

## Practical 05-Java Lab

Student name-G.O Wickramaratne

ID- 28039

1) i.	<pre>public interface MyFirstInterface {     int x = 10; // With public static final keywords      void display(); // With abstract keyword }</pre> <p><b>There is no difference with or without public static final keywords since it is already set as default.</b></p>
ii.	<pre>public class InterfaceImplemented implements MyFirstInterface {     @Override     public void display() {         // Implementation goes here         x = 20; // Changing the value of x         System.out.println("The value of x is: " + x);     } }</pre> <p><b>There is no difference with or without the abstract keyword since the abstract keyword has already been set as default.</b></p>
iii.	<p><b>The variable of x is declared as a constant (with public static final keywords) there the value of x cannot be changed this will result in a compilation error when trying to modify.</b></p>
2)	<pre>//defines interface public interface Speaker {      void speak(); }  // Implement the Politician class  public class Politician implements Speaker{      @Override     public void speak() {         System.out.println("Politician :Vote me!");     } }  // Implement the Lecturer class public class Lecturer implements Speaker {     @Override     public void speak() {         System.out.println(" Lecturer :The lesson today will be about oop is java");     } }</pre>

	<pre>     } }  public class Priest implements Speaker // Implement the Priest class {     @Override     public void speak() {         System.out.println("Priest : Bless you!");     } } </pre>
3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>display()</b> method in the <b>Student</b> class is declared as <b>final</b> but does not have an implementation. A <b>final</b> method cannot be overridden by subclasses, so it should either have a method body within the <b>Student</b> class or be declared as an abstract method, allowing subclasses to provide their own implementation.</li> <li>• The <b>Undergraduate</b> class is trying to extend the <b>Student</b> class, but the <b>Student</b> class itself is marked as <b>final</b>. Subclasses cannot extend final classes, so you can't extend Student with Undergraduate.</li> </ul>
4)	<pre> abstract class Shape {      abstract double calculateArea();      void display() {          System.out.println("Displaying shape information.");      }  }  public class Circle extends Shape {      private double radius;      Circle(double radius) { </pre>

```
        this.radius = radius;
    }

    double calculateArea() {
        return 3.1459f * radius * radius;
    }
}

public class Rectangle extends Shape{

    private double length;

    private double width;

    Rectangle(double length, double width) {

        this.length = length;

        this.width = width;

    }

    double calculateArea() {

        return length * width;

    }

}

public class Testshapes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Circle circle = new Circle(5.0);
```

	<pre>Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(4.0, 6.0);</pre>
--	---

```
circle.display();
```

```
System.out.println("Circle area: " + circle.calculateArea());
```

```
rectangle.display();
```

```
System.out.println("Rectangle area: " + rectangle.calculateArea());
```

```
}
```

```
}
```