

# Abstract classes

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# Abstract classes

## Abstract classes

- Interfaces: fully abstract
- Classes: fully concrete
- We want something in the between...

## About abstract classes

- In OO programming it is possible to design special classes containing some methods with bodies, and some without
- These special classes are called *abstract*

## About abstract classes

- In the following an abstract class `Weapon` contains a concrete method `GetAmountOfBullets` and an abstract `Fire`
- `Fire` is abstract, since different weapons might come with different kinds of firing

```
1  abstract class Weapon {  
2      public int amounOfBullets;  
3      public Weapon(int amounOfBullets) {  
4          this.amounOfBullets = amounOfBullets;  
5      }  
6      public int GetAmountOfBullets() {  
7          return this.amounOfBullets;  
8      }  
9      public abstract void Fire();  
10 }
```

Which in Java then becomes:

```
1  abstract class Weapon {  
2      public int amounOfBullets;  
3      public Weapon(int amounOfBullets) {  
4          this.amounOfBullets = amounOfBullets;  
5      }  
6      public int GetAmountOfBullets() {  
7          return this.amounOfBullets;  
8      }  
9      public abstract void Fire();  
10 }
```

## Instantiating abstract classes

- Not possible directly (what is the result of `new Weapon().Fire()`?)
- Abstract classes have to be inherited in order to use their functionalities
- All abstract methods must eventually get an implementation

## Implementing our weapon

- In the following a correct implementation of our Weapon is provided

```
1  class Gun : Weapon {
2      public Gun(int amounOfBullets) : base(amounOfBullets) {
3      }
4      public override void Fire() {
5          amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);
6      }
7  }
8  class FastGun : Weapon {
9      public Gun(int amounOfBullets) : base(amounOfBullets) {
10     }
11     public override void Fire() {
12         amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);
13         amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);
14     }
15 }
```



Which in Java then becomes:

```
1  class Gun extends Weapon {  
2      public Gun(int amounOfBullets) {  
3          super(amounOfBullets);  
4      }  
5      public void Fire() {  
6          amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);  
7      }  
8  }  
9  class FastGun extends Weapon {  
10     public Gun(int amounOfBullets) {  
11         super(amounOfBullets);  
12     }  
13     public void Fire() {  
14         amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);  
15         amounOfBullets = (amounOfBullets - 1);  
16     }  
17 }
```

## Considerations

- Abstract classes are a mean to combine polymorphism with concrete implementations

# This is it!

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The best of luck, and thanks for the  
attention!