微光招新

Java06

task1

- 1. 如图
- 2. 如图

task2

3. 如图

```
package com.LILY.objecttask06;

public interface Order {//接口类一般定义常量和抽象方法 3个用法 2个实现
public abstract void cook(); 0个用法 2个实现

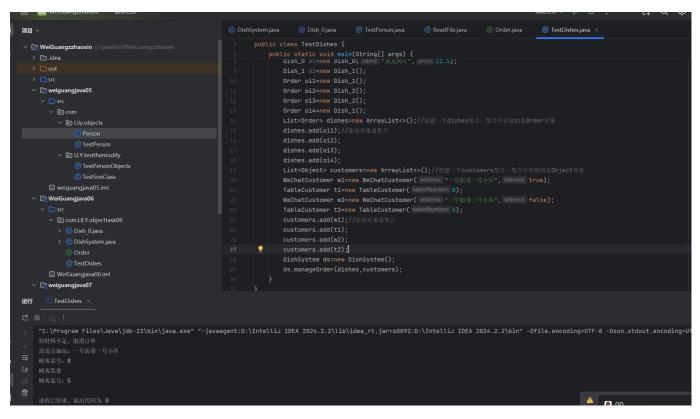
public abstract boolean check(); 0个用法 2个实现

}
```

```
public void cook() { System.out.println("回锅肉的做法是: 。。。"); }
}
```

```
| Dish_Ujava | Order_java | TestDishes_java | Dish_Ujava | Dish_Ujava
```

task3



```
\bigcirc DishSystem.java \times \bigcirc Dish 0.java
                                © TestPerson.java
                                                  © ReadFile.java
                                                                                                                             A
      public class DishSystem { 2个用法
          public void manageOrder(List<Order> dishes,List<Object> customers){/*要求形参是一个dishes集合,然后要求集合里面的元素都是Order类型 1
              for(Order dish:dishes){//增强for循环,遍历集合
                     System.out.println("订单号是: "+a);//从1开始递增并输出订单号
                     WeChatCustomer wechatCustomer = (WeChatCustomer) customer;//强制类型转换,然后才可以调用wechat类里的成员变量
                     if (wechatCustomer.takeout){//判断是否是经
                         System.out.println("顾客堂食");
                     TableCustomer tableCustomer = (TableCustomer) customer;//强制类型转换
                     System.out.println("顾客桌号: "+tableCustomer.tableNumber);//调用TableCustomer的成员变量,输出桌号
         public String address;//顾客地址 2个用法
          public WeChatCustomer(String address, boolean takeout) { 2个用法
             this.address = address;
```

```
class TableCustomer { 3 个用法
    public int tableNumber;//颇客的桌号 2 个用法
    public TableCustomer(int tableNumber) { 0 个用法
        this.tableNumber = tableNumber;
    }
}
```