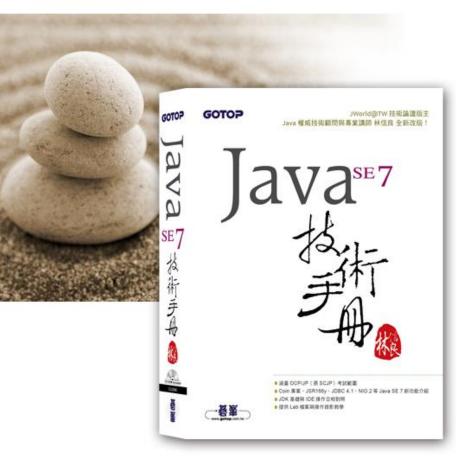
#### GOTOP



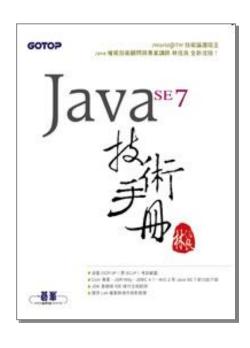


- ▲涵蓋 OCP/JP(原 SCJP)考試範圍
- Coin 專案、JSR166y、JDBC 4.1、NIO.2 等 Java SE 7 新功能介紹
- JDK 基礎與 IDE 操作交相對照
- ■提供 Lab 檔案與操作錄影教學



#### CHAPTER 7

#### • 介面與多型



#### 學習目標

- 使用介面定義行為
- 瞭解介面的多型操作
- 利用介面列舉常數
- 利用enum列舉常數

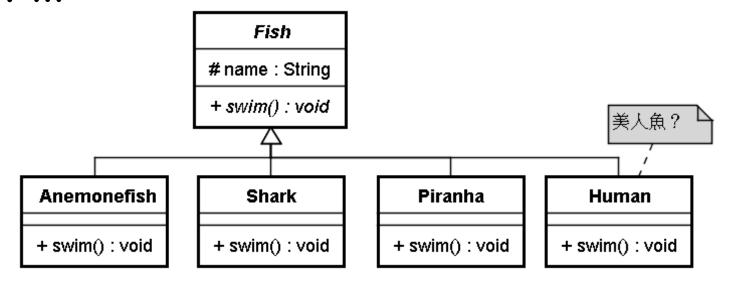
- 老闆今天想開發一個海洋樂園遊戲,當中所有東西都會游泳...
- 剛學過繼承?

```
public abstract class Fish {
    protected String name;
    public Fish(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    public abstract void swim();
}
```

```
public class Anemonefish extends Fish {
    public Anemonefish(String name) {
        super(name);
    }
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("小丑魚 %s 游泳%n", name);
    }
}
```

```
public class Shark extends Fish {
  public Shark(String name) {
       super (name);
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("鯊魚 %s 游泳%n", name);
public class Piranha extends Fish {
   public Piranha(String name) {
       super (name);
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("食人魚 %s 游泳%n", name);
```

- 老闆說話了,為什麼都是魚?人也會游泳啊!怎麼沒寫?
- 於是你就再定義Human類別繼承Fish...等一下!



- Java中只能繼承一個父類別,所以更強化了「是一種」關係的限制性
- 如果今天老闆突發奇想,想把海洋樂園變為 海空樂園,有的東西會游泳,有的東西會飛, 有的東西會游也會飛...

- 老闆今天想開發一個海洋樂園遊戲,當中所有東西都會游泳。「所有東西」都會「游 泳」,而不是「某種東西」都會「游泳」
- 「所有東西」都會「游泳」,代表了「游泳」 這個「行為」可以被所有東西擁有,而不是 「某種」東西專屬

· 對於「定義行為」,在Java中可以使用 interface關鍵字定義

```
public interface Swimmer {
    public abstract void swim();
}
```

 物件若想擁有Swimmer定義的行為,就必須 實作Swimmer介面

```
public abstract class Fish implements Swimmer {
    protected String name;
    public Fish(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    @Override
    public abstract void swim();
}
```

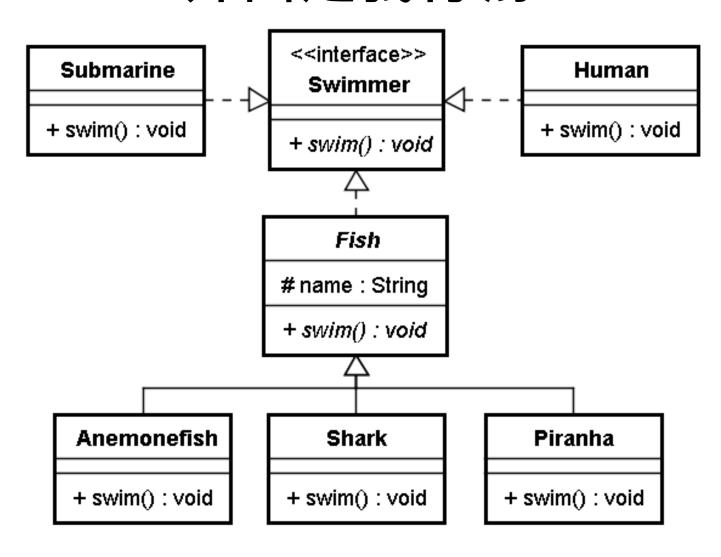
- 類別要實作介面,必須使用implements關鍵字,實作某介面時,對介面中定義的方法有兩種處理方式
  - 實作介面中定義的方法
  - 再度將該方法標示為abstract

- Anemonefish、Shark與Piranha繼承 Fish
- 如果Human要能游泳呢?

```
public class Human implements Swimmer {
    private String name;
    public Human(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("人類 %s 游泳%n", name);
    }
}
```

• Submarine也有Swimmer的行為:

```
public class Submarine implements Swimmer {
    private String name;
    public Submarine(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("潛水艇 %s 潛行%n", name);
```



繼承會有「是一種」關係,實作介面則表示 「擁有行為」,但不會有「是一種」的關係

• 再來當編譯器,看看哪些是合法的多型語法

```
Swimmer swimmer1 = new Shark();
Swimmer swimmer2 = new Human();
Swimmer swimmer3 = new Submarine();
               擁有 Swimmer 行為
       Swimmer swimmer1 = new Shark();
                實作 Swimmer 介面
       Swimmer swimmer2 = new Human();
```

• 底下的程式碼是否可通過編譯?

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Shark();
Shark shark = swimmer;
```

· 加上扮演(Cast)語法,編譯器別再囉嗦:

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Shark();
Shark shark = (Shark) swimmer;
```

• 底下的程式片段編譯失敗:

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Shark();
Fish fish = swimmer;
```

• 如果加上扮演語法:

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Shark();
Fish fish = (Fish) swimmer;
```

• 下面例子就會拋出ClassCastException 錯誤:

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Human();
Shark shark = (Shark) swimmer;
```

• 底下的例子也會出錯:

```
Swimmer swimmer = new Submarine();
Fish fish = (Fish) swimmer;
```

- 寫個static的swim()方法,讓會游的東西都游起來
- 在不會使用介面多型語法時,也許會寫下:

```
public static void doSwim(Fish fish) {
    fish.swim();
}
public static void doSwim(Human human) {
    human.swim();
}
public static void doSwim(Submarine submarine) {
    submarine.swim();
}
```

• 問題是,如果「種類」很多怎麼辦?

- 寫程式要有彈性,要有可維護性!那麼什麼 叫有彈性?何謂可維護?
- 最簡單的定義開始:如果增加新的需求,原 有的程式無需修改,只需針對新需求撰寫程 式,那就是有彈性、具可維護性的程式。

 如果今天老闆突發奇想,想把海洋樂園變為 海空樂園,有的東西會游泳,有的東西會飛, 有的東西會游也會飛,那麼現有的程式可以 應付這個需求嗎?

• 使用interface定義了Flyer介面:

```
public interface Flyer {
    public abstract void fly();
}
```

```
public class Seaplane implements Swimmer, Flyer {
   private String name;
   public Seaplane(String name) {
       this.name = name;
    @Override
   public void fly() {
       System.out.printf("海上飛機 %s 在飛%n", name);
    @Override
   public void swim() {
       System.out.printf("海上飛機 %s 航行海面%n", name);
```

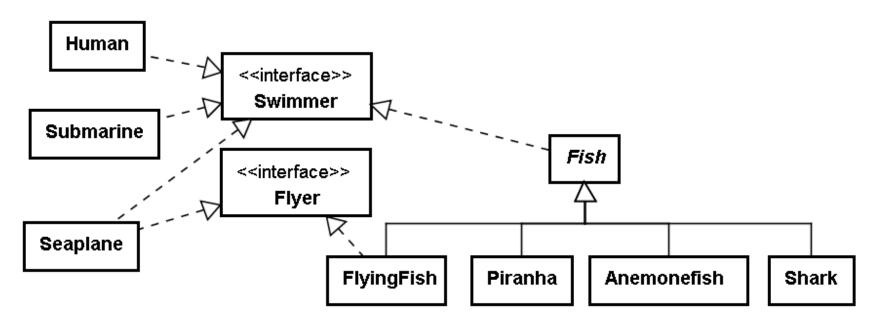
```
public class FlyingFish extends Fish implements Flyer {
   public FlyingFish(String name) {
        super (name);
    @Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.println("飛魚游泳");
    @Override
    public void fly() {
        System.out.println("飛魚會飛");
```

• 如果現在要讓所有會游的東西游泳,那麼 7.1.1節中的doSwim()方法就可滿足需求了

```
public class Ocean {
    public static void doSwim(Swimmer swimmer) {
        swimmer.swim();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        略...
        doSwim(new Seaplane("空軍零號"));
        doSwim(new FlyingFish("甚平"));
    }
}
```

 就滿足目前需求來說,你所作的就是新增程 式碼來滿足需求,但沒有修改舊有既存的程 式碼,你的程式確實擁有某種程度的彈性與 可維護性



- 原有程式架構也許確實可滿足某些需求,但 有些需求也可能超過了原有架構預留之彈性
- 一開始要如何設計才會有彈性,是必須靠經驗與分析判斷
- 不用為了保有程式彈性的彈性而過度設計, 因為過大的彈性表示過度預測需求,有的設 計也許從不會遇上事先假設的需求

也許你預先假設會遇上某些需求而設計了一個介面,但從程式開發至生命週期結束,該介面從未被實作過,或者僅有一個類別實作過該介面,那麼該介面也許就不必存在,你事先的假設也許就是過度預測需求

- 事先的設計也有可能因為需求不斷增加,而 超出原本預留之彈性
- 老闆又開口了:不是所有的人都會游泳啊! 有的飛機只會飛,不能停在海上啊!...

```
public class Human {
    protected String name;

public Human(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

```
public class SwimPlayer extends Human implements Swimmer {
    public SwimPlayer(String name) {
        super(name);
    }

@Override
    public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("游泳選手 %s 游泳%n", name);
    }
}
```

```
public class Airplane implements Flyer {
    protected String name;
    public Airplane(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    @Override
    public void fly() {
        System.out.printf("飛機 %s 在飛%n", name);
```

```
public class Seaplane extends Airplane implements Swimmer {
   public Seaplane(String name) {
        super (name);
    @Override
   public void fly() {
        System.out.print("海上");
       super.fly();
    @Override
   public void swim() {
        System.out.printf("海上飛機 %s 航行海面%n", name);
```

```
public class Helicopter extends Airplane {
    public Helicopter(String name) {
        super(name);
    }

    @Override
    public void fly() {
        System.out.printf("飛機 %s 在飛%n", name);
    }
}
```

這一連串的修改,都是為了調整程式架構, 這只是個簡單的示範,想像一下,在更大規模的程式中調整程式架構會有多麼麻煩,而 且 ....

```
doSwim(new Anemonefish("尼莫"));
doSwim(new Shark("聞尼"));
doSwim(new Human("賈斯汀"));
```

```
method doSwim in class cc.openhome.Ocean cannot be applied to given types; required: cc.openhome.Swimmer found: cc.openhome.Human reason: actual argument cc.openhome.Human cannot be converted to cc.openhome.Swimmer by method invocation conversion ---- (Alt-Enter shows hints)
```

也許老闆又想到了:水裡的話,將淺海游泳 與深海潛行分開好了!...

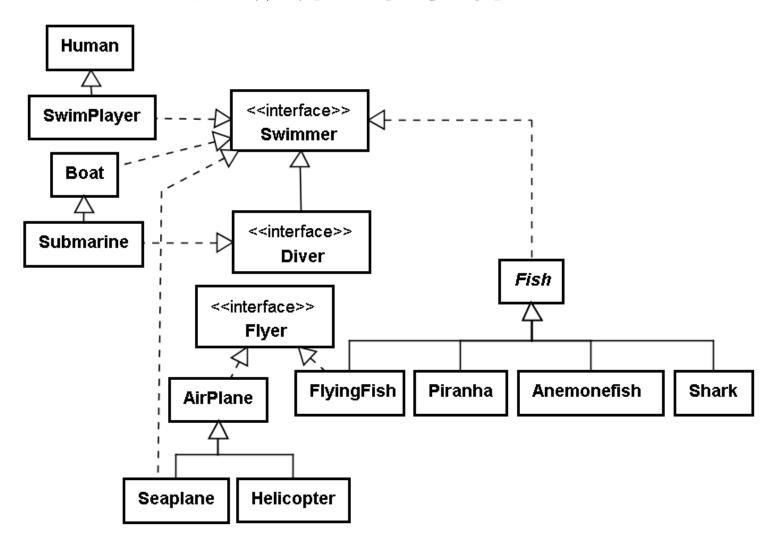
```
public interface Diver extends Swimmer {
    public abstract void dive();
}
```

```
public class Boat implements Swimmer {
   protected String name;
   public Boat(String name) {
       this.name = name;
    @Override
    public void swim() {
       System.out.printf("船在水面 %s 航行%n", name);
```

```
public class Submarine extends Boat implements Diver {
    public Submarine(String name) {
        super(name);
    }

    @Override
    public void dive() {
        System.out.printf("潛水艇 %s 潛行%n", name);
    }
}
```

需求不斷變化,架構也有可能因此而修改, 好的架構在修改時,其實也不會全部的程式 碼都被牽動,這就是設計的重要性



過像這位老闆無止境地在擴張需求,他說一個你改一個,也不是辦法,找個時間,好好跟老闆談談這個程式的需求邊界到底在哪吧!...

• 在Java中,使用interface來定義抽象的行為外觀,方法要宣告為public abstract,無需日不能有實作

```
public interface Swimmer {
    public abstract void swim();
}

public interface Swimmer {
    void swim(); // 預設就是 public abstract
}
```

• 認證考試上經常會出這個題目:

```
interface Action {
    void execute();
}

class Some implements Action {
    void execute() {
        System.out.println("作一些服務");
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Action action = new Some();
        action.execute();
    }
}
```

「請問你執行結果為何?」這個問題本身就 是個陷阱,根本無法編譯成功…

• 在interface中,可以定義常數:

```
public interface Action {
   public static final int STOP = 0;
   public static final int RIGHT = 1;
   public static final int LEFT = 2;
   public static final int UP = 3;
   public static final int DOWN = 4;
}
```

```
public static void play(int action) {
    switch(action) {
        case Action.STOP:
            System.out.println("播放停止動畫");
           break;
        case Action.RIGHT:
            System.out.println("播放向右動畫");
           break;
        case Action.LEFT:
            System.out.println("播放向左動畫");
           break;
        case Action.UP:
            System.out.println("播放向上動畫");
           break;
        case Action.DOWN:
            System.out.println("播放向下動畫");
           break;
        default:
            System.out.println("不支援此動作");
public static void main(String[] args) {
   play (Action.RIGHT);
   play (Action.UP);
```

想想看,如果將上面這個程式改為以下,哪個在維護程式時比較清楚呢?

```
public static void play(int action) {
   switch(action) {
              // 數字比較清楚?還是列舉常數比較清楚?
       case 0:
           System.out.println("播放停止動畫");
          break:
                        public static void main(String[] args) {
       case 1:
                           play(1);
                                       // 數字比較清楚?還是列舉常數比較清楚?
          System.out.pr
                           play(3);
          break:
       case 2:
           System.out.println("播放向左動畫");
          break:
           略...
       default:
           System.out.println("不支援此動作");
```

• 在interface中,也只能定義public static final的列舉常數

```
public interface Action {
   int STOP = 0;
   int RIGHT = 1;
   int LEFT = 2;
   int UP = 3;
   int DOWN = 4;
}
```

在介面中列舉常數,一定要使用=指定值,否則就會編譯錯誤:

```
public interface Action {
  int STOP;
  int RIGH = expected
  int LEFT
  int UP; (Alt-Enter shows hints)
  int DOWN;
}
```

如果有兩個介面都定義了某方法,而實作兩個介面的類別會怎樣嗎?

```
interface Some {
    void execute();
    void doSome();
}
interface Other {
    void execute();
    void doOther();
}
```

```
public class Service implements Some, Other {
    @Override
    public void execute() {
        System.out.println("execute()");
    @Override
    public void doSome() {
        System.out.println("doSome()");
    @Override
    public void doOther() {
        System.out.println("doOther()");
```

- 在設計上,你要思考一下: Some與Other定 義的execute()是否表示不同的行為?
- 如果表示相同的行為,那可以定義一個父介面 ... interface Action (

```
interface Action {
    void execute();
}
interface Some extends Action {
    void doSome();
}
interface Other extends Action {
    void doOther();
}
```

 經常會有臨時繼承某個類別或實作某個介面 並建立實例的需求,由於這類子類別或介面 實作類別只使用一次,不需要為這些類別定 義名稱...

```
new 父類別()|介面() {
// 類別本體實作
};
```

```
Object o = new Object() { // 繼承 Object 重新定義 toString()並直接產生實
   @Override
   public String toString() {
      return "無聊的語法示範而已";
} ;
Some some = new Some() { // 實作 Some 介面並直接產生實例
    public void doService() {
        System.out.println("作一些事");
```

假設你打算開發多人連線程式,對每個連線
 客戶端,都會建立Client物件封裝相關資訊:

```
public class Client {
    public final String ip;
    public final String name;
    public Client(String ip, String name) {
        this.ip = ip;
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

• 可以將Client加入或移除的資訊包裝為 ClentEvent:

```
public class ClientEvent {
    private Client client;
    public ClientEvent(Client client) {
        this.client = client;
    public String getName() {
        return client.name;
    public String getIp() {
        return client.ip;
```

•可以定義ClientListener介面,如果有物件對Client加入ClientQueue有興趣,可以實作這個介面:

```
public interface ClientListener {
    void clientAdded(ClientEvent event); // 新增 Client 會呼叫這個方法
    void clientRemoved(ClientEvent event); // 移除 Client 會呼叫這個方法
}
```

```
public class ClientQueue {
   private ArrayList clients = new ArrayList(); ← ● 收集連線的 Client
   private ArrayList listeners = new ArrayList();←─ ②收集對 ClientQueue 有
   listeners.add(listener);
                                                    ClientListener
   public void add(Client client) {
      ClientEvent event = new ClientEvent(client); 			 ⑤ 通知資訊包裝為
      for(int i = 0; i < listeners.size(); i++) {
                                              ClientEvent
         ClientListener listener = (ClientListener) listeners.get(i);
         public void remove(Client client) {
      clients.remove(client);
      ClientEvent event = new ClientEvent(client);
      for(int i = 0; i < listeners.size(); i++) {
         ClientListener listener = (ClientListener) listeners.get(i);
         listener.clientRemoved(event);
```

```
ClientQueue queue = new ClientQueue();
queue.addClientListener(new ClientListener() {
    @Override
    public void clientAdded(ClientEvent event) {
        System.out.printf("%s 從 %s 連線%n",
                event.getName(), event.getIp());
    }
    @Override
    public void clientRemoved(ClientEvent event) {
        System.out.printf("%s 從 %s 離線%n",
                event.getName(), event.getIp());
});
Client c1 = new Client("127.0.0.1", "Caterpillar");
Client c2 = new Client("192.168.0.2", "Justin");
queue.add(c1);
queue.add(c2);
queue.remove(c1);
queue.remove(c2);
```

 如果要在匿名內部類別中存取區域變數,則 該區域變數必須是final,否則會發生編譯 錯誤:

• 必須宣告arrs為final才可以通過編譯:

```
final int[] x = {10, 20};
Object o = new Object() {
    public String toString() {
        return "example: " + x[0];
    }
};
```

· 參數接受的是int型態,這表你可以傳入任何的int值,因此不得已地使用default, 以處理執行時期傳入非定義範圍的int值

. . .

```
public static void play(int action) {
    switch(action) {
        case Action.STOP:
            System.out.println("播放停止動畫");
            break;
            B...
            default:
                 System.out.println("不支援此動作");
            }
}
```

• 從JDK5之後新增了enum語法,可用於定義 列舉常數:

```
public enum Action {
    STOP, RIGHT, LEFT, UP, DOWN
}
```

```
public final class Action extends Enum {
   略...
   private Action(String s, int i) {
        super(s, i);
    }
   public static final Action STOP;
   public static final Action RIGHT;
   public static final Action LEFT;
   public static final Action UP;
   public static final Action DOWN;
    略...
    static {
        STOP = new Action("STOP", 0);
        RIGHT = new Action("RIGHT", 1);
        LEFT = new Action("LEFT", 2);
        UP = new Action("UP", 3);
        DOWN = new Action("DOWN", 4);
        略...
```

```
public static void play(Action action) { ← ● 自告為 Action 型態
   switch (action) {
       case STOP: // 也就是 Action.STOP ← ② 列舉 Action 實例
           System.out.println("播放停止動畫");
           break:
       case RIGHT: // 也就是 Action.RIGHT
           System.out.println("播放向右動畫");
           break;
       case LEFT: // 也就是 Action.LEFT
           System.out.println("播放向左動畫");
           break;
       case UP: // 也就是 Action.UP
           System.out.println("播放向上動畫");
           break;
       case DOWN: // 也就是Action.DOWN
           System.out.println("播放向下動畫");
           break;
public static void main(String[] args) {
   play(Action.RIGHT); ← 3 只能傳入 Action 實例
   play (Action.UP);
```