# Interfaces

Que si o si debes aprender para el examen

#### Examples of Java Interfaces: java.lang.Comparable

Comparable interface describes a way of comparing current object (this) to another object.

- It defines a single abstract method int compareTo(T o).
- It compares current object (this) with the specified object (parameter) to establish their order.
- The compareTo method returns an int value.

current object	less than	equal to	greater than	parameter object
	negative	zero	positive	parameter object

```
public class Product
    implements Comparable<Product> {
    public int compareTo(Product p) {
      return this.name.compareTo(p.name);
    }
    // other variable and methods
}
```

```
package java.lang;
public interface Comparable<T> {
  int compareTo(T o);
}
```

#### Examples of Java Interfaces: java.util.Comparator

The Comparator interface describes a way of comparing a pair of objects.

- Defines a single abstract method int compare (T o1, T o2)
- Compares one object with another to establish their order by returning an int value from the compare method

first object	less than	equal to	greater than	second object
	negative	zero	positive	

```
public class ProductNameSorter
    implements Comparator<Product> {
    public int compare(Product p1, Product p2) {
       return p1.getName().compareTo(p2.getName());
    }
}
```

```
package java.lang;
public interface Comparator<T>{
  int compare(T o1, T o2);
}
```

```
public class Product {
   // variables and methods
}
```

#### Examples of Java Interfaces: java.lang.Cloneable

Cloneable is an example of an interface used as a "type-marker" or "tag-interface."

- The interface does not have to define any methods.
- It can still be used with the instanceof operator to validate the object type.
- Cloning an object means creating a replica of the objects memory.
- The java.lang.Cloneable interface indicates a permission that an object can be cloned.

```
p1 name="Tea"
```

```
package java.lang;
public interface Cloneable { }
```

```
public class Product
    implements Cloneable {
  protected Object clone()
  throws CloneNotSupportedException {
    return super.clone();
  }
}
```

```
Product p1 = new Product("Tea");
Product p2 = (Product)p1.clone();
```

```
package java.lang;
public class Object {
  protected Object clone()
  throws CloneNotSupportedException {
   if (!(this instanceof Cloneable)) {
     throw new CloneNotSupportedException();
   }
  // clone object
  }
}
```

### Composition Pattern

A Class may represent a composition of features implemented by different other classes.

- Interfaces describe capabilities.
- Classes implement these capabilities.
- Capabilities are aggregated.

```
public class Bank
       implements Withdrawing,
                  Depositing,
                  Authentication {
  private Account a;
  private Security s;
  public BigDecimal withdraw() {
    authenticate();
    return a.withdraw();
  public void deposit(BigDecimal amount) {
    authenticate();
    a.deposit (amount);
  public void authenticate()
    s.authenticate();
```

```
public interface Withdrawing {
   BigDecimal withdraw();
}

public interface Depositing {
   void deposit(BigDecimal amount);
}

public interface Authentication {
   void authenticate();
}
```

## Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe Java interfaces
- Implement an interface
- Describe nonabstract interface methods
- Explain generics
- Utilize some of the commonly used Java Interfaces
- Implement the Composition design pattern