

CSSE 220 Day 19

Inheritance

Check out *Inheritance* from SVN

Questions?

If you don't know C:

CSSE 120 is beginning the modules on C today

The lectures are on video

You may want to follow along as this term progresses

Watch the videos, do the quizzes (no need to turn them in)

Do the homework problems

If you have difficulties, go to lab assistant hours or see me

For links to everything:

go to 120 schedule, starting with Days 20 and 22.

<http://www.rose-hulman.edu/class/csse/csse120/201210/Schedule/Schedule.htm>

Inheritance

- ▶ Sometimes a new class is a **special case** of the concept represented by another
- ▶ Can “borrow” from an existing class, changing just what we need
- ▶ The new class **inherits** from the existing one:
 - all methods
 - all instance fields



Q1

Examples

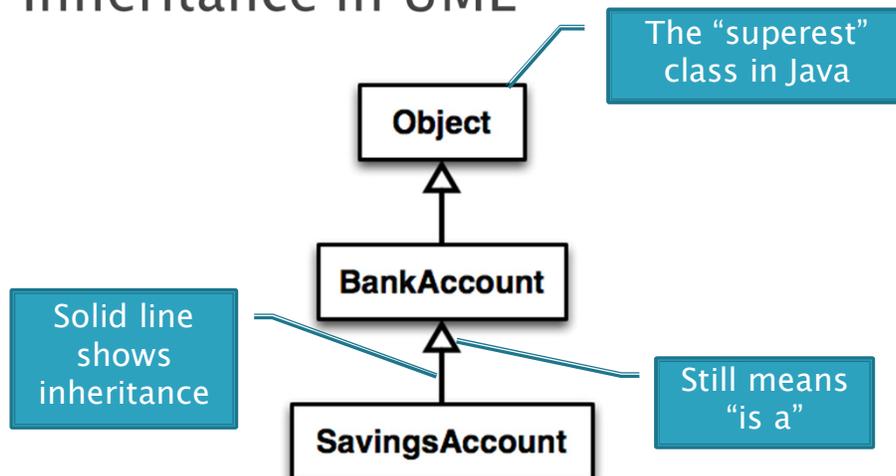
- ▶ **class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount**
 - adds interest earning, keeps other traits
- ▶ **class Employee extends Person**
 - adds pay information and methods, keeps other traits
- ▶ **class Manager extends Employee**
 - adds information about employees managed, changes the pay mechanism, keeps other traits

Notation and Terminology

- ▶ `class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {`
 // added fields
 // added methods
}
- ▶ Say “SavingsAccount **is a** BankAccount”
- ▶ **Superclass**: BankAccount
- ▶ **Subclass**: SavingsAccount

Q2

Inheritance in UML



Q3

Interfaces vs. Inheritance

▶ class ClickHandler **implements** MouseListener

- ClickHandler **promises** to implement all the methods of MouseListener

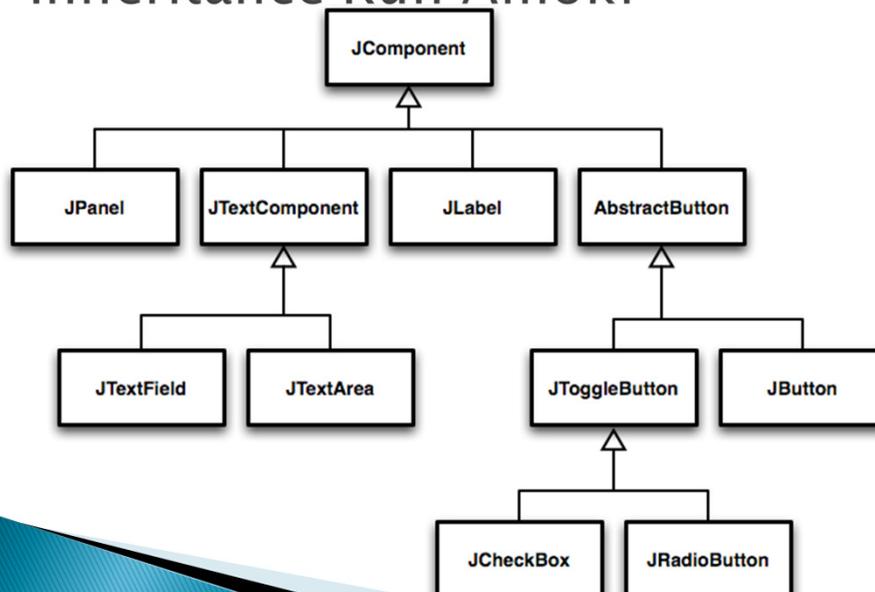
For client code reuse

▶ class CheckingAccount **extends** BankAccount

- CheckingAccount **inherits** (or overrides) all the methods of BankAccount

For implementation code reuse

Inheritance Run Amok?



With Methods, Subclasses can:

- ▶ **Inherit** methods **unchanged**
- ▶ **Override** methods
 - Declare a new method **with same signature** to use **instead of superclass method**
- ▶ **Add** entirely new methods not in superclass

Q4

With Fields, Subclasses:

- ▶ **ALWAYS inherit** all fields **unchanged**
- ▶ **Can add** entirely new fields not in superclass

DANGER! Don't use
the same name as a
superclass field!

Q5

Super Calls

- ▶ Calling superclass **method**:

- `super.methodName(args);`

- ▶ Calling superclass **constructor**:

- `super(args);`

Must be the first
line of the subclass
constructor

Q6

Polymorphism and Subclasses

- ▶ A subclass instance **is a** superclass instance

- Polymorphism still works!
- `BankAccount ba = new CheckingAccount();`
`ba.deposit(100);`

For client code reuse

- ▶ But not the other way around!

- `CheckingAccount ca = new BankAccount();`
`ca.deductFees();`

- ▶ Why not?

BOOM!

Q7

Another Example

▶ Can use:

```
public void transfer(double amt, BankAccount o){
    withdraw(amt);
    o.deposit(amt);
}
```

in BankAccount

▶ To transfer between different accounts:

```
SavingsAccount sa = ...;
CheckingAccount ca = ...;
sa.transfer(100, ca);
```

Abstract Classes

▶ Hybrid of superclasses and interfaces

- Like regular superclasses:
 - Provide implementation of some methods
- Like interfaces
 - Just provide signatures and docs of other methods
 - Can't be instantiated

▶ Example:

```
public abstract class BankAccount {
    /** documentation here */
    public abstract void deductFees();
    ...
}
```

Elided methods as before

Also look at the code in the shapes package, especially ShapesDemo (during or after class)

Access Modifiers

▶ Review

- **public**—any code can see it
- **private**—only the class itself can see it

▶ Others

- **default** (i.e., no modifier)—only code in the same **package** can see it
 - good choice for classes
- **protected**—like default, but subclasses also have access
 - sometimes useful for helper methods

Bad
for
fields!

Q8

Work Time

»» Linear Lights Out

Q9-Q10

BallWorlds Introduction

» Demo
UML Design Questions