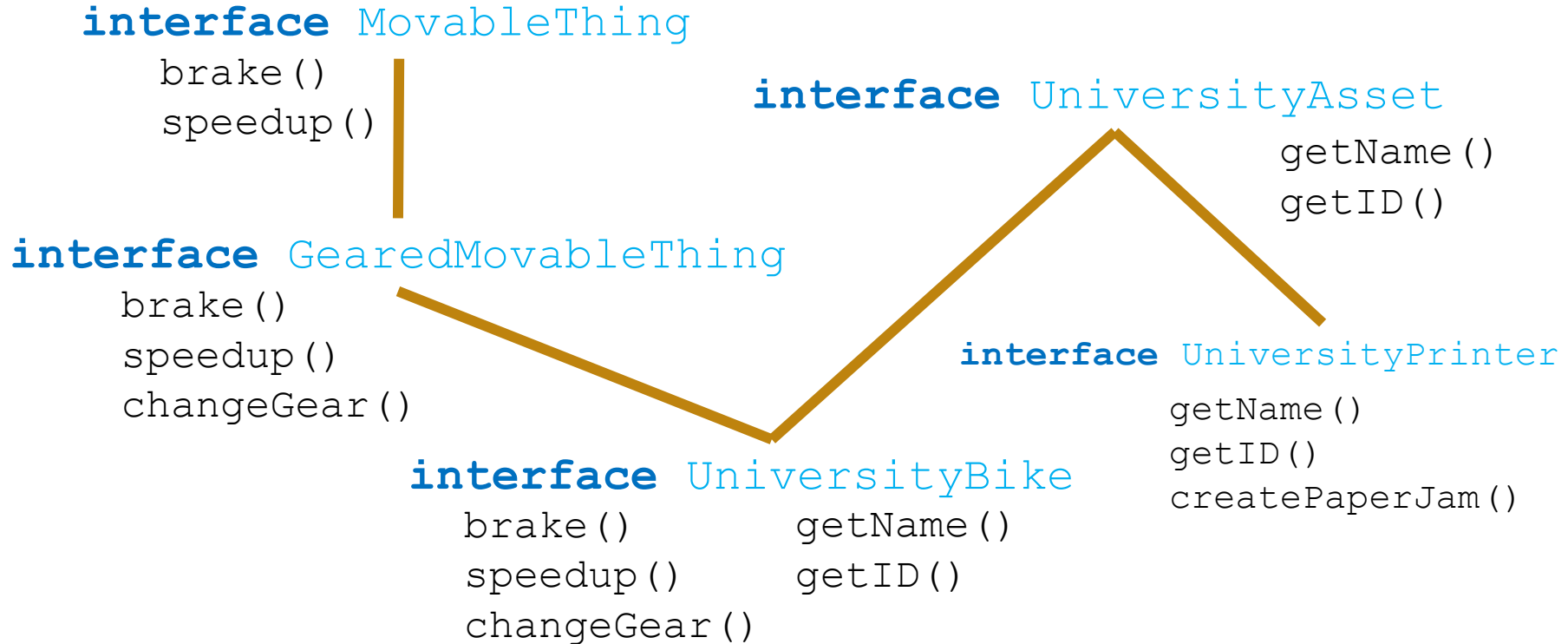


# Interfaces

# 03

# Interface Hierarchy



# Interfaces

Interfaces describe *behavior*

They are a *contract* that describes functionality that **must** be provided by anything *implementing* the Interface

Compared to classes, interfaces

- Use the **interface** keyword rather than class
- Cannot be instantiated (cannot be created with **new**)
- Can only contain constants, method signatures (not the bodies\*), nested types (\*Java 8+ allows **default** and **static** methods)
- Classes implement interfaces via the **implements** keyword



# Key Java OO Concepts Overview

## Types

### Interface

Describes behavior,  
but not state

No implementation\*

Useful to guard your  
objects' internals -  
“Encapsulation”

### Class

Blueprint, describes  
both state and  
behavior, including  
implementation

May implement  
interfaces

### Object

Concrete instance of  
a class, specific state

A “**value**” in your  
program, like 5 or  
the String “Hello”

# Interfaces as Types

Like classes, interfaces can be used as a type.

Variables declared with an interface type can hold references to objects of *any class* that implements that interface.

➔ You can rely on certain behavior even when you do not have an available implementation of it. Other code that implements the interface can seamlessly interact with your code.