

Department: BCA
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Subject: JAVA (5th sem.)
Topic: Interface in Java **(part I)**

Interface in Java

- An **interface in Java** is a blueprint of a class.
- It has static constants and abstract methods.
- The interface in Java is *a mechanism to achieve abstraction*.
- There can be only abstract methods in the Java interface, not method body.
- It is used to achieve abstraction and multiple inheritance in java.
- In other words, we can say that interfaces can have abstract methods and variables. It cannot have a method body.
- Java Interface also **represents the IS-A relationship**.
- It cannot be instantiated just like the abstract class.
- Since Java 8, we can have **default and static methods** in an interface.
- Since Java 9, we can have **private methods** in an interface.

Why use Java interface?

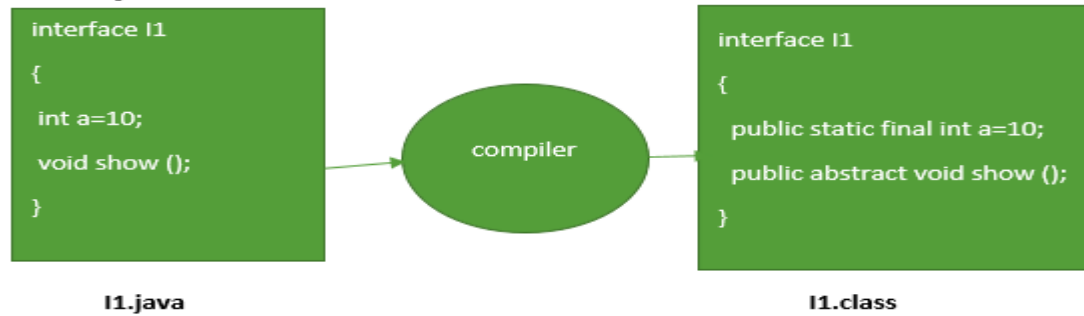
There are mainly three reasons to use interface:

- It is used to achieve abstraction.
- By interface, we can support the functionality of multiple inheritance.
- It can be used to achieve loose coupling.

Syntax:

```
Interface <interface_name>
{
    // declare constant fields
    // declare methods that abstract
    // by default.

}
```

Example:

Note: The Java compiler adds public and abstract keywords before the interface method. Moreover, it adds public, static and final keywords before data members.

```

C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java\Test1.java - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
I1.java
1  interface I1
2  {
3      int a=10;
4      void show ();
5  }
6  class A implements I1
7  {
8
9      public void show()
10     {
11         System.out.println("i am in show method from A class");
12     }
13 }
14 class B implements I1
15 {
16     public void show()
17     {
18         System.out.println("i am in show method from B class");
19     }
20 }
21 }
22 class TestI1
23 {
24     public static void main(String args[])
25     {
26         I1 obj1=new A();
27         I1 obj2=new B();
28         obj1.show();
29         obj2.show();
30     }
31 }
    
```

```

C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>java TestI1
i am in show method from A class
i am in show method from B class

C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>
    
```

Example:

```

1  interface RBI
2  {
3  float rateOfInterest();
4  }
5  class SBI implements RBI
6  {
7  public float rateOfInterest()
8  {
9      return 3.0f;
10 }
11 }
12 class PNB implements RBI
13 {
14 public float rateOfInterest()
15 {
16     return 3.25f;
17 }
18 }
19 class TestBank1
20 {
21 public static void main(String[] args)
22 {
23     RBI obj1=new SBI();
24     RBI obj2=new PNB();
25     System.out.println("ROI: "+obj1.rateOfInterest());
26     System.out.println("ROI: "+obj2.rateOfInterest());
27 }
28 }

```

Command Prompt

```

i am in show method from B class
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>javac TestBank1.java
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>java TestBank1
ROI: 3.0
ROI: 3.25
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>

```