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Object-Oriented Programming in Java™

Advanced Inheritance



Chapter 6 – Section 3



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Abstract classes: interest

- What can we do when the behaviour cannot be known in the parent class?
- Ex. to fold up the sunroof of a convertible car
 - 2CV: to roll up the canvas
 - C3 Pluriel : folding up the canvas, and removing the supporting archs

Folding up the sunroof



2 CV

Unfold : déplier
Fold up : replier



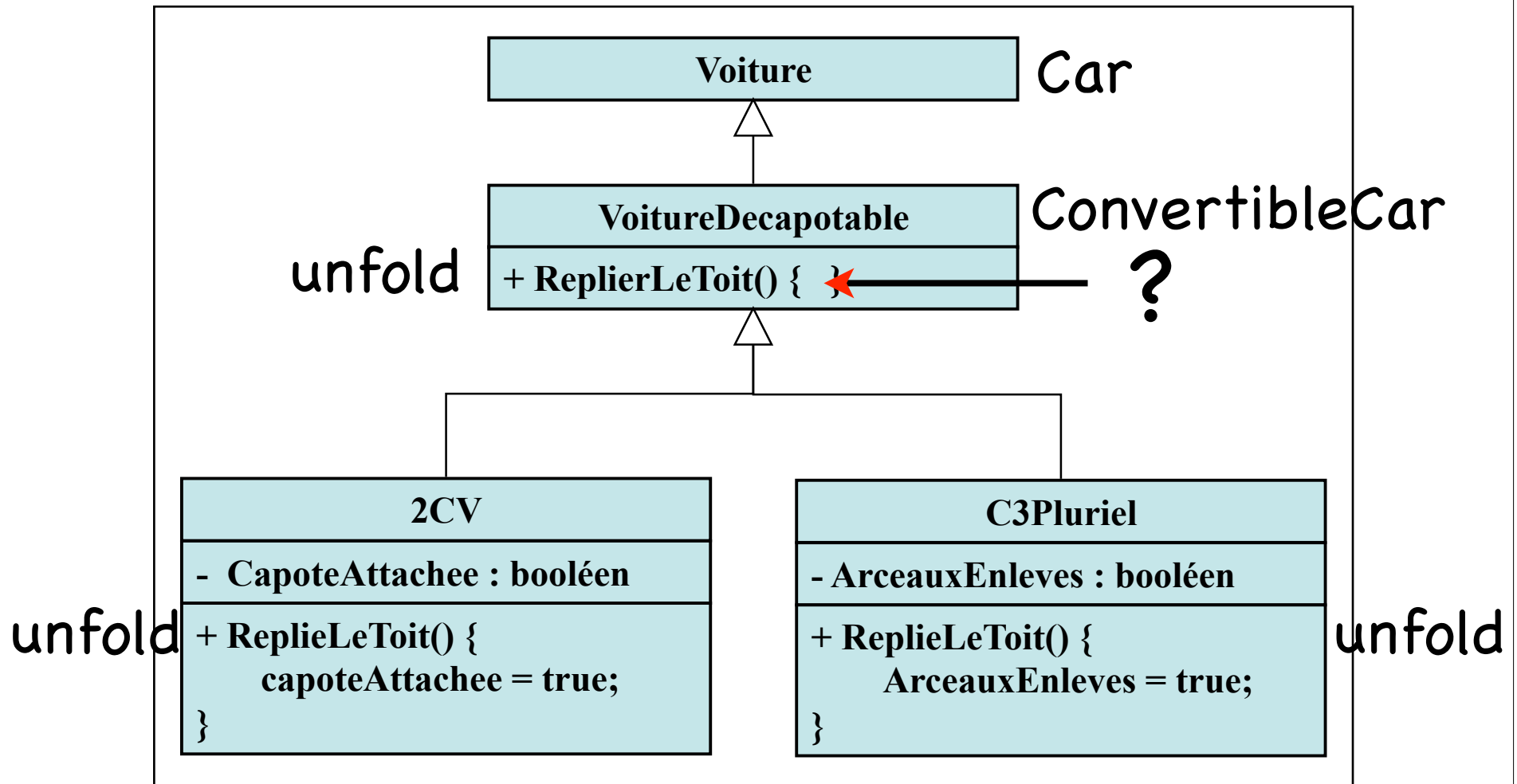
C3 Pluriel

Sunroof : toit ouvrant
Canvas : toile

Convertible car : voiture décapotable

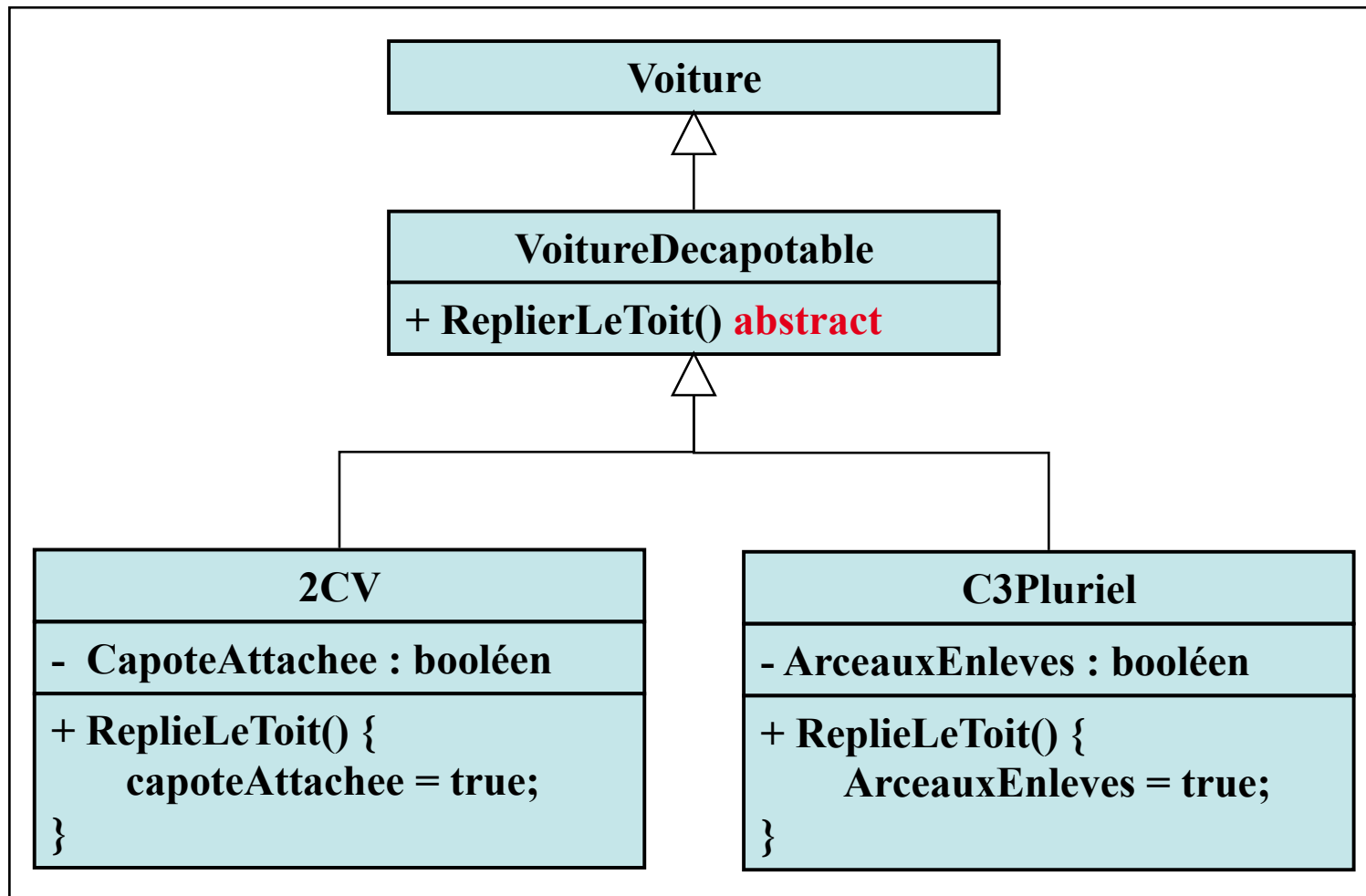


Abstract classes: the problem





Abstract: the solution





Abstract classes: the solution

- ☉ Declare the method (and the class)
abstract

- ☉ No required implementation

```
public abstract class VoitureDecapotable  
    extends Voiture {  
    public abstract void replieLeToit();  
}
```



Abstract classes: justification

● Abstract classes are natural in inheritance trees

- A mammal does not exist
- A dog exists
- A cat exists

Mammal

Dog

Cat



Abstract classes: the solution

Implement in the child classes

```
public class DeuxChevaux extends VoitureDecapotable {  
    private boolean capote_attachee;  
    public void replieLeToit() {  
        this.capote_attachee = true;  
    }  
}
```

*not
overriding...*

```
public class C3Pluriel extends VoitureDecapotable {  
    private boolean arceaux_retires;  
    public void replieLeToit() {  
        this.arceaux_retirés = true;  
    }  
}
```

*... but
implementing*



Abstract classes: summary

Abstract class declaration

- public abstract class nom ...

Abstract method declaration

- public abstract void meth1 (...);

- public abstract Object meth2 (...);



Abstract classes: rules

☉ Instantiation is not possible

```
public abstract class Exemple1 {  
    public abstract void MethodeAbstraite();  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        Exemple1 e = new Exemple1()  
    }  
}
```

Exemple1 is abstract; cannot be instantiated

```
Exemple1 e = new Exemple1();
```

^

1 error



Abstract classes: rules

- ☉ If only one abstract method in a class, the class becomes abstract

```
class Exemple3 {  
    public abstract void MethodeAbstraite();  
}
```

Exemple3 is not abstract and does not override abstract method MethodeAbstraite() in Exemple3

```
class Exemple3 {
```

^

1 error



Abstract classes: rules

- Childs classes are required to implement abstract methods

```
class abstract Exemple2 {  
    public abstract void MethodeAbstraite();  
}
```

```
public class Concrete extends Exemple2  
{
```

Concrete is not abstract and does not override abstract method MethodeAbstraite() in Exemple2

```
public class Concrete extends Exemple2 {
```

^

1 error



Abstract classes: usage

```
public class Utilise {  
    public static void main (String[] argv) {  
        // Déclaration et création d'une DeuxChevaux  
        DeuxChevaux voiture_ancienne = new DeuxChevaux();  
        // Envoi de message  
        voiture_ancienne.replieLeToit();  
  
        // Déclaration d'une VoitureDecapotable (pas de création)  
        VoitureDecapotable voiture_decapotable ;  
        // voiture_decapotable = new VoitureDecapotable(); Impossible  
        // voiture_decapotable = voiture_ancienne ;  
        voiture_decapotable.replieLeToit();  
  
        // Déclaration et création d'une C3Pluriel  
        VoitureDecapotable voiture_recente = new C3Pluriel();  
        // Envoi de message  
        voiture_recente.replieLeToit();  
    }  
}
```

Impossible

Ok: upcasting

Ok: using