

## Object-Oriented programming

### Laboratory work #4 Interfaces

#### #1

Create an interface for 3D shapes, e.g., `volume()`, `surfaceArea()`. Then create data types `Cylinder`, `Sphere`, `Cube`, `Point` implementing this interface. Using abstract class, do the same.

#### #2

When to use an Interface vs when to use an abstract class. For each “when” provide extended example(s) (with class/interface codes).

#### #3

Extend `Employee` and `Manager` classes created in lab#3.

- Replace field `year` by the field `hireDate` of type `java.util.Date`
- Your classes should implement `Comparable` interface. (`Employee1 > Employee2` if its salary is more than the salary of `Employee2`, the same for managers, but if their salaries are equal, compare by `bonus`).
- Implement `Cloneable` interface so to be able to clone your objects. Use shallow or deep cloning, as you want.

#### #4

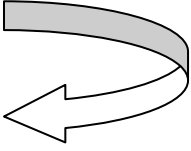
Suppose you have an interface `Moveable`. Think of some interface that can extend it. Implement this two interfaces.

#### #5

You need to write a class `MinMax` with a method `minmax` that takes an array of integers as a parameter and returns min and max simultaneously (using one method and one call).

*Hint: use inner class*

```
public class MinMax {  
    static class ??? {  
  
    }  
    static ??? minmax(int values[]) {  
  
        return ???;  
    }  
}
```



Test class:

```
int a[] = {0, 8 , -3, 20};  
MinMax m = new MinMax();  
// Do something to find min and max using instance m of  
class MinMax.
```