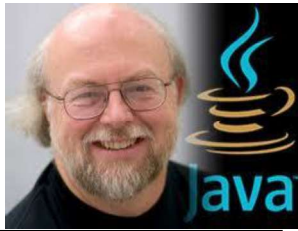


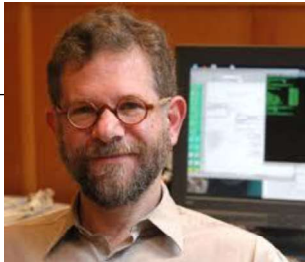
# Topic 7

## Interfaces



I once attended a Java user group meeting where James Gosling (one of Java's creators) was the featured speaker. During the memorable Q&A session, someone asked him: "If you could do Java over again, what would you change?" "**I'd leave out classes**," he replied. After the laughter died down, he explained that the real problem wasn't classes per se, but rather implementation inheritance (the extends relationship). Interface inheritance (the implements relationship) is preferable.

- Allen Holub



## Clicker 1

► How many sorts do you want to have to write?

```
public static void selSort(double[] data) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {  
        int small = i;  
        for(int j = i + 1; j < data.length; j++) {  
            if (data[j] < data[small])  
                small = j;  
        }  
        double temp = data[i];  
        data[i] = data[small];  
        data[small] = temp;  
    }  
}
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E.  $\geq 4$

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Interfaces

## Why interfaces?

- Interfaces allow the creation of *abstract types*
  - "A set of data values and associated operations that are precisely specified independent of any particular implementation. "
  - multiple implementations allowed
- Interfaces allow a data type to be specified without worrying about the implementation
  - do design first
  - What will this data type do?
  - Don't worry about implementation until design is done.
  - separation of concerns.
  - allow us to create *generic algorithms*

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Interfaces

3

## Interfaces

```
public interface List<E> {
```

- No constructors
- No instance variables
- abstract instance methods

```
public void add(E val);
```
- default instance methods
- static methods
- class constants (prefer enums)

```
public static final int DEFAULT_CAP = 10;
```
- an interface can (but does not have to) extend other interfaces

## Implementing Interfaces

- ▶ In Java, a class inherits (extends) exactly one other class, but ...
  - ▶ A class can *implement* as many interfaces as it likes
- ```
public class ArrayList implements List,  
    Serializable
```
- ▶ A class that implements an interface must provide implementations of all non default method declared in the interface or the class must be abstract
  - ▶ interfaces can extend other interfaces
    - multiple in fact, unlike Java classes

## The Comparable Interface

- ▶ The Java Standard Library contains a number of interfaces
  - names are italicized in the class listing
- ▶ One of the most important interfaces is the Comparable interface



## Comparable Interface

```
package java.lang;  
  
public interface Comparable<T> {  
    public int compareTo(T other);  
}
```

- ▶ compareTo must return
  - an int <0 if the calling object is less than the parameter,
  - 0 if they are equal
  - an int >0 if the calling object is greater than the parameter other
- ▶ compareTo should be *consistent with equals* but this isn't required.

## Interfaces

- ▶ "Use interfaces to ensure a class has methods that **other** classes or methods will use." (In other words, clients of your class.)
  - Anthony, Spring 2013
- ▶ The other classes or methods may already be written.
- ▶ The other methods or classes use interface type for the parameters of methods.
- ▶ POLYMORPHISM
  - old code using new code

## Clicker Question 2

- What is output by the following code?

```
Comparable c1 = new Comparable();  
Comparable c2 = new Comparable();  
System.out.println(c1.compareTo(c2));
```

- A. A value < 0
- B. 0
- C. A value > 0
- D. Unknown until program run
- E. Compile error

## Example compareTo

- Suppose we have a class to model playing cards
  - Ace of Spades, King of Hearts, Two of Clubs
- each card has a suit and a value, represented by ints
- this version of `compareTo` will compare values first and then break ties with suits



## compareTo in a Card class

```
public class Card implements Comparable<Card> {  
  
    public int compareTo(Card otherCard) {  
        return this.rank - other.rank;  
    }  
    // other methods not shown  
}
```

Assume ints for ranks (2, 3, 4, 5, 6,...) and suits (0 is clubs, 1 is diamonds, 2 is hearts, 3 is spades).

## Interfaces and Polymorphism

- Interfaces may be used as the data type for object variables
- Can't simply create objects of that type
- Can refer to any objects that implement the interface or descendants
- Assume `Card` implements `Comparable`

```
Card c = new Card();  
Comparable comp1 = new Card();  
Comparable comp2 = c;
```

## Clicker Question 3

- ▶ Which of the following lines of code causes a syntax error?

```
Comparable c1; // A
c1 = "Ann"; // B
Comparable c2 = "Kelly"; // C
int x = c2.compareTo(c1); // D
// E No syntax errors.

// what is x after statement?
```

## Why Make More Work?

- ▶ Why bother implementing an interface such as Comparable
  - objects can use method that expect an interface type
- ▶ Example if I implement Comparable:  
Arrays.sort(Object[] a)  
public static void sort(Object[] a)  
All elements in the array must implement the Comparable interface. Furthermore, all elements in the array must be *mutually comparable*
- ▶ objects of my type can be stored in data structures that accept Comparables

## A List Interface

- ▶ What if we wanted to specify the operations for a List, but no implementation?
- ▶ Allow for multiple, different implementations.
- ▶ Provides a way of creating *abstractions*.
  - a central idea of computer science and programming.
  - specify "what" without specifying "how"
  - "Abstraction is a mechanism and practice to reduce and factor out details so that one can focus on a few concepts at a time. "

## List Interface

```
public interface List <E> {
    public void add(E val);
    public int size();
    public E get(int location);
    public void insert(int location, E val);
    public E remove(int location);
}
```

# One Sort

```
public static void sort(Comparable[] data) {  
    final int LIMIT = data.length - 1;  
    for(int i = 0; i < LIMIT; i++) {  
        int small = i;  
        for(int j = i + 1; j < data.length; j++) {  
            int d = data[j].compareTo(data[small]);  
            if (d < 0)  
                small = j;  
        }  
        Comparable temp = data[i];  
        data[i] = data[small];  
        data[small] = temp;  
    } // end of i loop  
}
```