**Chapter 8 CRT**

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1. An is-a relationship involves classes that are derived from existing classes. On the other hand, a has-a relationship involves classes that contain member variables. Is-a relationships are based on inheritance, has-a relationships are not based on inheritance.
2. Both methods will be available to the respective classes.
3. Abstract methods appear in abstract classes, however to override a method you do not have to be in an abstract class. When you override a method it is not required to implement all behaviors of the parent class, however that is required with abstract methods.
4. A class that contains one or more abstract methods must be declared abstract. Abstract classes can have either abstract or non-abstract methods. An interface can only have abstract methods. Interfaces can not be inherited but can be implemented by any number of classes.

6. a) Abstract method.

b) Wo is the interface.

c) Wo is an interface, so you must implement Wo to use its methods.

d) doThat(), doThis(), doNow().

e) doThis() will return 10 because Roo overrides Bo.

f) z = 1.

g) The Bo doThis() method can be called by using super.doThis().

h) super.doThis can be used as well.