**继承抽象类**

我们可以通过以下方式继承 Employee 类的属性：

Salary.java 文件代码：

/\* 文件名 : Salary.java \*/

public class Salary extends Employee

{

private double salary; //Annual salary

public Salary(String name, String address, int number, double

salary)

{

super(name, address, number);

setSalary(salary);

}

public void mailCheck()

{

System.out.println("Within mailCheck of Salary class ");

System.out.println("Mailing check to " + getName()

+ " with salary " + salary);

}

public double getSalary()

{

return salary;

}

public void setSalary(double newSalary)

{

if(newSalary >= 0.0)

{

salary = newSalary;

}

}

public double computePay()

{

System.out.println("Computing salary pay for " + getName());

return salary/52;

}

}

尽管我们不能实例化一个 Employee 类的对象，但是如果我们实例化一个 Salary 类对象，该对象将从 Employee 类继承 7 个成员方法，且通过该方法可以设置或获取三个成员变量。

AbstractDemo.java 文件代码：

/\* 文件名 : AbstractDemo.java \*/

public class AbstractDemo

{

public static void main(String [] args)

{

Salary s = new Salary("Mohd Mohtashim", "Ambehta, UP", 3, 3600.00);

Employee e = new Salary("John Adams", "Boston, MA", 2, 2400.00);

System.out.println("Call mailCheck using Salary reference --");

s.mailCheck();

System.out.println("\n Call mailCheck using Employee reference--");

e.mailCheck();

}

}

以上程序编译运行结果如下：

Constructing an Employee

Constructing an Employee

Call mailCheck using Salary reference --

Within mailCheck of Salary class

Mailing check to Mohd Mohtashim with salary 3600.0

Call mailCheck using Employee reference--

Within mailCheck of Salary class

Mailing check to John Adams with salary 2400.