

**MUST**  

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**Wisdom & Virtue**

MIRPUR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

# Object Oriented Programming

## Lecture 7 : Inheritance in OOP

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*Lecturer*

- **Encapsulation in OOP**
- **Accessor functions**
- **Avoiding Error using Accessor functions**
- **Read-only Property**

**Last Lecture**

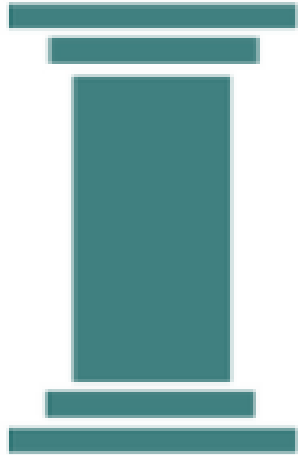
**This Lecture**

- **Inheritance in OOP**
- **How to implement inheritance in C#**
- **Advantages of inheritance**

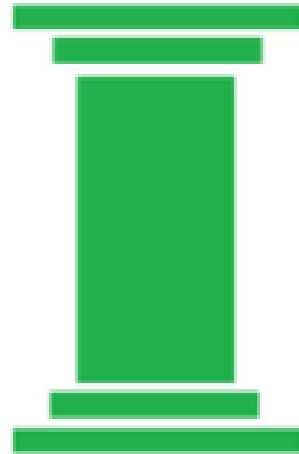


# Four Pillars of OOP

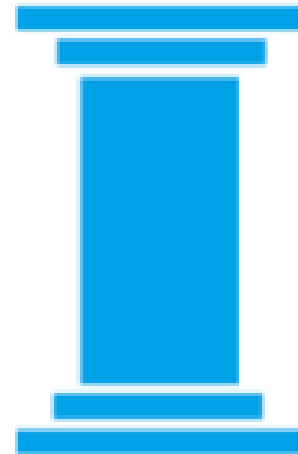
**ABSTRACTION**



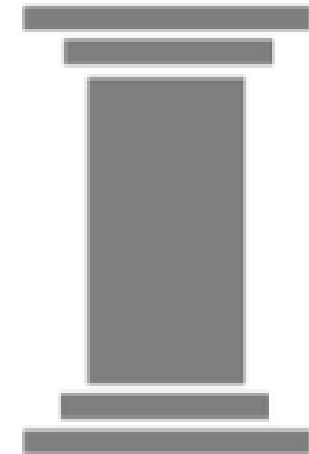
**ENCAPSULATION**



**INHERITANCE**



**POLYMORPHISM**



# Inheritance

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# Inheritance (Real World)

- A child **inherits** characteristics of parents
- Besides inherited characteristics, a child may have **own unique** characteristics

# Inheritance in OOP

# Inheritance in Classes

If a class **B** inherits from class **A** then it contains all the characteristics (information structure and behaviour) of class **A**

The parent class is called **base** class and the child class is called **derived** class. Besides inherited characteristics, derived class may have its own unique characteristics.



# Inheritance in Classes

## ❑ What is child class?

A class that inherits another class is known as child class, it is also known as **derived class** or **subclass**.

## ❑ What is parent class?

The class that is being inherited by other class is known as parent class, **super class** or **base class**.

# Inheritance Example

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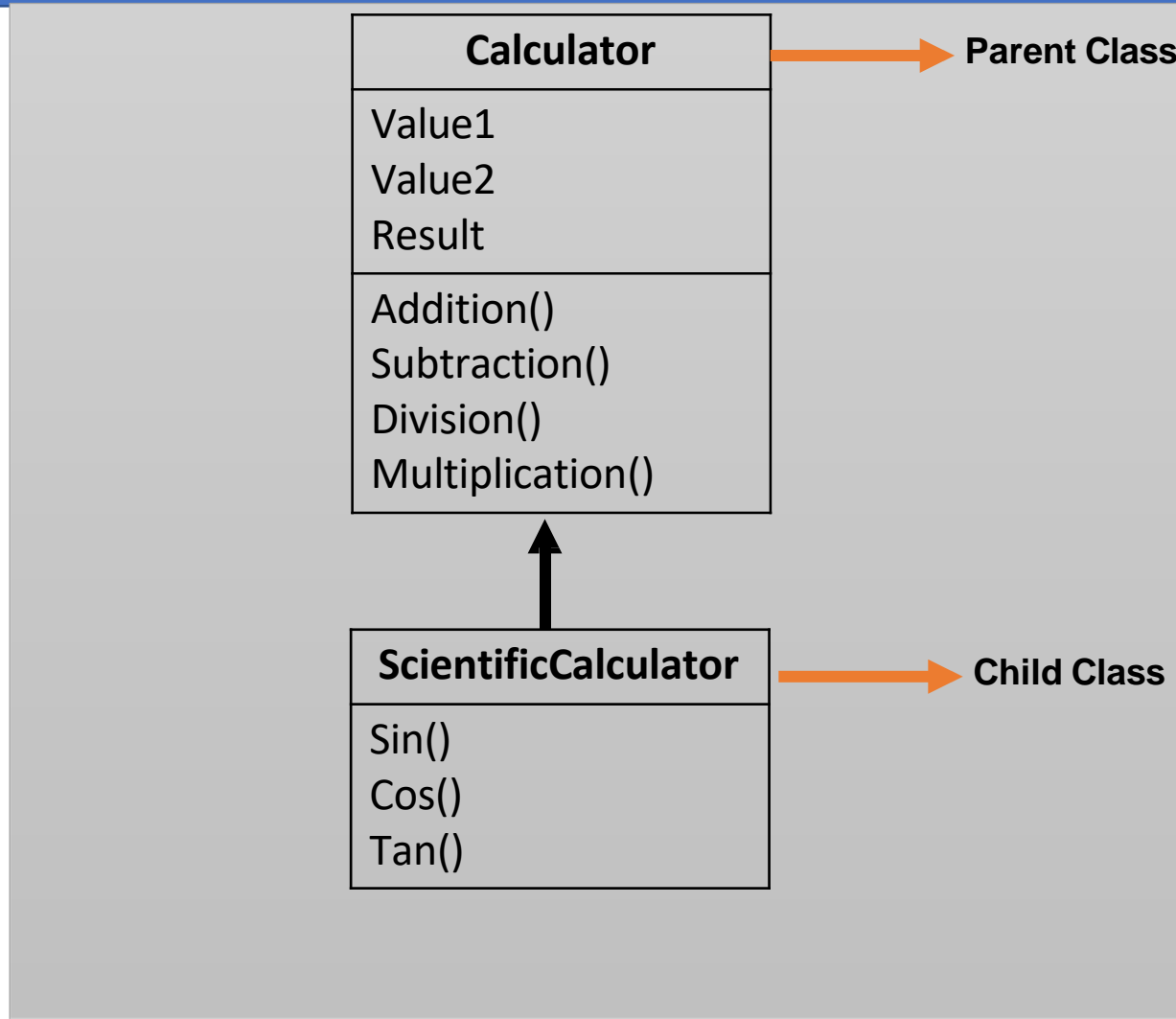
In problem statement when two objects show **is a** relation ship, then it reflects inheritance

## Problem Statement

- ❑ A calculator can perform addition, subtraction , division and multiplication.
- ❑ Scientific calculator **is a** calculator that can also perform trigonometry operations.

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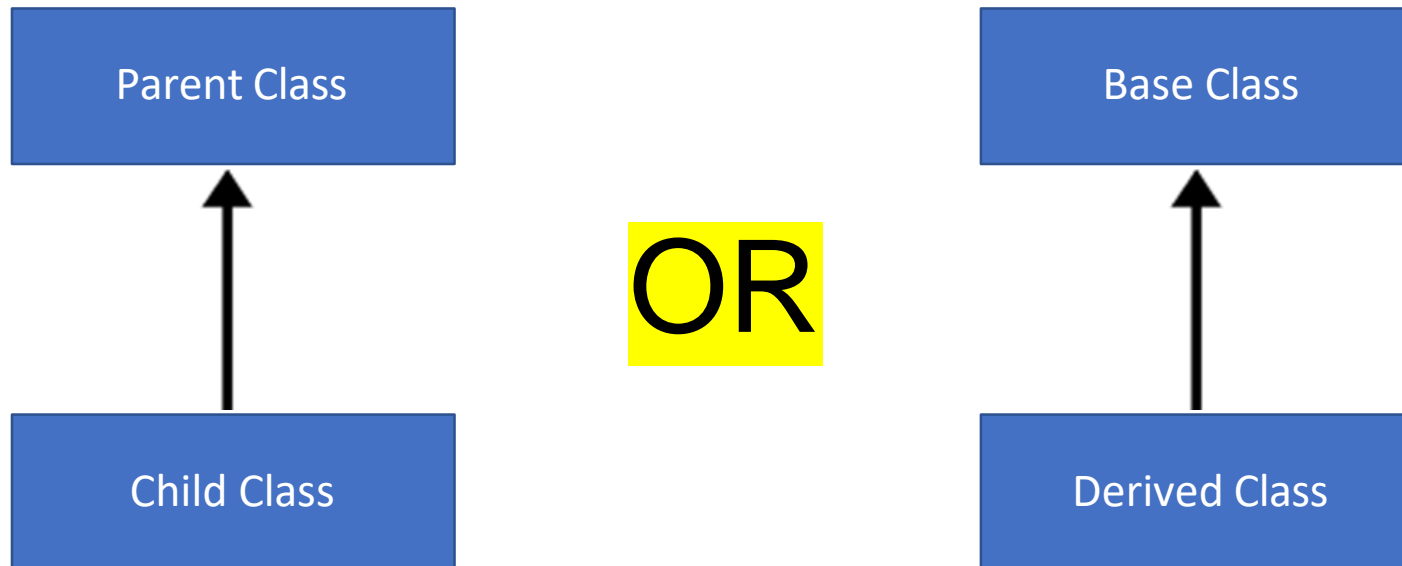


# Inheritance represents “IS A” relationship

- Inheritance represents “IS A” relationship
  - for example “a Scientific Calculator IS A Calculator with additional features”.
- In general words we can say that inheritance represents,
  - *“Derived class IS A kind of Parent class”*

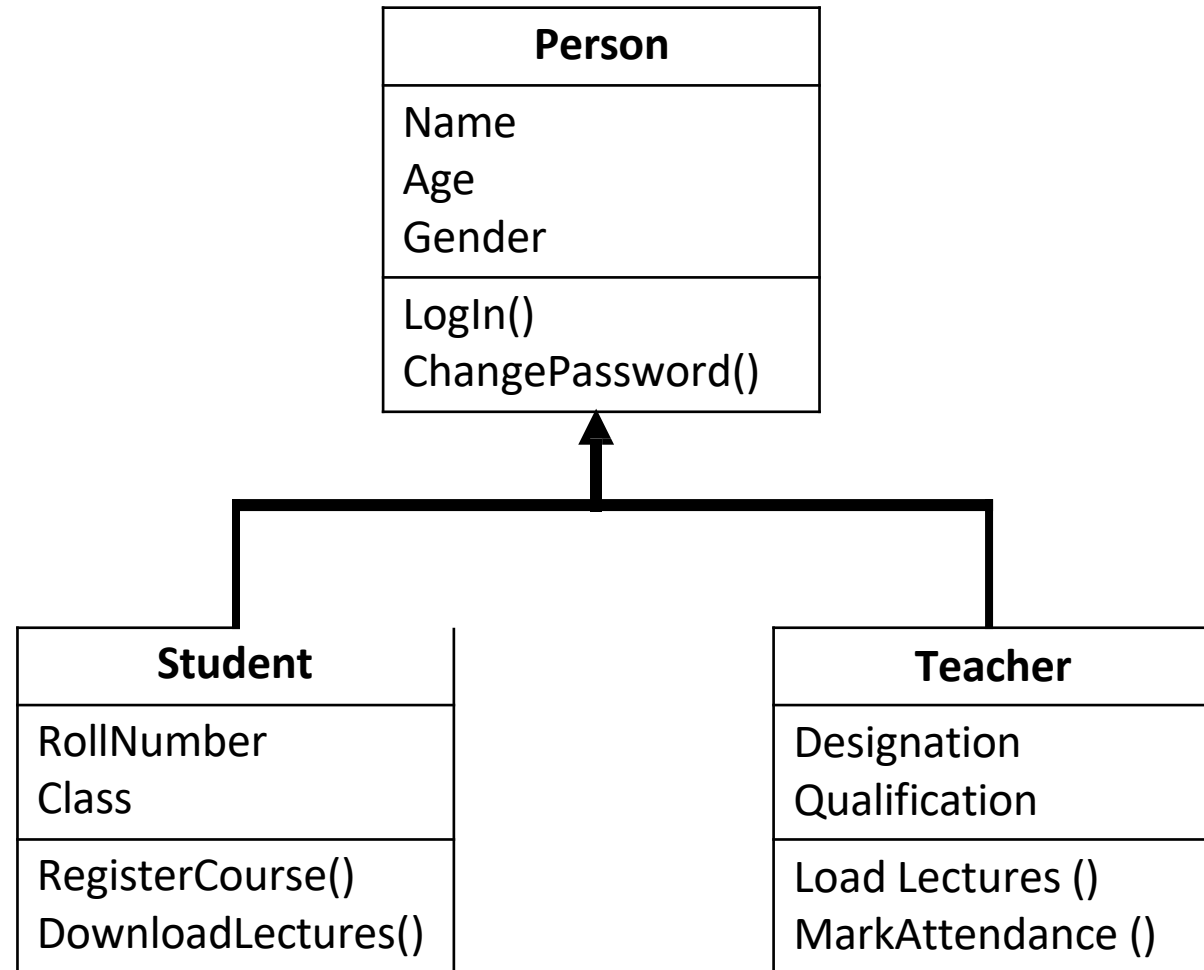
# UML Notation

- We use arrow from **child** class (derived class) to the **parent** class (base class ) to show inheritance as shown below



Here  
Student IS A Person  
Teacher IS A Person

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# Syntax (C#)

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```
class parent_class
{
    //Body of parent class
}
class child_class : parent_class
{
    //Body of child class
}
```

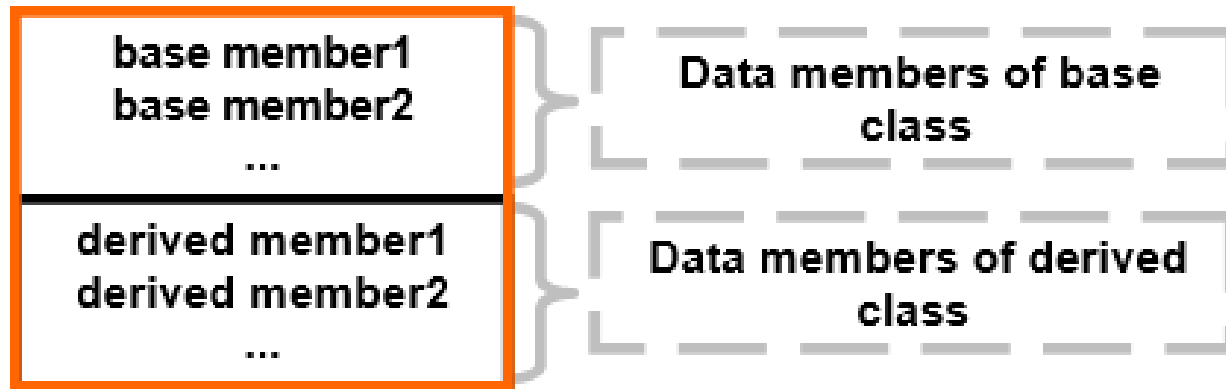
# Class Task 01

- **Create a base class** called Calculator with:
  - A method `add(a, b)` that returns the sum of a and b
  - A method `subtract(a, b)` that returns the difference
- **Create a derived class** called AdvancedCalculator that inherits from Calculator:
  - Add a method `multiply(a, b)` that returns the product
  - Add a method `divide(a, b)` that returns the quotient
- **Create an object** of AdvancedCalculator and perform all four operations:
  - `add(10, 5)`
  - `subtract(10, 5)`
  - `multiply(10, 5)`
  - `divide(10, 5)`



# Allocation in Memory

- The object of derived class is represented in memory as follows

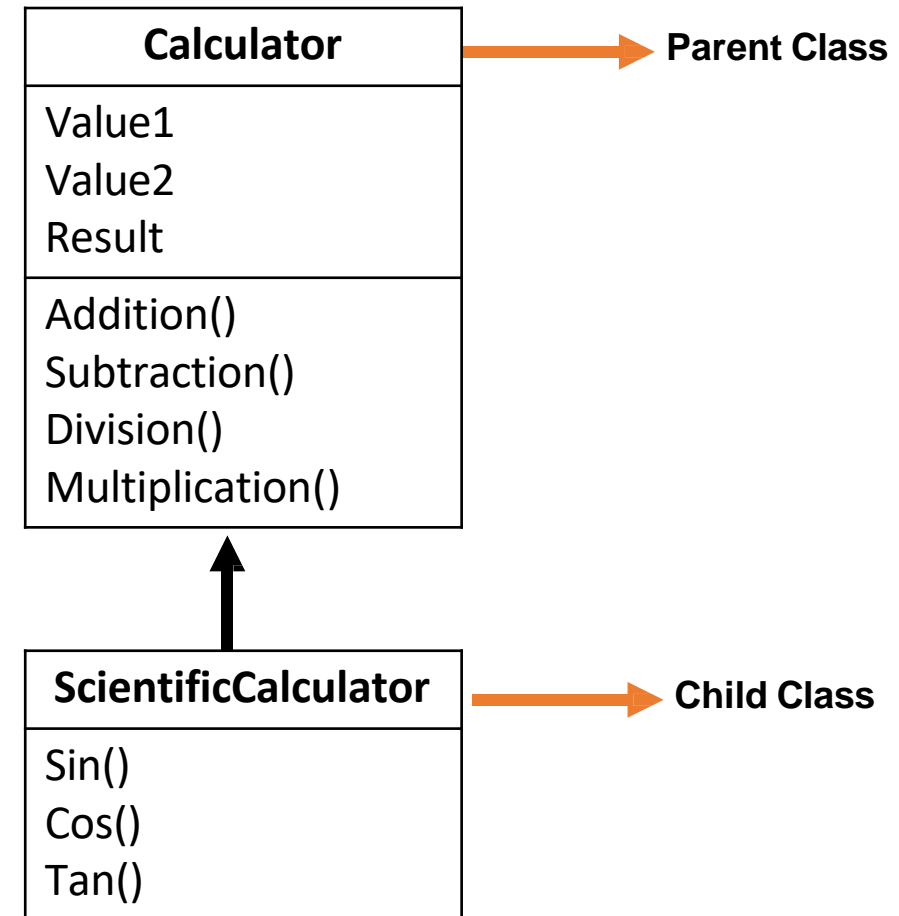


**Derived Class Object**

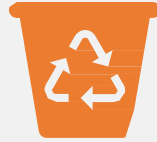
- Every object of derived class has an anonymous object of base class

# Example

- `ScientificCalculator obj = new ScientificCalculator;`
- When object of ScientificCalculator class will be created then automatically an object of Calculator class will also be created.



# Inheritance – Advantages



Reuse



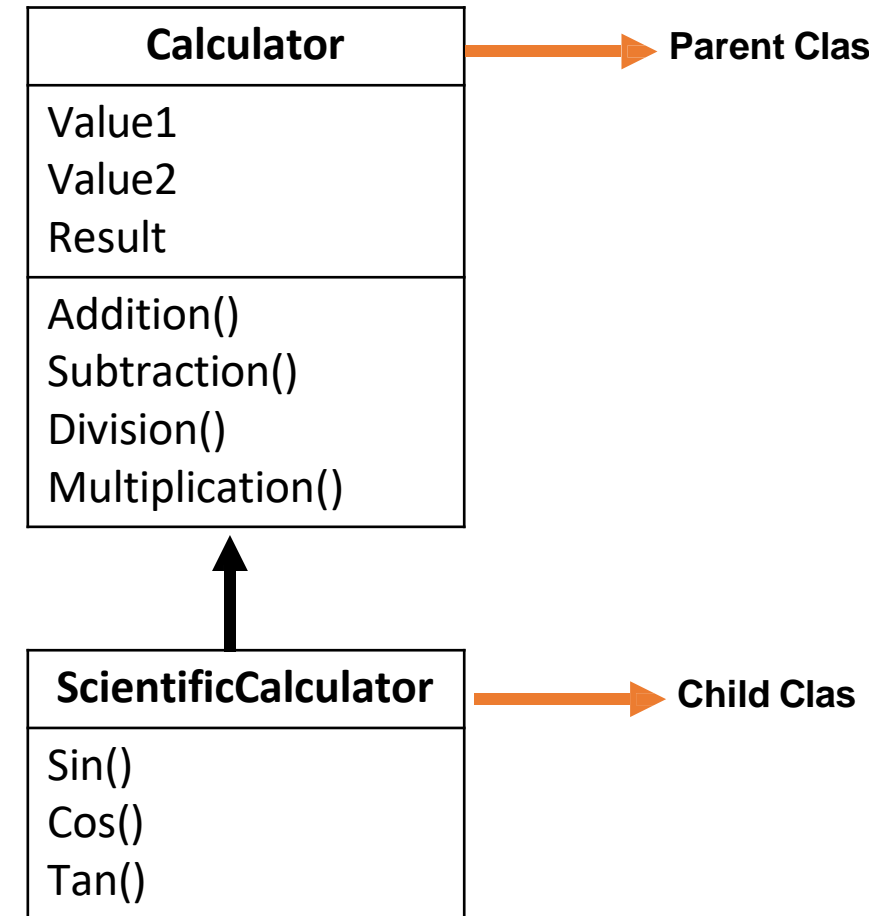
Less redundancy



Increased maintainability

# Reuse with Inheritance

- The main advantages of inheritance are **code reusability**.
- When child class inherits the properties and functionality of parent class, we need not to write the same code again in child class.
- This makes it easier to reuse the code, makes us write the less code and the code becomes much more readable.



# Less Redundancy with Inheritance

## Without Inheritance

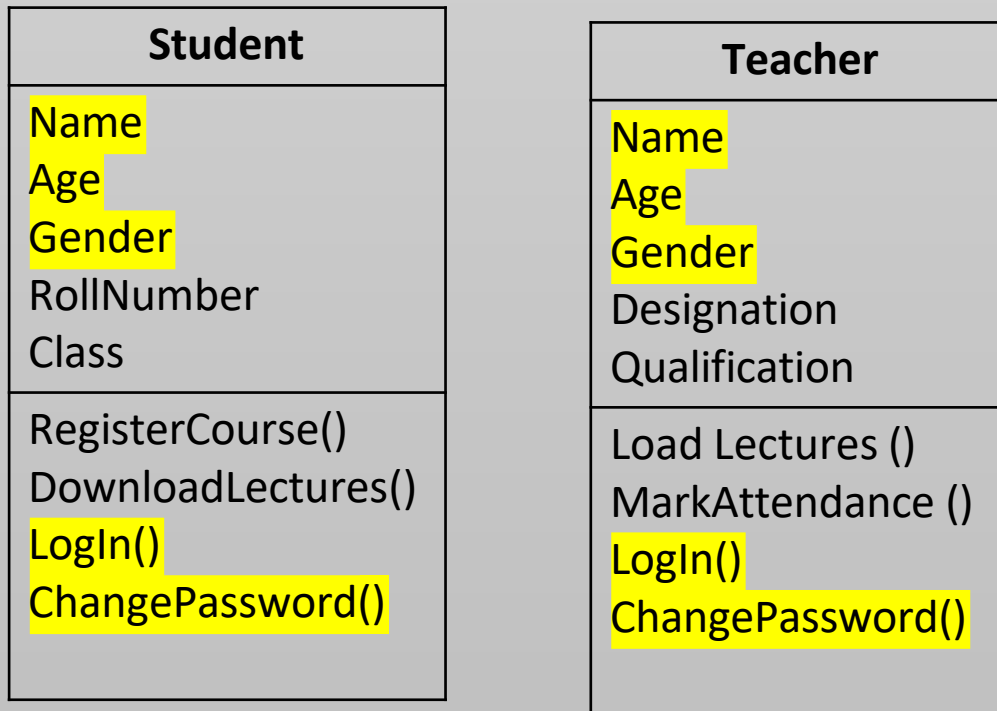
Student
Name Age Gender RollNumber Class
RegisterCourse() DownloadLectures() Login() ChangePassword()

Teacher
Name Age Gender Designation Qualification
Load Lectures () MarkAttendance () Login() ChangePassword()

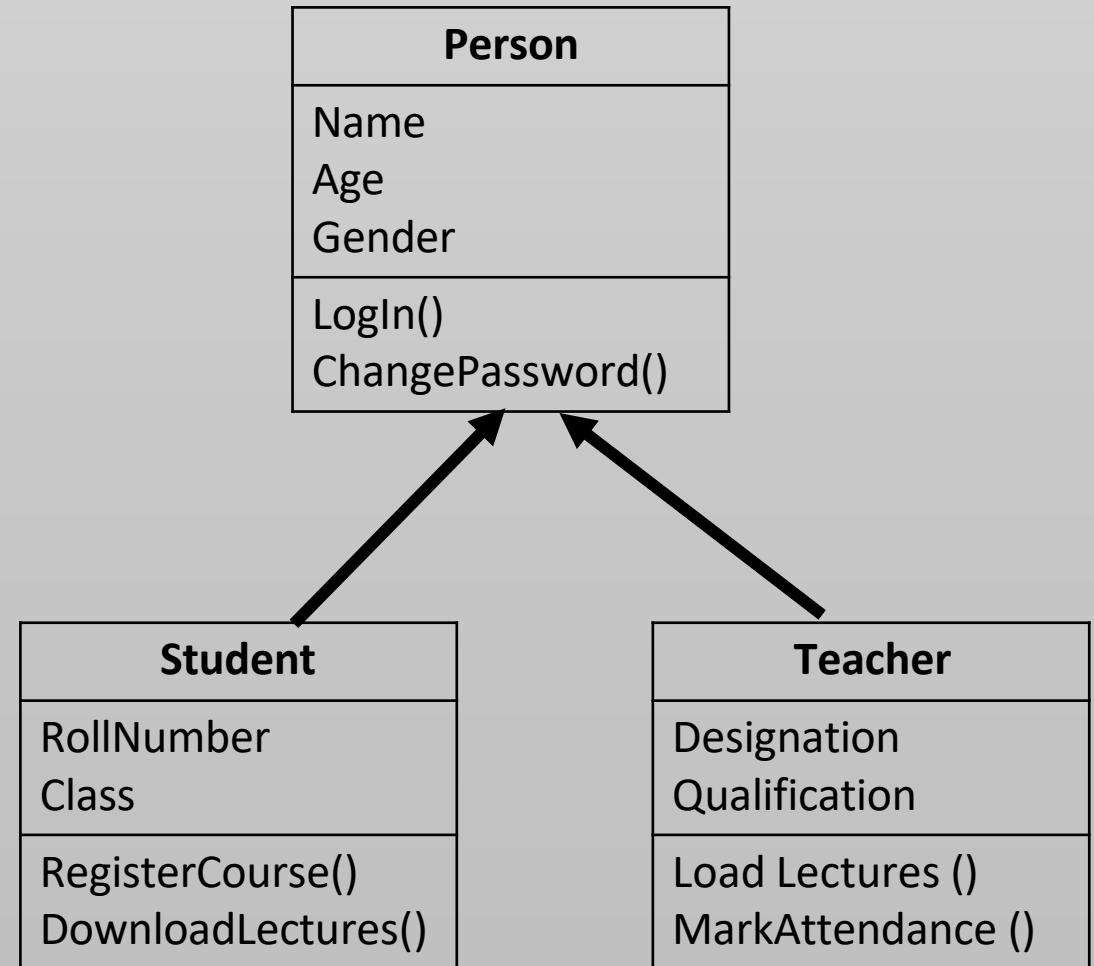
# Less Redundancy with Inheritance

## Without Inheritance

Redundant Data

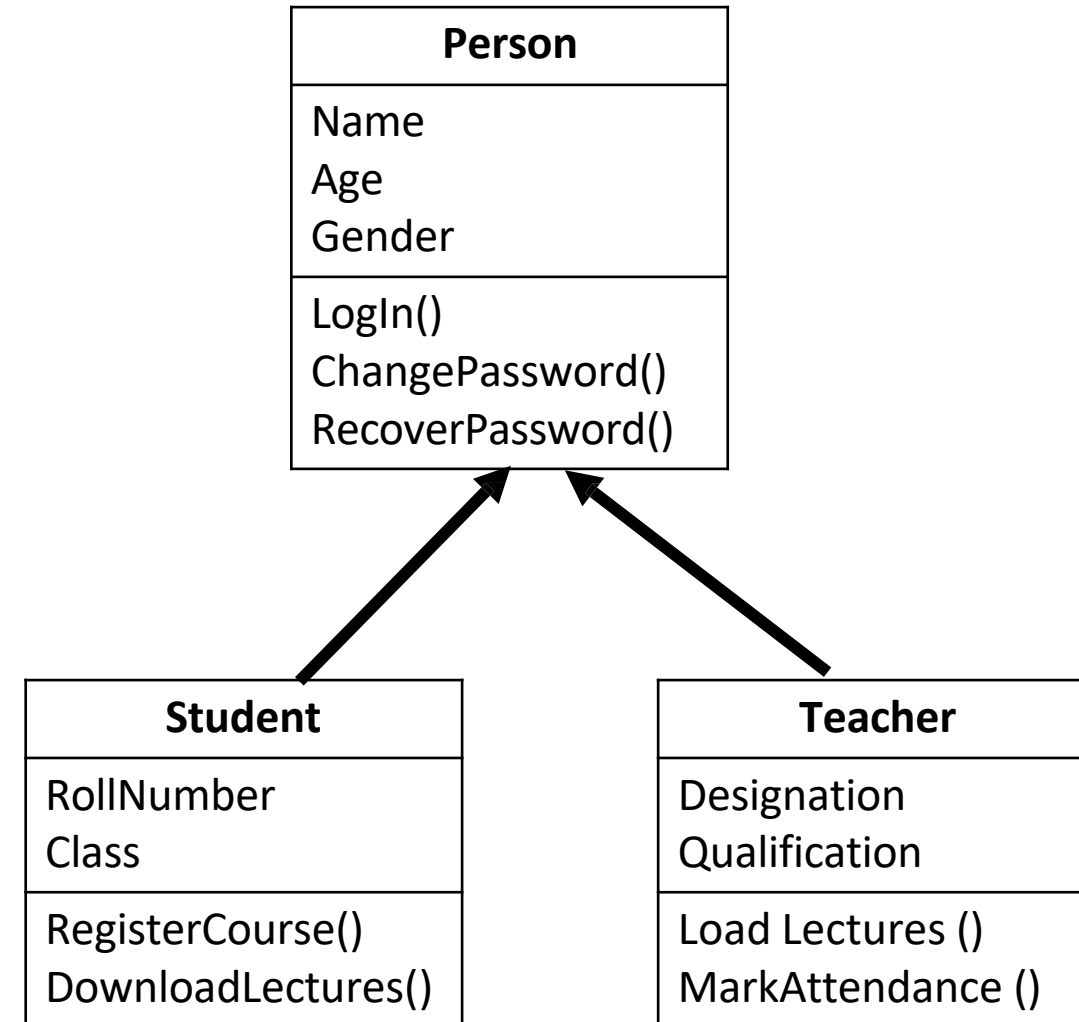


## With Inheritance



# Increased Maintainability with Inheritance

- Let say we want to update the implementation of **Recover Password**.
- Previously the password was recovered based on secrete questions.
- Now you wanted to recover password based on code sent on the registered mobile number.
- In inheritance only change in parent class will be effectively reflected in all base classes. In this way inheritance make it easy to maintain any change or upgradation in code



# References

- Object Oriented Programing , Virtual University , Lecture 3, Online  
Available at:  
<https://ocw.vu.edu.pk/CourseDetails.aspx?cat=Computer+Science%2FInformation+Technology+&course=CS304>
- Object Oriented Programing , Virtual University , Lecture 22, Online  
Available at:  
<https://ocw.vu.edu.pk/CourseDetails.aspx?cat=Computer+Science%2FInformation+Technology+&course=CS304>



THANKS