

Bài 8

Thừa kế (Inheritance)

Nội dung

- Thừa kế (Inheritance)
- Phương thức Overriding và Hiding
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Inheritance

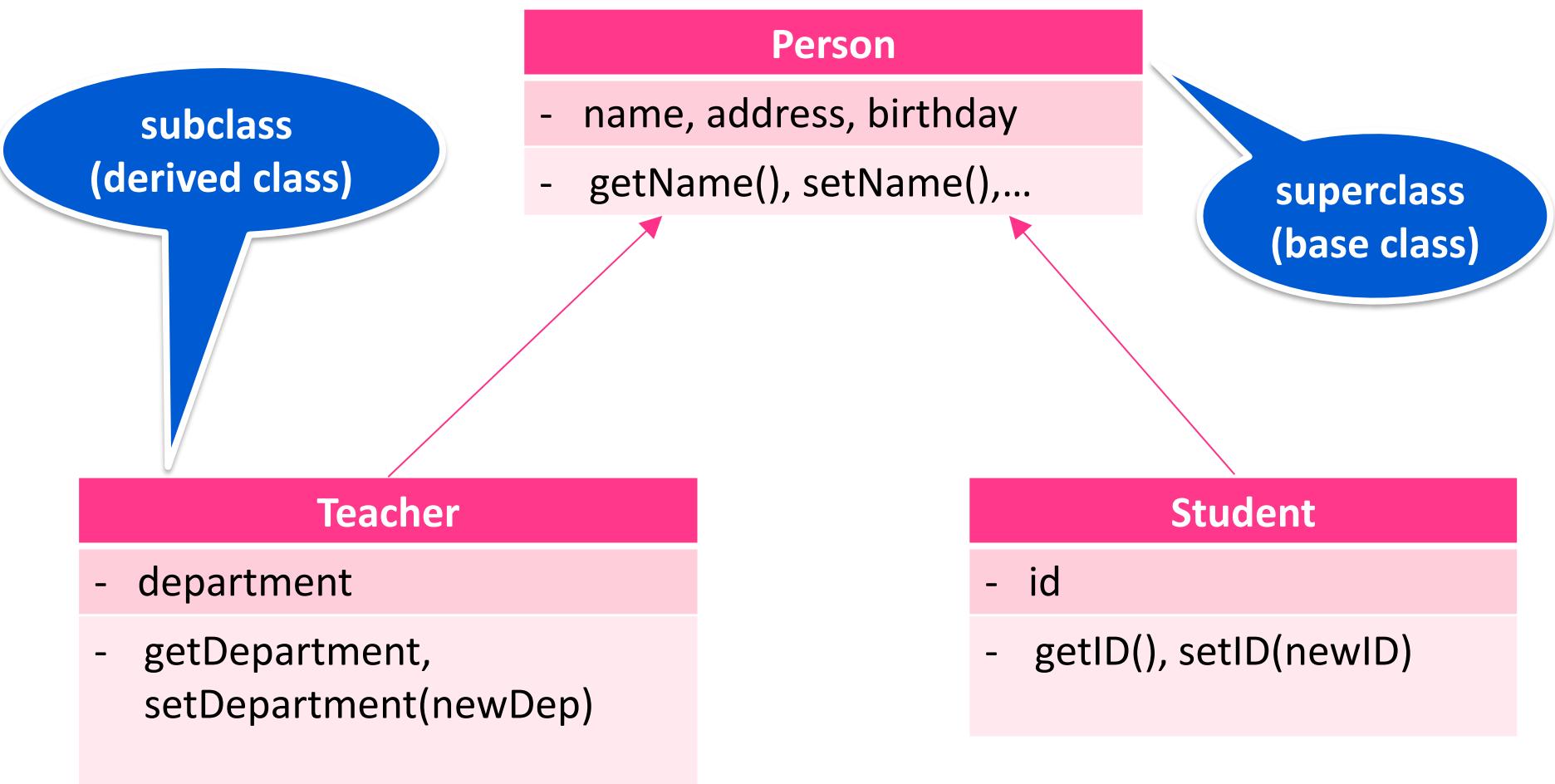
Teacher

- name, address, birthday
- department
- getName(), setName(),...
- getDepartment,
setDepartment(newDep)

Student

- name, address, birthday
- id
- getName(), setName(),...
- getID(), setID(newID)

Inheritance



Implementing

```
24  
25  class Person {  
26      String name, address;  
27      void intput() {  
28          //input name and address from user  
29      }  
30  }  
31  class Student extends Person{  
32      int id;  
33      void inputID() {  
34          //input id from user  
35      }  
36      void output() {  
37          System.out.println(id+"-"+name+"-"+address);  
38      }  
39  }
```

The inherited
fields/methods
can be used
directly

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Student stud = new Student();  
    stud.intput();  
    stud.inputID();  
    stud.output();  
}
```

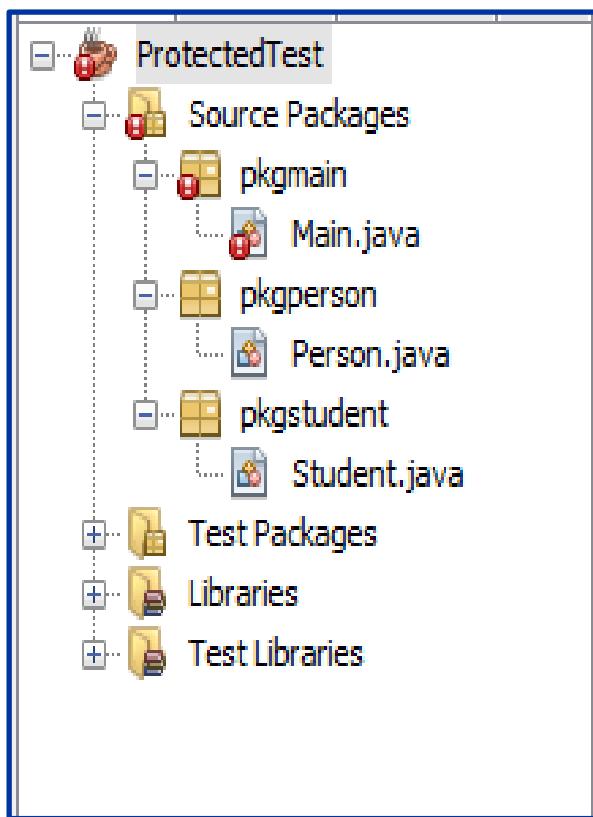
Protected Members trong Superclass

- A subclass does not inherit the private members of its parent class.
- *Protected members* (fields and methods) of superclass only be accessed by a subclass of its

Access Levels

Modifier	Inside class	Inside package	Subclass-Outside package	Anywhere
private	✓			
No modifier package-private	✓	✓		
protected	✓	✓	✓	
public	✓	✓	✓	✓

Protected Members Demo



```
package pkgperson;

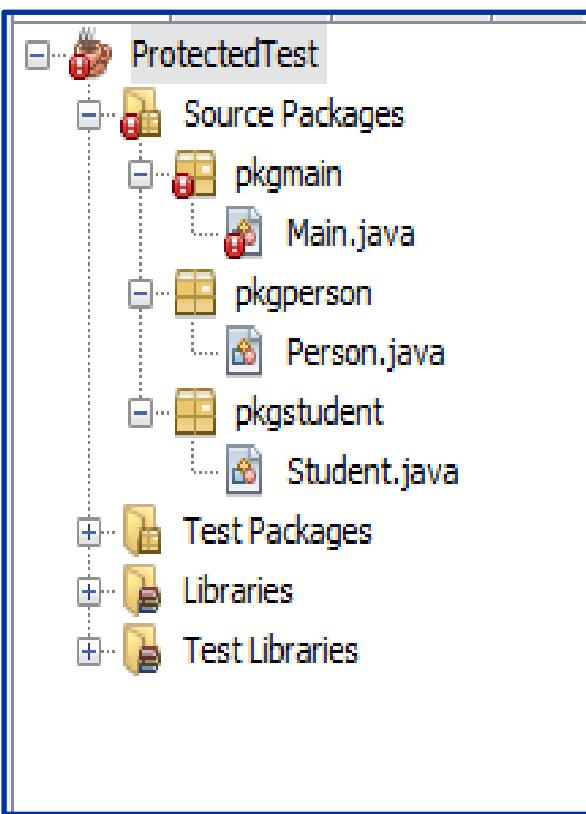
public class Person {
    protected String name, address;
    protected void intput() {
        //input name and address from user
    }
}
```

```
package pkgstudent;

import pkgperson.Person;

public class Student extends Person {
    int id;
    public void inputID() {
        //input id from user
    }
    public void output() {
        System.out.println(id+"-"+name+"-"+address);
    }
}
```

Protected Members Demo



```
6  package pkgmain;  
7  
8  import pkgstudent.Student;  
9  
10 public class Main {  
11     public static void main(String[] args) {  
12         Student stud = new Student();  
13         intput() has protected access in Person  
14         ----  
15         (Alt-Enter shows hints)  
16         stud.intput();  
17         stud.inputID();  
18         stud.output();  
19     }  
20 }
```

Subclass constructor

```
class Person{
    String name, address;

    public Person(String name, String address) {
        this.name = name;
        this.address = address;
    }
}

class Student extends Person{
    int id;

    public Student(int id, String name, String address) {
        super(name, address);
        this.id = id;
    }
}
```



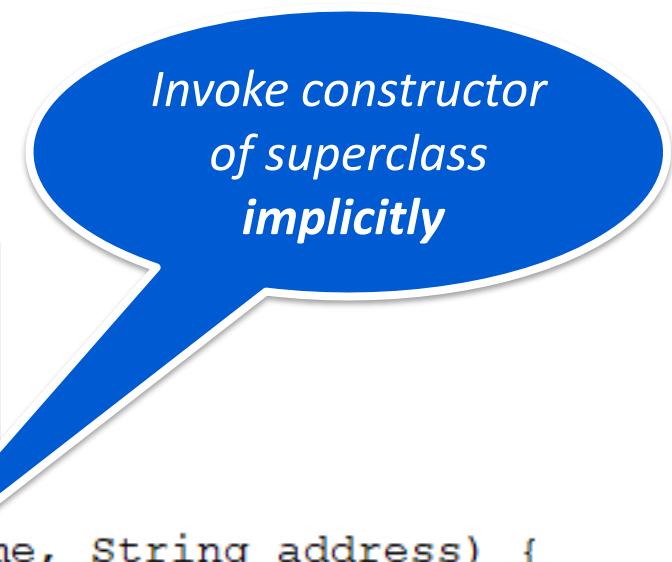
*Invoke constructor
of superclass using
the keyword super*

Subclass constructor

- Constructors không được thừa kế
- Khi tạo đối tượng của lớp con thì đối tượng của lớp cha phải được tạo trước
- Cho nên constructor của lớp con phải chỉ định constructor của lớp cha
- Nếu không chỉ định thì constructor không tham số của lớp cha sẽ được gọi

Subclass constructor

```
① class Person{  
24     String name, address;  
25  
26     public Person(String name, String address) {  
27         this.name = name;  
28         this.address = address;  
29     }  
30 }  
31 constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;  
32 required: String, String  
33 found: no arguments  
34 reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length  
35 ----  
36 (Alt-Enter shows hints)  
②     public Student(int id, String name, String address) {  
37         //super(name, address);  
38         this.id = id;  
39     }  
40 }
```



*Invoke constructor
of superclass
implicitly*

Output?

```
④ class Person{  
24     String name, address;  
25     public Person() {  
26         System.out.println(name+"-"+address);  
27     }  
28 }  
29 class Student extends Person{  
30     int id;  
31     public Student(int id, String name, String address) {  
32         this.id = id;  
33         this.name = name;  
34         this.address = address;  
35     }  
36     void output(){  
37         System.out.println(id+"-"+name+"-"+address);  
38     }  
39 }
```



null-null
123-Tom-HSU

Overriding and Hiding Methods

- You can write a new *instance* method in the subclass that has the same signature and return type as the one in the superclass, thus *overriding* it.
- You can write a new *static* method in the subclass that has the same signature as the one in the superclass, thus *hiding* it.

Overriding Methods

```
class Person{
    String name, address;
    void output(){
        System.out.print(name + "-" + address);
    }
}

class Student extends Person{
    int id;
    void output(){
        System.out.print(id + "-");
        super.output();
    }
}
```

Phương thức của lớp con định nghĩa lại phương thức của lớp cha, có cùng tên và kiểu trả về

@Override annotation

```
class Person {  
    public void output() {  
    }  
}  
class Student extends Person{  
    @Override  
    public void output() {  
    }  
}
```

Hiding Methods

```
class Person{
    public void output() {
    }
    public static void input() {
    }
}

class Student extends Person{
    @Override
    public void output() {
    }

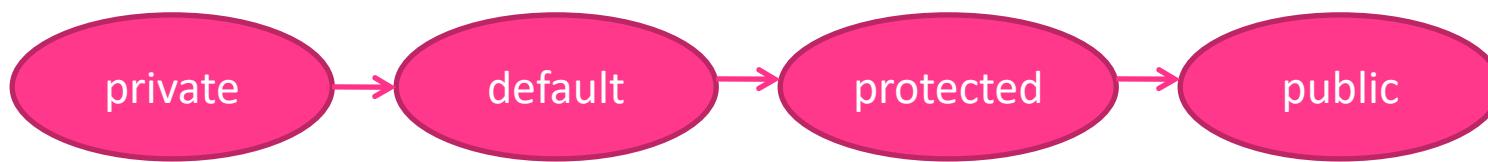
    // Hiding
    public static void input() {
    }
}
```



Lớp cha và lớp con
định nghĩa phương
thức tĩnh cùng tên
và kiểu trả về

Modifiers for overriding methods

- The access specifier for an overriding method (of subclass) must be **more access than** the overridden method (of superclass)



```
8  class Person {  
9      public void output(){  
10     }  
11  
12     protected void input(){  
13     }  
14 }
```

```
17  class Student extends Person{  
18      protected void output(){  
19      }  
20  
21      void input(){  
22      }  
23 }
```

Final Classes and Methods

- *final* method: the method **cannot be overridden** by subclasses
- *final* class: the class **can not have subclass**
- *final* data is a **constant**.

```
final public double PI = 3.14;
```

final Methods Demo

```
27
28     @
29     class Person{ //extends Object class implicitly
30         String name, address;
31         public Person(String name, String address) {
32             this.name = name;
33             this.address = address;
34         }
35         @Override
36         public final String toString(){
37             return name+"-"+address;
38         }
39
40     class Student extends Person{
41         int id;
42         public Student(int id, String name, String address) {
43             super(name, address);
44             this.id = id;
45             toString() in Student cannot override toString() in Person
46             overridden method is final
47             ----
48             (Alt-Enter shows hints)
49             public String toString(){
50                 return id+"-"+super.toString();
51             }
52     }
```

final Class Demo

```
① final class Person{ //extends Object class implicitly
29     String name, address;
30     public Person(String name, String address) {
31         this.name = name;
32         this.address = address;
33     }
34     @Override
35     public String toString(){
36         return name+"-"+address;
37     }
38     cannot inherit from final Person
39     ----
40     (Alt-Enter shows hints)
41
42     class Student extends Person{
43         int id;
44         public Student(int id, String name, String address) {
45             super(name, address);
46             this.id = id;
47         }
48         @Override
49         public String toString(){
50             return id+"-"+super.toString();
51         }
52     }
53 }
```

HỎI ĐÁP

