

Bài 8

Thừa kế (Inheritance)

Nội dung

- Thừa kế (Inheritance)
- Phương thức Overriding và Hiding
- Từ khóa super
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Inheritance

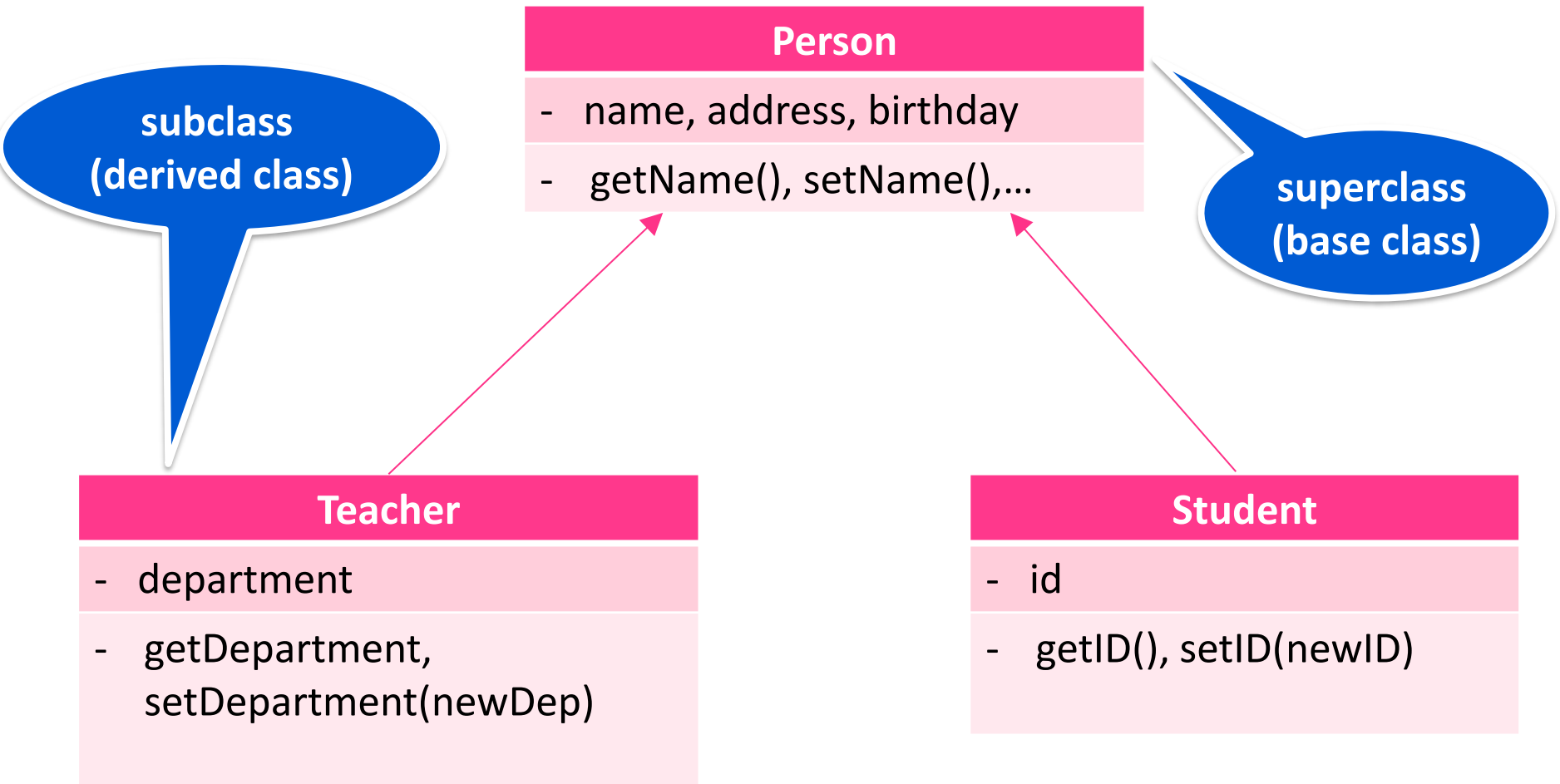
Teacher

- 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 input(){
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.input();
    stud.inputID();
    stud.output();
}
```

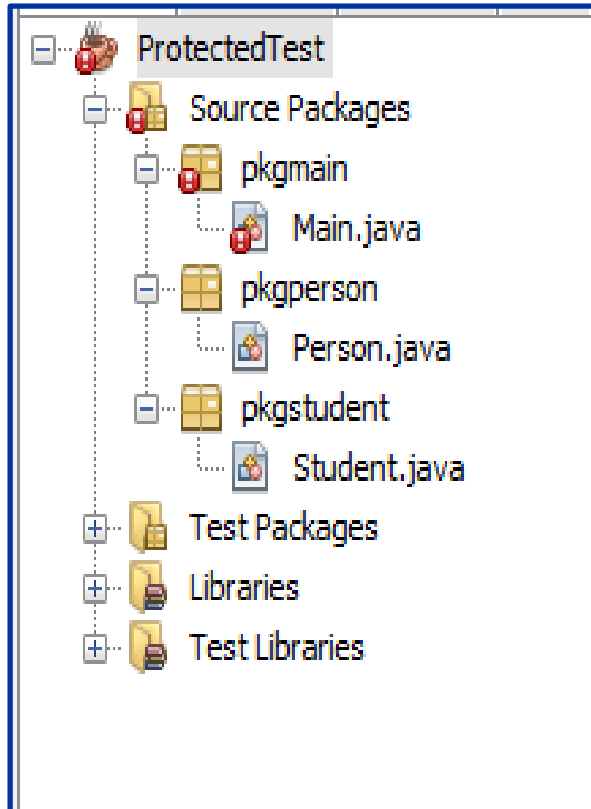
Protected Members trong Superclass

- 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 <i>package-private</i>	✓	✓		
protected	✓	✓	✓	
public	✓	✓	✓	✓

Protected Members Demo



```
package pkgperson;

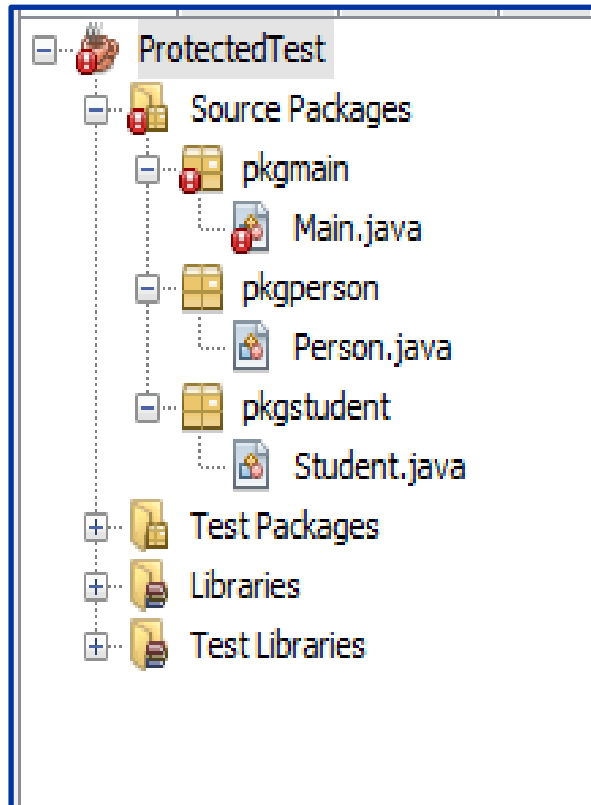
public class Person {
    protected String name, address;
    protected void input() {
        //input name and address from user
    }
}
```

```
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
14         stud.input();
15         stud.inputID();
16         stud.output();
17     }
18 }
19
20
```

input() has protected access in Person

(Alt-Enter shows hints)

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

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

constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;
required: String,String
found: no arguments
reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length

(Alt-Enter shows hints)

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

*Invoke constructor
of superclass
implicitly*

Output?

null-null
123-Tom-HSU

```
© 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 }
```

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() {  
    }  
}
```

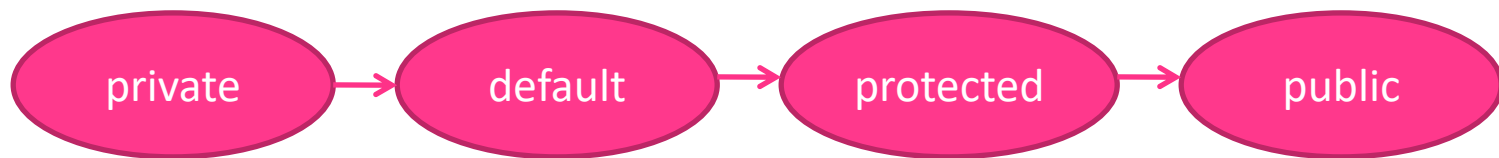

Hiding Methods

```
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  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 final String toString(){
36          return name+"-"+address;
37      }
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      }
46      public String toString(){
47          return id+"-"+super.toString();
48      }
49  }
50
51  }
```

toString() in Student cannot override toString() in Person
overridden method is final

(Alt-Enter shows hints)

final Class Demo

```
29  final 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 String toString(){
37          return name+"-"+address;
38      }
39
40  cannot inherit from final Person
41  ----
42  (Alt-Enter shows hints)
43
44  class Student extends Person{
45      int id;
46      public Student(int id, String name, String address) {
47          super(name, address);
48          this.id = id;
49      }
50      @Override
51      public String toString(){
52          return id+"-"+super.toString();
53      }
54  }
```

HỎI ĐÁP

