CSSE 220 Day 18

Inheritance recap Object: the superest class of all Inheritance and text in GUIs

Check out *MoreGUIness* from SVN

Questions?

Inheritance Review

>> A quick recap of last session

Inheritance Review

- Sometimes a new class is a special case of the concept represented by another
- The new class inherits from the existing one:
 - all methods
 - all instance fields
- Change just what we need
 - Don't redeclare fields!
 - Don't redeclare methods which are good enough
 - But overload ones that aren't
 - Make use of super.method and super() as needed.



Polymorphism Review

Shape circle = new Ellipse2D.Double(x, y, 20, 20) // OK vs: Ellipse2D.Double circle = new Shape(); // Why not?

As an example, Ellipse2D.Doubles have x coordinates, while Shapes do not. The solution? Cast! ((Ellipse2D.Double)shape).x += xVelocity;



>>> The superest class in Java

Object

- Every class in Java inherits from Object
 - Directly and **explicitly**:
 - public class String extends Object {...}
 - Directly and **implicitly**:
 - class BankAccount {...}
 - Indirectly:
 - class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {...}

Object Provides Several Methods

> String toString()_____

Often overridden

- boolean equals(Object otherObject)
- Class getClass()
 Sometimes useful
 Object clone()

Often dangerous!

Overriding toString()

- Return a concise, human-readable summary of the object state
- Very useful because it's called automatically:
 - During string concatenation
 - For printing
 - In the debugger

getClass().getName() comes in handy here...

Overriding equals(Object o)

- Should return true when comparing two objects of same type with same "meaning"
- How?
 - Must check types—use instanceof
 - Must compare state—use cast

@Override
public boolean equals(Object object) {
 if (object instanceof THIS_TYPE) {
}

Recall that the cast would throw a new ClassCastException if the object isn't THIS_TYPE

THIS_TYPE other = (THIS_TYPE)object; // Then compare this and other's fields.

return false;

}