FACULTY OF Engineering & Technology

Example:

```
interface intef
{
void print();
}
class test implements intef
{
public void print()
{
System.out.println("Hello");
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
test obj = new test();
obj.print();
 }
}
```

1. A class always implements an interface as here class test implements the interface intef
2. A class always extends another class
3. An Interface always extends another interface

Marker interface in Java

1. An empty interface which has nothing and severe a special purpose is known as tag or marker interface. For example Serializable,EventListener, Remote(java.rmi.Remote) are tag interfaces.
2. These interfaces do not have any field and methods in it. JVM is responsible to provide the required functionality for it

Nested interfaces

1. An interface which is declared inside another interface or class is called **nested** interface
2. They are also known as inner interface

Properties of Interface:

1. Class that implements any interface must implement all the methods of that interface, else the class should be declared abstract.
2) Interface cannot be declared as private, protected or transient.
3) All the interface methods are by default **abstract and public**.
4) Variables declared in interface are **public, static and final** by default

interface Test
{
 int a=10;
public int a=10;
public static final int a=10;
 final int a=10;
 static int a=0;
 }
All of the above statements are identical.
5) Interface variables must be initialized at the time of declaration otherwise compiler will throw an error.
interface Test
{
 int x;//Compile-time error
 }
Above code will throw a compile time error as the value of the variable x is not initialized at the time of declaration.