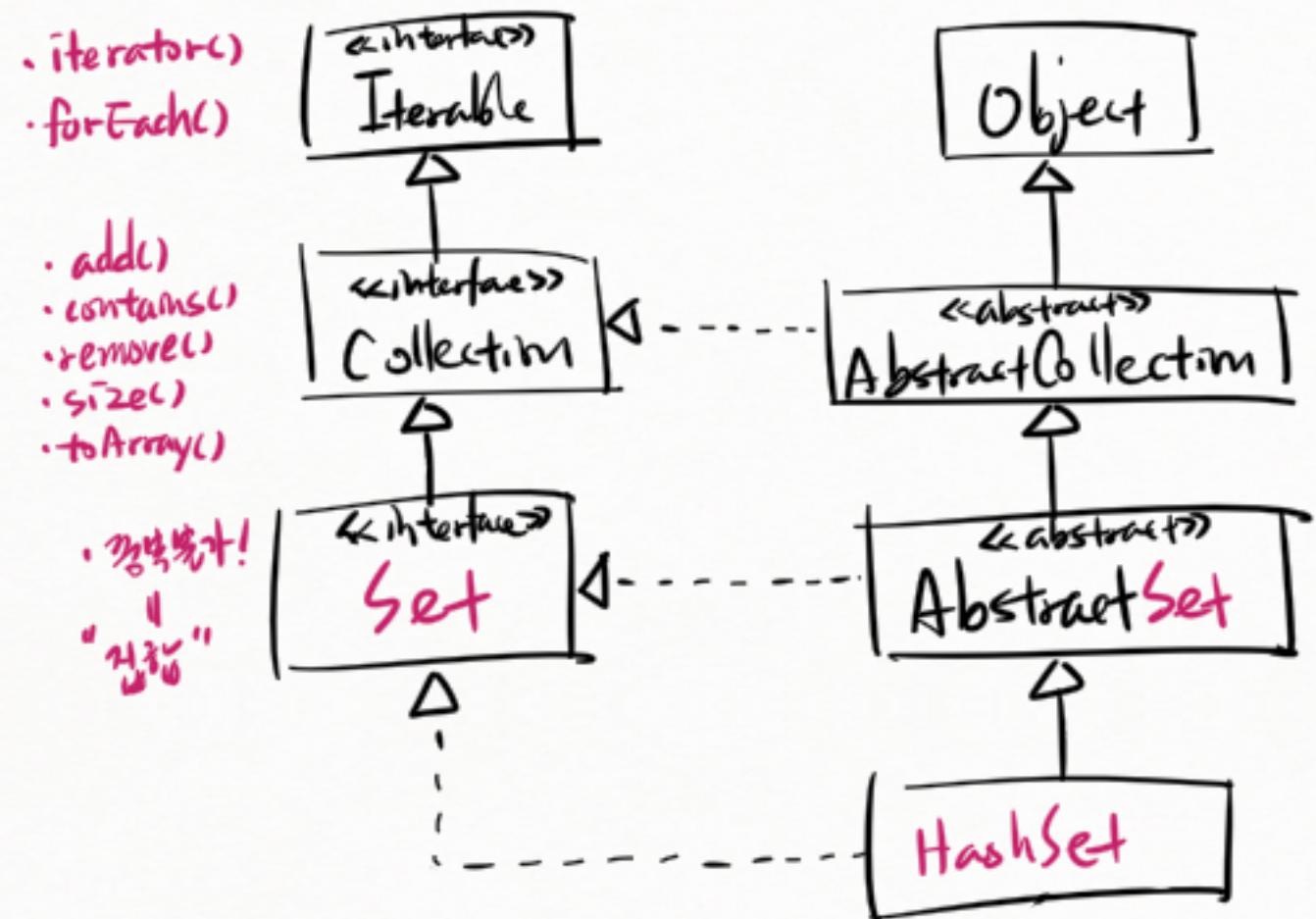
450
x3.test();

Collection API

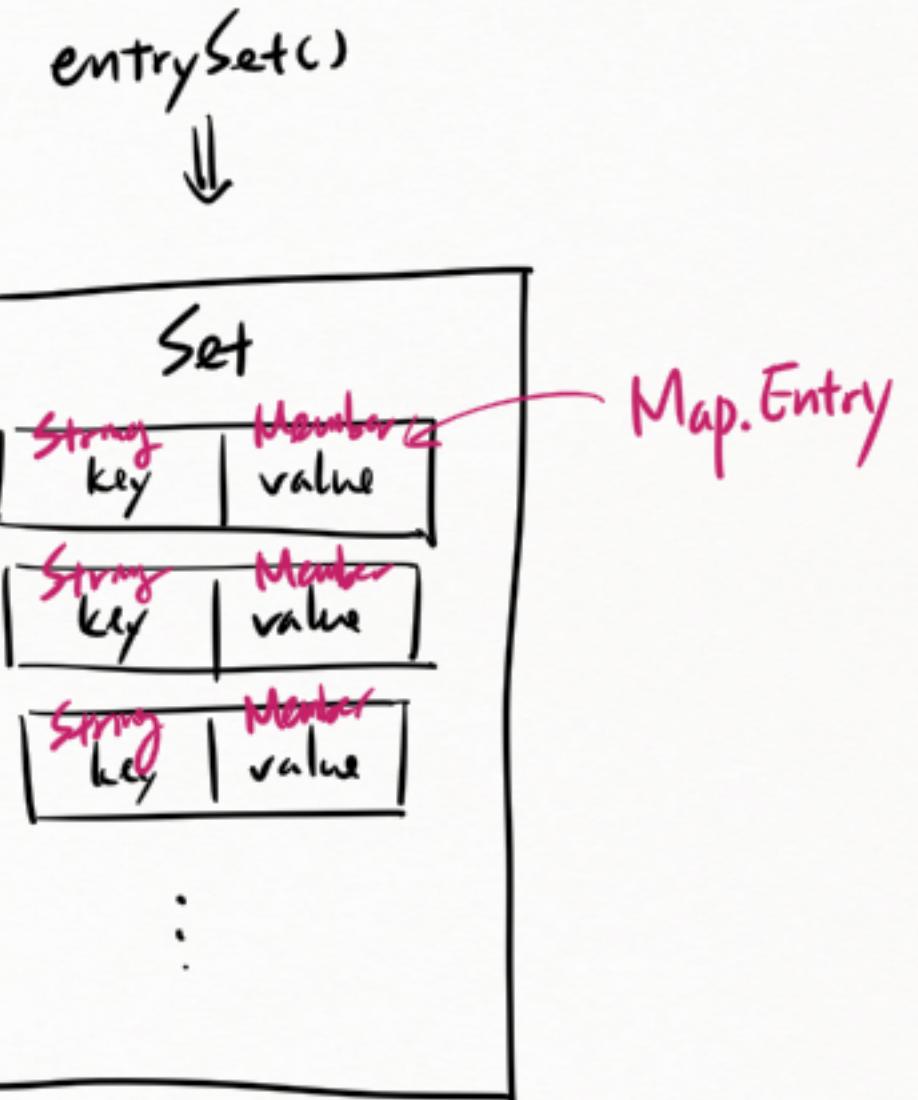
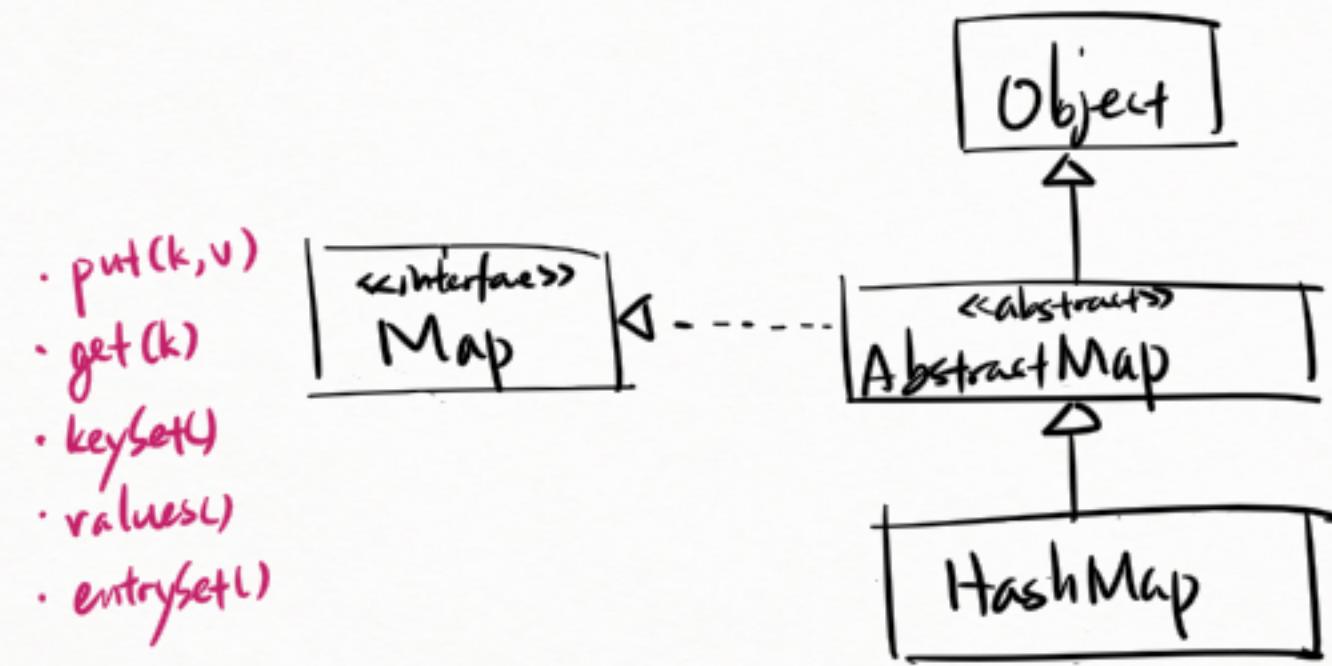
* List の構成と階層 (hierarchy)



* Set သုတေသနများ ရှိခိုင်း (hierarchy)

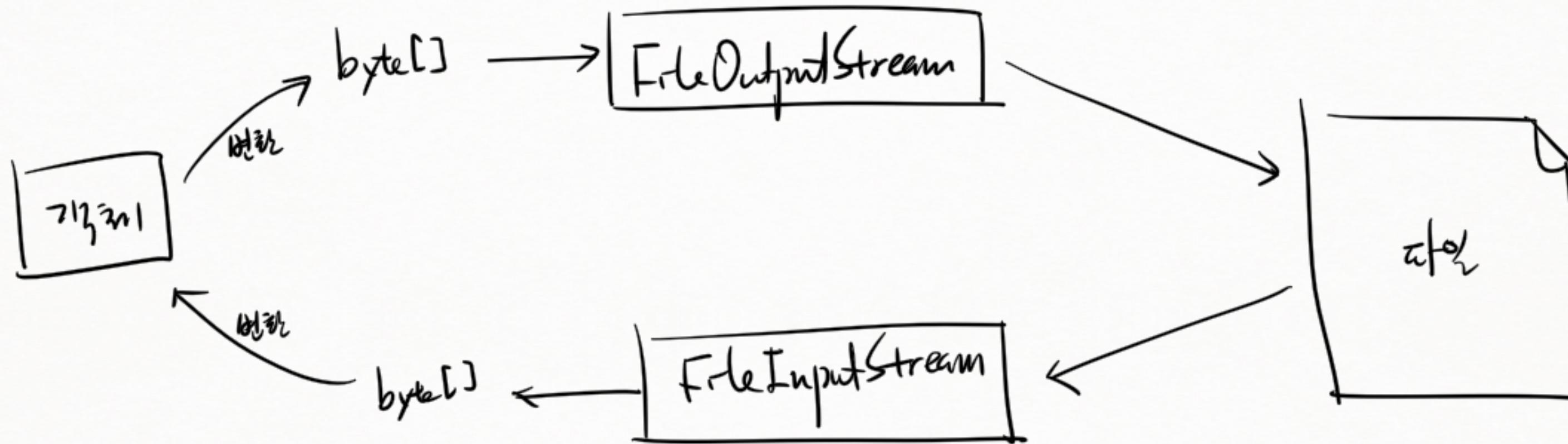


* Map の構成と階層構造 (hierarchy)



File I/O API

* FileOutputStream / FileInputStream



Networking

Client / Server

