# Inheritance

* In inheritance one class (subclass) inherits the properties and methods of another class (superclass).
* One class inheriting another class is denoted by the keyword *extends.*
* The extending class *do not* inherit the constructors. However, you should always call one of the constructors of the class to be inherited. You accomplish this by using the keyword *super*.
* In Java, every class is a descendant of the class *Object*. This is automated so you do not have to specify it.
* The extending class usually defines some *new* properties and methods. The extending class can also overwrite or overload the methods from the class to be inherited.
* Overwriting means that the subclass changes the action of an existing method of the superclass. This means that the parameters are *exactly the same* as in the superclass. In object-oriented programming this approach has gotten somewhat foggy – nowadays the over writer many times *calls* the overridden method of the superclass.
* Overloading means that the subclass defines some new action for some method of the superclass. The new action must be such that the parameters *differ* from the superclass.
* Example: Inheritance