

# Interfaces and Abstract Classes

Author: JavaChamp Team

Senior Java Developer @QuizOver.com

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## 1. Interfaces and Abstract Classes

## 4. Chapter: Interfaces and Abstract Classes

### 1. Interfaces and Abstract Classes Questions

#### 4.1.1. Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and fre...

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and free of compilation error?

```
abstract interface Bendable { // line 1
    final int x = 2009; // line 3
    void method1() ; // line 5
    public static class Angle {} // line 6
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Yes, this is a correct and free of error declaration
- No, compilation error at line 1 , abstract should be removed
- No, compilation error at line 3 , x should be declared public final
- No, compilation error at line 5 , method method1() should be declared public abstract
- No, compilation error at line 6 , can't declare a class inside an interface

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#### 4.1.2. Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and fre...

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and free of compilation error?

```
abstract interface Bendable { // line 1
    final int x = 2009; // line 3
    void method1(); // line 5
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Yes, this is a correct and free of error declaration
- No, compilation error at line 1, Bendable should be declared public abstract
- No, compilation error at line 3, x should be declared public final
- No, compilation error at line 5, method method1() should be declared public abstract

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#### 4.1.3. Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and fre...

Author: JavaChamp Team

Is the following declaration for interface Bendable correct and free of compilation error?

```
abstract interface Bendable { // line 1
    final int x = 2009; // line 3
    void method1(){}; // line 5
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Yes, this is a correct and free of error declaration
- No, compilation error at line 1
- No, compilation error at line 3
- No, compilation error at line 5

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#### 4.1.4. Will the following code compile correctly?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Will the following code compile correctly?

```
abstract class AirPlane {  
    abstract void fly();  
  
    void land() { // line 5  
        System.out.print("Landing..");  
    }  
}  
  
class AirJet extends AirPlane {  
  
    AirJet() {  
        super(); // line 14  
    }  
  
    void fly() {  
        System.out.print("Flying..");  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Yes, it will compile with no errors
- No, because at line 5 method land() must be abstract since class AirPlane is abstract
- No, because class AirJet must override method land()
- No, because at line 14 AirJet constructor is calling the super() while AirPlane has no constructor defined

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#### 4.1.5. The following code contains a compilation error , what can be done ...

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

The following code contains a compilation error , what can be done to fix this error - independently?

```
abstract class AirPlane { // line 1
    abstract void fly(); // line 2

    void land() {
        System.out.print("Landing..");
    }
}

class AirJet extends AirPlane { // line 10

    AirJet() {
        super(); // line 13
    }

    void fly() {
        System.out.print("Flying..");
    }

    abstract void land() ; // line 20
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Remove abstract from line 20 and add body to method land()
- Declare class AirJet as abstract to at line 10
- Remove super() call at line 13
- Remove abstract at line 1 and line 2

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#### 4.1.6. Which of the following is true?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Which of the following is true?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- If a class is declared abstract , it must contain at least one abstract method
- If a class is declared abstract , all its methods must be abstract
- A method can either be final or abstract
- If a method is abstract then its class must be declared abstract
- An Abstract method has no body and ends with a semicolon

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#### 4.1.7. Which of the following variables is incorrectly declared?

Author: JavaChamp Team

Which of the following variables is incorrectly declared?

```
public abstract interface Bouncable {  
  
    int a = 0;  
    public int b = 1;  
    public static int c = 2;  
    public static transient int d = 3;  
    public final int e = 3;  
    public static final int f = 3;  
  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f

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#### 4.1.8. Three of the methods are incorrectly declared, which are they?

Author: JavaChamp Team

Three of the methods are incorrectly declared, which are they?

```
public abstract class Tester {  
    public void test1();  
    public final void test2() {};  
    public static void test3() {};  
    public abstract static void test4();  
    public abstract final void test5();  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- test1 , test2 and test4
- test2 , test4 and test5
- test1 , test4 and test5

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#### 4.1.9. Considering the following declaration for interface Convertable, wh...

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Considering the following declaration for interface Convertable, which of the following code segments will compile?

```
public interface Convertable {  
  
    int convertToInt();  
    char convertToChar();  
  
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- class Digit implements Convertable {  
 public char convertToChar() {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 public int convertToInt() {  
 return 0;  
 }  
}
- abstract class Digit implements Convertable {  
 int convertToInt() ;  
 char convertToChar();  
}
- abstract class Digit implements Convertable {  
  
 public int convertToInt() {  
 return 0;  
 }  
}
- abstract class Digit implements Convertable {  
 public int convertToInt() {  
 return 0;  
 }  
 char convertToChar();  
}
- class Digit implements Convertable {  
 int convertToInt() {  
 return 0;  
 }  
  
 char convertToChar() {

```
    return 0;
}
}
• interface Roundable extends Convertable {
    int roundUp();
}
```

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#### 4.1.10. Which of the following declaration will compile without errors?

Author: JavaChamp Team

Which of the following declaration will compile without errors?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- `public abstract class Digit { public abstract void print(); }`
- `public class Digit { public abstract void print(); }`
- `public abstract class Digit { public abstract void print(){} }`
- `public abstract class Digit { public void print();}`
- `public class Digit { public void print(){};}`

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#### 4.1.11. Which of the following is correct about an interface in java?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Which of the following is correct about an interface in java?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- An Interface can declare data members but must be constants
- All methods in an interface are implicitly abstract
- Methods in an interface may be public, private, protected.
- An interface can implement an abstract class
- An interface can be final

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#### 4.1.12. To resolve the compilation error(s) in the following code, what can...

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

To resolve the compilation error(s) in the following code, what can be done independently :

```
interface Movable {  
    public abstract void m1(); // line 1  
    void m2(); // line 2  
    public void m3(); // line 3  
    abstract void m4(); // line 4  
}  
class Chair implements Movable { // line 5  
    public void m1() { } // line 6  
    void m2() { } // line 7  
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- mark class Chair "abstract"
- mark Chair "abstract" and mark m2() "public"
- implement m3() and m4() in Chair (with public access modifier)
- implement the methods m3() and m4() in Chair (with public access modifier) and mark m2() in Chair "public"

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### 4.1.13. What is the correct output?

Author: MrDick

What is the correct output?

```
public interface Father {
    public void go();
}

public interface Mother {
    public void go();
}

class Test implements Father, Mother { // line 1
    @Override
    public void go(){ // line 2
        System.out.println("Child");
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        new Test().go(); // line 3
    }
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Compilation error in line 1
- compilation error in line 2
- Child
- compilation error in line 3

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#### 4.1.14. Correct the following code:

Author: Alinaloana Florea

Correct the following code:

```
interface Pet
{
    int MAX_PET_NR = 10;
    void play();
}

interface Dressable
{
    void dress();
}

interface Animal {} // line 1

abstract class Dog extends Animal, Dressable, Pet // line 2
{
    public void play(int min){}
    void dress(){} // line 3
    void bark(){}
}

class Bulldog extends Dog implements Pet
{
    Dog dog;
    Dog dog1 = new Dog(); // line 4
    Dog dog2 = new Bulldog();

    void bark() throws RuntimeException // line 5
    {
        MAX_PET_NR = 2; // line 6
    }; // line 5
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- line 1 - a class (abstract or concrete) can not be empty
- line 2 - interfaces must be "implemented" by non-interface classes, and "extended" only by other interfaces
- line 3 - to be a valid implementation/override, dress() must stay at least the same as available, so it must keep the "public" access with which was marked automatically in its interface
- line 4 - is not ok as Dog is abstract so might not contain fully implemented methods from which to create a whole object. Also Bulldog has to implement play() as the version inherited from Dog is an overload not an override.
- line 5 - to be a valid override bark() may not throw any exception if the class it overrides doesn't throw an exception. Nor is it valid for Bulldog to extend again Pet as it inherits it already from Dog.

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