

컴퓨터공학 All in One

C/C++ 문법, 자료구조 및 심화 프로젝트 (나동빈) 제 87강 - C# 인터페이스



- 기본적으로 가상 키워드(Virtual)로 가상 클래스 등을 정의하여 사용할 수 있습니다.
- 가상 클래스의 기능을 자식 클래스에서 재정의해서 사용할 수 있습니다.
- 가상 클래스의 메소드는 꼭 재정의(Override)하지는 않아도 됩니다.



```
public class Monster
   public string name;
   public virtual void Attack()
       Console.WriteLine("공격 수행");
public class Ork : Monster
   public override void Attack()
       name = "오크 족장";
       Console.WriteLine(name + ": 오크 공격");
```



```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Monster monster = new Monster();
        monster.Attack();
        Ork ork = new Ork();
        ork.Attack();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



```
■ C:₩Users₩나동빈₩source₩repos₩ConsoleApp1₩ConsoleApp1₩bin₩Debug₩ConsoleApp1.exe
공격 수행
오크 공격
```



- 추상 키워드(Abstract)는 구현해야 할 기능의 이름만 명세하고, 자식 클래스에서 구현합니다.
- 추상 클래스는 인스턴스화 할 수 없으며, 자식 클래스는 기능을 반드시 구현해야 합니다.



```
public abstract class Monster
{
    public abstract void Attack();
}

public class Ork : Monster
{
    public override void Attack()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("오크 공격");
    }
}
```



```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        /* 추상 클래스는 그 인스턴스를 사용할 수 없습니다. */
        // Monster monster = new Monster();
        // monster.Attack();
        Ork ork = new Ork();
        ork.Attack();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



```
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```



- C#의 인터페이스(Interface)는 추상 클래스와 흡사합니다.
- C#의 인터페이스는 기본적으로 멤버 변수를 사용할 수 없습니다.
- C# 인터페이스는 다중 상속이 가능합니다.
- 인터페이스는 프로그램의 설계 목적으로 사용할 수 있습니다.
- 인터페이스는 추상 클래스와 다르게 계층적인 구조가 아니더라도, 같은 기능을 추가하고 싶을 때 사용합니다.



```
public interface Monster
   void Attack();
   void Defense();
public class Ork : Monster
   public void Attack()
       Console.WriteLine("오크 공격");
   public void Defense()
       Console.WriteLine("오크 방어");
```



```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Ork ork = new Ork();
        ork.Attack();
        ork.Defense();
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```



```
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