## ABAP接口与事件

interface output. 接口的定义 data hello(30) type c . methods write. endinterface.

class superclass definition.
public section.
interfaces output.接口在类中实现(只能在public)
events evt exporting value(p1) type i.
methods m1.
events return.申明事件,可以在类和接口中
methods accumulate.
class-data num type i.申明静态变量
data a1 type i value 7.
endclass.

class superclass implementation.类方法实现 method output~write.在类中实现接口方法 output~hello = 'hello, sap is coming!'. write:/ 'hello,sap!'. write:/ output~hello. endmethod.

method m1. raise event evt exporting p1 = a1. endmethod.

method accumulate.
data: res type i.
num = num + 1.
res = num mod 10.
if res = 0.
raise event return.触发事件return endif.
endmethod.

## endclass.

class handler definition.
public section.
methods handler\_execute for event return of superclass.

class handler implementation.
method handler\_execute.
write:/ 'the persent number is', superclass=>num.
endmethod.
endclass.

data handler\_obj type ref to handler.

data: class\_obj type ref to superclass,引用类 intf\_obj type ref to output,引用接口 intf\_table type table of ref to output.引用接口创建内表 start-of-selection. create object: class\_obj, handler\_obj.创建类的实例 call method class\_obj->output~write.通过类的实例调用接口的方法 loop at intf\_table into intf\_obj.通过接口引用调用接口方法 write:/ sy-index. call method intf\_obj->write. endloop.

set handler handler\_obj->handler\_execute for all instances.注册事件 do 50 times. call method class\_obj->accumulate.循环调用,满足条件时触发事件return enddo.

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## 接口与抽象类的区别:

- 1,抽象类拥有抽象成员,也可以拥有非抽象成员,接口全部是抽象成员
- 2,抽象类成员可以是私有的,接口一般都是公有的
- 3,接口中不能含有构造方法,静态成员和常量

接口没有自己的实例,方法的实现要通过具体的类进行,一个接口可以被任意个类实现。在类的定义中,接口只能申明为公有,接口中所有的组件被添加为该类的公有组件。接口方法的调用可以通过类的实例来实现,格式obj->interface->method,如果要通过接口引用直接调用该方法,必须先创建接口引用的内表,通过loop对象执行