



Java Interface

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Interfaces

Another way to achieve abstraction in Java, is with interfaces.

An **interface** is a completely "**abstract class**" that is used to group related methods with empty bodies:

Example

```
// interface

public void animalSound(); // interface method (does not have a body)
public void run(); // interface method (does not have a body)
}
```

To access the interface methods, the interface must be "implemented" (kinda like inherited) by another class with the **implements** keyword (instead of **extends**). The body of the interface method is provided by the "implement" class:

Example

```
// Interface

public void animalSound(); // interface method (does not have a body)
public void sleep(); // interface method (does not have a body)
}

// Pig "implements" the Animal interface

public void animalSound() {
    // The body of animalSound() is provided here
    System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
}
public void sleep() {
    // The body of sleep() is provided here
    System.out.println("Zzz");
}
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Pig myPig = new Pig(); // Create a Pig object
        myPig.animalSound();
        myPig.sleep();
    }
}
```

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Notes on Interfaces:

- Like **abstract classes**, interfaces **cannot** be used to create objects (in the example above, it is not possible to create an "Animal" object in the MyMainClass)
- Interface methods do not have a body - the body is provided by the "implement" class
- On implementation of an interface, you must override all of its methods
- Interface methods are by default **abstract** and **public**
- Interface attributes are by default **public**, **static** and **final**
- An interface cannot contain a constructor (as it cannot be used to create objects)

Why And When To Use Interfaces?

- 1) To achieve security - hide certain details and only show the important details of an object (interface).
- 2) Java does not support "multiple inheritance" (a class can only inherit from one superclass). However, it can be achieved with interfaces, because the class can **implement** multiple interfaces. **Note:** To implement multiple interfaces, separate them with a comma (see example below).

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Multiple Interfaces

To implement multiple interfaces, separate them with a comma:

Example

```
interface FirstInterface {  
    public void myMethod(); // interface method  
}  
  
interface SecondInterface {  
    public void myOtherMethod(); // interface method
```

```
}

class DemoClass implements FirstInterface, SecondInterface {
    public void myMethod() {
        System.out.println("Some text..");
    }
    public void myOtherMethod() {
        System.out.println("Some other text...");
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DemoClass myObj = new DemoClass();
        myObj.myMethod();
        myObj.myOtherMethod();
    }
}
```

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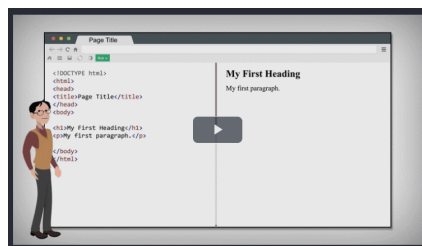
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