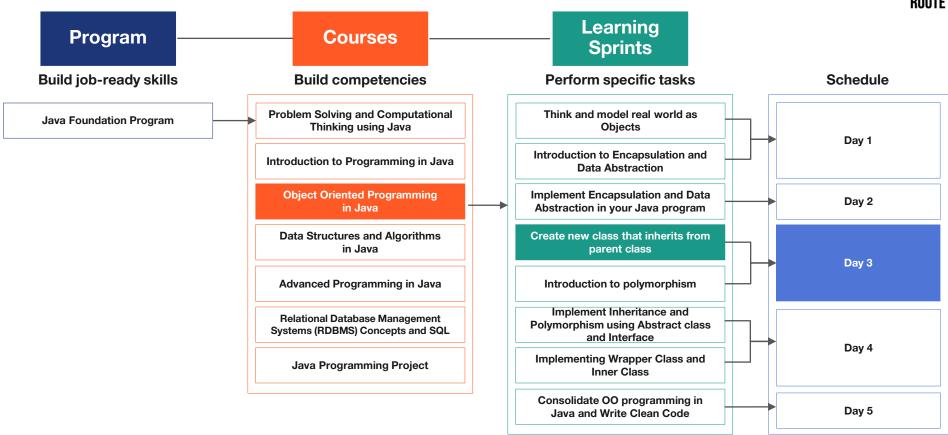
Java Program: Course 3: Plan





Animal Species

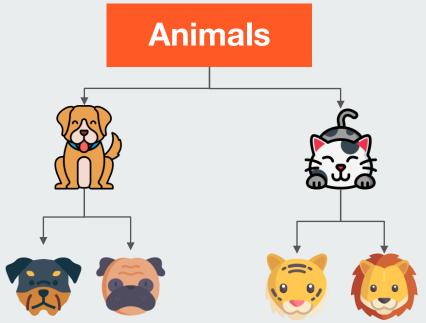
Observe the animal classification.

How do you think the different species of the dog family are related?

What features do they share?

Which feature is unique in each one of them?





Book Formats

Books come in various formats.

What common characteristics do they have?

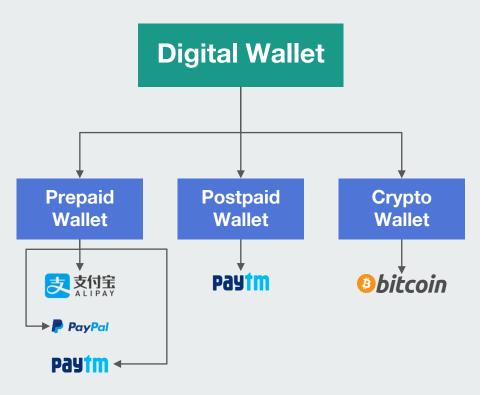
How are they different?







Digital Wallet



How are digital wallets similar and different at the same time?



How can we implement the classifications we spoke about in the above examples in a program?







Create New Class That Inherits from Parent Class









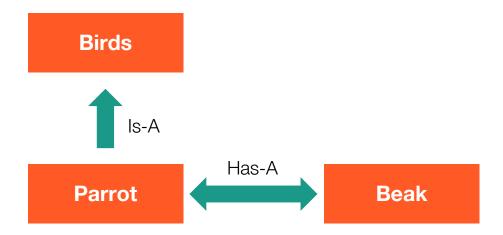
Learning Objectives

- Define inheritance
- Differentiate between the types of inheritance: Single level, Multi level, Hierarchical, and Hybrid
- Implement inheritance





- Has-A (Composition and Aggregation): Implemented by using objects
- Is-A (Inheritance): Implemented by using the "extends keyword" in Java



Introduction to Inheritance



- Reusing or extending the functionalities and capabilities of the existing class in a new class is called Inheritance
- A class can inherit the features of a related class and add new features, as per the requirement
- Subclass is a class that inherits the data members and methods from another class.
 Additional data members and methods can be created to add more features to a subclass
- Superclass is a class from which the subclass inherits. It can also be a subclass of another class





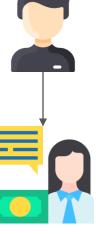
Single level inheritance Multi level inheritance **Hierarchical inheritance Hybrid inheritance**

Single Level Inheritance



 In single level inheritance, a single subclass derives the functionality of the existing superclass

The following figure explains the single level inheritance



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The following syntax shows how single level inheritance can be implemented

```
class Person
{
}
class Employee extends Person
{
}
```

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Multi Level Inheritance



- In multilevel inheritance, a subclass inherits the properties of another subclass
- The following figure explains multi level inheritance







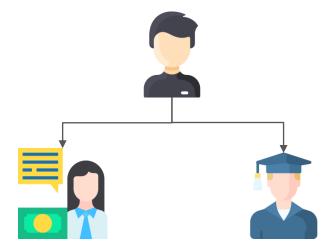
The following syntax shows how multi level inheritance can be implemented

```
class Person
{
}
class Employee extends Person
{
}
class Manager extends Employee
{
}
```





- In hierarchical inheritance, one or more subclasses are derived from a single superclass
- The following figure explains the hierarchical Inheritance







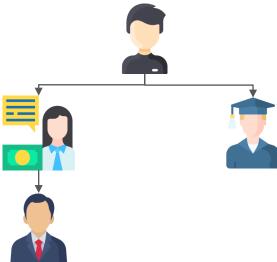
The following syntax shows how hierarchical inheritance can be implemented

```
class Person
{
}
class Employee extends Person
{
}
class Student extends Person
{
}
```





- Hybrid inheritance is combination of one or two types of inheritance
- The following figure explains the hybrid inheritance







The following syntax shows how to implement hybrid inheritance

```
class Person
class Employee extends Person
class Student extends Person
class Manager extends Employee
```

Interactive Demo

Look at the hierarchical classification of a few animal species shown in this image.

Task 1: Identify the common and unique attributes of these species.

Task 2: Identify the common and unique behaviors of these species.

Task 3: Implement the relationships between the species based on the common and unique attributes and behaviors identified by you.



Interactive Demo

Look at the hierarchical classification of a particular book.

Book class has the following attributes and behaviors:

Attributes: title, author, total number of pages, price, shipping charges

Behaviors: printing the book details

Paper book class shares the attributes and behaviors of the book class.

Implement this relationship based on the attributes

and behaviors listed above.









- Relationship between classes
- Types of inheritance
- Differentiating between single level, multi level, hierarchical, and hybrid inheritance
- Implementing inheritance



