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



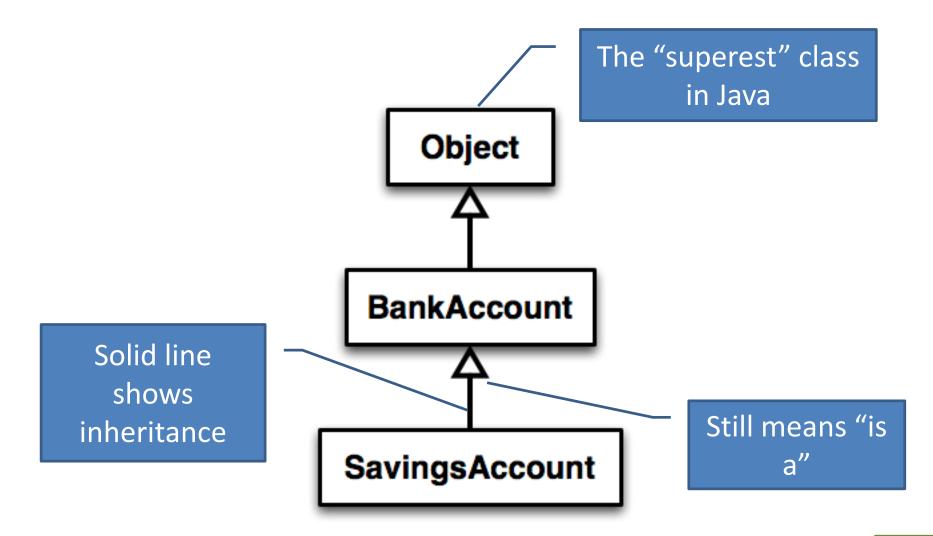
Examples

- 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

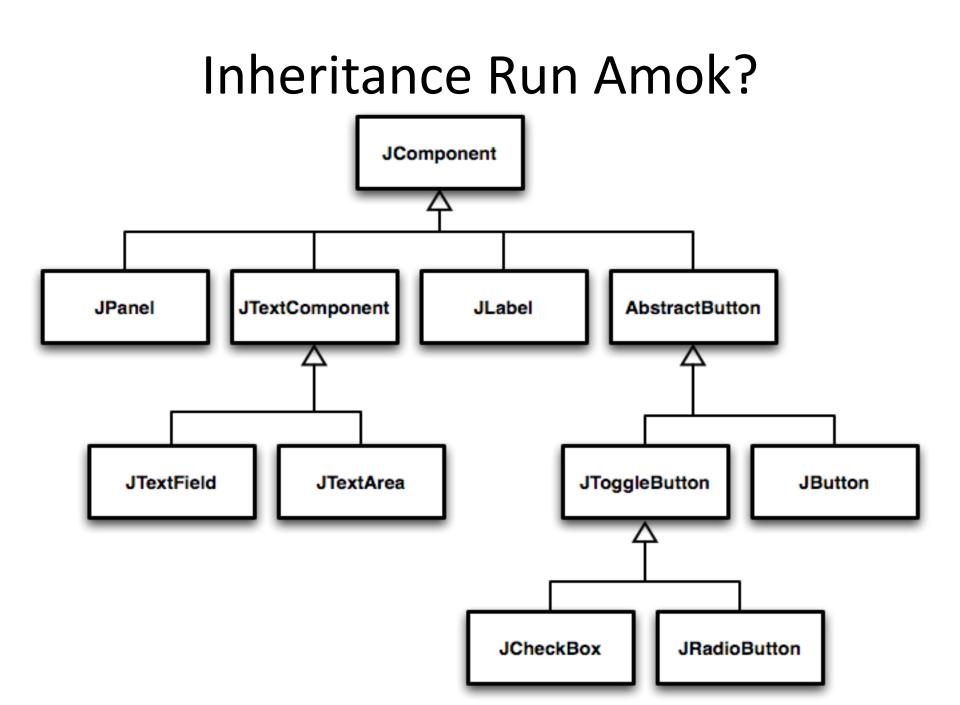


Interfaces vs. Inheritance

- 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



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

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();

BOOM!

• 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);

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)

Elided methods as before

Access Modifiers

- public—any code can see it
- protected package and children 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



Look at shape hierarchy

- All shapes have an upper left coordinate, plus width and height
- They all have an abstract method to compute their area and perimeter
- They all have a method printData that prints their height, width, area, and perimeter
- Review code for Shape, Rectangle, Circle
- Things to do:
 - Add tests for Rectangle and Circle
 - Make CoolCircle a non-abstract subclass of Circle which overrides one method to do something different and test it

Linear Lights Out

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

