CSSE 220

Inheritance

Check out Inheritance from SVN

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



Examples

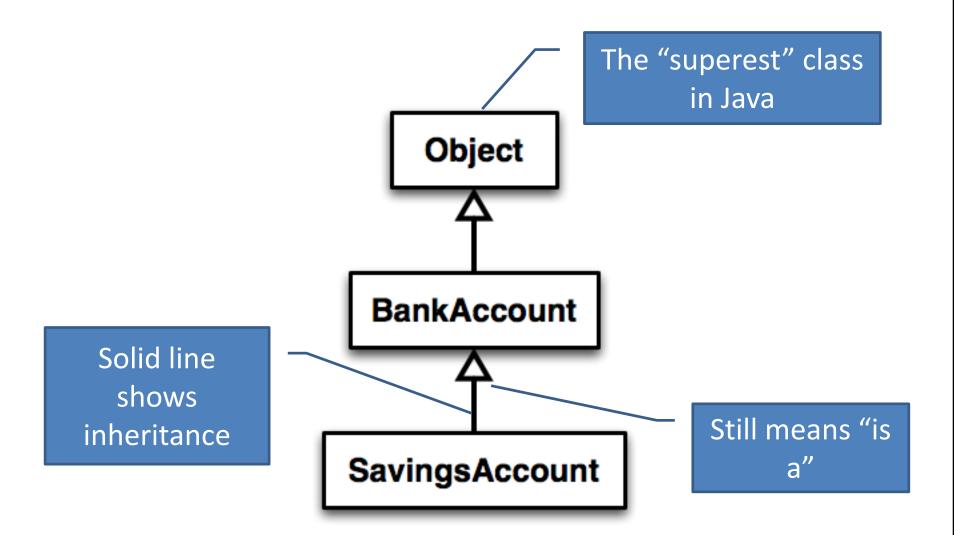
- class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount
 - adds interest earning, keeps other traits
- class Employee extends Person
 - adds pay information and methods, keeps other traits
- class Manager extends Employee
 - adds information about employees managed,
 changes the pay mechanism, keeps other traits

Notation and Terminology

```
    class SavingsAccount extends BankAccount {
        // added fields
        // added methods
    }
```

- Say "SavingsAccount is a BankAccount"
- Superclass: BankAccount
- Subclass: SavingsAccount

Inheritance in UML



Look at Code

- BankAccount
- SavingsAccount

Interfaces vs. Inheritance

class ClickHandler implements MouseListener

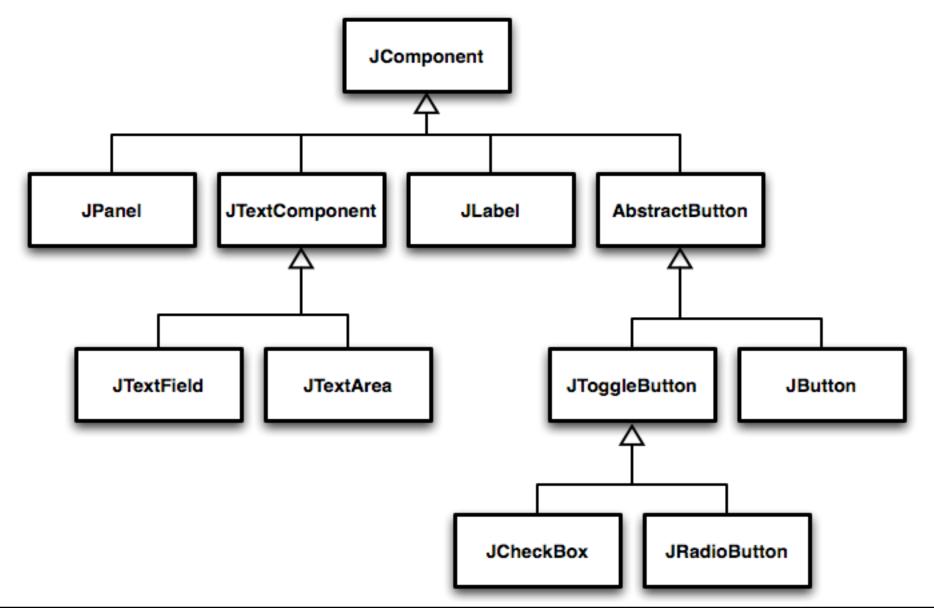
ClickHandler promises to implement all the methods of MouseListener
 For <u>client</u> code reuse

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

With Fields, Subclasses:

- ALWAYS inherit all fields unchanged
 - Only have access to protected, public, and package level fields

Can add entirely new fields not in superclass

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

Super Calls

- Calling superclass method:
 - super.methodName(args);

- Calling superclass constructor:
 - super(args);

Must be the first line of the subclass constructor

Let's Code CheckingAccount

- A special type of BankAccount
- Has 3 free transactions each month
 - Withdraw
 - Deposit
- Every additional transaction (beyond) costs \$1.50
 - 4 cost \$1.50
 - 5 cost \$\$3.00
- At end of each month fees are deducted (all together)
 - Transaction count is reset at this time

Polymorphism and Subclasses

- A subclass instance is a superclass instance
 - Polymorphism still works!
 - BankAccount ba = new CheckingAccount();
 ba.deposit(100);
- But not the other way around!
 - CheckingAccount ca = new BankAccount();
 ca.deductFees();
- Why not?



Another Example

Can use:

```
- public void transfer(double amount, BankAccount
  o){
    this.withdraw(amount);
    o.deposit(amount);
}
in BankAccount
```

To transfer between different accounts:

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

Access Modifiers

- public—any code can see it
- protected
 package and subclasses can see it
- default—anything in the package can see it
- private
 only the class itself can see it

Notes:

- 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



Live coding

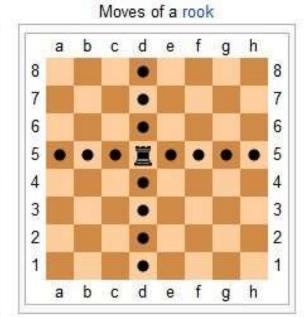
- Let's look at chessPieces/chessSupport
 - Let's Look at King and ChessPiece
 - StandardBoardProvider (uncomment King lines)

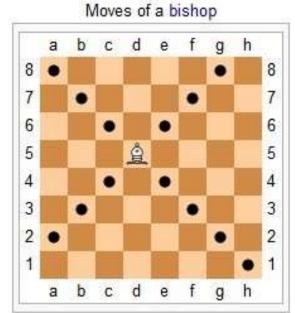
Abstract Classes

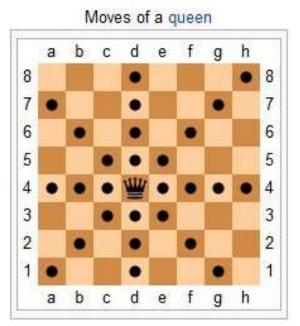
- Hybrid of superclasses and interfaces
 - Like regular superclasses:
 - Provide implementation of some methods
 - Like interfaces
 - Just provide signatures and docs of other methods
 - Can't be instantiated
- Example:

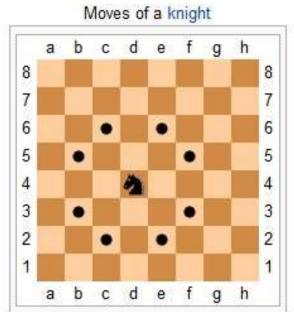
```
- public abstract class BankAccount {
    /** documentation here */
    public abstract void deductFees();
...
}
```

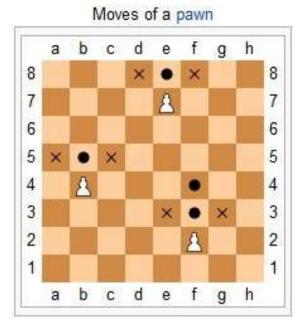
Also look at the code in the shapes package, especially ShapesDemo (during or after class)











Chess

Ball World

It's a solo project, but feel free to talk with others as you do it.

And to ask instructor/assistants for help

WORK TIME