

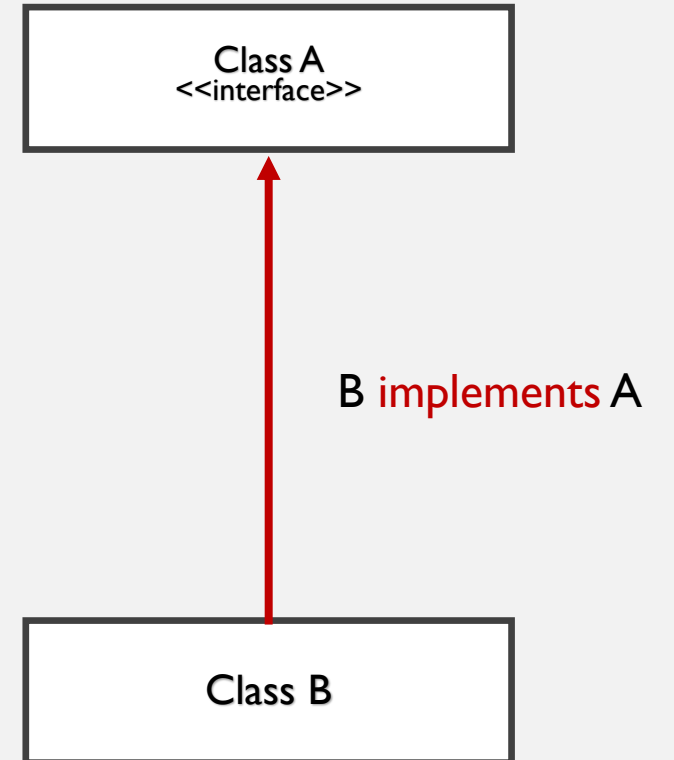
LAB07 – ABSTRACT CLASSES AND INTERFACES

Teaching Assistant: **Ioan Solovastriu**

OOP Lecturer: **Marius Joldos**

INTERFACES

- **Definition**
- An interface is a **contract** that specifies the methods which needs to be implemented by the class implementing the interface.
- Interface is like a **template**.
- The interface in Java is a mechanism to achieve **abstraction**.
- **How to use interfaces in Java?**
- The keyword in Java is **implements**.



INTERFACES

- It **cannot be instantiated** by itself.
- Has only **constant** fields
- **Declare methods**, not implement them
- Since **Java 8**, we can have default and static methods in an interface.
- Since **Java 9**, we can have private methods in an interface.

It is used to achieve abstraction.

1

By interface, we can support the functionality of multiple inheritance.

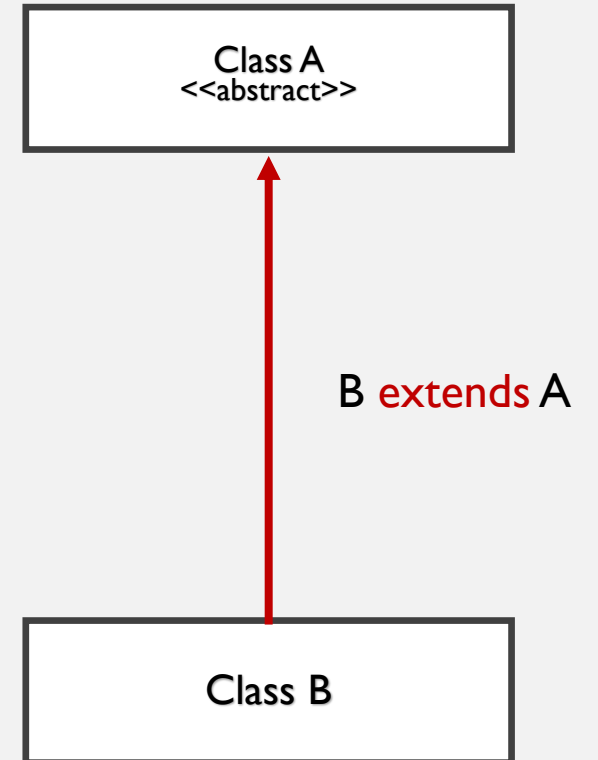
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It can be used to achieve loose coupling.

3

ABSTRACT CLASS

- **Definition**
- An abstract class is a generic class.
- Abstract classes are similar with both a **normal class** and an **interface**.
- It must have at least an **abstract method**.
- **How to use abstract in Java?**
- The keyword in Java is **extends**.



ABSTRACT CLASS

Rules for Java Abstract class



1

An abstract class must be declared with an abstract keyword.

2

It can have abstract and non-abstract methods.

3

It cannot be instantiated.

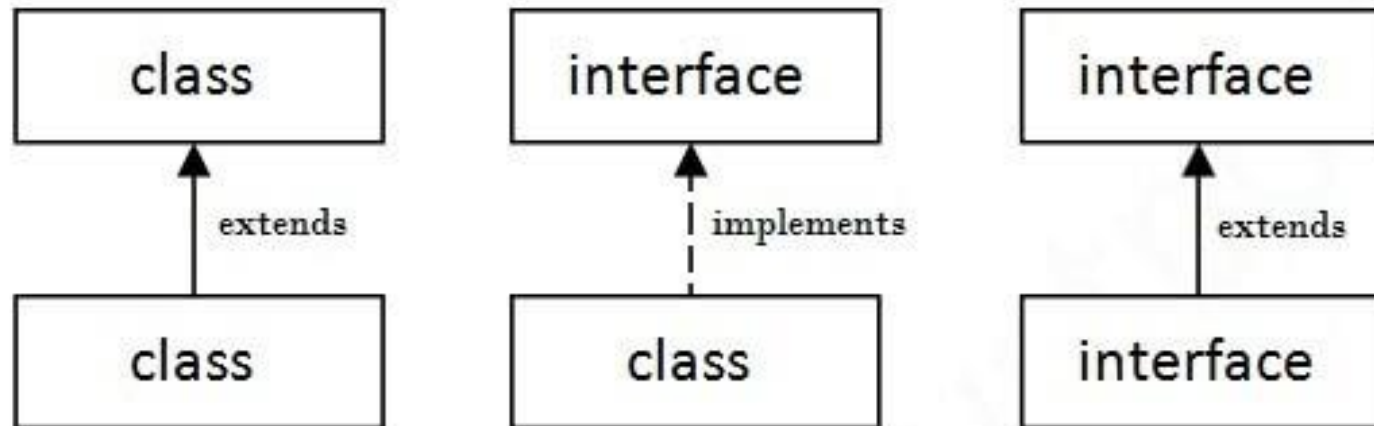
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It can have final methods

5

It can have constructors and static methods also.

INHERITANCE



INHERITANCE VS ABSTRACT

	Interface	Abstract Class
Constructors	✗	✓
Static Fields	✓	✓
Non-static Fields	✗	✓
Final Fields	✓	✓
Non-final Fields	✗	✓
Private Fields & Methods	✗	✓
Protected Fields & Methods	✗	✓
Public Fields & Methods	✓	✓
Abstract methods	✓	✓
Static Methods	✓	✓
Final Methods	✗	✓
Non-final Methods	✓	✓
Default Methods	✓	✗

QUESTIONS

