



# Extending the Functionality



اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِيْ عِلْمًا نَّافِعًا وَاسِعًا عَمِيْقًا

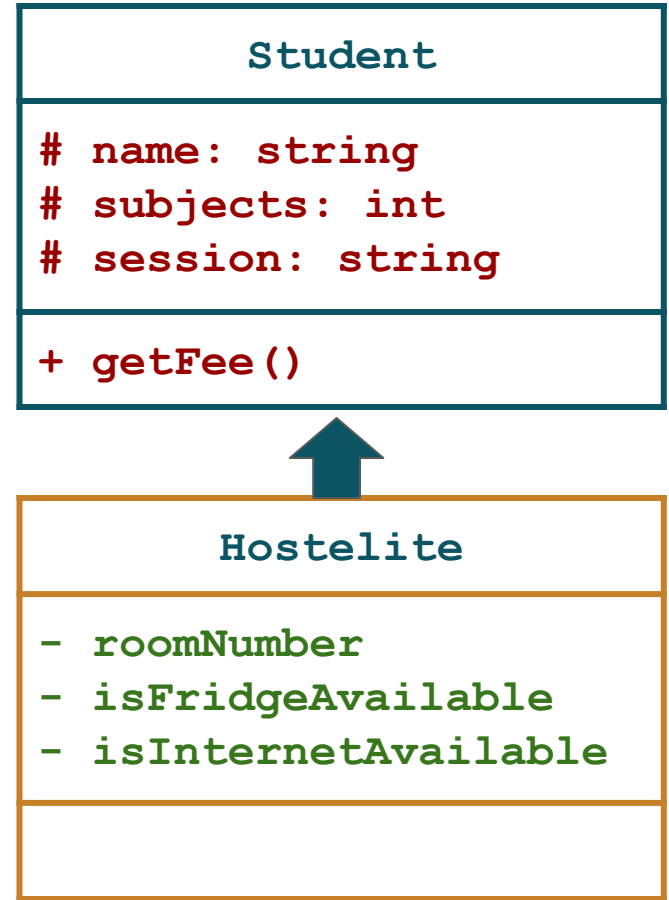
اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِيْ رِزْقًا وَّاسِعًا حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا  
مُّبَارَكًا مِنْ عِنْدِكَ

# | Inheritance

When a class **inherits** another class, all the functionality (**attributes and functions**) become part of this class.

# Problem Scenario

For example, in this case **Hostelite** class inherits **Student**. Now the object of **Hostelite** class have all Functionality that exists in the **student** class.



# Problem Scenario

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvalable;
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

## Problem Scenario: Modify the Functionality

Let's say, the child class (**Hostelite**) needs to modify/extend the capability of the parent class (**Student**).

## Problem Scenario: Modify the Functionality

Let's say, the child class (**Hostelite**) needs to modify/extend the capability of the parent class (**Student**).



## Problem Scenario: Modify the Functionality

Suppose, the fee for Hostelite is bit different than the general Student.

It has extra fee of hostel room, internet and Fridge that is required to be added in the Registered Subject fees.

# | Problem Scenario: Modify the Functionality

So the problem is the child class (**Hostelite**) needs to modify/extend the capability of the parent class (**Student**)

What to Do ?

# Function Overriding

Object Oriented Programming offers us a way to modify/extend the functionality of the parent class through function overriding.

```

class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}

```

```

static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}


```

```

class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}

```


Whenever extend the functionality in the child class with the same name, use **new** keyword

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee() 
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

It means we are changing what the Parent class does for the Child class.

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee() 
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

Anything  
Wrong  
with  
this?

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

## Repetition of Code.

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```



Here it is  
just one  
line why  
it could  
be the  
problem ?

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

# Function Overriding: One Line why bother ?

Whenever same business logic **repeats itself** across the code, it will **get difficult** to track all the places and update the change every where.

# Modify the Functionality

Object Oriented Programming has better solution, when you need to **extend the functionality** of Base Class (Parent Class) you can call the **parent function** from child function.

```

class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee = base.getFee();

        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}

```

```

static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}

```

```

class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;

    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }

    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}

```

base is  
reserved  
word to  
call the  
parent  
method

```
class Hostelite: Student
{
    private int roomNumber;
    private bool isFridgeAvailable;
    private bool isInternetAvailable;
    public new int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee = base.getFee();

        if (isFridgeAvailable)
        {
            fee = fee + 1000;
        }
        return fee;
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Hostelite std = new Hostelite();
    std.setSubjects(4);
    int fee = std.getFee();
    Console.WriteLine("Fee " + fee);
    Console.ReadKey();
}
```

```
class Student
{
    protected string name;
    protected string session;
    protected int subjects;
    public void setName(string name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void setSession(string session)
    {
        this.session = session;
    }
    public void setSubjects(int subjects)
    {
        this.subjects = subjects;
    }
    public int getFee()
    {
        //Fee 4000 per subject
        int fee;
        fee = subjects * 4000;
        return fee;
    }
}
```

# Function Overriding: Advantage

Some one may argue, we even we need overriding?  
We can declare another function with some different name into the child class.

# Function Overriding: Advantage

Some one may argue, we even we need overriding?  
We can declare another function with some different name into the child class.

Any Answer?

# Function Overriding: Advantage

It helps to create **consistency** in the classes. Now developer is aware who ever the student whether **hostelite**, **general student** or **day scholar**, all will have same method ( **getFee()** ) that he/she can use to calculate the fee.



# Conclusion

- While extending a class, the subclass **inherits** all of the public and protected attributes and behaviours from the parent class.
- **Function overriding** is a feature that allows us to have a same function in child class which is already present in the parent class.
- **Base** keyword is used, if we want to **extend the functionality** of a function in child class.



# Learning Objective

Child **Overrides** Behaviour of its  
Parent Class



# Self Assessment: Write Output

```
class Animal
{
    public void sound()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This is parent class");
    }
}

class Dog: Animal
{
    public new void sound()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Dog bark");
    }
}

class Cat: Animal
{
    public new void sound()
    {
        base.sound();
        Console.WriteLine("Cat meow");
    }
}
```

```
Dog d = new Dog();
Cat c = new Cat();
d.sound();
c.sound();
```

