Interfaces, Abstract Classes and the DanceStudio

- Similarities and Differences between Abstact Classes and interfaces
 - Dance Studio Project



Class Object

- In Java every class by default extends a library class Object (from java.lang)
- Object is a <u>concrete</u> class

```
public class Object
{
   public String toString {...}
   public boolean equals (Object other) {... }
   public int hashCode() { ... }

// a few other methods
...
}
```

Methods redefined (overridden) as necessary



Interfaces

Similarities

- A superclass
 provides a
 secondary data type
 to objects of its
 subclasses.
- An abstract class cannot be instantiated.

- An interface provides a secondary data type to objects of classes that implement that interface.
- An interface cannot be instantiated.



Interfaces

Similarities

- A concrete subclass of an abstract class must define all the inherited abstract methods.
- A concrete class that implements an interface must define all the methods specified by the interface.
- A class can extend another class. A subclass can add methods and override some of its superclass' methods.
- An interface can extend another interface (called its superinterface) by adding declarations of abstract methods.

Interfaces

Differences

- A class can extend only one class.
- A class can implement any number of interfaces.
- A class can have fields.
- An interface cannot have fields (except, possibly, some public static final constants).
- A class defines its own constructors (or gets a default constructor).
- An interface has no constructors.

Interfaces

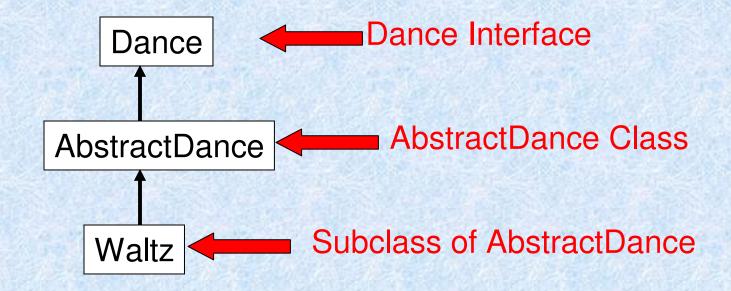
Differences

- A concrete class has all its methods defined. An abstract class usually has one or more abstract methods.
- All methods declared in an interface are abstract.

- Every class is a part of a hierarchy of classes with Object at the top.
- Interfaces are generally standalone structures.

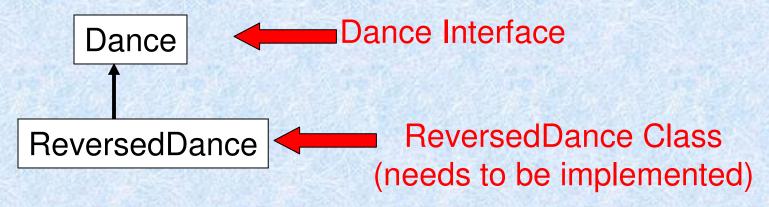


Dance Studio (already done)





Dance Studio (your job)



```
public interface Dance
{
    DanceStep getStep(int i);
    int getTempo();
    int getBeat(int i);
}
```

